



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Volume IV No. 23

February 18, 1960

2nd Session, 26th Legislature

DAILY INDEX

Thursday, February 18, 1960, 2:30 P.M.

Introduction of Bill No. 10 (Mr. Stanes) .....	677
<u>Committee of Supply: Agriculture, Livestock Branch</u> .....	678
Dairy Branch .....	682
Extension Service .....	688
Animal Pathologist and Veterinary .....	698
Agricultural and Homemaking School, Brandon .....	701
Soils and Crops Branch .....	702
Publications and Statistics .....	723
Agricultural Development .....	725

The Progressive Index of Votes and Proceedings will be published on Tuesdays on the last page.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA  
2:30 o'clock, Thursday, February 18th, 1960.

Opening prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions

Reading and Receiving Petitions

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees

Notice of Motion

Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable the Member for Portage la Prairie.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Portage la Prairie): Mr. Speaker, this is a companion Bill to one which is already standing, and I would crave the indulgence of the House to permit this one to stand also until such time as the other Bill can be brought in with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. The Honourable Member for St. James.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre that leave be given to introduce a Bill, No. 10, an Act to amend the Greater Winnipeg Transit Act, and that same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

M. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Monsieur l'orateur, il me fait plaisir d'attirer votre attention sur le fait que nous avons dans la gallerie de l'orateur des visiteuses de l'ecole d'Otterbourne. Elles sont ici avec leur professeur, Soeur Joseph de la Providence des Missionnaires Oblates. Je suis heureux de leur souhaiter la bienvenue dans cette enceinte et j'espere qu'elles conserveront de cette journee un bon souvenir. Elles verront en fonction les legislateurs Manitobains.

English translation of above:

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in drawing to your attention the fact that we have in the Speakers' gallery, visitors from Otterbourne school. They are here with their teacher, Sister Joseph of the Providence, of the Oblate Missionaries. I am happy to welcome them to this House, and I hope they will keep a happy memory of this day. They will see the legislators of Manitoba at work.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Wolseley): Monsieur l'orateur, j'aimerais moi aussi souhaiter la plus cordiale bienvenue aux eleves d'Otterbourne. Qu'elles soient donc les bienvenues dans cette Chambre.

English translation of above:

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend a cordial welcome to the students from Otterbourne. May they therefore be welcomed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. N. SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I have two or three questions I would like to direct to the Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities. Number one--has the license been granted by the Board of Broadcast Governors for Yorkton television station CKOS to erect a relay tower on Mount Baldy, north of Grandview? Number two--has this government signed a lease with the Yorkton station, giving permission to erect a tower and other equipment on the provincial land referred to? And if so, what are the terms of the lease? And number four--when can the people in the area of Mount Baldy expect to receive television reception?

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities)(The Pas): Mr. Speaker, perhaps this is more a subject for an Order for Return, than a question at this time.

MR. A. J. REID (Kildonan): Before the Orders of the Day, I would like to draw your attention, and the attention of the House, to the fine body of students up there on your right hand side. They are from Princess Margaret school situated in North Kildonan. And North Kildonan right now, if you gentlemen ever have the opportunity to drive out there is in--the new area is being developed and is actually an extension of East Kildonan--part of my constituency. The teachers up there are Mrs. MacArthur, and Mrs. Cruickshank, and I hope the students enjoy their visit here and their tour of the building, and have a pleasant trip back home,

(Mr. Reid, cont'd.) . . . because I remember when I used to take these trips, it was more like a picnic than anything else. So I hope they really enjoy it. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the First Minister for second reading of Bill No. 62. The Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. ROBLIN: Can that stand until next week please?

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of Supply.

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

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and following a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3. (a) (5).

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition)(Lakeside): The Minister was going to bring us some figures today with regard to the number of blood tests conducted in one or more of the municipalities that are under the federal policy now, and if he could, he was going to give us the percentage of various numbers of reactors.

HON. G. HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture)(Rockwood-Iberville): In answer to the question of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition yesterday as to the possible number of calves to be vaccinated in a single year, it is calculated that 135,000; the incidence of reactors varied from .43% to 6.93%; the general test has been completed in 24 municipalities. The total cattle population of these municipalities is 111,466, and the total number of reactors 1,461. So the average incidence of reactors is 1.3 and the average compensation paid for reactors, \$67.40.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think that is very helpful information. I wonder if the Minister has—and I don't hold him responsible for a federal policy of course—but I wonder if there is anything that would emerge from the consideration of the numbers tested, and the positive tests that would indicate whether they were in areas that had been vaccinated for a long time or a short time or fully vaccinated. Have any considerations of that kind emerged than can be . . . . . ?

MR. HUTTON: Yes, the incidence of reactors in the areas where the program has not been in effect too long is much higher than in the areas where the vaccination program has been carried on for any length of time.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm glad to hear that. I think it could be taken as a favourable comment on the program that is being carried on provincially. Mr. Chairman, I, knowing the Minister's practical knowledge of these questions, and thinking that perhaps he would go into the question with the experts in the department—I wonder, could he tell us how they arrive at the 135,000. I presume it takes the overall population of cattle; it attempts to estimate those as a certain number of females, break those down in turn to a certain number of producing cows. I suppose it prescribes an average lifetime to those cows, etc., etc., etc. Is the Minister in a position to place those figures on record, because I must confess that my own estimate was not very close to the one that he has given, and as I said before, I am prepared to take the estimate of his branch as being likely to be much more accurate than my own, and I would like to see how they arrive at it.

MR. HUTTON: They took the possible number of calves and divided by two.

MR. CAMPBELL: How do they arrive at the possible number of calves? Could we have the present cattle population? I feel my honourable friend the First Minister doesn't understand this question--

MR. HUTTON: Pardon?

MR. CAMPBELL: The Honourable the First Minister doesn't understand this question. He and the Attorney-General are having quite a bit of amusement between themselves.

MR. HUTTON: The approximate number of cattle in the Province of Manitoba is 800,000. The approximate number of cattle in the Province of Manitoba is 800,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: And of cows?

MR. HUTTON: The cows would be, I imagine, in relationship to the number of calves

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . which I have given. If there are 270,000 calves expected to be born in the province, you must have a few more cows than 270,000 calves.

MR. CAMPBELL: How many, might I ask my honourable friend? How many?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, it is estimated that there is about a 20% difference in the number of cows and the number of calves. And what does that give you? About 40-50 thousand more cows than calves. So you have approximately 310,000 cows.

MR. CAMPBELL: It is a perfectly sensible answer, Mr. Chairman, and that is--no, the question is quite appropriate because what we are trying to decide here is what number we need to get to, to get a complete vaccination. I can understand that my honourable friend the First Minister, and the Honourable the Attorney-General, won't understand it, but thank goodness the Minister does. And so what we have to reach for, I take it, Mr. Chairman, is a vaccination program that will cover approximately 135,000 annually, provided the cattle population stays relatively stable. Can we agree on that? Thank you very much.

MR. HUTTON: We hope it will grow.

MR. PETER WAGNER (Fisher): Yesterday I asked the question of the Honourable Minister whether he or his government received in their two years stay from any farm organization, or any farm groups, that this Bang's disease would be done on compulsory basis. And I didn't get an answer yesterday.

MR. HUTTON: I misunderstood the Honourable Member for Fisher. I thought his question yesterday was what our stand was, and I didn't check to see--and I gave the stand of the government on this question, and I didn't check to see whether--I know that we have--as the Honourable Member for Neepawa has pointed out--received a representation on it.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, my question is whether the government or the Minister had the request from any group in the brief or any delegation or by any letter or petition, that the Bang's disease vaccination would be carried on a compulsory basis in Manitoba? I am just enquiring whether such group appeared.

MR. HUTTON: They did, yes.

MR. WAGNER: Fine. Thank you.

MR. J. P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Chairman, I think we are just about through with Bang's. But there is a few words that I would like to say on behalf of the cattle breeders. As you know that my area is not only famous for turkeys, but it's also a large, diversified farming area, and the people lately have been going into purebred cattle. There are quite a few breeders in Emerson constituency; in Ridgeville alone there are nine breeders. And they seem to be concerned about a new policy regarding the purebred sire purchase assistance. In fact, I have a letter that was brought in here, and I had two representations this week from the breeders, and when I explained why the policy was changed, the answer I got from one of them, he says--he included me in it too--he said, "How stupid can you fellows get?" I explained that it was --as I understood the Minister--that it was an educational policy, and it has achieved its purpose. They do not seem to agree with me that that's an educational policy, and it was to a certain extent. But they say it's purebred sire purchase assistance policy. One of them left me this letter, and it says, "January the 5th, to all cattle breeders, re purebred sire purchase assistance policy. This letter is being sent to all breeders, who may offer bulls for the sale through the purebred sire purchase assistance policy. Effective February the first, 1960, assistance granted to the owners of grade herds in purchasing purebred sires will be 15% of the purchase price, up to a maximum of \$60." In the past, I think the government policy was to pay 20% of the purchase price, not to exceed \$80, and a maximum of two to each farmer. Does that maximum still apply?

MR. HUTTON: Yes.

MR. TANCHAK: . . . . . maximum of two to each farmer? Now there is another paragraph here; "Since the inception of the policy, the number of persons obtaining assistance has increased steadily and in the year just ending, grants were paid on a record of 1,283 bulls". I notice that the former Minister last year--I checked on that, and he made a statement that for 1958 there were 1,094 bulls. That gives us a difference of 199. Therefore, this is proof enough that the farmers are still taking advantage of this assistance. And I do not think that it is fair to the farmer, since it's being an assistance policy and since this area--I remember only several years back that driving through the area east of Ridgeville, there was an awful lot of

(Mr. Tanchak, cont'd.) . . cattle that was just scrubby cattle. But if you drive through that area now, there is quite an improvement, but not to the extent that I would like to see it. The improvement is not what it should be, and I would like the government, on behalf of these breeders who have come up to ask me to reconsider this if possible at all, and see if it isn't possible to continue the same policy. I would like the Minister to explain. And to me it seems that it isn't, as far as the breeders standpoint, that explanation of the change of policy doesn't seem to satisfy them wholly. Would you care to explain more in detail just why it was done, and so on?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, buying good sires is a paying proposition at any time. And the purpose of such programs as the sire purchase policy is to encourage the use and to make the people aware of the advantages of using purebred sires. But once that purpose has been achieved, and once there is created this interest in using the purebred sires, then to continue your policy at the same level, would be a sheer subsidization of one branch of the agricultural industry in the province. Now there is no more reason for subsidizing the purchase of purebred sires than there is for subsidizing any other agricultural product, and we could take it to its ultimate point and say that if the Government of Manitoba is going to embark on a sheer subsidization program, maybe they should buy the tires for taxi drivers. This is a--there is a principle involved here. Our policy in regard to the purchase of purebred sires in Manitoba even yet is much more generous than in the provinces to the west, and there are many other programs and help that we can give to the farmers of Manitoba that maybe will do more good. And I want, and I think it's fair to compare the assistance through the purebred sire policy to the assistance that we gave the cattle industry in Manitoba in the current winter, through assistance on feed, on hay and on bedding. There is no intention on the part of the government to, in any way, jepordize the welfare of the livestock industry, but we are charged with the responsibility of spending money and getting the most value for it, and we believe that in the interests of the livestock industry in the province, that we can reduce the maximum paid and that the incentive to buy good sires will continue. And I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that at a recent meeting in Brandon, where a good many of our top livestock producers were gathered, there wasn't one single mention of the reduction in the grants towards purebred sires.

