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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8:00 o'clock, Monday, March 2, 1964.

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . . We're on Item 3, Section (4).

MR. S. PETERS (Elmwood): Mr. Chairman, at 5:30 we were discussing compensations for farmers. I enquired during the supper hour how long this has been available to the farmers and they couldn't give me the exact date, but they tell me that this has been available to the farmers for a good many years. What I would like to know is what is the difference between the plan that was available to them at that time and with the new plan that's being tried by the government. From what I can understand, there's no difference at all.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture) (Rockwood-Iberville): No, we don't pretend there's any difference. The only thing is that the Department of Agriculture has taken upon itself the responsibility of promoting this program. I have here one of these terrible green sheets that the Honourable Member for Gladstone refers to from time to time and I hope it has no adverse effects on the general citizenry. This release here entitled "Workmen's Compensation for Farm Help" will draw this matter to the attention of the farmers of this province. We propose to keep this matter before the farm employers with the hope that they will take advantage of it and provide this sort of, I think, essential protection to the farm labourer. I might say in reply to the suggestion by the Honourable Member for Gladstone, that the application forms and further information are available from the agricultural representatives so the department has already thought of that -- (Interjection) -- I believe it is yesterday or today.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . were sent out?

MR. HUTTON: Oh, I can't tell you, but I imagine that the province was well covered.

MR. PAULLEY: You can rely on that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HUTTON: We're very efficient.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Chairman, under Item (d), for the last few years I've been rising to implore the government to appoint an official provincial veterinarian and I've had a lot of different kind of answers over the years. I just want to congratulate the government. I understand that they have now a provincial veterinarian, Doctor Jack McGowan. I think that should be made known, and I think this is a wonderful step. What concerns me still, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that we also have a shortage of veterinarians at the present time. Reading from the "Voice of the Farmer" here, and I'm quoting: "The 426 veterinarians now serving western Canada are 170 short of the number required to properly service the livestock industry." When we think how we're trying to encourage the promotion of livestock raising, I wonder if the Minister could make a comment on just what is being done to try to fill these positions. I understand that there is to be a college in Saskatoon. When does he think that this would be completed?

MR. HUTTON: Well, in respect of veterinarians, the college at Saskatoon will be in a position to take second-year students in the fall of 1964. We have the Veterinarians Scholarship Fund to try and encourage our young people to take a course in veterinary medicine and to return and practice here in Manitoba. We have some 40-odd veterinarians practising in rural Manitoba at the present time. I know that there are areas which could benefit from a more intensive service.

As you know, last year we amended The Veterinary Services District Act so that the province could match the municipalities or the local government districts to provide an incentive grant to resident veterinarian of a maximum of \$3,600 a year. I believe that if these programs, that is with the new college in the west and with the Veterinary Services District grants available, if these policies were taken advantage of by the areas which need this type of service, that it would go quite a way to solving our problem. I would suggest, however, that Dr. Jack McGowan when he comes the 1st of April to take up his work in Manitoba, will probably have something to say about the way in which we can improve our veterinary services to the people of Manitoba. This is one of the very important reasons why he has been employed the government.

MR. WRIGHT: I just want to point out that there is an interest in this vocation, because I read where the College at Guelph last year had to turn down 100 applications.

MR. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, one item in the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory Report that seemed to me to deserve some attention this year was the

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)...few sentences concerned with the outbreaks of rabies, and I notice from the Veterinarian's report that about double the cases in the year under review were noted compared with the year before. I was wondering what the situation had been in 1963 inasmuch as I noticed that the head of the Veterinarian Laboratory says that it's considered impractical to try and control the rabies outbreaks in wild life, and yet the connection between the wild life rabies and the domestic animals is well established. Both the area and the number apparently have increased considerably. What was the situation in 1963?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, we try to anticipate -- whether the members will acknowledge it or not -- we try to anticipate in the department matters of concern to the members of the Legislature both in respect to their own constituencies and their concern for the province as a whole, and I must report that in the matter of rabies there has been a trend towards a greater incidence of this disease. In 1959-60 the total confirmed cases in Manitoba were 29, 28 of which were amongst skunks; in 1960-61, 18, 15 of which were skunks; in 1961-62 there were 83, 66 of which were among skunks and 4 among cattle; in 1962-63 there were 119 confirmed cases, 98 among skunks, 13 among cattle; April 1st 1963 to date, 171 confirmed cases, 147 skunks, 10 cattle.

Now you may want me to give you a report. It isn't too long and I think it would be of value for you as members to have this report at hand, so I will relate the remainder of the report. The total of the confirmed cases includes cases in animals other than skunks and cattle. "It is very evident that skunks are the main reservoir of infection of rabies in this province. It will be noted that there is an increasing incidence of confirmed cases and Dr. Snell of the Department of Health reported that there has been an increasing incidence of contacts with humans and subsequent vaccination of humans in line with the general increase of rabies in animals. There has never been a case of rabies actually occurring in humans in Manitoba. The greatest concentration of rabid skunks and other rabid animals at the present time is located in the Hamiota-Virden area. There are, however, scattered cases of rabies across the province. Because the main reservoir of infection is in skunks, it is evident that the main defence against the disease lies in the control of skunks. There are some very practical limitations however to skunk population control. The paying of a bounty which is often suggested is considered unsatisfactory and dangerous, because it encourages young people to trap and to be exposed to the skunks, with the distinct possibility of being involved with a rabid animal. In addition, bounty is very expensive for the limited results achieved. An eradication program carried out by the government itself, which also has often been suggested, is completely impractical as great numbers of people must be involved at a high cost and we could not expect to be successful as it would be impossible to locate all the skunks in this manner.

"It was noted that the Province of Alberta upon becoming aware of the rabies infection in the northern part of that province attempted to create a sanitation belt across the province. They spent \$50,000 per month" -- \$50,000 per month -- hiring trappers to destroy wild animals. They finally dropped the program concluding it was completely ineffective as the incidence of rabies was not contained.

"An extensive program has been undertaken by the two levels of government involved, federal and provincial, along the following lines: 1. An extensive effort has been undertaken to make the public, particularly in the high incidence areas, aware of the nature of the disease; the nature of its spread; and the means by which it might be controlled. The Health of Animals Division has an excellent film which has been shown at many meetings in conjunction with a thorough discussion of the disease, and the Department of Mines and Natural Resources has also co-operated with agricultural representatives and municipal officials in making full information available. 2. It has been recommended to municipal officials and the public that they themselves can best undertake skunk control by farmers and other residents all working at it, trapping, poisoning or destroying by other means the skunks on their property. It has been suggested to officials in the Hamiota and Virden areas that public meetings be undertaken in the near future since the skunks are beginning to re-appear, at which Department of Mines and Natural Resources personnel will demonstrate the recommended trap and will discuss the various means of skunk control. They will also leave a small supply of traps with municipal officials. 3. It has been recommended to municipal

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)... officials that a dog control by-law be implemented, and following implementation and enforcement of such a by-law, clinics could be arranged for the vaccination of dogs and in some cases, cats. Sample by-laws have been provided for the municipalities concerned. There are vaccinations available for cattle and other animals, but the practice is not generally recommended.

"Conclusion: It is evident that the appearance of rabies in the province is continuing on the increase and there is no reason evident to anticipate an early decline. The greatest emphasis has been and must be placed on public information and on efforts undertaken by individuals themselves. It appears that the various government agencies involved have done all that is within their power, but a continued and increased effort will be directed to the province."

This is about all I can say on the subject, but it is one for continued concern.

MR. NELSON SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Mr. Chairman, did the Honourable Minister give us the number of cattle that had to be destroyed as result of rabies? I suggested the other day that the Province of Ontario has made available, through legislation, payments to farmers for cattle, horses, swine and sheep that were attacked or had to be put to death as a result of rabies, and I think my honourable friend said that this government didn't think it was necessary or something to that effect. Mr. Chairman, he has suggested that there is a very good film that is available on skunks. Maybe we could have it along with the other one I suggested on the flood scare film some night. -- (Interjection) -- Well, either one!

Now a pink edition dated October 18th says that it's just a simple matter of denying the skunks access to a lot of their holes and stuff. You just go out and tell them that they can't get under the granaries and the barns any more and that pretty well fixes them up. But I would like an answer, Mr. Chairman, to this one, because my honourable friend -- would he not reconsider the grants that are presently available by the Federal Government to every province, I take it, to make provision for payment for death of animals from rabies. I promised I would send this letter over to him. I haven't done it as yet but I will.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (d) -- passed; (e) -- passed; (f) --

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, under (f) -- first of all I'm dealing with (4) under (f) and I see that the amount for erosion is very small. I take it that erosion is absolutely necessary in view of the fact that the people nowadays do not think of the necessity of planting a fig tree which takes 70 years to get a fruit. They are exploiting every bit of the land and don't care for tomorrow or for anyone else. The same may apply to the remedy of giving the land a biblical treatment which means that they're got to work so many days, so many hours, and there is a day of rest, and this is compulsory by law. At that time this was made compulsory the law did not mean anything to the people, but the word of God did mean a lot and they have preserved the land for generations. We in America today, it's all business, and no one gives a hang whether the land is entirely exploited and cannot be used again for many years, or we should give the land a perfect, either biblical or natural rest, so this land would be provided for the future generations. After all, the farmer may own his farm, he may own his cattle, he may own his hogs, but the land is a gift of God and they don't own it entirely. Their obligation is to use it as much as you can for yourself and your family, but don't spoil it for the future.

Now when I noticed that the estimates had been reduced, I feel that perhaps the powers-that-be do not think of the great importance of preserving the land, particularly in the way business is being carried on in American continents or in Canada -- grab what you can; never mind for tomorrow, let tomorrow worry for itself. I would very much like the Honourable Minister to satisfy me personally, who perhaps is thinking of tomorrow too, that everything is being done in erosion, in preserving the land, in compelling -- if there's a law, I don't know -- the farmers to give the land a rest, first of all for their own benefit; and those who don't care about tomorrow, for the benefit of the neighbours and the other people who want it and who need it to get their subsistence from the land for themselves; and also to think about the hundreds and millions of people in the world that go to bed every night hungry.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, could the Honourable Minister give us a list of the programs that are covered by (f) (3), Pasture Improvement Project and Fertilizing Trials? Is this assistance to the individual farmers or ...?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, in case the Honourable the Minister wants to answer

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd)...several questions at one time on his feet, I can mention a couple of the things that I have in mind. First I would like to say to the Honourable Member for Inkster that I don't know where he is getting his information about the way that the farmers of this province operate. I think there is definitely a growing awareness of the need and the intention to look after the farms of the province. It's not a case of the farmers here saying that they're going to take everything that they can get out of the land and put nothing back. Much of the land right in the Red River Valley here, where it's been farmed as long as any land has been in Manitoba, is producing as good crops today as it was when the pioneers broke it up when they first came here, and the practice is growing, not diminishing. The honourable member is certainly not giving the proper information as to the view of the farmers of mining their land. This criticism has been made periodically for years, and of course in some cases it's true, but in general it just is very very wide of the mark and I'm happy to say I don't give this government credit or the Federal Government credit or the government that preceded this one credit, I give the credit to the farmers themselves. They know that it's a long term proposition and they're looking after their land, generally speaking.