MR. WAGNER: I wish to thank the Minister for explaining that. He seems to think that when the policy has achieved it's purpose it's more or less of a subsidy. But I still would like to say that at this time, when quite a few of those farmers, especially east of the dividing line in the Red River Valley--when they have been so hard hit and they have to go more into diversified farming, quite a number of them have just started, they're finding it pretty hard. So even if we do give them a little bit of assistance or a subsidy, it wouldn't hurt. It's true that the government has helped the farmers in the disaster area as far as fodder is concerned. It does not include my area at all because we have been lucky enough not to come under this disaster in the eastern part, except around Arnaud. As was mentioned before, that was pretty bad. Well I shall take the explanation to these breeders because I know there will be about a half a dozen waiting for me on Saturday. I'll give them this further explanation and see if they're satisfied with it. Thank you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I don't know what the breeders will be with this regard. I'm certainly not satisfied with my honourable friend's explanation because I think when he says that the policy is discontinued because it's becoming a subsidy now--not discontinued, I used the wrong word--being reduced because it constitutes a subsidy. Well aren't all the services that we give that cost money--aren't they all subsidies to that extent? Isn't the ram rental policy a subsidy? The boar rental club another subsidy? Aren't the assistances that we give to the poultry growers through the testing service that's carried on there and so on, and so on and so on? I think the argument of subsidy can be applied all the way along the line, if it can be applied here. However, I have already expressed my disagreement with the change. What I really got up to ask on this occasion was if the Minister has with him the figures with regard to the Horned Cattle Fund; the receipts during the past year; and the current year; and if he has any comment to make on whether the policy is being any more successful in its primary objective, that is, to cut down on the number of cattle being marketed with horns? Has he first the figures with regard to collections and expenditures during the current year or last year; and then any comments that he cared to make?

MR. HUTTON: The receipts during 1959 were \$52,975.33. The breakdown is

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . expenditures: for 11 AI Units and for the Manitoba Stockgrowers Association and Livestock Protection Society; University of Manitoba Research in Dwarfism, a total of \$62,586; for the Horned Fund administration, \$7,891. Other items: advisory board meetings; Cattle Breeders Association of Manitoba; prize money paid to the Manitoba Dairy Cattle Breeders Association; prize money paid--that is the Dairy Cattle Breeders Association--to advertising dehorned cattle; to livestock breeders meetings; for films, a total of \$12,078, or a total of 80--a little over \$80,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: . . . . . collections were only \$52,000 odd? And has the Minister the standing of the fund now, Mr. Chairman?

MR. HUTTON: \$77,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: Pretty good.

MR. GILDAS MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): Mr. Chairman, before we pass this item number (a), I want to register my complete disapproval of the reduction in the assistance of the sire purchase policy. I think it does not coincide at all with the statements that were made by the members of the government in the past, certainly not by the statements that were made by the previous Minister of Agriculture. He stood in this House on many occasions, not only during the short time that he was Minister of Agriculture, but as well on many occasions when he sat on this side of the House, and criticized the then-government because the cattle quality in Manitoba was not the same standard in his opinion, as the cattle quality in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and he told us on dozens of occasions how the other provinces had much better cattle than this province. And here we find that the government has only been in office for a few months, and what do they do? They change one of the basic policies that is going to assist the improvement of cattle in this province. I think that this is wrong. I think it's not an assist to the development of good cattle. I think it is a reversal of the very statements that my honourable friends made in the past. In my opinion this is bad policy--far from restricting it, if they are going to do anything, they should extend it. I agree that where certain farmers have been using the purchase policy plan, they have improved their herds and those people, if there was to be a restriction, possibly there where they have made use of the service on a number of occasions, there could be a restriction. But for new individuals who wish to start new herds, and who have not used the policy in the past, I see no reason whatever for a reduction. And I think it shows exactly what I suspect is going on over across the way--that my honourable friends are finding themselves hard-pressed for money, and they are proceeding to cut down on services that were previously in force, rather than expanding them in the way that they had promised in the past.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to take issue to the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose. I would like to point out to him that in 1957-58 or '56-57 when the policy of the government at that time was to allow assistance on the purchase of one sire that there were 628 people taking advantage; that the following year when this program was changed so that they could take advantage of two purebred sires, there were 1,116, which would indicate that the same people, to a large extent, were accounting for the increase in the use that was made of this service. And I also would like to draw to his attention the fact that here in Manitoba with a limit of \$60, we have a program that is still twice as good as Saskatchewan, because in Saskatchewan, depending upon the standard of the sire, the grants are \$35 or \$20. In contrast, ours are \$60--twice. I don't think that there's any justification whatsoever for the charge that we, on this side, are reducing the grants for purely pecuniary reasons, and I think that the rest of our program gives ally to such a statement, because certainly if we are going to spend the kind of money that we are in research and so on, it would be very foolish on our part to jeopardize the success of that program by making a small reduction in a policy such as the purebred sire purchase program.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the words of confidence and enthusiasm that the Minister exhibits in the program that we had instituted. I regret that it doesn't accord with the statements that his party were making at election time, but I'm glad to see that he has now realized that we had a good program--better than the other provinces. My point is this, if the department wishes to make a reduction, let them make the reduction in the number of times that a breeder can take advantage of this system. That's fine. Once a breeder has started, once he's got better sires, all right, you can cut him off the assistance. But I

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) .. don't think that by reducing the amount of assistance that we're doing and achieving what we want to do in this. We want to have more people taking advantage of better sires. That's the whole purpose of the policy. Now, it seems to me that the policy should be left where it was--the amount of assistance that was existing, and if they want to restrict it in any way, reduce the number of times that a farmer can use it, but I see no reason whatsoever why a new individual going into cattle could not get the same assistance as in the past. And I still say that this is not in my opinion the way the department should be operating to keep on developing better cattle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: b(1).

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): Mr. Chairman, just a moment before you pass that item. I think that the Honourable Minister's logic is somewhat faulty when he brings in the figures that he did, and if I understood him right, he said that when the policy was changed to make it possible for a purchaser of a sire to repeat a purchase, he gave us figures for one year and then the succeeding year. Is that right, Mr. Minister? Well, Mr. Chairman, almost all of these sires, if not all of them, are purchased by small breeders to improve, not purebred stock but grade stock. In some instances they're bought by small breeders of purebred stock. Surely no breeder replaces his sire every year. The Honourable Minister knows that. So in saying that it was the double purchase that increased the number, I'd say that he'd have to find some better evidence than he's given us to convince me that that was right. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, he made the statement that he felt that this was a subsidy and he doesn't seem to be in favour of subsidies. In his opinion, the subsidy should be discontinued or reduced. Are we to conclude from that statement, that it is the intention of this government to do away with what he calls subsidies, step by step, until there is no more financial help in any of those branches that my Honourable Leader named here a few moments ago?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, it is not indeed our intention to do away with subsidies, but all of the subsidies in the Provincial Department of Agriculture are all connected with promotional projects, and when the goal has been reached, certainly there are so many fields of endeavour that need our attention that my honourable friend will agree that some attention should be given to altering programs over a period of years, and maybe the same need doesn't exist in 1960 that existed five years ago. And I would also like to say, Mr. Chairman, that when the honourable members opposite establish a reputation as authorities in the livestock field as good as the people that I'm listening to, I'll be ready to take their advice.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, that's an unfair statement. After all is said and done, the people that staff the Honourable Minister's department are not the ones that set up policy and he knows this. The Honourable Minister also knows, Mr. Chairman, that when he seeks advice, he goes to the people who know what they're talking about.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Under (b), Mr. Chairman, I have nothing but admiration for the Minister who is just a short while in his position handling his department, but I think he's not treating every member alike. I have directed to him, under the Ministers' salary, two questions which to me they seemed important, but it was answered abruptly, very abruptly, without any explanation. I want to assure the Minister that I know as little about agriculture as many members in this House, but others bang their desk and for those, I'm afraid, the Minister shows a little bit more respect and consideration. But my religion is to forgive and forget, so I'm coming back to the item.

I understand that this item represents the most essential industry for half of the population in Winnipeg, probably over 450,000, in Greater Winnipeg. This item deserves a certain amount of guidance--a lot of guidance, sanitation and everything that could be done in order that a bottle of milk that gets into the house, particularly for the children it is extremely essential, should be looked after properly. Now how in the world can you look after such an important department of safe-guarding the health and welfare of half of the population, including about 200,000 children which must have milk, when their estimates are only \$77,000, which includes \$25,000 in grants? I cannot for the life of me, and I say that I'm not an expert, see how this department can be properly managed--and I say that advisedly--properly managed and properly looked after for such a small amount. Looking at the Public Accounts, I find that this here big department who has to protect the milk-shed of half of the population in Manitoba; who have to look after the health of the city; who have to see that the stables are sanitary; who has



(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) . . . to look that when the person that milks the cow looks after, more or less of the hygiene; to see that the . . . . is there; to see that the producer delivers the milk in a proper way, we find that the laboratory equipment only amounted to--in a whole year--\$114.00. How is that possible to do such a big job with such a miserable amount? And then another figure which is more tragic--here is a department that has to study conditions everywhere else; has to advise the farmers, the dairy men what to do; they have to look after everything and for books, newspapers and periodicals, they only spend \$41 a year. How do you expect a doctor to continue without carrying on a study without reading up something? How do you expect any other professional men to do it without doing it--now it's only \$41 that they've spent on educating themselves and remember I'm not criticizing the staff. I don't know them. I don't know a single one, but they did it--they themselves to get their own advance education, they only spent \$41 for books, newspapers and periodicals.

Milk is necessary now more than ever. I have yesterday's Free Press where it indicates that a professor declared in Saskatoon "to drink milk to fight strontium", which now is, as they say, prevailing. I think the amount is ridiculous. Naturally, a private member cannot move an increase, but I think the Honourable Minister should look into it very, very carefully and see first of all that our children get pure, wholesome, necessary food and sanitary food. Now my next question is this: You all know the price that we pay for a quart of milk now, you all know--although it's controlled by a Board, but at least we are the creators of the Board, so we may have something to tell them--at the retail price and the difference between the retail and the producers' price; where is that money going to? I think this is a very, very important subject. It's not more important than cattle or cancer or anything else, but it is important, and that's the reason I direct to you this question, and hope I will get a satisfied answer and not consider me because I am supposed to be ignorant in agriculture.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (Minister of Health & Public Welfare)(Gimli): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to try and bring some clearness to the argument which the Honourable Member from Inkster has brought forward. It's the understanding as I see it, and I've studied this recently, that 70% of the milk distribution in Manitoba comes from the milk-shed around Winnipeg. The City of Winnipeg have a milk inspection department which spends in the neighbourhood of \$42,000 a year--I think this year--in inspecting the Winnipeg milk-shed. This includes dairy inspectors, platform inspectors and so on, and also they have a laboratory staff. Now in addition to the inspection of the Winnipeg milk-shed by the City of Winnipeg Milk Department, there is the Provincial Laboratory to which many samples of milk, raw milk, pasteurized milk, are sent for inspection. In other words, other than the Winnipeg milk-shed, and in some areas there is a little duplication, but samples are constantly sent in by inspectors outside the milk-shed for analysis. This again would come under the budget of the Provincial Laboratory. I just wanted to point out that there is that service now at the present time.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my remarks to the Honourable Member for Inkster and assure him that I did not neglect to answer his question because I considered him less important, but there's an old saying that "it's the squeaky wheel that gets the grease", and if he had been a little louder and a little more adamant he might have gotten better service. He asked me if anything was done to help the people, if I have his questions written down correctly--he asked me if we were doing anything to assist more people to settle on the land. And I think, if I'm not mistaken, that I did reply to him, and I said that I thought the assistance was probably needed in the other direction, because back 2,000 years ago, they had a revolution, an agricultural revolution in Italy when the pattern of agriculture changed from the growing of grain to the growing of olives and grapes and the production of livestock. I happened to be thumbing through an old history of the Roman Empire and there was a paragraph in there that could have been paraphrased to apply to our present day crisis because it pointed out that the small farmer in Italy at that time was in a very good position to compete with the large landowner as long as they were engaged in the production of cereal, because the instruments, the tools that he had to work with were relatively simple. A large landowner didn't have much better. But when the change over came from cereal production to the culture of grapes and olive trees, it took a lot of capital and it took time. You had to wait for these vineyards to bear fruit and the small farmer found themselves in a great deal of difficulty because he didn't have the necessary funds to carry him over that period; neither did he have the necessary funds to go

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) .. into livestock and so he found himself squeezed out.

Now here in 1960 we find the small farmer very much in the same position. In the days of horse implements, even in the days when machinery, the first wide use of tractors during the '40s, the farmer because of reasonably good prices, was able to keep up the small farm on a cereal grain production. But the crisis has come. The squeeze is on. He hasn't got the capital in many cases, to expand his operations where he can economically produce grain in competition with the more fortunate farmer who has more acres; who can afford the expensive machinery. It takes money today to get into the livestock industry. Now that's why you and the other members of the Legislature voted for the Agricultural Credit Corporation--to try and assist as many of the people as you could to adjust to the new methods. But let's face it. There are some who just can't stay in the game and it's one of the--I think, great tragedies of agriculture that in 2,000 years we have never developed any machinery to effect this transition, because Rome had its problems; England had its problems. Oliver Goldsmith wrote a poem called "The Deserted Village" and he lamented the immigration of the people from the farm or the migration of the people from the farm to the city, and he said, "a time there was e're England's griefs began, when every rood of ground maintaind its man". So this isn't new, but it is a tragedy that society has neglected to develop some means of coping with this situation. And I think that it is one of the great challenges of the modern day that we do find some means of effecting as smooth a transition as we can for the people who are faced with the stark reality that they must, if they are to share in the good things of Canada, that they must move into a different environment and into an environment where they can make use of their talents and where we can get the benefit of their talents.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, I suppose this is the item under which we should discuss the question of the control of milk in the Province of Manitoba under the Milk Control Act. I might say at first that I was somewhat disturbed when the Milk Control Board some few weeks ago, announced their decision with respect to an application that had been made by the milk producers for an increase in the price of milk. I haven't got the newspaper reports with me at the present time but I remember distinctly that when I read the report I was perturbed because the Milk Control Board stated that their duty was to see to it that there would be sufficient supply of good quality milk for the City of Winnipeg and nothing was said with respect to the needs of the farmers supplying that milk. I am perturbed because I know full well the history behind milk control in this province and will just recall that history very briefly.

Before 1932, the price of milk to the producer and the distributor was fixed by agreement between the producer and the distributor, but in 1932 their bargaining broke down completely. We had a milk price war. The producers' price was reduced from \$2.20 to 91¢ delivered to the market in Winnipeg, and the price of milk, bottled to the consumer in the city was dropped from 15¢ to 8¢ to 7¢ and in some cases, 5¢. There was a meeting of 700 milk producers in the old Amphitheatre Skating Rink and they had decided to go on strike, but their officers suggested to them--directors--that they should wait for a week to give time to the directors to go to the government and ask that this commodity be declared a public utility. The government agreed to do that and milk was declared a public utility. And the milk producers went to the Public Utility Board in order to secure a better price for milk. At first they got an increase from 91¢ to \$1.30 but that did not start to cover the cost of production. At that time I was the president of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers Association. I remember distinctly being told time and time again by the Public Utility Board that the only duty and responsibility of the Public Utility Board was to see to it that there was enough milk for the people of Winnipeg. And we were telling the Board what about the producers in the country? They might supply you enough milk but certainly at the expense of their sons and daughters who had to stay home to milk the cows rather than receive a proper education, but the Board was not interested in the plight of the milk producers. That's why, in 1937, I again being the president of the milk producers, and I shouldn't mention these facts--I was instrumental in having a Milk Control Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba and the Board appointed, and that Board was giving some instructions. And I have here with me the Milk Control Act, and that Board has to take into account certain matters--considerations, when they arrive at the price of milk, not only the question of an adequate supply. Subsection 2 of section 7 of the Milk Control Act says this: "In fixing the minimum price or prices paid to producers, the

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) . . Board shall take into account; 1--the general level of prices of farm products and the cost of labour and other production costs, including the cost of handling and delivery; 2--the conditions of the various local markets as may be required to safeguard the interests of producers, distributors and consumers, and (b) fix a price that will in its opinion ensure insofar as possible, an adequate supply of good quality milk,--two obligations--to see--to have to take into account the cost of labour and other production costs, including the cost of handling and delivery of milk. Now in their decision as announced in the paper--and now I'm sorry that I didn't ask for their full report--I'm just speaking from recollection, and I know I was disturbed at that time--it seems to me that they mentioned only the fact that at present prices, there was an ample supply of good milk for the consumers of the City of Winnipeg. Now I had read the presentations made by the producers; I'm convinced that they proved definitely to the Board that the cost of production had gone up so much that they couldn't carry on; that they were not getting at present prices the cost of production. And I'm wondering whether the Milk Control Board's steering somewhat away from the two principles. Two factors should be taken into consideration--the cost of production to the producers, and also whether there is an ample supply to the City of Winnipeg. And I certainly would like to ask the Minister to check very closely because many milk producers are very perturbed themselves. They wonder whether they can carry on because labour is not available on the dairy farms. You can't, for love or money, get anybody to milk cows anymore. It's pretty hard to find. And in this day and age, parents of these boys and girls want to give them an education; they don't want to keep them on the farm, milking cows at the expense of their education. So this is a serious matter, and I would ask the Minister to look into the situation because there might be an ample supply now, but if the farmers are losing money on it, even after tightening the belt and working longer hours, they will not be possibly a supply for a long time. And there is another question, the comparison of farm prices. Maybe those who are in the dairy business are doing as well as others--other farmers in Manitoba, but is that the only consideration? The others can't carry on farming at the present time. These dairy farmers have supplied good quality milk. There is a difficult and very close inspection of their premises and dairy farms, but unless the Minister looks into it very closely, there might be trouble ahead, and I would like to be assured by the Minister that there is no steering away from the fundamental principles of looking, not only at whether or not there'll be an ample supply in Winnipeg, but as to whether or not those engaged in the production of milk are getting their cost of production and cost of delivery.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to argue the point as to whether the milk producers are getting an adequate return or not, but I would like to point out some factors that I think should be considered--factors which I think if we overlooked, we are doing an equal injustice to the dairy farmers in this province. And that is the tremendous progress that has been made in the processing of milk products and the fact that substitute concentrated milk products stand as a very real challenge--danger, to the market for fluid milk. Now it has been said that within ten years, when Madam Housewife goes for her milk, she will buy it in a concentrated form, and if she wants whipping cream, she will add so much water, and if she wants another type of product, she will add a little more water, and it will come in a dispenser. Now this poses a tremendous problem for the fluid milk producers, and I suspect that when the Milk Control Board arrived at its decision, that this is one of the factors that they took into consideration, because the facts are that the consumption of fluid milk in the City of Winnipeg is not increasing in the same percentage as the increase in population, and I think it's something that even many of the dairy men themselves are quite concerned about; that price alone again is not the only factor; they must protect their market from competition. I agree that the dairy men in Manitoba and especially the fluid milk shippers, have done a tremendous job. They've done a tremendous job and they've met the challenge and the demands for clean quarters, stables. If you walk into the milk parlor of the modern dairy today, it shines and gleams like a mirror, and they have done a tremendous job. But they have their problems and this one, the possibility of real competition from concentrated milk products, is one of them. And I think that the dairy men are aware of it. I think the Milk Control Board are aware of it, and I think we should be aware of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pass (2)?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I was going to ask the Minister if he would give us

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . the present personnel of the Milk Board.

MR. HUTTON: That information was tabled, I believe, in the annual report . The 1959 report--

MR. CAMPBELL: I suppose it was. I'm sorry, I haven't taken the opportunity of reading it. I'll find it there.