The most -- no, not the most, but one of the most interesting things that I discovered in this very interesting pamphlet on agricultural research was the little article -- I don't think I could find it immediately -- dealing with fertilizer trials. I gather there are some fertilizer trials that are carried on by the department directly in addition to the ones that are carried on here. But the articles in here on fertilizer trials are, I think among the highlights of this report, and perhaps when we come to the item further down on the page on Economic Research, then maybe the Minister would be kind enough to tell us what proportion of this general and specific research estimate is represented by the work that is covered by this booklet, because I think it is most interesting.

There are a lot of -- a lot of different projects in here that I would really like to take the time to refer to, but I think it's unnecessary for me to refer to them. What I'd say instead is to all the honourable members to read them over for themselves. One of the best is the one dealing with Fertilizer Trials, and I would like the Minister -- I know this is a challenging subject to him -- but I would like him to say a word about the trials that have been carried on that have apparently pointed out the amount of nitrogen that the soil is gaining from the atmosphere itself and the interesting experiments that have been carried on there.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I don't intend to raise this now, but at the end of (f) I do intend to make some general remarks on the question of ARDA, or ask some questions.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say to the Honourable Member from Lakeside that I shall be very happy to be wrong.

MR. VIELFAURE: Mr. Chairman, on the same subject treated by the Honourable Member from Lakeside, I'm aware that last summer an extensive soil testing program was carried on and I wondered if the Minister would tell us if the findings shown are existing fertilizer -- or brands I should say, not fertilizers -- and if the kinds of fertilizer do answer to the needs of our soil at the present.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I have a few thoughts that I'd like to refer to the Minister. On Page 61 we see a list of the various cereal crops being grown in the province, and under flax I note that the largest amount goes to -- or the largest acreage seeded was seeded with Marine. Now that Marine is taken off the recommended list, has the government anything in sight in its place? I also noticed on the following page where you mentioned the amount of seed inspection and production, that there is a terrific reduction in the acreage of field inspected. The figure mentioned here is 78,000 acres less than the year before. What would account for this big reduction? And also in connection with the recommended varieties taken off the list, who decides as to a certain variety being taken off the recommended list? I notice that there's a number of varieties of flax being taken off the list. Who decides on this and what is there in store for us as far as future varieties are concerned?

Then also in pastures we have heard a lot about tobacco trials, and the last year or two I think this has calmed down. I just wondered whether this was another has been or what are the results in tobacco? Are we going to go into it as far as Manitoba is concerned, or is this just a crop?

There is also new seed or a new variety of coriander mentioned and I'd like to know from

(Mr. Froese, cont'd)...the Minister what is this? It is completely strange and new to me.

MR. HUTTON:Well -- I don't know where to begin. Mr. Chairman, the item which is covered by \$8,300, for the investigation and control of soil erosion covers certain specific programs. One is the grassed waterway assistance policy which encourages farmers to grass down land or portions of their land which is particularly vulnerable to gully erosion. Last year, for instance, eight farmers took advantage of this policy. Under this policy we pay up to 50 percent of the cost of levelling the land and preparing the seed-bed and also make a contribution to the cost of the seed involved.

Under this program our field shelterbelt tree planting program is carried on. In 1963, 143 miles of field shelterbelts were planted; in 1964 another 150 miles will be planted, which represents 700,000 trees, and it brings the total since inception of this policy in 1954 to 2,969 miles or 10,898,000 trees that have been planted.

This also involves studies on problem areas such as Interlake, Dennis Lake, Duck Mountain, south side of Riding Mountain National Park, Brandon hills, Pembina Valley, Westlake, Provin Lake, Sylvan area and several other miscellaneous land use studies in the province. But I wouldn't want it considered that this was the only program in the soils and crops that was concerned with soil conservation. I think the Honourable Member for Lakeside pointed out very correctly that farmers are more than ever conscious of the fact that the land that they hold today is going to have to serve humanity for generations and generations to come, and there is a greater consciousness, a growing consciousness of the need for conservation practices. However, the farmer is limited to the extent of the conservation he can practise by straight economic factors and I think that our program to increase the cattle population in the province is going to do a great deal to encourage the farmer; and I think the very fact that the livestock industry looks good in the future will encourage the farmer to carry out farming practices which at the same time will be remunerative to him, will conserve the soil for tomorrow. One of the very important programs in this branch is the pasture improvement projects and fertilizer trials. Under this program, we provide a subsidy on the grass seed in amounts sufficient to seed 30 acres of land and under this policy the department assumes one-third of the cost of the seed. During the past years we have been successful in getting 233,000 acres of land seeded down under this policy, and the estimates this year provide for further 45,000 acres to be seeded down. This is one of the policies that ARDA is contributing to. I believe they are contributing one-third of the provincial contribution to this program. It has been a very successful program and we are putting more emphasis on today than we have in the past.

Under the fertilizer trial, referred to in the estimates, there were some 135 such trials carried out over the Province of Manitoba. Now these trials are in the area of research, to gather information, and are useful for us to make a general sort of a recommendation for a given type of soil. But today we have something much better than that available to the farmer. Last year we established a soil testing service at the University of Manitoba and for the cost of \$3.00 per soil sample the University is now in a position to give the farmer a recommendation which is peculiar to his particular soil condition. And any of us who know anything about soil know that it can vary, not only from field to field, but within a field and the directions that are given for taking these soil samples, call for a composite sample to be taken from different locations in the field. So now the farmers can send these samples in in the fall of the year to the soil testing lab at the University and they will give him a specific recommendation for his particular condition and in that way he can determine the exact amount of fertilizer whether it be phosphorus, or whether it be nitrogen, or whether it be potash, or whatever the element that the soil is deficient in he will know exactly how much he should put on in order to raise a maximum crop or to achieve the maximum yield. There were, I think, between four and five thousand samples submitted to the soil testing lab this past fall and we expect that the use of this lab will increase substantially as the farmers in the province become aware of the service and as they become accustomed to, and familiar with, the procedures to be followed in getting this information. We tried to hold field days throughout the province last fall to acquaint the farmer with the techniques of taking these soil samples and submitting them to the University lab.

I have covered the major ARDA programs under this authorization when I covered the bush clearing program that we are implementing in the Interlake and Westlake areas and in the native pasture improvements projects for southern and western Manitoba. The one involves the

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)...clearing of bush by either the ball and chain or the fleco rolling chopper. The other one is concerned with using chemical weed control on our native pastures in southern and western Manitoba to increase their carrying capacity. These are both substantial programs. Our goal is to clear some 100,000 acres of bush land in the Interlake and Westlake areas in the next five years and to do at least that much spraying on the native pastures in southern and western Manitoba. And we believe that this will go a long way in helping us to achieve our increase and we are hoping that the response will be encouraging to this kind of program. It's under these estimates too that we are carrying out soil surveys and soil investigation. The amounts in the estimates cover the salary of five technical employees, together with travel costs of survey parties, etc. The work involves soil surveys and soil investigations and are co-operative undertakings in which the staff is assigned by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The Soils Division of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Manitoba and the Canada Department of Agriculture operate as a unit under the supervision of the Manitoba Soil Survey Advisory Committee.

During 1963, 1,000,500 acres, mainly in the Grahamdale-Ste. Rose area of Manitoba were surveyed and soil types determined and mapped. Detailed soil surveys were carried out on 120,500 acres in the Portage la Prairie and Morden-Winkler areas. Studies were carried out in the Carmen-Morden-Winkler-Portage la Prairie and Melita areas in respect to the possibilities of irrigation and the acreage of land suitable for irrigation. And these projects will be continued in 1964.

There are also some further studies to be carried out in the Interlake on pasture classification, land use studies south of Riding Mountain and in the Roblin area and a land use study in the Whitemud watershed. These are items which are covered by the estimates in soils and crops. I might be able to give you some detail on the program for weed control or brush control on the native pasture lands in southern and western Manitoba. We expect to pay \$1.00 per acre to the farmer for the initial treatment of a specified acreage and then to pay later on a 50 cents per acre contribution to a retreatment to make sure that we get a full till. This program will be supervised by the Weed Control Districts, of which we expect to have 19 at the end of this year.

I must not leave these estimates without saying that they do include additional monies to accommodate a further expansion in our weed control program. This weed control program has had a very, I think, remarkable acceptance by the municipal people and the farmers in Manitoba. It was started in 1960 and this year, as I have said, the estimates provide for grants to 19 weed control units. We are looking forward naturally to the day when the whole province is covered by this program and there is an all-out campaign to rid, or to reduce the losses that we now sustain from weed control.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Chairman, I would like a little additional information on the pasture improvement program. We were told that samples could be sent to the University of Manitoba. For a fee of \$3.00, we could have the sample analyzed and the university would tell the farmer as to how much fertilizer to use and what type of fertilizer. How large a sample would you have to send in weight?

Another question is: Are they prepared to suggest what kind of seed is best as far as pasture is concerned on that particular type of soil? Could we get that information also? Now I believe that in the seed that is supplied, alfalfa is excluded. If it is, I'd like to know why, because I consider that alfalfa is one of the best plants for hay, and pasture also, that a farmer can put in his land. And if it is excluded, I'd like to know the reason why.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, it is not excluded that I know of. It's something new. I don't believe that if you sent your soil samples to the university for fertilizer recommendations that they would tell you which seed would do best, but that information is most readily available from the soil and crop specialists in the Department of Agriculture, because the soil is not the only thing. It's the length of the season, rainfall -- relative rainfall and so forth. There would be variations for instance between the recommendations for the Red River Valley and say southwestern Manitoba and northern Manitoba. But this information is readily available from the Department of Agriculture.

I can't tell you exactly the weight, for instance, of these samples but I know they're just a very compact little sample. The important thing is, as I understand it -- and to be perfectly

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)...frank with you I've never had time to get the soil on my own farm tested, I just didn't find the time available to go out and take the sample -- but the sample, the composite sample, you have one of all the topsoils, that is to say the first six inches; and then you take another composite sample from across the field, a further six inches, and you put all these soils together; and then another foot, and that goes into another composite sample of all the soils at that level throughout the field. You send these samples in and each sample is \$3.00, that is for the top six inches, for the next six inches and for the next foot, and then they can give you a pretty accurate recommendation. This doesn't matter whether it is all pasture land or whether it's hay land or whether it's cultivated land, they would make the recommendations in respect to the crop that you intended to grow.