Mr. Chairman, I think when the Minister spoke in introducing his estimates, though he gave a pretty complete review of the situation as he saw it, I think he didn't deal at all with the Dairy Branch at that time, or what might be called the dairy industry, and I believing it to be a very important industry, I was wondering if there were some general comments in addition to what the Minister has mentioned regarding the fluid milk industry that he would like to make in this regard; and particularly I would like to ask him about the question of coloured margarine. Now the Minister has said that he thinks that the possibilities of change in the dairy industry poses a problem, perhaps a challenge to the fluid milk industry. Doesn't he think, Mr. Chairman, that the margarine business as a whole, poses quite a challenge, an increasing challenge to the butter industry? And does he not think that the allowing of colouring of margarine would make that challenge so much the greater? Then I was going to ask from there, if the Minister would be prepared to tell us at this time if the government intends to bring in legislation dealing with the question of colouring margarine. Or does it intend to take any action whatever with regard to the report on that subject that has been recently received? Then, if the Minister would, I would be interested in hearing regarding the creamery business. I believe that the production of Manitoba butter is still something that we can be pretty proud of; I'm afraid the cheese production is considerably down, but would he report of both at his convenience, Mr. Chairman?

MR. HUTTON: I haven't the figures with me--I think I included the totals for the dairy industry in my introduction on Monday. If my memory serves me right, I think there in the neighbourhood of \$33 millions for the dairy industry. I think if I am correct that the total value of dairy products after processing is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$45 to \$50 million. I am just talking off the top of my head. There is no doubt at all that the dairy industry is one of the very real balance-wheels in the agricultural economy of this province. I for one have had personal experience in trying to finance in difficult times, and I know that the first thing we did at home was to get our hands on some good dairy cows, because it didn't matter whether the crop was short or the crop was long, old bossy--if you looked after her, would give approximately the same amount of milk, and it continues to be a real part of the income of many people in the province either as fluid milk or cream sales, or shipments for cheese. There was a definite improvement in the cheese prices this past year, which is reflected in the returns to the producers of milk for cheese factories. Beyond that, I wouldn't at this time, want to go into any more detail, because I like to be fairly accurate.

In the Dairy Branch, I can give you some of these figures. There are 70 dairy manufacturing plants in the province: 43 creameries manufacturing butter only; two manufacture cheese only; two are cream receiving stations only; one makes cheese and dried skim milk; 20 are combined plants, manufacturing more than one product. A total of 1,626 plant inspections were made during the year. Of these inspections, 31,360 butterfat tests were made; and 123,961 cans of cream were graded with a licensed grader. Each plant is visited approximately twice a month on different days each week. This checking of tests and grades is to insure the farmer is paid correctly for his milk and cream. Tests were made on 1,311 samples of butter for moisture content; 784 tests were completed; 1,252 samples of butter were checked for salt content; 811 samples of buttermilk were tested; 3,390 samples of butter were analyzed for mould and yeast; tests for composition and quality of butter were made regularly to maintain a high level of efficiency and high quality of butter made in the province. Over 98% of the butter was graded Canada First Grade by the federal graders, and I might say that at the Toronto Winter Fair, that Manitoba came off with 44% of the prizes. They didn't get the top prize this year, but they came off with 44% of all the prizes in butter. There is a film being produced, called the "Magic of Milk" by Mr. Owens, which is going to depict dairying in its finest aspects in Manitoba.

The dairy cost-study was continued with 55 whole milk farms co-operating. The main objectives are to evaluate the cost of milk production and to assist dairy farmers in their

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . management problems. In this connection, I would like to say that they discovered that in order to get the same net profit, a dairy man would have to milk 333 cows having an average production of 5,000 pounds, to get the same net profit as he would realize from 18 cows giving an average production of 12,000 pounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) 3.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, on the general matter, and I didn't know we were down to (b) 3, but it seems that I don't quite keep up with the Chairman as a rule, the question of salaries--Is it the same number as before or has that changed? And when the Minister answers that question, perhaps he would reply to the question I asked re margarine.

MR. HUTTON: I have no comment to make on margarine at this time. As far as the salaries, there are two less in the Dairy Branch--

MR. CAMPBELL: Two less?

MR. HUTTON: Two less--just wait until I've finished. These were assistants who were engaged in carrying out these yeast and mould determinations, and they have been transferred to the Economic Research, which is VI-8.

MR. CAMPBELL: . . . . . seven now in the--

MR. HUTTON: Yes, seven now.

MR. CAMPBELL: And, Mr. Chairman, did the Minister say he would not comment on margarine at this time?

MR. HUTTON: That's correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, but surely the Minister has some views on the economic implications to the butter industry of margarine. Surely the government has. Is there no--

MR. ROBLIN: . . . . . since the government has brought into it I suppose that entitles me to say a word. Yes, we have views, and those views will be disclosed to the House in due course. I'm sure my honourable friend will be interested in them when that time comes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I'm sure I'm interested in them now. I don't have to wait for that time, and that's why I would like to get them now.

MR. ROBLIN: Wait and see.

MR. CAMPBELL: No, but my honourable friend, surely when we're on the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, it's the proper time to tell us of the government's intention. Does the Honourable the First Minister agree with the report of the Commissioner who investigated the margarine situation?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, the proper time to discuss this matter is when a Bill is before the House.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh! If the Honourable Minister says that a Bill is coming in dealing with it, then it would be proper for me to wait until that time. Is the honourable member bringing in a Bill?

MR. ROBLIN: My honourable friend will have to wait in any case.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, no, but my honourable friend's explanation was that the proper time would be when a Bill is before the House. Well now, that's right if there's going to be a Bill before the House. Mr. Chairman, is the Honourable the First Minister telling me that the government is bringing in a Bill, because if they will, then I'll gladly defer my question until that time.

MR. ROBLIN: Wait and see.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, but you're the one that mentioned the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the First Minister has answered the question very definitely--wait and see.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Is there any truth in the reports that appear in the Press to the effect that the government will bring a bill to have orange-coloured margarine in Manitoba?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I can take no responsibility for reports that appear in the Press.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, to go back to more serious business, because apparently we are not going very far with respect to margarine, I would like--(interjection)--oh yes, it is definitely in respect to the dairy industry--the most serious thing that could happen in Manitoba--not only dairy farmers as such, those who are specialists in dairy farming, but to farmers who have a few cows all over Manitoba. And I would like to ask the Honourable

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) .. the Minister to repeat if he will, the figures that he told us about the profits from cows producing 12,000 pounds, and from cows producing 5,000, --just the figures that he mentioned a few minutes ago.

MR. HUTTON: Well, it was determined that in order to get the same return from cows producing 5,000 pounds of milk, as you would get from a herd of 18 producing 12,000, you would have to milk 333. I think that's correct.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, I hope that the newspapers will not print that in the Press, because it's totally misleading information, leading to believe that the dairy farmers are not efficient; he's comparing the real specialist as I mentioned to the farmer who has an odd cow producing say from four to five thousand in the summer time--

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege, I didn't compare anything. I just compared two cows.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Yes, absolutely--compared cows. But a cow that is held on a farm, a grain farmer's farm, a cow that is freshening in the spring; milked during the summer time; and dried in the fall, cannot be compared with the situation that a man has when he has a good cow producing 12,000 pounds and milks her three times a day. There's no comparison at all, and the figures that he has just brought forward would be totally misleading if printed in the newspapers. It will leave the impression that the farmers--the dairy farmers are not efficient at all in this province--which is not the fact.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I made no mention of dairy farmers whatsoever. The only thing I mentioned was the fact in the course of their studies, they determined that it would take 333 cows producing 5,000 pounds of milk to give the same return as 18 cows producing 12,000 pounds. And I would like to point out to the Honourable Member for Carillon that all kinds of our dairy men have herds that average close to that 12,000 pounds. In fact, I was very interested in talking to one of the technicians who works in the Stonewall Dairy Herd Improvement Program. This chap told me that he had worked with one farmer who, over the past seven years, had increased the production from five to 12 thousand pounds, and if my honourable friend wants to impute statements to me, that is his privilege, but I don't think that he is going to gain very much by it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (b) passed. (c) Extension Service Branch--

MR. E. R. SCHREYER (Brokenhead): Mr. Chairman, under (c) (2)--(interjection)--I would ask the Minister under (c) (2), if he has any information there as to the prevalence of mastitis in dairy herds and--well, first--I'll ask that question.

MR. HUTTON: I think that would more likely, Mr. Chairman, come up under Animal Pathology, which is--

MR. SCHREYER: I'm sorry--not (c) (2)--it was (b) (2)--that's it.

MR. HUTTON: (b) (2)? Supplies, Expenses, Equipment and Renewals?

MR. SCHREYER: Well I couldn't get it under (1).

MR. HUTTON: I think that the information that you--the incidence of mastitis in dairy herds would be better dealt with under 3 (d).

MR. SCHREYER: All right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (c) Extension Service Branch. (1) Salaries.

MR. CAMPBELL: Are we on Extension Service Branch now, Mr. Chairman? (c) (1)? I would like to get the number of people here, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HUTTON: 52.

MR. CAMPBELL: Same as last year?

MR. HUTTON: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, there are only two matters that I was going to mention here. One of them has been discussed even to the extent perhaps that I wouldn't pursue it any further. I had thought to myself that this was where we would probably discuss the plumbing course, but that seemed to be anticipated, so all I would ask with regard to the plumbing course is the question that I asked the Honourable the Minister, and I think he forgot to answer it last evening and that was: Will the government be giving any financial assistance towards the provision of a water supply on individual farms--water supply for plumbing and sewage purposes? And the other point when we come to 4-H clubs, I might mention that now although it's--we don't reach it until later--I might have something to say there. But the main point that I had to

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . raise here, Mr. Chairman, was: Is the Minister able to tell us how much--what part of the money voted in this present year--for this present year has been spent up to date? And how much they anticipate will be spent during the year that we are now in? Because as I see--as I read the Public Accounts, this branch did not use anything like that amount of money a year ago. And I wonder if the Minister could tell us just what they did use last year, and what they're expecting to use in the year that we are now in.

MR. HUTTON: I haven't those figures with me. I think we did a pretty good job on it this past year. However, I would like to answer the question of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition in connection with water supply. I believe there is a very good opportunity of combining in those areas where it applies, of combining the assistance that is offered by the PFRA in developing a water supply and making it available to the farmstead. I think it would also be of interest for you to know that the interest in the plumbing course--possibly due to the publicity it's getting in the House--is increasing. We have had to cut off the applications to the course in Carman because of the date, but there were 25 applications for this course and we originally only called for 15 to 20 farmers. The Brandon course is scheduled to be held on March 14th to 18th, and already there are 18 applications received as of February 17th, and indications are that the problem is going to be one of handling the enrollment. Applications for plumbing courses have been received from the ag reps of Pilot Mound, Neepawa and Selkirk, with inquiries from the ag reps at Somerset and Vita. So people seem to be interested in it.

MR. CAMPBELL: I knew that some place in the estimates that the Honourable the Minister would acknowledge how helpful they are. Mr. Chairman, I recognize that it is not easy for the Minister just to turn up the figures and tell us what was spent in different years. I'm certainly not trying at all to embarrass him in that way, because I know from experience how difficult it is to keep track of all the figures as they're going through, but so as to help him and give him my little bit of ammunition in advance if he wants to check on this, the way it appears to me is that in 1959--that is the year ending March 31st--that the estimates provided for something in the neighbourhood of \$276,000--\$276,920, as I took it down. Then in the estimates that my honourable friend's predecessor was putting through a year ago, he stepped that estimate up from the \$276,000 up to \$366,000 odd. Now my point is that that \$90,000 increase was quite substantial in here and the increase this year again, though not so great, is quite substantial, but as I see it, made up very largely by salary increases. Now the question that I wanted to find was whether the Honourable Minister's predecessor was justified in his optimism of last year, that he was going to have a lot greater activity under this vote. And so I would like him, if he could bring it in, what has been spent up to date in this whole item of (c), and what the present estimate is of what will be spent by the end of March 31st.

MR. HUTTON: I'll get that information.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the other night, a debate was raging back and forth between the government side and the Liberal side as to this matter of plumbing course and the water and sewer program for rural Manitoba. Nothing was said from this quarter at the time but I would like to take a few moments now to say something about it. I might say that while the government deserves some credit for the new items and new programs that it is going to implement several phases of agriculture, certainly, insofar as this water and sewer program is concerned, even though it is much needed, and I am sure it will be much welcomed by the people of rural Manitoba, this government deserves nothing but the harshest kind of criticism because in the Throne Speech we had a whole paragraph, and a large one at that, devoted to this. Articles in the Press appeared making it out to seem that this water and sewer program was going to be of a major nature, and then when we finally come down to the estimates and money appropriation, we notice that the branch under which this great program is to be done shows an increase of \$30,000. Moreover, this \$30,000 is taken up mostly in salaries. Now if this is a \$30,000 program--and we're still not sure if it's a \$30,000 or a \$4,000--then we can only be disappointed more than that with this publicity stunt on the part of the government.

The other night I did ask the Minister a few questions as to what kind of a program this was going to be. I didn't receive any satisfactory answer, but now I conclude that it's not really a program, because if it's a real program, then there must be so many things coming into it. There are about ten things which I could ask the Minister, and I will ask him right now.

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.) . . . And certainly I think we are entitled to some explanation. The other night, when I asked the Minister if the government was contemplating bulk purchases of material, he got up only to rather facetiously, to say that they aren't going into the storage business. That's hardly an answer, Mr. Chairman. If the government is serious to make this a comprehensive program for rural Manitoba, and they should, then they had better start thinking about such things as how many homes should be done in a year. They should think about sending men out into the rural part of the province to start signing up the farmers interested; do it by regions and by areas; think about bulk purchases and taking the material directly out to the area, then they won't have to go into the storage business. They should think about such things as giving the farmer very comprehensive estimates of how much the overall cost will be to him. They should talk to him about the matter of financing it; they should give some thought to accepting the financing of it by the farmer and guaranteeing his loans or making provisions in the Agriculture Act so that he might acquire the money through that channel. They should have some information to give us now about what they will do in such cases where the water supply is not very readily available; they should think about what they will do if the water supply is not available. Will they make some direct financial assistance where water supply poses some extraordinary problem? All these things the Minister hasn't told us. If he hasn't got this information--if they haven't thought about it--then surely this is not a program; this is merely a small item and should not have been in the Throne Speech as a paragraph unto itself. Are they thinking of setting up an agency? Obviously not. And yet the matter of sewer and water is almost as complex and large in scope as rural electrification--I would say almost. You can't do that with a \$30,000 appropriation. In order to call this a program, they will have to set out over a period of ten years to do about at least 800 farms a year.

I think that these questions are legitimate questions in view of the great publicity that was set out by that side and I think that we should have an answer. No one can accuse me, I hope, of ever bringing the problems of Saskatchewan into aspect of debate here. It was the Honourable Minister who has done that on several occasions the last three or four days, and if he wants to discuss Saskatchewan, why then let us do so. What are they doing in Saskatchewan? Well there, I might add, they did not allocate a whole paragraph in the Throne Speech to this sewer and water program. They mentioned it as one sentence; they mentioned it as one sentence only, but in their actual work, they are going to go out into the rural part of the province--almost all of the province, and they are going to attempt to sign up interested farmers in blocks. Once they do that, they will arrange for the engineering of it and the purchase of material. They will arrange for the financing of it, if the farmer is in need of finances; they will guarantee a loan through the credit union; they will carry part of the financing charges themselves through an agency that is going to be set up; they will arrange for 20 years in which it can be paid off; they realize that it will not be a self-liquidating program; they are prepared to spend some \$40,000 a year. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I'm wrong in that--they are prepared to do 1,000 homes this year at what they believe will be a cost of between \$300 and \$400 per farm to them which means approximately \$400,000 this coming year. They have a complete agency in motion on this, but they have not publicized it to the extent that this government has. So the least we can expect, Mr. Chairman, is some detailed explanation as to just what constitutes this sewer and water program, because the way it stands now, it has no right to be called a program.

MR. HUTTON: Well, we are not going to warehouse plumbing supplies, but I think I stated that it was felt that by going out and organizing particular communities, that the organization could be carried out and the plumbing supplies purchased by tender; that the excavations could be done by tender; and that the saving would be rather substantial.

On the question of a source of water supply, I would say that I just mentioned the fact that in those areas where the water supply is a problem, that there is a very--it seems we have reasonable grounds to believe that we can make very good use of PFRA small projects program. We give the farmer the estimate of cost; we go out and plan the individual installation; we assist the farmer to carry out the installation himself; although we haven't set up an agency to deal with it, about \$250,000 was loaned this past year for the permanent improvement to farm buildings, and a good deal of that \$250,000 went into new homes and into the modernization of older homes. On the question of this agency, I think it is only fair to remind the



(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) . . . . Honourable Member for Brokenhead that at the past session last summer, we passed the Water Supply Board Act and we set up an agency there which is going to bring water to a good many of the people in the rural towns of Manitoba. And I should think that water will run through those pipe lines before another winter. I think from the point of going out and signing up the farmer, we didn't have to go out; the farmers are coming to us. And I want to point out that although our beginnings may be modest, we may very well be faced with quite a demand for this particular program, but this is an initial start for the program and that the initial response is such that in another year, it may necessitate the further expenditures of money. But we started this program, contrary to what my honourable friends on the other side believe, long before we heard of Saskatchewan's program, and it had no relationship to it whatsoever. But I pointed out the question of purchasing supplies the, comparison of the government doing it in Saskatchewan and our method of doing it here. I think it is merely a difference of making use of the facilities that we have in the province and if we can effect a saving by making use of the business institutions that we have here, we may effect just as large a saving to the farmers of this Province as they do in Saskatchewan by setting up a purchasing program. I'm not criticizing Saskatchewan. I don't know enough about the program. But I am defending our program on the grounds that at least at this stage it seems to have acceptance by the farmers. It seems to be sound and logical to me as the Minister, at least. And if we can effect a saving -- and the figure is \$690, the estimated saving -- if we can effect such a saving to the farmers of Manitoba -- no matter what means we use to do it -- I think that it is a benefit and it is worth talking about.

.....continued on next page

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the Minister gave a satisfactory answer insofar as the answer went. He cleared up some questions which I had in my mind but there are still a couple of points which he did not deal with -- or if he did, he went rather obliquely about it, that I missed it.

First of all, I'm not suggesting that in Saskatchewan they are going to make bulk purchases in every case. In some cases - yes; and in some - not. That's the first point. And the second point is - does the government anticipate any direct, making any direct financial outlay insofar as this -- no, I won't call it a program, I defy anyone to call this a program, insofar as this scheme is concerned -- will there be any direct financial outlay other than for services rendered by the engineering department of the extension service? The second question is -- if the water supply poses some extraordinary problems and would necessitate larger money outlays by the farmer, there, too, does the government consider any direct financial outlay? Because they are doing it in Saskatchewan.

The third question brought about the financing of this, that is to say, if farmers want some source of financing this, is the government prepared to open up a channel to a farmer for the raising of the necessary money, that is, through the Agricultural Credit Corporation or perhaps through the guaranteeing of loans from the Credit Unions or any other group for that matter.

The Minister didn't answer these questions.

MR. HUTTON: There is an expense involved in setting up this course but, as you know, certain expenditures for the Department of Agriculture can be channeled through the Department of Education and we receive a rebate or a grant from Ottawa. And since the major expenditure is in the way of an educational program the hiring of qualified instructors, plumbing instructors and so forth, and the inspection falls into this category. Now this is the major expenditure as far as we are concerned, that we contemplate at the present time. We are and have not made any provision beyond that which exists with the Agricultural Credit Corporation for financing. And once again I point out that this is the first year that we are operating this program and I would suggest that a great deal will depend upon the response and the success of the program as to where we go from here.

MR. D. ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to debate with the Minister whether the program he proposes is as good or better than Saskatchewan's. I think time will prove that. However, I would like to direct a question to him. The Province of Saskatchewan has announced that during 1960 they expect that between 1,000 and 1,500 farm homes will have a water and sewer service installed. I wonder if the Minister could tell the House what the objectives of his department are for 1960, 100 homes, 200 homes, 500 homes or what?

MR. HUTTON: We have no objectives.

MR. ORLIKOW: You have no program.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, I think -- I don't want to embarrass the Minister of Agriculture. I think he is very much embarrassed insofar as this item which appeared in the Throne Speech is concerned.

MR. HUTTON: Not in the least.