The Honourable Member for Rhineland asked first of all, why the reduction in field inspection? Well I would say that the increasing demands for wheat for consumptive purposes in the world and the resultant increase in the price of wheat available to farmers through the Canadian Wheat Board has discouraged to some extent the growing of registered grains for seed purposes. The chief market for our seed wheat, one of the very important markets, is one across the line in the U.S.A., and the price margin between the Canadian Wheat Board and the prices available for seed purposes would be the determining factor; and I would say at the present time with wheat moving freely and at good prices through the Canadian Wheat Board, there is not the same incentive to dispose of one's wheat through the seed grain channels.

Who recommends on the varieties of grain? Well here we have a committee with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, I believe the university and the Federal Government, and the trade, who sit in on these committees and review the various varieties and their performance and their vulnerability to new diseases, etc. There's one thing I'd like to say on this subject right now and it's that there's been a lot of loose talk about Selkirk wheat and its vulnerability to rust, and there's no foundation for that rumour whatsoever. It's had rather detrimental effects to date, this rumour, on the sale of the registered seed stocks and there's just no justification or basis. Selkirk wheat is the best wheat that we have available now. Pembina wheat is equal to it in quality, but it has no advantages, and I think it most unfair to judge Selkirk wheat on its performances this past year because it didn't have a chance at all. A great deal of it was seeded very late in June, and I think in terms of the kind of summer we had with very heavy rainfall and a very droughty period during the critical filling stage, that this is no basis on which to judge a wheat that has been grown to great advantage to the producer and to the consumer of wheat. And I'd just like to underline that, that the people who are knowledgeable in the breeding of these varieties have at no time indicated that Selkirk has run out.

On tobacco: we have discontinued our trials on tobacco. We feel that we have done about as much as Manitoba can do in proving the adaptability of tobacco to Manitoba, and in view of the very prevalent attitude towards this filthy habit of smoking -- I'll have another puff -- we have decided to discontinue our efforts here and to use this money in pursuing our research into more prolific varieties and strains of forage crops, because we think our monies will pay off better here when we're trying to build up our cattle population and encourage people to grow grass and legumes, and so forth. -- (Interjection) -- yes, and chewing tobacco too. And so because Manitoba has a shorter frost-free period than other places in Canada, tobacco growing is just a little bit risky in this province. But we have a natural endowment for growing grass and so forth and for raising cattle, and we're going to put our money in there instead of pursuing -- and after all since the Honourable Miss LaMarsh has recommended that people discontinue this filthy habit, we felt that we ought to, in the national interests, do our part.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister indicate where else in these estimates we'll find the appropriations to cover pasture improvement, brush clearing and so on -- under what item?

MR. HUTTON: The Canada-Manitoba ARDA agreement, \$167,884.

MR. MOLGAT: Under this same No. (8) in other words.

MR. HUTTON: Yes.

MR. MOLGAT: That's the one that's going to cover pasture improvements.

Now Mr. Chairman, we heard from the Minister last Friday that in order to make up for the programs that had been discontinued in the livestock industry that the government was

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd)...going to expand very much its programs in the field of improvements of the pasture and hay areas in the province, and I agree that this is a needed program. There are certainly wide areas of the province, the Interlake is one of them; the west shore of Lake Manitoba is another where there are acres and acres of scrub poplar and willow, unproductive at the moment which could be turned into productive land. But I don't see here in these figures, Mr. Chairman, the big improvements, the big expanded program that the Minister spoke about because his figures would indicate, under Item (3), no change. Only under Item (8) is an increase, and I don't see that those figures will permit the type of increase that he's been talking about. He is mentioning I believe something in the order of 200,000 acres. I can't see how that is provided for in the figures that he has before us here today.

MR. HUTTON: Well, in the case of the brush control, we believe that if the department takes the lead in this thing and organizes sufficient volume of work in a community that we can achieve some pretty economical disposal of brush. And what we propose to do is go out and guarantee the farmer that his liability or his commitment will be limited to say, \$5.00 an acre. We have allocated some \$48,000 to our portion of this thing. We are sure that we can get it done for this. We may get more done. Supposing it does cost \$6.00 or \$7.00 an acre, we'll still be in a position to get at least 20,000 acres cleared every year. In a five year period, that's 100,000 acres. Now if our response is greater than the monies that we have provided this year, we may have to reconsider this and to make a larger provision. But I think right now the talk about getting 100,000 acres cleared in the Interlake, we're undertaking quite a reasonable size program in a five year period, allowing that you need say, ten acres to an animal, which I think is a generous figure; this would allow for an increase of 10,000 animals -- animal units. I hope that the response is greater than that, but this is our goal right now.

In the case of weed control districts we are providing for, in the first year, the treatment of 20,000 acres; in the second year 25 and aiming at a total of 138,000 acres in the next five years. Now, our idea in this is to get the farmer to undertake this knowing that his commitment, his financial liability is limited. There's no better way to demonstrate to farmers than to get a farmer to do it, because farmers won't always listen to the experts but they will watch what the farmer next door is doing and they'll, if it pays off, they'll follow suit. So this is not just a promotional program but it's a demonstration program as well and it is aimed at something well over 200,000 acres in the next five years, which I think is a reasonable kind of a program to start off at this stage.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for the additional explanation. Then the intentions are to have 100,000 brushed by either of the two methods he indicated -- the machine or the ball and chain, and the 138,000 under weed control. And this weed control section will be in the south-west portion of the province, is that right? -- (Interjection) -- Southend west -- not in the Interlake? You're talking about 100,000 brushing at Interlake and west shore. Fine, so I'll be very interested in seeing over the next two or three years how my honourable friend proceeds with this.

Could he at this time tell us if the program is finalized? Can he give us now the figures that the farmers will have to be working with, or will this vary -- he mentions \$5 an acre. Is that the firm figure? This will be the maximum amount that the farmer will have to pay. Now will this be available on Crown lands as well? The farmer has leased land. He will be under the leased land or on his own land. Also will there be a limit to the amount that each will be allowed to do? Has all this been worked out? Could he give us possibly the written application forms or whatever it is the farmers will have to use?

MR. HUTTON: The farmers' cost will be \$5.00 an acre for brush clearing. He must do a minimum of 50 acres. We will help him on a maximum of 200 acres. We must be able to organize 500 acres, a minimum of 500 acres within a relatively small area so we don't run into high costs of moving this heavy equipment, because that can cost you as much as knocking down the bush. He'll be able to do it, subject to the approval of the Lands Branch -- subject to their approval -- he'll be able to do it on leased land as well as his own land. We anticipate that if he wants to do say 200 acres or more, we will assist him on 200 acres but he might want to do more than that. If he wants to borrow money to do this kind of work the Credit Corporation is authorized to extend credit for this type of work so that he can finance

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)...it over a ten year period. We would hope that the farmer would not just do a minimum, we would hope that he would do more than that. Is that sufficient information on the brush control program? I think that's all you would need.

In the case of the weed control on these native pastures we will assist the farmer. We will pay \$1.00 per acre for an initial treatment using two pounds per acre of 2-4D amine unless otherwise recommended to a maximum of \$500 per year. This is what we will give to a weed control district and we'll pay up to 50 cents per acre for weed treatment using one pound per acre of 2-4D amine within two years following initial application to a maximum of \$250 per year. The approved applicants may obtain assistance to treat one-half the acreage treated to a maximum of 80 acres over the project period. Weed treatment must be made within two years following initial application of the chemical, except in the final year when weed treatment must be made within one year. This project, at the present time, is planned to be carried over a six year period. This project will be carried out within the municipalities of the province, operating a weed control program as outlined in Section 44 of The Noxious Weeds Act and known as Weed Control Districts. A joint committee known as the Weed Control Board will oversee the project; advertise the program; receive and approve applications and arrange for inspections of approved applications to warrant payment. The final decision on control recommendations will rest with the Weed Supervisor in consultation with weed specialists of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation and we will give to each Weed Control District up to \$500 per year.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for his statement that he gave us before and the information in connection with the varieties and I'm still not satisfied on this matter of Selkirk Wheat. Was rust not the chief factor for the reduced yields and the light weight of Selkirk last fall? I note that farmers growing Durum in southern Manitoba next to Selkirk, the Durum weighed in at 62 to 64 pounds a bushel, yet Selkirk weighed 53 -- ten pounds less. And I think this was due to the rust on that wheat; I don't think it was the heat, otherwise the Durum would have been affected just as well. So I still maintain that it's the rust that affected the wheat which caused the reduction in the yield, and therefore I feel that we should put greater emphasis on getting newer varieties out in the fields. Because in my opinion this is the most important item in the Agricultural Department here in Manitoba, to get the proper varieties out because the farmers' income is dependent on this. The farmer stands to lose millions of dollars in Manitoba if we don't provide the necessary varieties of wheat and other grains in order to grow a crop that will stand up. And to me I don't see any replacement on the horizon. If there is such, I'd like the Minister to tell us. We know that in the States, across the line here, they have a new variety called Crimp. I don't know how superior it is to Selkirk, or whether it is, but they have this new variety out and it's licensed in the States.

Then, I notice there's a slight increase in the amount set aside for seed variety multiplication testing on special crop trials. Are we still multiplying certain varieties in other lands as we used to with sunflower, or why this increase?

Then I'd also like to point out that the soil samples that were sent to the university -- the farmers in our area sent in samples last fall and I think it was only a couple of weeks ago that they still had had no reply on these samples. Why is it that it takes that long? Are they getting that many or are we under-staffed; or what is the reason for this and can we expect faster service in the future?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, well I would say in respect to soil testing that this is a new program; that they had to establish a laboratory; that they had to hire a professional scientist to organize this program, and without any reflection upon the ability of the people out there, it's quite possible that their service would not be quite as efficient as it will be when they have had the program rolling for a year or so.

I still want to underline the fact that in the opinion of the plant breeders in Manitoba, there is no hard wheat available which in any way or in the overall surpasses the varieties that are available to the farmers now. That is, Selkirk and Pembina and I would to say this that the fight against plant disease is not something that is fought and won. You fight one battle and you win it, and then you start preparing for the next battle. The best informed scientists don't even know what to breed for because this rust thing that the honourable member is talking about is

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)...only one of the diseases that attacks our plants, and oddly enough in this battle of nature, there are new strains of rust developing from time to time. There are other new plant diseases that develop from time to time. So that the scientist only has so much notice of the work that he must do -- and let me assure you we have I believe about 150 plant scientists and technicians working in Manitoba. The great preponderance of that work is being done in cereal crops. I sometimes wonder if we shouldn't put more emphasis on crops such as grass and legumes and so forth, which if they were grown to a greater extent would increase the fertility of our land and if you had a stronger and more fertile soil, then your plants growing in it would be in a better position to fight not only the plant diseases but insects and everything else that attack them from time to time. I don't think that we have to apologize too much for the work that the plant scientists have done in Manitoba. They have done some very remarkable work. We have our federal research lab here out at the University campus. We have our plant scientists in the Faculty of Agriculture. We have our plant scientists -- and most of our barley work is done at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and I don't think anybody needs to apologize for the work and contribution that they make to western agriculture.