MR. PAULLEY: I think because of the fact that the author of that great document must have been running out of things to say in the Throne Speech and just simply threw this in, because it is obvious to anyone listening to the debate that it is not a program at all. It seems to me -- and I would like a comment of the Minister on this -- that this is simply an extension of the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and nothing more. The other day I pointed out in the Committee, a booklet which had been given fairly widespread coverage of a joint effort between the three western provinces. Now I don't always argue that everything to do with our sister province to the west is correct, I differ with a lot of things. I differ on occasions in the speed at which they are doing things likewise, but it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, in this instance that the Department of Agriculture and the government have simply mentioned something without any previous study or serious consideration being given to it before the announcement was made. And I can appreciate as I mentioned when I first started to speak the peculiar or the difficult situation that the Minister must be in, because it appears to me that there is a vast difference in the methods between what is being attempted here and are being attempted in the Province of Saskatchewan. But it appears to me that before the program was

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . . announced in Saskatchewan that the government and its various departments had taken under consideration the implications. They had surveyed the situation, and then they had come to a rather firm conclusion that in the first year of operation, as my colleagues have pointed out, that they would be able with the co-operation (that's a very co-operative province) that with the co-operation of the farmers that they would be able to extend sewer and water facilities to approximately 1,000 homes, between 1,000 and 1,500 homes in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Now it appears to me that the Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba is not in a comparable position to the Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan because there has been planning and forethought given to this very important, and we all agree, very import matter. We talk of the question of purchasing of equipment. Now then in the bulk purchasing of equipment, I'm sure, materials that they need in the Province of Saskatchewan, they have their areas as I understand it already lined up for the extension of sewer and water on a progressive basis. And they're in a position to have a reasonable estimate of the amount of materials that they would require in their program. Unfortunately, the Minister of Agriculture in this House has not got that. I would suggest that this plan has been in the minds of the government to the west for some considerable period of time, which it apparently has not been here. And I think there is the major criticism and it does place, the government has placed the Minister of Agriculture in a position where he hasn't got these answers because there hasn't been enough development or research or survey into this. Now the Minister tells us that accompanying the program there will be inspections. I'm sure I don't have to tell the Minister that insofar as installation of sanitary sewers and the likes of that, there is inspection now insofar as the province is concerned. These must be inspected through the Department of Health and Welfare or through the departments of our local health units, so there is no addition there. The Minister has just told us that well, he hopes, or he may not have used the word hopes, but he has every reason to think that there is a possibility through PFRA that in the areas where there is not an abundance of water, or sufficient water that they may come in with the program. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when we make such a hullabaloo as we have of this particular item in the Throne Speech that the Minister should have been in a position where he would have been able to say now in this locality there is a shortage of water, but there is a great possibility here that we will be able through the co-operation with the federal authority to supply water. In this area we have none. Now I can appreciate we have had a lot of discussion in respect of this particular item in the committee, but again, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the propaganda, the publicity which has been given to this has been very much premature and that through the author, whoever that charming individual may have been of The Throne Speech, he has placed his Minister of Agriculture in a very embarrassing position. Now I would suggest to the Minister that he frankly admit that this is just a simple extension of some services that have been available in the extension branch of the department for years and years, and say now, gentlemen of the committee, I appreciate what you've told me, I'll go back and I'll try and get a program and introduce it next year when we meet.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I just want to read the modest statement that appeared in the Throne Speech. "Recent surveys indicate that only 7% of farm homes in this province are equipped with modern water supply and sewage systems. My government through the extension service of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation is introducing a useful program to assist rural people to plan and install their own modern water supply and sewage disposal systems on their farm and homes" -- a very modest statement and if it hadn't been for the opposition it would have gone unnoticed, but thanks to them it has received more publicity than I ever hoped for.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Mr. Chairman, there is an indication in this statement that the whole province would be covered, that it was available to everyone. Now I wonder how many engineers the Minister has at his disposal to answer requests that are apparently coming to his department. Suppose that a request come from the southeast and another from north of Brandon, how will he inspect these homes and how will he give advice? How many teams of engineers has he got to cover the province or will he have test areas and start maybe around Winnipeg by giving advice to the farmers around this area? Or, will he cover the whole province as the announcement, the Speech from the Throne leads us to believe that it is a program

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.)..... that is available to every farmer in the province. This puzzles me to quite an extent and I would like to know if the Minister has a personnel to cover the province as he is leading us to believe?

MR. A. H. CORBETT (Swan River): I have listened to the remarks of the opposition members here. I just make it -- I'm like a lot more members -- I wish to apologize, I didn't intend to speak on this. They always say that before they get up but they are overlooking one very important point, that is, the intelligence of the farmers. According to the Honourable Leader of the CCF Party and some more of them, I would assume there is not a farmer in the country who knows whether he wants water and sewer or not. I am quite sure that they are of average intelligence, even as intelligent as some of the members of the opposition group. I think they are aware of the fact that they don't have to have the government come and tell them that they can put in sewer and water; and another thing, in a great many areas, again, the semi-intelligent farmers realize they have got a plentiful supply of water of their own and they do not have to wait to be advised by the Minister of Agriculture or the government that they really want sewer and water and if we can get some assistance through the government, it will be very desirable. But to get up there and say that they have got to lay out a program and that these farmers in Saskatchewan are so much more intelligent, they know when they want the toilets washed out and the drain and the wash water carried out to some place where it will do no harm. They don't have to wait for us, so I think all these questions of whether the Minister had designed this, or the government had figured out this plan, I think it is just a lot of nonsense. It's the intelligence of the people who require these services that will regulate the demand and the need, and when you ask how many will take advantage of this, I would say all those who are able to do it because it is a very nice thing not to have to go out to that little four cornered building at the back there in the cold weather. So I'm quite sure that we'll have no worries on that score.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to apologize for getting on the feet, the Minister himself brought me up to my feet because he mentioned as my leader did -- extension service. Well, Mr. Chairman, I just wonder how the Minister intends to work my area, or our area in Fisher, through the extension service when we haven't even got an ag rep. At last session I got up in this House and I asked the former Minister why our ag rep was moved away. The answer was for the re-organization and if it is not going to prove feasible the ag rep is going to be replaced back in Fisher Branch. Now, there has passed some time and the agricultural ag rep -- representative -- is not back, replaced in Fisher Branch although we have one at Arborg which is 30 miles from Fisher Branch and which area is 70 miles if he wants to get to the end of the area. He comes out here once a week to Fisher Branch and how many farmers can catch him to discuss matters with him? And I understood the other day the Minister of Agriculture stated that he has developed new -- two districts -- additional grants. Now I am just wondering whether our district will be included as a third one because it was included one time but for some reason or the other the ag rep has been taken and I sympathize with the agricultural representative of the day. I never met him due to the fact that he has such a large territory its just impossible for that individual to get in touch with all this area. It's a vast area. Now my question is, Mr. Chairman, what is the Minister going to do? Are we going to be without an ag rep or is he going to put us back into the third district and have an ag rep replaced?

MR. SHOEMAKER: Does the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture want to make a remark? The Honourable Member for Swan River has suggested to us how intelligent that the farmers are and I agree with him 100 percent on that one. But I suggest further that the farmers are becoming pretty used to the publicity stunts that this government are coming forward with. Now the very fact that this subject matter is mentioned in the Throne Speech --

MR. ROBLIN: I hesitate to interrupt my honourable friend but I had some hopes that perhaps we had disposed of plumbing. I don't wish to appear to be impatient on this subject but we had a very full discussion on the Minister's speech on this point. Of course one of the problems that do cause trouble, and I admit it frankly, is that when the Minister makes a general statement he obviously is going to refer to matters that are in the estimates and which will come up one at a time later on. But I think the general consensus has been in the past that when an item did come up in the Minister's statement we would try and have a pretty thorough

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . . discussion then and not revive the whole debate again when it came up on the particular item. And I would just suggest to the committee the advisability of considering that point and agreeing if we can without unduly restricting the views of anyone that wants to speak -- suggesting that when a matter has been pretty thoroughly dealt with as I think this has on the Minister's statement, that we should not repeat the whole of the debate again later on. So while I am not attempting to impose my views on the committee I do ask that some consideration be given to that fact. Otherwise it simply means that Ministers will be reluctant to make general statements. They'll simply say well I'll keep my mouth shut - they're going to debate it all over again when they come to the item, why bother making a statement in the first place, which I think would be unfortunate because these general debates do have an advantage. Therefore I suggest -- I ask for the co-operation of the members in that particular respect and while I have no objection to my honourable friend who I have just interrupted completing his statement on plumbing if he would like to do so, I do appeal to the members to consider this point and to try and avoid a repetition of previous debates.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Thank you. Well I'll limit my discussion to two or three questions here then. Is this the point in the estimates that we do discuss this subject matter and is there a specific amount designated here for the plumbing course, and if so what is the amount? And then number three, is it anticipated that the \$10.00 fee which the farmer pays for the course, will that cover the cost of the course?

MR. HUTTON: Our agricultural engineers are included in the extension department and the funds for carrying on short courses are included in the extension service and the Honourable Leader for the Opposition is rather concerned that in the past we haven't used all this money and I can assure him that this year we will.

On the second part of the question. The \$10.00 fee is charged for these short courses and I think it's rather obvious that it would be an impossibility to cover the cost of such courses for \$10.00. It's merely a nominal registration fee.

MR. SCHREYER: I am sure that the First Minister will agree that we did not impede progress here yesterday, so if I might I would just like to say that the Member from Swan River usually manages to instil some humour into the proceedings here but the statement which he just made I can only take grave exception to. It was obvious in its attempt to take the Minister off the hook or the front bench off the hook for indiscretion as regard this item. This is not a program and the way it exists it will never be a program and they shouldn't try to call it that. Now, then, I would ask the Minister if he has available the figures for the estimated cost of the outdoor work connected with this sewer and water scheme, per farm, outdoor work per farm.

MR. HUTTON: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that I neglected to bring it up because I thought that we were through with plumbing but I have the figures in my office. I believe that the estimated cost is in the neighbourhood of \$400.00. I know that it cost me in excess of this amount.

MR. CAMPBELL: . . . . that the Minister was not intending to be critical of my few remarks but he used the term that I was concerned over the fact that I thought they had not used all the money. I expressed no concern one way or the other. I have a great deal of confidence in the administration, even my honourable friend's administration of the Department of Agriculture and wasn't meant as a criticism. I want to be perfectly fair about the point that I was making. He knows that I consider his predecessor to have been afflicted with a considerable amount of optimism, shall we say, and I questioned the amount, the increase that he proposed last year. I am interested to know whether it was all used. My own rough figuring, and it has to be rough because I'm not in possession of all the material, but my own rough figure indicates that it was not used in the year that our government and this government shared responsibility. We shared it for only three months, I think, this government for nine months. And the estimate that we had made at that time seemed to me to be quite accurate even in view of the widely expanded program that the honourable gentleman's predecessor enunciated. Now he didn't use what he expected to do at that time. I was wondering if the program had used all the money this year. I'm not concerned about it, I'm only wanting to get the figures. I would suggest to the Honourable the Minister that he let some item stand someplace on this one, the total or one of these just so that we get the figures. I would like to have them on the record.

MR. WAGNER: I didn't get the answer to my question. And I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that somehow I personally feel -- (Interjection)-- with the ag rep? That's under the extension service, I thought.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Did I understand the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to say that we do not deal with ag reps in this section?

MR. HUTTON: That is correct.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Under which ---

MR. HUTTON: Under agricultural development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Passed? 2 Passed. 2 Passed. 4 Passed.

MR. STAN ROBERTS (LaVerendrye): Mr. Chairman, on number 3, would the Honourable the Minister give us an accounting of the poultry flock blood testing that's going on and the percentage of pullorum reactors and so forth as to the success of flock testing program?

MR. HUTTON: 681 flocks totalling 277,197 female birds were inspected and blood tested. 104 turkey flocks totalling 37,678 birds were tested and approved. A total of 10,388,000 baby chicks and 1,478,000 turkey poults were hatched in Manitoba commercial hatcheries during the year. A temporary staff of 30 poultry inspectors were employed. A change in the turkey blood testing technique was inaugurated with the rapid serum test being conducted in the Provincial Government Animal Pathology Veterinary Laboratory located at the University. This is believed to be an improvement in technique and provides quicker and more accurate service to hatcheries and flock owners. Chicken flocks are submitted to rapid blood tests on the owner's premises. Fees charged for each bird inspected and blood tested are as follows: Chickens \$11.00 for the first 100 birds plus 5¢ a bird over and above, all retests at the rate of 5¢ per bird; Turkeys \$20.00 for the first 100 birds, 15¢ for each over and above, all retests 15¢ per bird.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3. passed.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I asked if the pullorum test was proving out that we are eradicating pullorum or are we still finding large numbers of reactors?

MR. HUTTON: I have those figures some place. I don't know whether I can put my finger on them or not. I believe the indications are and -- I'd rather let that question pass for the time being. I'll get you that information.

MR. ROBERTS: You'll get that information? This past couple of years in the hatching flock industry there has been a great deal of alarm amongst the farmers who produce or raise hatching -- produce hatching eggs in that influx of new varieties, strains, hybrids, poultry from the United States has resulted in large quantities of either hatching eggs or chicks themselves but lately it's been largely hatching eggs, coming in from the United States because the same strains and varieties of hybrids weren't available here. Now could the Honourable Minister report on what percentage of the hatching eggs or the eggs that are hatched in Manitoba are Manitoba eggs rather than American eggs?

MR. HUTTON: Not offhand I can't. I can tell you the reaction in turkeys was 1.19% and in poultry flocks it was -- what would be that -- .07%, the percentage reaction on the final tests.

MR. TANCHAK: In fees, as far as the turkey breeder, went up from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per first hundred flocks, is that correct?

MR. HUTTON: Pardon.

MR. TANCHAK: In the fee, registration fee of turkey breeders. It used to be \$10.00 for the first 100 now it's up to \$20.00 ?

MR. HUTTON: It's \$20.00. The entry fee of \$20.00.

MR. TANCHAK: \$20.00 that's an increased tax of 100%.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to get out of order again but under what item do we discuss the culverts and drainage in local government districts and under what item, as I am a provincial member, I would like to discuss under PFAA. Pardon?

MR. HUTTON: We'll discuss culverts under water control and conservation.

MR. WAGNER: Water control and conservation. Under what item is this? (Interjection)  
15. Under what item do we discuss PFA?

MR. HUTTON: Well you can discuss it under 15.

MR. WAGNER: Under 15, thank you.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Under what item do we discuss damage to crops by game - wild game, ducks and deer and so on?

MR. HUTTON: Predator control if you want to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ..... 4 pass.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, on ....sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go right ahead.

MR. ROBERTS: To clarify a point. I am assuming that we may discuss this item again later when the Honourable Minister brings this report on the hatching flocks.

MR. HUTTON: You want the percentage of ....

MR. ROBERTS: I would like to know if -- what percentage of the hatching eggs that are being hatched in Manitoba are Manitoba eggs and if the percentage is increasing or decreasing and also whether we are finding ourselves in a better situation pullorum-wise or a worse situation than years passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Minister has agreed that some item here would stand anyway so that those two or three questions could be taken up perhaps at that time. Are we on 4 now?

I think, Mr. Chairman, that this is one place where we can all be in agreement at least as to the value of the work that's being done. The short courses and club camps, 4-H Club grants. And certainly I'm in agreement with that type of work. I have said many times, I believe it that there is nothing that the Department of Agriculture does and I'm pretty high on their services and their personnel in general, I think that there is nothing that they do that is more effective and will pay better dividends in the long run than the 4H Club work. And club grants and short courses are rather closely tied with them I believe. So I'd like to pay my word of tribute to them, to the program in general and a special word to the local leaders who do so much to make the program a success.

Having said that I would ask two questions. Number one, could we get the break-down as between the three different items that appear here? And number two, I notice the figures that the Minister gave as to the number of young people enrolled in the 4-H Clubs, I gather that's a bit down from a few years ago. Is that correct?

MR. HUTTON: I don't think so. At the present time it's 9,262 and there are 650 clubs. It may be down from a number of years ago but I think the 9 thousand figure has applied the last two or three years. (Interjection). Well that could have been at one time.....

MR. CAMPBELL: ...Check that. Could we get the breakdown as between the three items?

MR. HUTTON: Yes.

(Interjection)

MR. CAMPBELL: No the Minister, I think, was going to give us .....

MR. HUTTON: For the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

MR. HUTTON: Yes, I will get it for him. (Oh, oh I see, that's quite O.K.)

MR. SHOEMAKER: I wonder if the Minister could outline for us just what this service includes, this farm labour services. I wonder if he would elaborate on farm labour services, just what that ....

MR. HUTTON: I'll have to look up the Honourable Leader of the Opposition's question. I think it will waste too much time if I do it now.

On farm labour services; the expenditure is down this year as you will note it has been moved into the extension service -- the appropriation, because it is to a large extent a part-time occupation. But farm placements in 1959 in Manitoba were 200,999. I'll read you the report: "There was a normal demand for labour at the commencement of spring operations, the demand increased as farmers in western Manitoba were sure of enough rainfall for a good crop. The demand for farm help reached a peak in July at which time crop prospects were excellent and hay crops above average. The National Employment Offices kept up with the demand throughout the season. We expected a shortage of help for harvest, this problem however never materialized because of the nature of the weather. Early in July all ag reps were advised of the needs in Ontario for labour, however no interest developed in this excursion because of high level of employment within the province. The labour requirements for thinning beets were met through a projected work project worked out between the Manitoba Sugar Company and the Federal Indian Affairs Branch. The Indians were recruited from the reserves close to

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.)....the settled agricultural areas rather than from northern Manitoba. The technique used was to have complete families move to districts requiring labour. Because Indians during the summer months, prefer to live in tents, no housing problems were encountered. Some 850 Indians were employed this year in Manitoba beet fields as compared with 350 last year." I think this is of interest. "The Indians started work about June 10th and completed their contracts by the end of the first week in July. Contracts were usually on the basis of 20 to 25 dollars per acre. The Indians earned approximately \$80,000 during this four or five week period. The Manitoba Sugar Company report this pool of labour as being very satisfactory. Plans are being made now to move Indians early in the season of 1960 for this work. A few larger growers however would prefer to have immigrant families. These growers have adequate housing and facilities for immigrant families and could offer full-time employment. 95% of the sugar beets are harvested with power machines. Some local family labour is still used to harvest small acreages. Three operators from the United States with combines were authorized to work in southern Manitoba during the harvest season. The majority of orders for harvest help was for men that could operate power machines. With the high capital investment on farms continuing to rise, particularly in machinery farmers are requesting capable labour. There has been a definite shortage of skilled men available to handle valuable machinery. There is a trend towards larger livestock enterprises in the province. The Department of Agriculture and Conservation is encouraging farmers to feed more beef cattle on the farm rather than market unfinished feeders. This development may create some additional demand for experienced livestock men for year round employment. There has been some increase in the demand for married couples. Some farmers are providing improved housing accommodation to make year-round employment more attractive. There are some difficulties in obtaining satisfactory workers for dairy farms. This spring three young Japanese agriculturists were placed on dairy farms in Manitoba in co-operation with the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Mr. Truman foreign agricultural relations officer, Ottawa. These young men will be employed until January 31st, 1960 and have been satisfactory workers. There is at present an active demand for farm workers for winter jobs. Men have been available at national employment offices for these jobs. It is anticipated that there will be above normal demand for farm labour next spring." And I think that's about all that is necessary. I would just like to say that it was my privilege to meet these three young Japanese chaps before they left their jobs here to go back to Japan and they worked into the farms where they had been placed very well. They did excellent work, they not only did their work during the day but they carried out extensive studies at night because they wanted to take home information about the dairy industry to use in building up the dairy herds in Japan. And my short acquaintance with the Japanese attache' and his group was very delightful and it, I think, points up the fact that so much more can be accomplished for the welfare of all mankind when we co-operate, than otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) (1) Passed.

MR. ROBERTS: Would the Honourable Minister give us the number of employees here? How many of them are veterinarians?

MR. HUTTON: There are eight and there are two veterinarians. There's one establishment for veterinarian for which an appropriation is being asked and has been in the estimates for some time but which they have been unable to fill. There two lab technicians, one lab assistant. There is a clerk-stenographer and the caretaker.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, on the ...first of all yesterday the Honourable Minister said that we had a provincial veterinarian by the name of Dr. F. Isa, I wasn't aware that he was referred to as the provincial veterinarian, I know he is in charge of this lab. I suggest that he isn't a provincial veterinarian as such, because he has a full time job, more than a full time job at the lab and his services in an advisory capacity as provincial veterinarian, I suggest, are very, very limited because he is overworked in Fort Garry where he is established. I am pleased to hear that the Minister has an appropriation for a third veterinarian. I wonder why it is so difficult to obtain the third veterinarian. Certainly there is a very, very great need for him. I am not too certain of course as to how large a salary is being offered to him but I do know that, for instance, Alberta has a similar animal pathology and veterinary laboratory doing similar work and their staff total 10 veterinarians. The Province of Ontario has



(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.)....two such offices and they have a similar number of veterinarians. I suggest that particularly in Manitoba at the present time as we are trying to increase our sizes of our livestock herds and increase the profit potential of our livestock and poultry herds and flocks that we have great need for a greater veterinarian service. The greatest single danger in production of livestock and poultry is the danger of disease and it is the most costly of any of the pitfalls in production of livestock or poultry. The farmers of Manitoba, all points in Manitoba, make great use of the animal pathology and veterinary laboratory at the University and I suggest could make still more use of it if there was a large enough staff at this point or at two points in Manitoba to do all the work that is asked of them. The veterinarians in Manitoba, I know over the past several years, have found it necessary to send much of their diagnostic work for inspection to Ontario because they can get a result back faster from Ontario then they can be sending it right to the local office here at the University site, because the veterinarians at the University or at this animal pathology laboratory are overworked. They have too much entirely to do for the size of the staff as we increase our flock testing program and as we increase our Bang's disease program more and more work is being piled onto this animal pathology lab. I suggest that great efforts should be made to get this one more veterinarian that there is an appropriation for and I suggest two or three more, because here is one field where I feel the Provincial Government just isn't providing enough service and I think that this is the type of service that can be provided at really not too great a cost in proportion to the good they can do to the flock owners and the herd owners in Manitoba.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, this is the item under which the Minister said that he would make some comment as regards the extent of mastitis on dairy herds. That is providing he has the figures there as to number of incidents reported and so on.