MR. FROESE: I did not intend to minimize the work that the people are doing at the present time. All I mean is that we should step up the work and engage more people if necessary to get the necessary results that we need. I still feel that we need a new wheat in Manitoba and we need it badly.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the Minister if he would furnish me with the amount that was spent last year under this Canada-Manitoba ARDA agreement. We had an appropriation of \$113,740 and I would like to get the figure as to what was spent there. The Minister will be aware I am sure of what I am coming at and that is that I noticed on the earlier one that just approximately half of the appropriation was spent. If nothing close to the amount appropriated was spent in the year that we are in, in this item as well, then my question would naturally follow as to whether we were likely to spend what is being appropriated now?

This brings me to the very, very brief general discussion of the ARDA program. First and foremost I look at the front page of the ARDA pamphlet that the Minister furnished us with, Mr. Chairman, and I see that for the year corresponding to the estimates that we are studying now, that there is a total estimated expenditure of \$3 million odd, and our appropriations here, taking the capital as well, come to approximately half that figure. Does this mean that we do not have to pay out the full amount and that Canada makes its payments available as the programs proceed so that we do not have to put up that full amount and then recover approximately one half of it from the Federal Government? That is the one question that I would like to check on as to the administrative procedure.

The other point that I wanted to discuss, Mr. Chairman, was that I notice recurring through this pamphlet in several different places the expression -- I'm reading now from page 2 -- where the statement is made that the projects receiving assistance through ARDA are restricted by the federal interpretation of legislation to projects which meet such and such criteria; and further down on the same page, the projects to date have been limited by Canada to areas where an agricultural involvement, or a direct agricultural benefit can be demonstrated. Then, the next sentence, due to the federal requirement for a direct agricultural involvement, and so on. This language occurs in several places during the program. Is it suggested there that the Federal Government is lacking in co-operation in this regard and that they are in some way restricting the work that is being done, or what is the implication? In one place it is mentioned that a certain number of projects -- this again is on page 2 -- to date 43 projects have been approved. Does that mean approved by Manitoba, or approved by Manitoba and Canada, or both? I understand that there is a committee that is representative of both the provincial and federal departments. Do they have to pass on all projects in order to constitute final approval; and does Manitoba approve them before they send them to that committee; or is it joint consideration of each project in turn?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, of the \$113,740 that was voted last year, the revised estimate for '63-64 shows that \$88,500 will be required. Now this doesn't mean that there aren't certain monies committed. I am not sure just if all our commitments are covered under that.

In respect to the comments that the Honourable Member for Lakeside made on the problem

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)...of getting approval for all projects from Ottawa. I think that Manitoba takes a little wider interpretation of ARDA than the government at Ottawa. We feel that many things which may not on the surface, be obviously advantageous to agriculture, may indirectly have very real benefits for the rural community. -- (Interjection) -- So far we haven't done too badly in our arguments with the Federal Government but it is a matter of continuing concern to us, the difference in interpretation. We, in some cases, unilaterally and in some cases together with a local municipality, etc., may recommend a program to Ottawa. Ottawa reserves the right to veto; to approve or disapprove of any program that we submit to them. We have felt that the province should within a general framework, have the right to say whether or not a project was of a nature which would rehabilitate and tend to develop the community in which, and for which it was being built or carried out. We are close to the scene; we are working in close association; we know the needs of the local people; and we feel that if we are willing to put provincial money into this -- and remember that in most of these projects outside of research projects, certainly the research projects, Manitoba is putting up a minimum of 50 percent -- and we think the fact that we are willing to put up anywhere from 50 percent to 66 2/3 that the Federal Government should take that as a gesture of our good faith in this project. But it doesn't work out quite that way, although I should say that we have been fairly successful in getting the government at Ottawa, both the former administration and the present administration, to see things our way.

MR. CAMPBELL: Isn't it a fact, Mr. Chairman, that in addition to the Ottawa legislation that these various projects are covered by existing agreements; there's an agreement made regarding the different projects? Well, surely my honourable friend and his advisors would see to it that the agreement spelled out in precise terms how far they could go and be reimbursed for it, wouldn't it?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, along this selfsame point, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture mentioned the fact that in co-operation with the municipalities in the Province of Manitoba, they come to some agreement. That is, in agreement between the municipality and the Department of Agriculture at the provincial level, the provincial department infer, at least to the municipal governments that this is a project that is worthwhile and then after that is done they attempt to get the federal authority to agree with them. Now this raises one or two questions in my mind. First of all, one question: what happens presuming that the municipal government goes ahead with a project of this nature where the Government of Manitoba has agreed upon it and they feel that they should be able to qualify under the terms of ARDA with the Federal authorities? The municipal government goes ahead on this understanding, after the approval or tentative approval at least by the Minister or the Department of Agriculture. What happens if the authorities at Ottawa turn thumbs down? Is the municipality stuck with the financial undertaking that they have entered into to?

And I think this raises a valid point -- now I don't know, Mr. Chairman, whether we've now got into a discussion of ARDA and the operation of ARDA, but this does raise a question in my mind as to whether or not we're operating properly and correctly insofar as ARDA is concerned and an arrangement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba. It seems to me that what we are doing at the present time -- and I am sure that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, knowing him so well, will jump to his feet to correct me if I'm wrong, but it seems to me that what we are doing in ARDA at the present time, or with the agreement with the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba, we are considering doing certain things here in the Province of Manitoba under the terms of ARDA. The Minister of Agriculture here in Manitoba lays out a set of plans of what he wants in respect of Manitoba. Then after he has made these plans in co-operation with the municipalities, and I suggest that this is a proper thing to do in general, after, however, this is done, the Minister then has to travel, or his ambassador, has to travel down to Ottawa to see what Ottawa will approve. Then there is another board down at Ottawa, that will look into what my honourable friend feels that we should have here in the Province of Manitoba; then this other board or commission, or call it what you will, down at Ottawa, sifts through what my honourable friend proposes in conjunction with the municipalities here in Manitoba and says, "Well, cut out this, cut out that, cut out the other thing but we will allow this, that or something else."

Now, I think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be far more logical, and far more sensible,

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)...that if the Government at Ottawa were to say, "We have X numbers of dollars that we are going to allow you to invest here in the Province of Manitoba for your rural redevelopment programs, and you decide what they are going to do on a matching basis or some other basis." I don't think really that the government at Ottawa, or the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, should have almost a final say--so as they have at the present time with what we are going to do here in the Province of Manitoba. I think that if the municipal governments in Manitoba, and the Minister of Agriculture and his experts within his department, say that we are going to build a dam somewhere in the hinterlands in order to bring about a program of water conservation or irrigation, and they realize and know that this is good for the Province of Manitoba and the people of Manitoba, I don't think that this should require the additional blessings of some bureaucrat down in Ottawa. Now I know when I use the word bureaucrat, Mr. Chairman, that I'm laying myself wide open because we are often accused of being the party which will set up a sort of bureaucratic type of government, which of course is erroneous, but I do say, I do say, Mr. Chairman, that I think that so far, so far -- (Interjection -- pardon?

MR. CAMPBELL: It's sure erroneous to ever think that you'll get a chance to set it up.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, no, oh, no, oh no, no -- the thing is though, actually, Mr. Chairman, that even governments, and I don't think there's too many of them around, except that minority outfit that is down at Ottawa now, that is really of the philosophy of my honourable friend from Lakeside, and they are only there by sufferance of my party --I trust and hope, I trust and hope as a good Manitoban that one of these days my colleagues down there will call them to task.

MR. CAMPBELL: Not a hope.

MR. PAULLEY: Not a hope? You are running on a wing and a prayer and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that my honourable friend for Lakeside does get down on his knees not once but twice each evening and say, "Please Mr. Tommy keep them there for a little longer."

MR. CAMPBELL: Tommy's the one that's down on his knees.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh no, no, no, my friend Tommy Douglas is not down on his knees; he's never been down on his knees and never will to the likes of your outfit.

MR. CAMPBELL: Never's a long time.

MR. PAULLEY: But apart from this, Mr. Chairman, apart from this, Mr. Chairman, the thought just struck me, I wonder if my honourable friend there is really preaching for a call for a little building that's across the way from here, and hoping that they'll be in power long enough so he may be transferred from here to there at the expiration of the present gentleman ...

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm like Tommy -- you've got to keep in with the powers that be.

MR. PAULLEY: But really, Mr. Chairman, I think however, this is a matter of serious consequence to the Province of Manitoba that if ARDA is to work properly, not only insofar as Manitoba is concerned, but the other provinces as well, that it should be up to the provinces and the co-operation of the municipalities -- and I suggest that it is necessary to have the co-operation of the municipalities -- but once they have made up their minds what they are going to do within their provinces, it should not be necessary for the Department of Agriculture, or some other Department in the federal arena to turn around and accept or reject the plans that are made within the confines of the Province.

Now I realize quite fully that in the general field of agriculture, that most of the dictates and directors in agriculture are of necessity at the federal level, such as, export, trade, price fixing for export and the likes of that. I think that we'll all agree that this is an area in which the Federal Department of Agriculture must take the lead, but I do think that insofar as the programs that we've had before us with ARDA that once the province has made up its mind, the department of my honourable friend has made up its mind, what is best for the province of Manitoba -- and I'm sure that you will agree with me, Mr. Chairman, that we on this side will argue as to what is best for Manitoba under ARDA but I think the argument should be confined here in the Province of Manitoba, not outside of our boundaries. So I appeal to my friend the Minister of Agriculture, to endeavour to get Ottawa to agree that once they arrive at a figure of contribution, whether it is on a per capita basis or taking into cognizance the agricultural aspects of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or whatever it is, that once this is done, then the spending and the direction of the spending of the money should be within the confines of the

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)...province.

Now, I don't know if my honourable friend had any negotiations or discussions with Ottawa in this regard -- if he has I would like to hear from him -- but the point that was raised by my friend the Member for Lakeside: have these items been approved by Ottawa, raised this thought in my mind and I think it is very pertinent to the future well-being agriculture-wise to the Province of Manitoba, that we should at least have autonomy to some degree here in the Province of Manitoba. We do hear some provinces in the Dominion of Canada at the present time, talking about provincial rights and autonomy within our confines. I think that this is a field here that after the Federal Government -- and I'm not sure whether some of these other provinces that are talking about autonomy will agree with me on this, but I would suggest that after the Federal Government has agreed to financial participation with the provinces and that they will put up a certain amount of money for the rural redevelopment in that province, that the onus should be on the provincial jurisdiction as to how that money is spent.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, it isn't very often that I agree with the Honourable the Leader of the NDP. I didn't agree with everything he said, but on this question of provincial rights and provincial autonomy in this particular field, he is absolutely right and this is the stand that the government here has taken with Ottawa since the inception of the ARDA program and we are continuing to press for this, just simply this, that they ought to make so much money available to each of the provinces as they have done, and once they have done this, and have laid down the general framework within which this money should be used, that then it should be up to the province to decide what is in the best interest of their citizens. This makes sense. Of the projects that I have listed here we have the Norquay Floodway reconstruction, Hespeler Floodway, Battle Creek reconstruction, Dumoulin Drain reconstruction, land capability survey, air, acquisition of flood lands, acquisition of land for forestry, acquisition of land for wildlife, acquisition of land for recreation, forage for erosion control, land utilization study, rough fish processing, potential recreation, Pembina River productivity indexing project, wildlife habitat study, Grassmere Drain reconstruction, land utilization Duck Mountain, land utilization Riding Mountain, community resort self surveys, demographic study, population, that is, a population study of Manitoba, migrant adjustment study, community development project studies in the Central Plain, recreation and wildlife use pattern, Whitemouth River flood control study, research co-ordinator for the Central Plains, land utilization study Westlake, acquisition of lands for economic units, ethnic group values study, general economic survey, community development project study, population migration study, soil survey project Interlake, soil capability inventory, community resort self surveys in the Interlake, ranch budgetary analysis leadership patterns, agricultural fishing communities and research co-ordinator for the Interlake. Of these 42 that I've listed here only two have not been approved as yet by Canada. I know that one of them has been recommended by the Minister of Agriculture in Ottawa and I'm not sure about the other one. But, which Minister? Well, it was the Honourable Harry Hays, that made this recommendation. I understand there is going to be a new one looking after it.

I'd like to say here though a word about the way we're handling ARDA in Manitoba. There have been complaints by members of the opposition here, both in the NDP and the Official Opposition, that we're kind of hazy about this ARDA program and that the people out at the community level don't understand what it's all about. And I think that there is justification for that complaint at this time. The reason being that we were, ourselves, a little confused. We had to work out our machinery for achieving the goals that we wanted to achieve under the ARDA program and we have been trying to establish a machinery, a close length of communication with the local community. This year, in addition to the other things that I told our ag reps and which were repeated back to me by the Leader of the Opposition, we made our ag rep responsible for area development. That is, we told them that they must give number one priority to the development of their total community in which they were serving because ARDA is based on the concept that the local people have got to take action. The only way they can take action is by using a government program, government personnel, the knowledge and experience of government personnel, etc., to get their programs rolling. So there had to be a channel of communication; there had to be key man in the community; it needed to be somebody who had stenographic help to do the sort of organizational work that is essential on these things. And

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd)... it seemed to us that the ag rep because of his long time association, not only with the farmers in the community but with business men in the community, was the man who should offer his services to the local community, to all the different sectors of the local community in initiating action programs -- planning and action at the local level. This onerous task we have given to the ag rep now and charged him and said, "You are the key man and you are going to be held responsible for being the co-ordinator at the local level for ARDA programs." The area development concept is that in an area that might be all of an ag rep district or part of it, but some place between one municipality in size between one and five municipalities where the people have a common bond, it represents a market area that they should organize themselves to make the greatest possible use of their natural resource and the human resource, the human talent that they have.

The Honourable Gurney Evans through the Department of Industry and Commerce is interested in the regional development approach, which would be say like, the Interlake or the Pembina Triangle, and we want co-ordination. We want co-ordination, and I believe we have it through the Manitoba Development Authorities at the Provincial Government level, but we want co-ordination at the local level -- we want people working together. And this is what we have been trying to achieve.

This spring on the 24th and 25th of April -- and I extend here an invitation, which you will subsequently receive, to the members in this Legislature who represent constituencies in the Interlake -- we are going to have two Resource conferences in the Interlake, one at Arborg and one at Stonewall, and at this time we are going to try and lay before -- I should say who's going to be invited -- all the municipal people within the Interlake area, the farm organizations, the Chambers of Commerce and people, a general representative group of the people and interested groups within the Interlake area, and the Members for St. George and for Selkirk and for Fisher and Gimli, etc., will be invited as well. At this conference we hope to set out what ARDA is all about; to lay before these people the information that we have about the Interlake and about the different resources there; and about the people there; and what the people tend to do. We have carried out a number of studies under ARDA, basic studies, fundamental studies which have given us a lot of background material now that we can lay before the people. We're going to try and set out in relief their resources in nature and in human beings; and set out the means that are available to them to develop these resources. We hope through these conferences that we can take a major step forward in making ARDA really mean something to the people at the local level.

And the ag reps as I have said are going to play a tremendous new role in agriculture in Manitoba from this day forward. And we have been inclined to relieve them of some of their traditional responsibilities. This is why we have put so much emphasis upon the development of extension through television, radio, publications and so forth -- these nasty green sheets. But we must relieve the ag rep of these traditional responsibilities if he's going to be able to serve the community for which he has been given responsibility if he's going to serve them in this new role. With co-ordination at the provincial level through the Manitoba Development Authority where we have all the interested departments working together, the Department of Mines and Resources, and Industry and Commerce, and Education, and Health, and Welfare and all, so that we're working to the same goal. Now we've got to get this same organization at the local level; and we've got to make sure that we have very short lines of communication between the local level and the provincial departments, so that the people can achieve the things that are possible for them with a minimum of frustration and with the greatest possible efficiency.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture just in his final sentence or two mentioned about short lines of communication. It's rather unfortunate for my honourable friend that some of us at least in this House have not got short periods of memory. Because if we had short memories, then we could agree with everything that my honourable friend has said. We could sit here quite contentedly and digest what my honourable friend has just said, and turn around and say to him, "Well, by George, George you're moving in the right direction. You're really going to town." But my honourable friend forgets, Mr. Chairman, that some of us have been in this House listening to him for a few years as Minister of Agriculture -- we've listened to the same sort of a spiel that he's given us just

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd)...now for a number of years. Not that what he has said to us is wrong, but what he has said he has repeated on at least three or four occasions, particularly insofar as the Interlake area is concerned, it's in the same devastated state that it has been even since they became the government and carrying it back ever since my honourable friends on my right were the government, it hasn't changed up there one iota over the years. Neither one of them, the present government or the past government of Manitoba have really done anything for the Interlake area of Manitoba except a bunch of guffy talk -- and that's what we got tonight. Take a drive up there -- if my honourable friend has been up there as much as I've been up there he'd-know that I'm speaking of what I know -- and he would agree with me.

Now then, having said this, I want to say to my honourable friend that I agree with him that the agricultural representatives have a big job on their hands; and it is their job; and it's going to be their job more and more to take a greater part in community development. They've got to branch out from simply being agricultural representatives; they have got to go into the area of industrial development; they've got to be consultants in this field. Going back to a debate of the other night, they've got to go into the area of provision of sewer and water in these areas. They've got to go into many areas that previously were foreign, or considered foreign to our agricultural representatives. My honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture tells us that in April of this year, there is going to be a conference up in the Interlake area to which he is inviting members of Chambers of Commerce, the public representatives and others -- even the Honourable Member for Gimli is going to be invited. I'd suggest that he make sure that he invites one of the greatest workers that the Interlake area ever had, particularly in this legislature, the former member for Fisher, Peter Wagner, a man who knows more about what's going on in the Interlake area I suggest than the Minister of Agriculture and in all deference, the present Minister of -- what is your portfolio? I just forget it now -- (Interjection) -- Minister of Education. Pardonnez-moi, s'il vous plait, monsieur? -- (Interjection) -- That proves that I am bilingual. What did you say?

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Education) (Gimli): You have but one distinction -- you spent the summer at Gimli once.

MR. PAULLEY: That's right. As a matter of fact I could talk of Gimli, I spent more than one summer there. I wasn't married and I'm not going to tell my honourable friend what happened during that time. However,

MR. JOHNSON: The good stayed with us.

MR. PAULLEY: Pardon? The good stayed with you -- with Gimli? You're darn' right the good stayed with Gimli. That's why you're a resident of Winnipeg! You asked for that one!

I note that in the report of the Department of Agriculture, on page 11 that there was an in-service training course of one week's duration held at the Agricultural Extension Centre at Brandon, at which there were 21 ag reps, four home economics, nine specialists, as well as one member from the Department of Industry and Commerce. Now I'm suggesting to my honourable friend, and I'm not being critical of the ag reps when I say this, that there should be a closer liaison between the Department of Industry and Commerce than there has been hitherto in the agricultural field. One of the very vital and necessary parts of ARDA is that there should be this closer association. Now in order to do this I trust and hope because, as the Minister has just said, these are going to be necessary areas for our ag reps, I sincerely trust and hope that my friend is not going to ask the present number of ag reps to take on these added responsibilities. I think that it's necessary that we should increase considerably the number of ag reps we have and make them truly community development directors and give them whatever necessary additional training, and I'm sure, that they are qualified to take the additional training in the other aspects of rural development.

Now I don't know whether my honourable friends to my right will criticize me because I'm saying it will require additional staff, but I'm not asking our present ag reps to take on this additional responsibility of going into really community development to talk to the people of the necessity, or the desirability of increasing industrial output in the area. I think that this is an area that can be developed by the personnel in the local area but certainly our ag reps at the present time have sufficient to do in their areas, but this is where by increasing the number of the people in the services; asking them to devote more of their time to the develop-

(Mr. Paulley cont'd)

ment within the areas, that they can render invaluable service under ARDA and for the advancement of the whole of the province.

MR. JOHNSON: Far be from me to get into the debate on agriculture but I have been listening to the Leader of the Opposition who has shown, I hope, some real -- (interjection) -- NDP -- compassion for the Interlake area. As he well knows the Interlake area has had the tender loving care of a MLA of either the Liberal or Conservative faith for the past twenty years and -- (interjection) -- and.....

MR. PAULLEY: different one period of time they had a real representative...

MR. JOHNSON: and the swamps were never fuller of water.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be vindictive in any way. I just want to say that when you talk of the Interlake, I know the grass roots of the Interlake. I'm one of the few men who raked 400 tons of hay with a pregnant mare and a pony in the Interlake, and I can tell you -- (interjection) -- Mr. Chairman, in that great area it's only in the last few years that the people who have lived along that shore for 80 years were able to drive into their farms on proper roads. I know, because I took the train from Gimli to Riverton in 1956 to attend to the folks when the -- (interjection) -- the honourable member of the Legislature was in here doing his job. My honourable friend should take a trip up to that jewel of the north, northern Manitoba, Gimli, to see the progress that has been made since those early days when his father had the wisdom to come up with his young family to that health centre of America and spend the summer time, and he will notice now that he will travel up on all-weather roads, which most Manitobans have explored in the last couple of years. He will see that beautiful beach and he will see what the Department of Agriculture has done.

I had the pleasure last summer, and these are the hard facts of the matter, of going through the most remote parts of my constituency with the Minister of Agriculture and he brought along the agricultural representative to discuss the social, economic and agricultural problems as they relate to that area. I see a real appreciation by the Department of Agriculture, of the long range view and possibilities of that area. The long range view to get off the quarter section farm which the Leader of the NDP's group tell them to stay on the family farm. You can't stay on the family farm in the Interlake on a quarter section in 1964 and make a living -- you can't do it. You've got to get into cattle; you've got to supplement your fish income with some farming, which the former member of this legislature talked to the people about for many years, and the member from Ethelbert was chairman of the Fish Commission -- he'll know all about this. There is that happy balance of various incomes that will help the people in that area. They work at the airport; they farm, and the best farming area, of course, is north and about the town of Arborg, Manitoba. But I saw a real encouraging and wonderful progress and these are facts, these are the facts of life. Drainage has improved tremendously. The Washow Bay Drain, that land project started by my predecessor, Dr. S. O. Thompson, in his time and now cleaned out, serving the people from Shorncliffe to Lake Winnipeg; where the people are developing better and bigger farms; where they are going more into cattle, I would hope; and into grain on the better areas; where they are supplementing their fish income with farm income. For my honourable friend to talk the way he does about the Interlake, the Leader of the NDP, without the grassroots knowledge is always a big mistake, and the member, his former member, Mr. Wagner, certainly as a farmer in that area, is most appreciative of the problems there. As you know, Mr. Chairman, he was a popular and knowledgeable member during his time. Replacing him at the present time is a member most versed in the problems of farming in 1964 in the Interlake area, the honourable present member from Fisher.

I do honestly feel that through ARDA; through this concept of a bigger and better Manitoba; through the adoption of the policies and enthusiasm of ag reps, there is developing a real newer concept of the potential of the Interlake area. The major factor is drainage; the adoption of cattle farming and beef cattle in that wide expanse. But I do invite, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Leader of the NDP to pay me a visit in Gimli next summer where he will surprisingly find me in a house in the Town of Gimli; and I invite him to show him the tremen-

(Mr. Johnson cont'd)

dous advances that have been made, both in drainage and in roads and while certainly nothing is perfect, where there is much remains to be done, I feel most confident as the MLA for that area that under the leadership of the present Minister of Agriculture the broad overall picture is being tackled in a forthright and invigorating manner; and I think that to get into any diversion of small talk concerning that area at this stage of the game, is not in keeping with the enthusiasm and effort which his department is putting into this integral part and important part of Manitoba.

..... continued on next page

MR. J. H. BILTON (Swan River): Mr. Chairman, being a rural member I feel that I must enter this discussion, and temporarily I can assure you. Sitting as a backbencher I notice that the Leader of the NDP uses this word "poppycock" at every stream and every crossroad. Why he does it I'll never know, because I stand before you tonight, Mr. Chairman, in the defence of our agricultural representatives in the Swan River Valley. They are doing a grand job. I don't know what gives him license to talk the way he has done tonight. He has said to a certain degree in their defence that they should be possibly elevated to the position of directors. That's not entirely necessary. They are good civil servants, Mr. Chairman, doing a good job for the people of Manitoba and particularly agriculture.

I listened with some interest the other evening to the matter of sewer and water. A great deal was said about it and our Minister took a lot of abuse that night, a lot of abuse that was entirely unnecessary in my humble opinion. Smile if you may, but take the record. If the Leader of the NDP had gone one line lower he would have found, if he'd been courteous enough, that 80 percent of the farms in rural Manitoba have a water pressure system. That in itself speaks for itself. Go right ahead -- howl, I can take all your howls, but this is under a free enterprise system as the Minister was trying to outline that night.

The farmers of Manitoba will take care of themselves if you give them the opportunity. They don't want any help from the government. I've been around -- (interjection) -- Beg pardon? I'm quoting from what I know as a layman. You can take your statistics if you like, but look at the man on the farm who is doing his particular effort in the interest of free enterprise and long may it remain so. I know nothing of the interlake set-up but I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that our agricultural representative is doing a job and he needs no prompting from this House insofar as agriculture is concerned in the Swan River Valley, and what the Minister has had to say this evening in their support I agree with in every way. We've got to give credit where credit is due, and let's not take anything away from what they are trying to do in a free enterprise way.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, there's a contest going on here this evening. My honourable friend the member from Gimli entered this House as the representative of that beautiful constituency -- and I agree that it is a beautiful constituency -- it is filled with beautiful damsels -- at least it was twenty years ago and I'm sure that it is today.

MR. JOHNSON: Johnson delivered too -- Johnson delivered.

MR. PAULLEY: Well it's a good thing, Mr. Chairman, that Johnson delivered something, because he hasn't been delivering very well in this House since he entered it. But I say, Mr. Chairman, there is a little bit of competition going on. My honourable friend entered the House as an MLA for Gimli; he was made the Minister of Health and Welfare in the Roblin administration and then he went from that to the Department of Health after they took the Welfare aspect away from him. He's now in Education and it seems to me that tonight he is preaching for the call to become the Minister of Agriculture. But he's got competition. The Honourable Member for Swan River has shown himself to be in competition tonight.

Now my honourable friend from Swan River referred to the 80% water systems on our farms in Manitoba. I suggest my honourable friend is in error. He's in error. I think it's more like 99% of the farms in Manitoba have water, providing you know how to use the handle, and if that's the sort of statistics my honourable friend wants to use in here, well he's at licence to do it. Well I say to my honourable friend the member for Gimli, as he chose to call himself this evening when he was talking about the people in the Interlake area, I ask him in all seriousness, does the mere provision of roads make a community? This is what you were saying when you inferred at the offset that the community has gone ahead; you don't need any more than a quarter of a section if you've got the roads. We've got the roads; we've got the Airport. How many people is this going to take care of in the Interlake area? My honourable friend is proud to state that he has been up there a few years. I want to say that, well I didn't deliver any babies up there but I did help with a calf or two before my honourable friend was born up in Vidir, if you know where Vidir is, up in the Interlake area.

MR. JOHNSON: How old is my honourable friend?

MR. PAULLEY: Considerably older than you and I won't admit it. However, I want to say this. I want to say this and I repeat: what I said to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, that it's time to stop talking; it's time to start moving; and you haven't been doing it in

(Mr. Paulley cont'd) the Interlake area. My honourable friend is now going to pick up his last portfolio -- or last brochure and he's going to show us -- I can see, I can see from here the pages that he's going to show us of contemplated expenditures. It wasn't any more than about 15 minutes ago in answer to an enquiry from the Honourable Member of Lakeside that my honourable friend pointed out that on the estimates of the fiscal year we're just coming to the end of, that for an expenditure of some \$113,000 the total expenditure was \$88,000.00.

When the Provincial Treasurer laid his budget before us for our consideration here just a few days ago, one of the reasons that he was able to tell us that he wasn't going to have to increase taxes in order to make provision for the estimates that we have under consideration is because they didn't spend -- I think to the degree of some three millions of dollars -- the appropriations that we made the year before. I think that, Mr. Chairman, substantiates the accusations that I level at the government about poppycock and guff. --(Interjection) -- Definitely it does, and in all deference to my honourable friend from Swan River, my honourable friend admits it on only one item incidentally -- only one item that we have before us dealing with ARDA.

I want to ask him to reveal to us as we go through these estimates of his for the remaining parts of his department each and every time we come to ARDA, for him to reveal to us how much of the appropriation that we made last year is still not or is not likely to be spent. I appreciate the fact that the Honourable Member for Lakeside asked the question in respect of the item under consideration at the present time of \$113,000, and I ask the Minister on each of the other items of ARDA in the estimates to say how much of those estimates are still unexpended and not likely to, and then tell us of how fast we're advancing under ARDA here in the Province of Manitoba.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, the discussion has got a wee bit off the point that I was trying to make here. What I was concerned about was this same matter that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and the Honourable the Leader of the NDP started on, but there's been a little bit of a straying. Both of them agree that they would like to see in a shared program of this kind, the Federal Government agree on the amount of money that it could contribute to these various projects and then hand the money over to the Provincial Government to spend in the way that it wished to, and I'm sure that anyone who has had the responsibility of provincial administration would be inclined to agree with that too. That would be an ideal situation if you could get it to work, but does any member of this House know of a case where that is done? It just isn't in the nature of the way governments operate their business, and I'm not saying something about one federal government or a federal government as constituted at one time compared to a federal government as constituted at another time. I mean we've had experience with federal governments for years with shared programs and this is the difficulty, that they want to stay in the picture -- any federal government -- and if you're going to get money out of them you've just about got to recognize that they will stay in the picture and this Act is certainly no exception to the general rule.

This is one of the things that's wrong with shared programs and we have a lot of other examples of what's wrong with shared programs. And because the various Ministers should be aware of how this works out, my point was that any agreement that is made with the federal government, recognizing that they will take this position, must be well tied down and understand exactly what you're going to do and how you're going to do it and what the administrative procedure is going to be.

Mr. Chairman, how many of the members of this House realize now that under the ARDA Act and program that the Federal Minister of Agriculture can get into projects in Manitoba without consulting the provincial government at all? He can get in without consulting the provincial government, without co-operating with them at all; he can get in without co-operating with municipalities; he can get in without co-operating with agricultural or educational institutions, the University among others; he can get in without co-operating with any person. He can get in on his own and this, in my opinion, is wrong. To think of the Minister of Agriculture, he can do any one under this Act -- he can do any one, as I read the Act -- any one of these projects that we're talking about here, he can come in and do it on his own. Well now this just isn't right to have that kind of administration. --(Interjection) -- Pardon?

MR. JOHNSON: he can make a loan?

MR. CAMPBELL: "He" being whom?

MR. JOHNSON: The Federal Government.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well I thought my honourable friend probably was speaking of the present Minister of Agriculture. I'm not naming any particular Minister of Agriculture but if anybody wants to discuss that feature, this Act wasn't drawn up by the present Minister. This was drawn by the Minister just before, not by the present one, and it was he who brought the Act in this way, not the present one. I understood my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture to say that there was some report abroad that perhaps the Minister of Agriculture wasn't going to be in charge of the program. If that is the case, then the Act would have to be changed because he is named as the Minister in that Act. But the point that I'm making is that these shared programs, in my experience, invariably have this difficulty. That's the reason that I asked the question about the agreements. When you're dealing with another government where you know that this is the fact, the agreement should be tied down so carefully that there's no question of where your responsibility begins and ends and what you can and what you can't do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Chairman, to keep the record straight, I believe I heard the Honourable Member for Swan River say that he thought that up to 80% of the farms in Manitoba had pressure systems. Then if he did say that, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to refer him to Page 27 of the Annual Report which shows that the Manitoba Hydro survey of 30,077 farms equipped with electricity showed 32.9% of the farms with water systems, but it did say that in some areas up to 80% of the farms had pressure systems. I think we should have that clear.

MR. BILTON: Mr. Chairman, the other evening the Minister emphasized the fact that there was some reluctance in these plumbing schools sponsored by the Agricultural Department, and he was quite right when he said that it was the best thing that ever happened to rural plumbing organizations because their business did raise -- it raised considerably. And speaking of my own area, the plumbing facilities in the average farm day by day is increasing and increasing and increasing by the program, not necessarily laid on by the fact that the department set up these plumbing courses. The Minister was quite right when he said it spread out family by family, and each new farm home that is being built, I can assure you that these systems are being incorporated into their homes. Never before in the history of Manitoba, or certainly in the history of the Valley, have these systems been in evidence that they are today and it's constantly growing and the plumbers are very very pleased about it. It means more business for them and the farmers in themselves are doing this for the advantage of their own families and their own well-being. And I personally, as a rural member, am quite happy with the situation and I would hope that the department will continue to give these courses even though there were only a hundred and odd took advantage of the seven courses that were laid on for them. Surely, Mr. Chairman, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. But I feel sure that the procedure of this government in doing what they are doing is well worthwhile and in the long pull it will pay off in rural Manitoba.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had quite a discussion on (f) and I think we should be ready to pass it now. We have wandered off on all sorts of side issues.

MR. FROESE: I was very much interested in what the member for Lakeside had to say in connection with the ARDA agreements. If that is so, and I don't doubt his word, then I think we should ask the federal government to come in and finish the floodway for us, because that is a white elephant and why spend our Manitoba money on it. I think we could use that money for some worthwhile conservation project and not spend that money on the floodway. I have trouble in reconciling the amount listed here in this ARDA operations booklet. The specified amounts here are soil and water conservation, \$1,238,000 and the federal share is \$619,000; and further on in general research, \$170,000 for estimated expenditure and \$85,400 for the federal share. Where can we find the figures in our estimates that will correspond with these figures? Could the Honourable Minister give us the reconciliation on this?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, this is a pretty difficult thing because ARDA is spread throughout the different departmental estimates. There is one thing I have got to say and I know it is getting late and nobody pays attention after 10 o'clock as the Honourable Member

(Mr. Hutton cont'd) for Lakeside has said, and I think very correctly, but I think people are all mixed up on ARDA. I gave a speech up at Neepawa and the Honourable Member for Gladstone was there as he is on every occasion I think, and he is a very fine and friendly host when I come to his constituency and he is most kind to me -- that is one time he tells the truth about me, when he is called upon to introduce me. I made a speech about ARDA and what it meant and some of the misconceptions about ARDA.

I made the statement that way back in the days of the Greek authors who were noted for their wonderful plays, they had a device which they called deus ex machina which means "God out of a machine," and whenever the hero of the story got into trouble they used this device to bring the God onto the stage you see to the rescue of the hero. Well a lot of people have the concept about ARDA that it is some great big organization, a machine devised by government that is going to just come to the rescue of any given community and overnight transform that community -- (interjection) -- Yes, with a ball and chain. Well that concept of ARDA could be a ball and chain on any efforts to achieve any rehabilitation or development of a rural community. The fact is that ARDA is a concept; it is an approach; it is a philosophy. And instead of doing the expedient, you say now: Is this thing that we are going to do in this community today, is it going to correct the mistakes of the past; is it going to lay a sound groundwork for future development in this community; is it making the best use of our resources? It's not something that you necessarily apply just to some grandiose scheme. It is something that you apply to every decision and every policy that you make in that community and it is a lot of little things. It is this ball and chain operation, the clearing of bush; it's the improvement of drainage; it's the improvement of livestock -- interjection -- Oh, no, it isn't a millstone around the neck, but unfortunately the NDP group, ever since ARDA was first announced have laughed at it, first as a tree planting program -- I remember that very well.

MR. PAULLEY: Who said that?

MR. HUTTON: The NDP.

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, no.

MR. HUTTON: Oh, yes.

MR. PAULLEY: No, siree!

MR. HUTTON: The trouble with the NDP, Mr. Chairman, is they are always looking for Santa Claus, and they thought that ARDA was going to be Santa Claus too. If I had the NDP's money tree -- and I really appreciate their remarks about getting a lot more ag reps. Boy, can you imagine what it would cost the people of Manitoba? Can you imagine how Parkinson's law would run?

MR. PAULLEY: It might be better than green sheets.

MR. HUTTON: Well I'm afraid that if we are going to go out and spend a lot of needless money, that we'll increase the burdens to these people faster than any benefits that will ever accrue to them. I want to make it clear that I don't propose, and this government doesn't propose to load the people of Manitoba with a great new congregation of people in order to accomplish ARDA. It isn't necessary. What is necessary and what I've been talking about in my estimates here is that we've got to from time to time reassess the programs of the government, and the ones that have become archaic and are no longer useful, we've got to throw them out and we've got to do the thing that needs to be done today. This is what we propose to do.

Now I don't think that it's quite as bad -- this ARDA thing is quite as bad as the member for Lakeside pointed out. It may be. I'm not good enough on constitutional law to say that the federal government couldn't come into Manitoba but I'll bet they wouldn't come into Manitoba unilaterally and carry out programs without being invited. Well the only government that I can imagine doing that would be an NDP government at Ottawa, but the chances of that are pretty remote so I don't think we have to worry about it.

The reason I can't give you a detailed breakdown so that you get the picture in its entirety is that some of these programs are in the Department of Agriculture, some in Mines and Resources, some in Industry and Commerce. The reason why there seems to be some disparity in the cost-sharing is that it varies, depending on the type of the program. If it is a program that qualifies for 50 percent support, fine, you get one breakdown. Some of them only qualify for one-third support from the federal government and in some cases the federal government has agreed to pay 100 percent of the cost.

(Mr. Hutton cont'd)

Just before I sit down and leave this program, I want to say this though about the Interlake, The Interlake, like any other community any place in the world doesn't gain anything from people standing up and expounding the drawbacks of that community. Let me tell you, that some of the finest cattle in Manitoba are in the Interlake. Now it wasn't always that way but it is today. We are carrying out some pretty big drainage projects in the Interlake today and before I'm through with these estimates I'll be announcing another couple of very large expenditures to solve some chronic drainage problems that have been with this Interlake community for -- well, since the beginning of time. We are doing things. Maybe we aren't going as fast as the NDP's would like to go, but I think that the people of Manitoba in the long run will appreciate the kind of a program that we'll carry out in preference to some of the mass expenditures and the extravagant suggestions that are being made by the Leader of the NDP.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, this reminds me of something I heard the other day, that I'm not as big a fool as you think I am. I want to say to my honourable friend, and he made this statement the other day, an attempt to infer that because I raised the problems of the people in the Interlake area that I am berating them and the area in which they are living. I think this is most unjust, most nonsensical of my honourable friend to accuse me of what he attempts. I want to say this to him that it's a good job for the people of the Interlake area that they still have somebody in this House that will stand up and speak for them, that this has been a forgotten area in the Province of Manitoba for all too many years. And until you came in, what have you done, except as my honourable friend the Minister from Gimli has said, "built a few additional roads that the people can't eat."

MR. JOHNSON: And drainage.

MR. PAULLEY: Yes, and a few more drains that the people can't swim in. What poppycock and what nonsense. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I may be representing the constituency of Radisson to the east of here, but my concern is for the people of Manitoba. I am the Leader of the New Democratic Party here in the Province of Manitoba but my interest is not parochial, it is on behalf of all of the people of the Province of Manitoba, and if I can point out deficiencies -- and Lord love a duck there's plenty of them, of the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Health -- the deficiencies of the government opposite, it is my duty to do it and I'm going to continue to do it whether they like it or whether they don't. And I'm positive, Mr. Chairman, that we can show more deficiencies than we can show proficiencies insofar as the Government of Manitoba is concerned at the present time. And I'm sure that before this Session is over, that any person in the Province of Manitoba who cares to look over the debates and the actions of the government and that of Opposition will come to the same conclusion that I have, that there's more deficiencies on the other side than virtues; that you could run every CNR train that ever travelled east and west through the failures of the government opposite.

And I want to say to my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture that if I do suggest -- if I do suggest that there should be more ag reps charged with greater responsibility in the Province of Manitoba, that I do this because I sincerely believe that with the personnel that they have at the present time that they will not be able to do the job that the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture is giving lip service to what they should be doing. Now I make no apologies whatsoever to stand up here in this Legislature and say to the Minister of Agriculture that you should have an increase in your staff with your ag reps to render a service to the people of the Interlake area or any other area in the Province of Manitoba. When one looks at the staff count over the number of years, the government has added staff in many areas that is not justified and has failed to add staff that could be substantiated and justified in other areas, so I make no apologies at all. I'm proud to be able, as a member of this Legislature no matter from where I come or what political philosophy I happen to represent, I'm proud of the fact that I can call a spade a spade in this Legislature and I can say to the Honourable Minister from Gimli, how many of your constituents can eat a road that you're so proud of; and I can say to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, the guff that we heard from your component in the previous government who suggested the way out for the people in the Interlake area was the simple growing of Christmas trees surely was poppycock. Most of them that were in the area would be dead and buried long before the trees reached even the stage where they could be small

(Mr. Paulley cont'd) Christmas trees for the small flock here in the Greater Winnipeg area.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the Minister of Public Works put a sign up "Transcona - here's where the Leader of the NDP lives." With respect to the Interlake I appreciate the concern of the member for Radisson and the Leader of the NDP for the problems of the people of the Interlake who have had real problems in the past and they still have problems, but for him to berate me in saying because you got them a few roads you think their problems are -- (interjection) -- I didn't. I mentioned drainage, I mentioned roads, I mentioned the diversification of their industry and so on, and this is one of the industries in the community that I mentioned because it is of very real importance to that area and has been a sustaining force in the last few years.

After 80 years in that area, Mr. Chairman, these people didn't have roads in 1958. They didn't have roads from Gimli to Riverton -- to Gimli in 1958. I took trains to go on house calls in the Interlake. And who did they vote for? They didn't fall for that stuff. They said, give us someone who will get in there and work for us, who will promote those things that will help all of the people, and these are the things that we are trying to do. The Minister of Agriculture has never said to the people of my area that ARDA is a panacea or a cure-all for all the ills that beset the Interlake, but they see these large programs, these far-sighted programs as the broad vision of what they would hope for for their children in the Interlake.

The people of the Interlake who settled quarter-section farms, people of Icelandic and Ukrainian extraction, are now looking for higher education and better educational facilities for their children, and hoping in the meantime that they as adults can develop those drainage projects such as ARDA will offer and develop these larger farm units to make a possible future basic farm possible for those who remain on the farm in the future.

But I think, Mr. Chairman, that as I see it, and I spent considerable time during the summer months visiting the people in the Interlake area, especially in Gimli and bordering Fisher constituency, and while they are in a race and they are anxious to see all these things happen overnight, and while I sympathize with them for 80 years of neglect, nonetheless the blueprint is there; they are on the march and they are beginning to see where they are going. It's these educational policies that my Honourable Leader of the NDP refers to me in rather glum tones as the Minister of Education. Nonetheless I have enough concern for people like I know in the Interlake to devote all my efforts to those measures which will give those boys and girls from these farms the opportunities that they require in 1964 to compete in modern society.

These opportunities didn't exist, Mr. Chairman, they haven't existed in the Interlake for many years. Who knows? I know. I know only too well and I'd be only too happy to invite the Leader of the NDP to take a little tour with me next summer to acquaint him with a constituency that's not likely to go back to the party of his faith for some years to come.

MR. PAULLEY: I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the invitation of my honourable friend. I assure him that I will accept it. I'll show him a few areas of his own constituency that he has never seen. The only thing that I am concerned with -- the only thing that I am concerned with -- my honourable friend mentioned a few moments ago about a blueprint for the area, I charge him with the responsibility of seeing what is contained on the blueprint; I charge him with the responsibility of seeing that this is achieved before the blue ink fades into white as so many of the programs of my honourable friends opposite have done in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 29 --

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Chairman, the Minister said earlier there was going to be a course in Arborg and Stonewal. Does he have the dates available right now?

MR. HUTTON: 24th and 25th and you will receive a personal invitation.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Are you going to adjourn the House so that we can go?

MR. HUTTON: Well I hope that we will be finished our business.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Well I was just wondering. If the debate between the Leader of the NDP and the Minister of Education continues much longer, we might be here a year from now.

Mr. Chairman, the Minister said that at those two meetings that he would advise the farmers and the different organizations what ARDA really meant. Does he propose to make a statement in the House with all the aspects of this program or does he plan to wait until that

(Mr. Guttormson cont'd)time?

MR. HUTTON: Would you like to hear a statement on the

MR. GUTTORMSON: Well, I just wondered what he preferred to do. I get a lot of requests from people in my area interested in knowing what this term ARDA really means and, as the Minister will recall, at the last session when I asked him this question he said it was really too soon to clarify the situation, so I wondered if he was in a position to know now or what he prefers to do.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, earlier on this evening we were discussing soil surveys and I find in both the regular report and also in the Agricultural Research and Experimentation Report that mention is made of a soil survey being made in the Pembina Triangle, Morden-Winkler-Altona area, and I would like to know from the Minister whether maps are available at this time; whether the study is completed or how far they have advanced with this survey; and also the feasibility of irrigation for this area.

MR. HUTTON: As far as I know, the soil survey work in the Pembina Triangle is continuing, but a great deal has been learned to date about the extent of the area which is suitable for irrigation. I don't have the particulars. I couldn't possibly be clever enough to know all the answers. We hire government specialists to carry out these studies. These people train for many years both in school and university and by experience are trained to do these jobs, and I'd have to be a walking encyclopedia to recite the particular details that the honourable member for Rhineland is requesting. Generally speaking though, the information to date indicates that there is an area of land which is suited for irrigation and I think that the question of the development of irrigation farming is going to hinge to a greater extent upon the interest and enthusiasm of the producer than it is upon either the availability of suitable land or water. One must remember when you talk about irrigation in Manitoba that you are talking about an area where dry land farming operations return pretty high yields to the farmers, and so the margin of increased yield through irrigation is relatively much less in Manitoba than it is for instance in southern Alberta. I think that we must, in all good judgment, expect that irrigation is going to be confined for some time to come to the production of special crops of high acreage value, and I underline the fact that the development of irrigation is going to depend to a great extent upon the interest of the farmers, the growers, in going into a relatively costly form of production albeit that your returns are greater.

I don't know what I can add to what I have said about ARDA. I thought that I explained what ARDA was but still the honourable member for St. George hasn't grasped it. It's in the yellow -- I think the concepts are dealt with here. I would recommend to him a publication that I believe was sent to him which was put out by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on ARDA which is an extremely valuable piece of literature and I think does a tremendous job in explaining the concepts and the goals and objectives and the means of achieving those objectives. I do invite him to come to these conferences and hope that when he leaves that he and the people that he represents will have a better grasp of the meaning of ARDA and its potential to build up their respective communities.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Chairman, I enquired whether maps are available in this connection. Have they prepared any maps? Because it says here in the report: "A complete irrigation and feasibility study is being carried out in this area including soil survey, soil analysis, and studies of ground water, topography, economic and social and hydraulic engineering." That is not just one phase, it's the various phases and I wonder whether maps are available that will show the areas where irrigation will be tried.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Minister one question under -- the Weed Control is I suppose where it would come or somewhere along in there although not directly in the Department of Agriculture -- and that's with reference to the, I think it's the Dutch elm disease. I realize it's not directly in his department but I don't know where else one would discuss it. I think it is well known that in eastern Canada and in the northeast United States this has been a very serious factor. Now Manitoba, and in particular Winnipeg, has a tremendous number of elm trees. It is what makes the beauty of Winnipeg in many ways and many of our rural towns in southern Manitoba in particular, as well as many homes, and if this elm disease which we are told will likely be here next year does go through Manitoba, this could change the face of our province in a very very serious way. I would urge the Minister,

(Mr. Molgat cont'd) if steps have not been taken as yet by the Department of Agriculture, to investigate this thoroughly, I believe that there are methods of controlling this disease to our elm trees, I think it does involve spraying, which could not likely be done by individuals themselves and would require, I think, the government taking the lead at least in advising people what needs to be done and setting up a program to forestall this infestation. As I point out, Mr. Chairman, this could, if it is as serious as I am told it is, it could make of what is presently a very green city here in Winnipeg, and many rural towns, it could completely alter this and end up with very unsightly cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution 29 -- passed, Item 4 --

MR. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman, you are on Resolution 30, are you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Economics and Publications.

MR. SHOEMAKER: Yes. This is the department here where the new green sheets have developed from I believe, and I agree with the Honourable Leader of the NDP that it would take a lot of these green sheets to put greenbacks in the pockets of the farmers. I think it has been brought out tonight that it is the farmer with alfalfa in his pocket that makes hay with the girls these times.

Now I asked a question and I never got an answer as to what the cost of this new flood scare film was, how many rolls were produced and the cost of it and so on, I note on Page 78 of the Annual Report that the department has 70 rolls of black and white pictures and several movies, about two miles of film and so on, I would appreciate it if the Minister could break this figure down of \$126,678 and show us exactly what the green sheets are costing us, I agree with the Honourable Leader of the NDP when he states that he believes that it would be much wiser to increase the number of ag reps in the province than it would be to send out this type of propaganda. I know that ag reps cost money, but if we are spending \$100,000 here on publications then that would enable us to hire approximately another 10 or 12 or 15 ag reps.

As regards ag reps, I think my honourable friend will agree with me that there isn't an ag rep in the Province of Manitoba that knows more about soil and water conservation than the one at Neepawa. Why? Because he was in Neepawa when the Riding Mountain-Whitemud River watershed committee was organized some ten years ago. The Premier of this province recognizes the fact and states so in one of the orange publications dated May 24 last in which he says: "The Premier pointed out the government's decision to ask for the designation of the region" -- and they are talking about the central plains region -- "as a rural development area was in part a recognition of the past effort of varying municipalities which had been working towards watershed programs of soil and water conservation for some time."

Now isn't it a fact, Mr. Chairman, that there are really only the two designated areas as of yet, the much talked about Interlake one and the central plain? Have we more than the two? And are the people who worked so hard, so long, so diligently on the Riding Mountain-Whitemud River Watershed Committee over the years, are they to look now to ARDA for all their instruction and advice, because we really never did get off the ground very far with this. Should I say to them back home now that there has been new light cast on this whole area of water conservation and we can now look in the year 1964 for great things to be done in this field?

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Chairman, I must say a word here because the Honourable the Member for Gladstone isn't nearly as dense as he lets on to this committee, I know that. In the first place, in Publications and Economics there is \$44,000 allocated to the dissemination of not only these green sheets that he talks about but also to the compilation and the sending out of these pamphlets on everything from "How to Control Canadian Thistle" to "The Best Kind of Strawberries to try and grow." It is an odd thing to hear the progressive Liberal Party talking about the way to help agriculture, denouncing education, denouncing adult education. Here we are spending \$44,000 and he says we are wasting it. Well, knowledge is power. Knowledge is power and in the days of television, of rocket shots at the moon, he wants us to have more ag reps and to ignore television, radio, the press, all the medium of modern communication. He wants us to just throw it away -- it doesn't exist -- just pull a blind over your eyes.

Well, Mr. Chairman, it is the policy of this government to rely more on the press, more on the radio, more on the television to get information out because that is the efficient, the sensible thing to do. To ask ag reps to run around the country as they had to do 50 years ago,

(Mr. Hutton cont'd) as they had to do when Dr. Jim Bell started as one of the first ag reps and he served at Portage, he had no other way to get around but by a model-T Ford car and there wasn't the communications. He had to make that personal contact. But to suggest today that we are wasting the taxpayers' money when we spend \$44,000 on Publications and Communications is utterly ridiculous.

But that isn't the only money we are spending there. His great concern about these films and so forth - we established as a matter of policy a radio and television section when this government took over and we now have Mr. McNair who is chief of the Information Division; we have Mr. Smith who is Agricultural Editor-Writer; we have Jack Gyles who is the Agricultural Information Writer; we have Mrs. Frances Wursler who is Promotion Officer for Agricultural Products; and we have Mr. Solnes who is a technician. Now, I'd like you gentlemen, you members of the Legislature to recommend to me that we should get rid of these people and that we should do away with our educational program in the Department of Agriculture, because what you would be recommending is that we break the very back of our program. In 1960 this is a ridiculous criticism to bring against any provincial agricultural program. It is absolutely essential.

The rest of the money in here is used to support the economics program. In this department we have Mr. Craig who is the Director, we have Mr. Albert Kristjanson who is the Senior Rural Development Specialist, we have two agricultural extension economists, we have four farm management specialists, we have one agricultural statistician and a librarian, and if it weren't for this department or these people we couldn't have a farm business group program; we couldn't have a Farm Outlook Conference; we couldn't get this information that we are told by members of the Opposition from time to time we should be making available to the farmers; and we have these little green sheets in addition. But let me tell you that they are a small part of the total program that this branch of the department carries on.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker, Madam Speaker, the Committee of Supply has adopted a certain resolution, directed me to report the same and asks leave to sit again.

MR. MARTIN: Madam Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Brandon, that the report of the committee be received.

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

MR. EVANS: Madam Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, that the House do now adjourn.

Madam Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried and the House adjourned till 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.