MR. HUTTON: I have only the number of samples tested for one month from that lab. 537.

MR. SCHREYER: If there is any program in operation which the province is involved through direct money outlay to combat mastitis. If there is a program just what constitutes this program?

MR. HUTTON: The program is one of diagnosis.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Just one question, Mr. Chairman. How many students are there enrolled in the Vet course now and how many of them are under scholarship -- who are receiving scholarships?

MR. HUTTON: There are -- there was an increase of 7 I believe in the last year. 14 are in the University at the present time. 7 commenced last year. I think I should possibly say something about the service, the veterinarian services that are available and the precautions that are taken in the province with regard to animal diseases. In the first place in the Province of Manitoba we have a Federal Health of Animals Inspector and we have 12 subdistrict inspectors resident throughout various areas in Manitoba and these people are charged with the responsibility to keep their eyes peeled for certain designated diseases which can cause extreme economic losses. Amongst these diseases some which I cannot pronounce, Gladers, farcy, maladie du coit, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas fever, hog cholera, swine plague, mange, scab, rabies, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, variola ovina. Now these Federal Inspectors, Health of Animal Inspectors have this responsibility to see to it that particular animal diseases which can cause extreme losses to the livestock producer in the province are kept under strict control. The work, as I say, of these officers is backed up by Federal labs at Hull and Lethbridge, Hull, Quebec, and Lethbridge, Alberta. As far as having sufficient veterinarians in the province to look after the number of animal units I think it's interesting to note that we have 52 veterinarians in the Province of Manitoba, 42 of which are practicing in the rural areas and I think it's interesting to compare the number of animal units per veterinarian in Manitoba to that in the other prairie provinces. In Alberta there is 1 veterinarian for every 28,300 animal units; in Saskatchewan there's 1 veterinarian for every 30,600 animal units and in Manitoba we have only 1 veterinarian for 18,600 animal units so as compared with Saskatchewan we are at least 75 or 80% better served by veterinarians in the province and as compared with Alberta we are at least 50% -- we have at least 50% better service from veterinarians, in terms of veterinarians per animal units. We have assistance to areas which are unfortunate in that they don't have the services of a

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.)....veterinarian close at hand. The Inter-Lakes of course is one area; Northern Lake in south eastern Manitoba is another area and I believe that up at The Pas there is need for veterinary services but we have the Veterinary Services District Act and by the provisions in this Act it is possible for the municipalities at the present time to take advantage of the \$1,000 grant to iron out the differences in the cost per farmer for the services and as I indicated we are going to introduce an amendment so that the same benefits can be available to local government districts.

We have the Provincial Lab here where, I don't know what you want to call him whether you want to call him the Provincial Veterinarian or whether you want to call him a Pathologist-you can call him whatever you like but his services are available for -- his diagnostic services are available and advice to the farmers and on the question of diagnostic services, I'd like to point out that according to the 1958 Annual Report issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture 14,514 poultry and animal specimens were submitted for examination during the same year 5,000 were submitted in Manitoba and when you consider that the livestock population in Manitoba is just 1/4 of what it is in Alberta I think that the record of service that the provincial department is giving is reasonably good as compared at least to what is offered in other provinces. I think that we have to look ahead in these things but I also want to point out that we have embarked upon a very ambitious program at the University of Manitoba and you can't do everything at once. And keeping in mind the importance of the livestock industry in Manitoba the needs for diagnostic services and so forth will certainly be kept under consideration by my department.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that the Minister was quite fair in comparing Saskatchewan and Alberta, particularly Alberta with Manitoba as to the number of personnel there is in relation to the population of the cattle. My information is that in Alberta particularly, the large ranchers employ their own vets -- they don't depend upon government service and I think you'll find that these large ranchers own quite a large portion of the total cattle population in Alberta. On my question as to the number of scholarships, did I understand the Minister to say that there were 14 students and they're all receiving some type of scholarship?

MR. HUTTON: I can give you that answer better by checking this book and at the same time I would like to reply to your statement. It doesn't matter whether the veterinarian is employed by the farmer or whether he's employed for himself, the fact remains that the relationship between the veterinarians and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the number of animal units is not as favourable as it is in Manitoba (Interjection). I was talking about the numbers of veterinarians per animal units. I can't find that for you at the present time. I'll endeavour to get the information later.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to repeat what I said earlier about the veterinarians comparing Manitoba to Alberta as the Honourable Minister has done. He has referred particularly to the livestock population in each of the two provinces and compared it to the number of veterinarians. I would point out that the large service or a large part of the service and I suggest perhaps in many cases, a major part of the services contributed by the veterinary lab, the Animal Pathologists in Manitoba, is to the poultry industry and the number of flock -- I haven't the numbers with me -- but I do know that we are a major poultry area and that this is the field in which our veterinarians at our lab are contributing a mighty service to the industry and as such are tying themselves up so that they are being over worked so that they cannot take care of both the poultry industry and the livestock industry as they are expected to do.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): When I spoke on the Throne Speech debate I criticized the government for its failure to announce the appointment of a Provincial Veterinarian. I did so on the basis of a brief which was submitted to the government by the Manitoba Veterinarian Medical Association, the resolution urging the appointment of a Provincial Veterinarian and the enlargement of the veterinary laboratory together with more adequate staff and appointment and without reading it one of the 'whereases' stated that Manitoba has neither a Provincial Veterinarian nor any extension veterinarians. Now in view of all the talk that you've heard about veterinarians and in view of the fact that the Honourable Minister answered the Honourable Member for La Verendrye the other day and I quote Hansard Page 676 - Mr. Hutton said -

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.)...."the answer to the first question is Dr. Isa is the Provincial Veterinarian." My question, Mr. Chairman, is do we or do we not have a Provincial Veterinarian?

MR. HUTTON: The question is, what do you want to call him? He's a veterinarian, he's an animal pathologist. The fact remains that there has been in the estimates for some time an appropriation for salary for a second veterinarian. It hasn't been used. We'll be only too happy when we can acquire the services. There are 12 students currently receiving assistance on the course as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN:.....

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I'm -- I guess as I said the word Bang's Disease that I'd be apt to have somebody throw something at me but I was going to ask the Minister if the blood testing with regard to the federal program is done by our veterinary laboratory?

MR. HUTTON: No. The federal people share the lab at the University and this accounts to some extent for the crowding that is going on out there now and we are possibly a little slow in acting but there is a prospect that the Federal Government may build another lab in the west and until such times as this can be determined I think it would be very foolish for the provincial government to take a major step until we know exactly where we're going. These -- if I can find the figures on the Bang's -- the blood tests to answer your questions but 4 of the personnel in the provincial lab are federal people.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I hope I'm not asking a question that was already asked. I was called out. I would like to know how is the supply of veterinary doctors in the province at the present time? Is it equal to need or is it still in very short supply?

MR. HUTTON: Well, that would depend on whether you asked the farmer or whether you asked the veterinarian.

MR. PREFONTAINE: But I'm asking the Minister whether he has any requests for more vets in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. HUTTON: Well as I pointed out there are three areas that are in need of veterinarian services -- the south east -- I mean it's obvious in these areas in the south east, the northern inter-lake and in The Pas.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has already said that the extent of government participation in mastitis control is diagnostic service. I notice that the dairy branch has a bulletin which is available to dairy farmers on mastitis. I would ask the Minister if it has been brought to his attention or if he has thought about it in the last few months. Have you given any thought to a program of testing for this? I think the Minister is aware that a lot of cases go unreported. I don't know if there is any need for testing but has the Minister thought about it, or anyone in his department?

MR. HUTTON: Well, I'd say this that the inspection, the testing of the product detects mastitis and especially the fluid milk sales are subjected to -- fluid milk deliveries are subjected to pretty severe tests in connection with mastitis. As far as developing a program of testing in the department I must plead my short term in here in my seven months of office, it hasn't come to my attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: b (1) Passed. 2. Passed. E. (1) Passed. 2 Passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: On E the Minister indicated I think in his general remarks that there was some change of program at the Agricultural and Homemaking Schools. Would he tell just what the changes have been and while he's at it would he give us the enrolments as to boys and girls at those schools? And the numbers of the salaries, please.

MR. HUTTON: The salaries are three (Interjection - The same as last year). Yes. The enrolment, 783 people attended the short courses -- there are 16 offered. I think I have the program here, possibly I haven't. 16 offered. There were 94 individual meetings held and over 5,000, in fact 5,600 people attended and the school is used quite extensively for the 4-H program. The student -- well, that's for past years. That seems to be all the information that I can give you aside from the type of program that is being offered this year and it ranges all the way from a course for weed control inspectors and plumbing farm policy, courses for the ladies and I can't remember the rest of them.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I won't discuss the plumbing course. Are they all short courses now, Mr. Chairman, are there no courses of six weeks or two months' duration or something of that character any more?

MR. HUTTON: No, they're all short courses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (f) 1. Passed

MR. CAMPBELL: Could we have the number of people on the salary list, Mr. Chairman?

MR. HUTTON: 29. Two extra to last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1. Passed. 2. Passed. 3. Passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman on Pasture Improvement, here again I get into the matter of checking on the Public Accounts and on this one perhaps the Minister would like to just take note of this and look it up during the dinner adjournment, but I was wanting to ask how much was spent in the year and what the projects were and what results they feel that they have obtained from these and what recommendation would flow from them? In addition to that I was noting here again that \$50,000 had been voted and only \$41,000 odd had been used. Once again I'm not complaining I'm only asking in view of that fact if the program is likely to require what is envisaged here. Now, if the Minister just wants to take notice of that and leave them till after the dinner adjournment I'd be quite agreeable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll leave that to stand . 4. Passed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I don't think we have passed that one because we're going to have some -- I'd like to have some information on 3 and if you're agreeable for it to stand then I would ask something the same question, the Minister might want to look it up at the dinner hour as to just what programs were carried on under the Soil -- under the Investigations and Control of Soil Erosion.

MR. HUTTON : I have the figure here for the Pasture Improvement Project and the reason why it was not all used. There were 1,705 farmers participated; there was grass seed and forage seed of a total of 315,000 pounds and the total spent was \$36,000 and the number of acres was 26,780. And the reason that the total appropriation wasn't used was because of the early snow fall and the farmers became involved in getting their cattle home and so on when the orders are usually taken. This was the reason for not using the money in last year's appropriation.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, the one where I was asking about the appropriation not being used was the year before, not the one that we're in now but the year before because I notice that there there had been....

MR. HUTTON: That'll be '58.

MR. CAMPBELL: The year ending '59. That would be the summer of '58, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call it 5:30 and shall leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock.