



# Proceedings of the House of Assembly

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During the Second Session  
of the  
Twenty-ninth General Assembly  
of Newfoundland

1950

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## Session 1950

House of Assembly,  
Wednesday, February 15, 1950.

The Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly of Newfoundland begun and holden at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland on Wednesday, February 15th, 1950, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House being assembled, His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in the Chamber and ascended the Throne at three of the clock in the afternoon, when he was especially pleased to deliver the Speech from the Throne.

**His Honour, The Honourable Sir  
Leonard Outerbridge, C.B.E.,  
D.S.O.**

**Lieutenant-Governor**

**MR. SPEAKER and MEMBERS OF  
THE HONOURABLE HOUSE  
OF ASSEMBLY:**

My Ministers have continued to devote themselves to the supreme task of bringing about the greater economic development of Newfoundland, and you will, I am sure, be pleased to know that important contacts have been made with certain men and organizations of great wealth and experience in the United States of America and Canada with a view to inducing their active interest in the economic possibilities of this Province. My Ministers are hopeful that these contacts will result in the production of much good for Newfoundland, and they are continuing their endeavours to establish such contacts with other organizations of great means on the mainland of this continent. My Government, for their own part, are embarking this year upon a program of intensive economic measurement of

some of the Province's natural resources. A thorough-going program of measurement of our water-power potential will be energetically conducted, as will also a concentrated drive, both by drilling and airborne magnet detection, on some of our more promising mineral areas. Newfoundland has lagged behind in the work of ascertaining as closely as may be the exact dimensions of her natural resources, and the intention now is to make up as quickly as practicable for lost time. These intensive searches for natural resources, and measurement of them, are fairly expensive projects but my Ministers feel that the exact knowledge thereby gained is a basic prerequisite to actual development.

It is unfortunately the case that many of Newfoundland's natural resources have in the past been alienated from the Crown for long periods and for little returns to the Public Treasury. A very large proportion of the Province's public domain lies in private hands which have done little or nothing to turn it to advantage for themselves or the public at large. My Government are giving active thought to the problem of bringing such areas into productive use, and measures designed to bring about that desirable result will in due course be laid before you for your approval. My Government are considering also the problem created in Newfoundland by the fact that very considerable parcels of land are lying idle and unproductive because the title in them lies in persons who have removed themselves from the Province. In many of our towns and settlements, often in the most desirable sections, valuable land lies idle for this reason. It is hoped to find a practicable solution of this

problem, to the end that such idle land will be brought eventually into profitable use.

My Government are fully aware of the position of agriculture in the Province, and are giving close study to the problem of finding ways and means of assisting this important industry. Examination is being made of the practicability of encouraging the establishment of a sizable sheep-raising industry in Newfoundland, and also the desirability of introducing numbers of white-tailed deer to Newfoundland as a future source of meat to the people. Initial steps have already been taken in both matters.

In your deliberations of last year you approved the creation of three development loan boards: one for industries, and one for co-operatives, and one for fisheries. My Ministers hesitated to appoint these boards until they succeeded in securing the services of the right persons to preside over them to direct their work. Negotiations have been proceeding with a gentleman of outstanding experience and ability, and the expectation is that he will, before the present year passes, accept full-time chairmanship of these three loan boards. You will be asked in this Session to vote sufficient funds to enable these three boards to perform adequately the work which the Acts creating them direct them to do. In the meanwhile my Government have lost no time in procuring detailed knowledge of a practical nature as to the most satisfactory type of fishing boats, fishing gear, engines and the like which these boards might be expected to encourage, and for some months past my Ministers have had a young fisherman of considerable practical experience touring Iceland, England, Scotland and Norway observing and reporting upon the most satis-

factory means used in their fisheries by those countries. He is at present touring Norway, and has yet to arrive in Denmark. The detailed reports which he has already sent back to the Government are highly interesting, and will doubtless prove of very great value when the Fisheries Development Loan Board begins to function. My Government firmly believes that it would be shortsighted indeed to allow the present position on the marketing side of the fisheries to deter them from proceeding energetically with their plans to encourage the introduction of more modern and more efficient instruments of production in the basic industry of the Province. The only sound outlook in Newfoundland is that the fisheries must continue for many years to be the economic backbone of the Province, and that no temporary difficulty on the marketing side should be permitted to delay a long-overdue program of modernization of the fish-producing and fish processing techniques that would increase considerably the quantity of fish that each fisherman is able to produce, and improve the forms of processing that the fish would receive after being removed from the water. While energetic steps are being taken to encourage greater industrial development, the fisheries themselves must not be forgotten.

It is encouraging to note that the sealing industry will be prosecuted this year, after all; and the firms concerned are to be congratulated upon their courage in sending vessels to the Icefields this spring. My Government have encouraged the effort with a contribution toward the cost of sending an aircraft to the Icefields for seal-spotting.

It would be idle to ignore the present unpromising prospects of mar-

keting primary products, or indeed any other commodities, in that great portion of the world popularly known as the soft-currency area. All of the great countries of Europe wish to purchase many products of Newfoundland and of the other Provinces of Canada, and of the United States of America and other lands who sell for hard-currency, so-called. Unfortunately for them, and equally unfortunately for us, those countries of Europe do not possess the Canadian or American dollars to pay for the fish, oils, timber, pulp and paper, and ores that we are so anxious to sell to them. Lacking the necessary dollars to pay for these products, they cannot buy them; or at any rate, not in sufficient quantity to satisfy their own needs or to make profitable markets for the people living on this side of the Atlantic. This situation has been growing worse for many months past, and it is becoming extremely difficult, when not altogether impossible, to make sales to Europe. And so the vast trade that used to exist between Europe and the Western Hemisphere has been drying up to a mere trickle, resulting in a stagnation of trade that threatens seriously to upset the economies of many parts of the New World and to hold back the natural growth of all the countries concerned. This is a situation which is quite beyond the control of any one nation in the world. Newfoundland can only continue to hope that a solution will be found before economic conditions become much worse, and in the meanwhile do all in her power to get her own house in order so as to be able to trade successfully in the years ahead, when the solution of the world's present trading problems is found.

My Government took part in a notable Conference of Canadian and Provincial Prime Ministers held at Ott-

awa in January to work out a formula by which the constitution of Canada, in those parts which affect the Province, can be amended without reference to the Parliament of the United Kingdom. My Prime Minister, and my Attorney General, and the Ministers of Finance and of Fisheries and Cooperatives, who represented this Province, took a strong stand against any change that might weaken the important minority rights written into the Terms of Union of Canada and Newfoundland. My Government will take part in a very important Dominion-Provincial Conference which is to be held at Ottawa in the coming Autumn, to discuss financial and economic problems affecting the Provinces of Canada and the Canadian Government.

Late last autumn the Royal Commission on the Cost of Living was set up and is now engaged upon an intensive and thoroughgoing investigation of the cause of the present high cost of living in Newfoundland.

Shortly after taking office my Government engaged the services of the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chartered Accountants and specialists in public finance, to reorganize the budgeting procedure and accounting system of the Province. Their report will be laid before you.

Various matters requiring legislation will be laid before you in this Session, notably the problems of housing, fishermen's insurance, labour matters, and the tourist industry. I know that I can with confidence leave these and other important matters to your sound judgment and patriotic action. I will later request you to vote Supply to His Majesty.

In these trying times, when at last the ill effects of the great war are making themselves felt with such dis-

astrous power in some countries, and with somewhat discouraging force in all lands, we must all resolve not to yield to discouragement, but rather to face the future cheerfully, with determination, with courage, and with a firm and humble faith in the Providence that shapes our ends. I ask God's blessing upon your deliberations.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, left the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the Members of the Honourable House that when His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor opened this Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly of the Province of Newfoundland he was graciously pleased to deliver a Speech from the Throne of which I have obtained a copy. If it is the will and pleasure of the House that Mr. Clerk now read the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Whereupon the Speech of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor was read by Mr. Clerk.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies' Act," and I would ask that that bill be now read a first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the honourable Member leave to introduce this bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies' Act"? It is moved and seconded that this bill be now read a first time.

Whereupon this bill was read a first time and ordered for a second reading upon tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a letter from Mrs. Penny in which she asks me to thank the Members of this House, through the Premier and the

Leader of the Opposition, for the kindly tribute to the late Senator Penny, her husband. She asked me to say that this mark of respect will long be remembered by both herself and her daughter.

MR. O. L. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to move that a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address in reply to the gracious Speech with which His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to open this Session of the Newfoundland Legislature, and in doing so, Mr. Speaker, I presume it would be in order to make some brief reference to certain phases of the message contained within this Speech.

I feel sure that all who have heard it will be very much impressed with it; not only with the optimism which was the chief note throughout the entire speech.

As is customary, I believe the speech might be taken in two parts: one, a Report of the Stewardship of the Government for the period since this House last met; and two, a forecast of the plans of the Government for the months that lie ahead.

I think that one of the things, Sir, that must have interested us most, and with which we would probably be very greatly concerned, was contained in the first part of the Speech, where we are told of the plans of the Government to bring about an economic measurement, I believe is the term used, of the potential resources of this Island Province of ours.

I cannot help but think back, Mr. Speaker, to some years ago when I first became acquainted with the Premier of this Province; it was during the days of the Commission Government, and I know at that time that

he was extremely critical of the failure of those in authority not to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity that they had to get once and for all what this Island possessed. I can recall his criticizing and making the statement that one of the first things that the Commission Government should have done was to have made available a fund of at least Five Million Dollars for a complete economic exploration of the untapped resources, resources that were there in theory, probably that we didn't know about.

But, I know that, as a Newfoundlander, I am sure every Newfoundlander has had the same feelings; has heard the same expression voiced all throughout his lifetime that Newfoundland has unlimited resources; unlimited resources of mines and minerals and various other items too numerous to mention, and now that, for the first time possibly in our history, a determined, energetic and ambitious effort is going to be made to determine to the satisfaction of each and every one of us just what we do possess; just what we possess that can be developed properly for the benefit of our people and for the benefit of the country, and in the final analysis for the benefit now of our Nation.

It is gratifying, indeed, Mr. Speaker, to have watched from the sidelines and observed the energy and the determination and the imagination with which the Premier and the Members of his Government have been tackling the problems that have presented themselves to them during the past few months. Possibly I was more fortunate than most, in that I was privileged to observe those efforts from close range, but I do know, Sir, that if the people of Newfoundland as a whole were aware of the prodigious

amount of effort that had been expended and the amount of midnight oil that has been burnt in this effort to solve the problems that confront this Province, I am sure that they would have a far different appreciation of the magnitude of the job with which any government that attempts to legislate for the benefit of its people has to deal.

I know, Sir, that the days that lie ahead, even as the present days, are very critical ones. I know that there are disappointments; I know that there are a lot of people who felt that after our change in Nationhood, if you like, was brought about that Newfoundland was going to embark upon an Era of "Milk and Honey;" but, on the other hand, I don't think that contention was ever voiced by those who advocated Confederation, nor do I think it was ever suggested that the advent of Confederation would serve as a panacea for all our ills; and that has not come about, Mr. Speaker, but I do say this—that our position today, taking into consideration the world situation and the other matters that are dealt with in this speech which we are now considering; that the position of Newfoundland is infinitely better; yes, you might even say a thousandfold better than it would have been had we attempted to steer along the course upon the unchartered waters of the "economic ocean."

Fortunately for us, Sir, we have a bulwark behind us, and I think one of the best indications of that is shown in that this past Christmas when Newfoundland, if you like, was suffering its annual recession, a recession probably that was not so much in evidence during the boom years of the war, if you like, but which had become to be accepted in this Country at that par-

ticular time of the year; when most of the basic industries are at a low ebb, had come to be accepted as the "depressed" period; a period in which few of our people were actually working on a producing basis. And yet, despite that; despite continuation of that position again this year, I believe I make no mistake when I say that all the stores on Water Street experienced one of the greatest boom periods in their entire history. Merchants have told me that the amount of buying this Christmas equalled, and in fact surpassed, anything they experienced during boom periods of the War. And so, Sir, there must be a reason for that. I don't think that it can be felt, or can be said that it was due to the natural income that was prevailing at that time, but was due to the assistances being received from outside our shores. I think it was reflected in the Family Allowance, Unemployment Assistance and the various other assistances that have been made available to us. And now, Sir, having reached that stage, and having gone through the first phase, if you like, of the changeover period, we are now embarking upon a new phase, a phase which Newfoundland, through its Government, has to assume the responsibility for its determining where our economic future shall be directed, and I think, Sir, that the thought that has been put into the proposals as outlined in the Speech which we have just heard, and the efforts and ingenuity if you like, that has been evidenced by the Prime Minister, in particular, in his effort to interest American Capitalists in this country, and in fact to achieve his point so much so that already investigators have reached our shores to begin the preliminaries.

What the outcome will be, it is hard to say. I am sure even the Prime Min-

ister, himself, wouldn't dare say that, but I do know he is imbued with optimism for the future of this country; with optimism for the Natural Resources of this Country, and I know no one who can be so enthusiastic with those whom he has talked to from abroad, and I have a very deep feeling that that individual who visited our shores very recently has gone back to his principals sharing some of that optimism and enthusiasm which has almost been the exclusive prerogative of the Prime Minister, himself, but which, too, has been shared by the Members of his Government and also to a greater or lesser degree by other interested citizens throughout the Island.

And then, too, Sir, I know it is interesting for us to observe that an effort will be made during the coming months to restore to Newfoundland some of its National Domain which has escaped it during the years that have gone by; areas of this country too vast to mention, which lie unproductive, having no value for the simple reason that no attempt is being made or has been made to determine what that area can produce.

And now, Sir, a new approach is going to be made, and these areas are going to be restored to our Island; to our Province, so that they can be brought into production if wherewithal or material to produce is found upon it, and that, Sir, I am sure is something which will meet with immediate response from all those who have taken time to give any thought to the matter at all.

It is interesting to note, too, and I am sure that that is another matter which strikes a chord in the ears of all listeners, and it is the matter of Agriculture in this Country. We real-



ize that Agriculture, while not considered one of the top-ranking industries, at the same time, according to the statistics of 1948, it ranks fourth. It ranked fourth in the industries of this Country, but there again, we have the problem of the fact that only 8% of those employed in Agriculture in Newfoundland are employed on a full-time basis; they are mostly part-time farmers, if you like, who are combining farming with fishing, logging and other activities, but nevertheless we do feel, and I am sure we agree in the Government when it suggests there is room for extensive improvement and extensive Agricultural facilities in this Island. Only a few days ago I talked with an individual who is not an Agriculturist or professional farmer, but is one who has made a great hobby of Agriculture, and who has time to devote to the study of it; he is not interested so much with the financial return he receives from it, and he was pointing out to me the great advantages that could be accrued to the Island if only some method were determined to develop a "commercial" blueberry.

I know that sounds like an almost ridiculous thing to talk of; developing blueberries commercially when they grow wild all over the island, but, gentlemen, or, Mr. Speaker, the outlook toward even the blueberry raising has changed. Not only are those who harvest blueberries for profit content to go to scrub bushes and pick off these little pea beans now, they are being cultivated, raised on bushes four and five feet high, and producing blueberries the size of your thumb, so that one blueberry is equivalent to several of the normal pea beans that grow. That is something that is being fostered in our neighbouring provinces, and I fear for the

market of the blueberry trade if that is permitted to develop in other provinces and we ignore it.

The same applies to cranberries, closely allied to our partridge berry. That is something that can add to the national economy of a very large group of our Province.

Then too, the Government Plan to introduce more extensive sheep raising, and the introduction of the white-tailed deer.

Mr. Speaker, I know that any thing done to improve and increase the availability of food products in this Country is going to meet with the immediate approval of all its citizens.

And then, too, Sir, the Speech referred to the fact that the Government had not moved too rapidly in appointing the three Development Loan Boards, for which legislation was passed at the last sitting of this House, and I think, Sir, that the Government is to be commended for that attitude, particularly in view of the fact that they are dealing with National Finance, with monies belonging to you and me and every other taxpayer in this country, and I know it has instilled great confidence in the Government to realize they are not prepared to move until they have a man to place at the head of these; until they find a person in whom the Government will have the utmost confidence in his administration.

And then the Government proposes to deal with the question of fisheries. Fisheries are, and will be for a long time to come, the National backbone of our Country; 28% of all gainfully employed Newfoundlanders are employed in fish, as against 7% in forestry, and 3% in mines; and yet, Sir, the income of that 28%, I regret to say,

does not compare with the income of those engaged in other activities, and that, I think, is reflected in a number of reasons.

First of all, it has been said, and endorsed, and said very emphatically by the Premier, himself, that we are at least one hundred years behind the times in development and in the fishing industry in our Country, and I think that is very obvious to every one of us; that the fishing operations are being conducted in the same way as they were in the days of our forefathers and our forefathers' forefathers. In the rest of the world, great advances have been made here. I think great advances have been made in the frozen fish industry. Regardless of what has been done in the frozen fish industry, dried cod still continues to be the overwhelming bulk of the fish export of this Island. Nevertheless also, with the new markets that are being opened daily throughout the rest of the Dominion and particularly in the United States of America, I do know, Sir, in the Mainland of our own Nation, fresh fish is almost an unknown quantity, for the simple reason that we do not have access to it; and even the old familiar dried cod is an unknown quantity, for the simple reason that no modern methods of packaging and distribution have been developed from our end.

There again, we come back to the same question we were discussing earlier of the development of all lines along that line, and I believe we are very fortunate in having as head of that Ministry the Prime Minister, himself, because there is no one more keenly interested, no one who has more imagination and more initiative along those lines than he possesses, and I know he will not rest until he sees his dreams brought into reality

along those particular lines. Of course, before any dreams can be brought into reality, it is realized that money must be made available, and while we do not possess sufficient money to do that, that is the primary motive behind the jaunts, I believe, that the Prime Minister has been taking to South of the Border, in an effort to interest these people in this; along these lines as well as along the lines of mineral and other developments.

And I know, Sir, that you would want me to say this House is pleased to know that the seal industry is not to be forgotten this year, although it is to be on a greatly reduced scale. In the past, I can recall the days when as many as three thousand of our hardy sons went forth on the ice each year, and yet this year, they will probably be restricted to a mere two hundred. In those days, they went to the ice and brought back a kill with which they were able to maintain themselves until the Spring fishery came up, and then were able to get into their boats and resume the fishing of cod in their boats. This year, there will be all too many who will continue to look to the Government for assistance until the Spring fishery opens up, and Sir, I think the Government should be congratulated for its decision to lend encouragement to those who have been brave enough to support the seal fishery by sending boats to the ice, and the contribution of the Government in assisting in the provision of a seal spotting plane, which we hope will be all to the good. But, Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to talk about the development of the seal or cod fishery or any of the other National products of this Island, if we have to depend upon expecting markets in what is known as the "soft currency" markets of the world, and it is quite interesting to note.

Roosevelt put forth that he should be President of this, and said he had had experience in dealing with the wealthy nations for so long; he had dealt with potentates of so many countries, he felt he was the obvious one for the World Federation post; however, Mr. Churchill had other ideas; he felt he should be President of this World Federation, and he gave his qualifications, with which Mr. Roosevelt agreed, and so, in order to settle the dispute he turned to Mr. Stalin and said: "Mr. Stalin, what do you think of it"? And Mr. Stalin, after removing his pipe from his mouth and looking them over carefully, said: "Gentlemen, I haven't yet decided which of you I would want."

I am not suggesting, Mr. Speaker, which of the three in Ottawa was Stalin, but, Mr. Speaker, these, Sir, are very stirring times. We today are suffering the effects from circumstances over which we have no control. The same three Nations represented by the individuals I mentioned a moment ago are undergoing a period of great uncertainty, a period of international uncertainty, of international suspicion, of conflicts, of ideologies, conflicts that may come out into violent physical conflict at any time. Great efforts are being made to prevent that from happening, and I feel sure, Sir, that we all pray to God that their efforts will be successful.

As for ourselves, I believe that as we listened to that speech today that we could look forward, beneath the gloom of pervading conditions, with a realization that the "sun of optimism" still shines, and I believe, Sir, it behooves us to take heart from the closing words of His Honour's Speech, when he bids us not to yield to discouragement, but rather to face the future cheerfully, with determination,

with courage, and with a firm and humble faith in the Providence that shapes our ends.

And I also might add, Sir, security in the knowledge that our Ship of State is in good hands, and that the Government under the inspired leadership of our Prime Minister is striving night and day, energetically, ambitiously and intelligently, to keep us on an even keel and steer us into a safe harbour of International, Provincial and National Security. Thank you,

PATRICK CANNING: Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in rising to second the motion as it is proposed by the Honourable Member for St. John's West.

He has so ably covered the Speech, Sir, it leaves me with very little to say.

Like the Honourable Member said, the keynote of the Speech from the Throne is Economic Development, when today our industries in the past have been sadly neglected, and I am very proud to be associated this afternoon with a Government that is going to go all out to do something about deserved plans.

The Premier, in his past speeches, has said that we must develop or perish, and no doubt that he and his Party have already made good strides towards the development.

I know that we are all aware that they have a hard task ahead of them. They are, as it were, starting from rock-bottom, but I feel confident that their efforts will be rewarded.

We will at least know, when they carry out their policy already outlined in the Speech, we will know if we have resources. That, in itself, will be

something worth while. If we haven't got them, if they are not there, we'll just have to go elsewhere to live, but I feel confident that resources are there, and when they are properly developed, the efforts of the Government will be well rewarded. Our standard of living will be raised. The Standard of living in our Province will be raised to that of our sister Provinces.

His Honour refers, in his Speech, to local boards being set up. If not already functioning, they are about to be.

I would like to touch briefly, Sir, on the loans to the fisheries. Our fishing industry has been sadly neglected. We are, as the former speaker said, a hundred years behind, and I am sure, Sir, that when this policy goes over the wires tonight and finds its way to the Press, our fishermen will be very glad that there is something going to be done about their industry. We, who are so near to the greatest fishing ground in the world, have reaped the least. Nations, or ships from other Nations crossing the ocean, coming two or three thousand miles, are better equipped, more modernized, and they are reaping the benefits from, if I may be allowed to say, our Banks. Who is to blame for this? In the past, I don't suppose it mattered much; the thing is, now the Government is going to go out to do something about it, as they will with other industries. Too long our fishermen have been going to sea in rough weather and smooth in boats that were sometimes castaways from another nation. Too often in the history of the past we have seen, and our headlines have shown: "The schooner so and so is drifted on the reef shores," and very often, unfortunately, the crew were lost. They drifted there because they didn't have the power. Too

often they were caught in storms because they had no radio, no wires. We had, in 1920, twenty-seven on the southwest coast and again in 1935, a serious disaster on the twenty-fifth of August.

I feel confident, Sir, that I am not wrong when I say that if our boats in 1935 at least had had radios aboard them we would not have suffered the loss of forty men that day, and if they were large enough perhaps and strong enough to battle the seas, they would have gotten off.

Now, with these loan boards, when they are handled properly, we no doubt will see much improvement in our industries. Our resources will be tapped. As I said earlier, we will at least know what we have.

Mr. Speaker, I finish my comments, Sir, by seconding the proposal already made by the Honourable Member from St. John's West.

MR. FRANK FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, in rising to support, Sir, the motion that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address and Reply to the Speech from the Throne, first I would say that we congratulate the Honourable Member for St. John's West and also the Honourable Member for Placentia West in the very able way in which they addressed this House.

Now, of course, Mr. Speaker, in this Second Session of the Twenty-ninth Assembly of Newfoundland, we are in a very different position than we were at this time last year. Our financial and economic condition has been changed greatly. We have not the same outlook today as the people of this Island had last year.

I know, at this time last year, the people of this country expected very much more than what they have had.

I found this pamphlet, and in it is stated: "There is, in my opinion, no more serious economic problem in the world today than that in the Sterling and Dollar value areas, and in that respect Canada is more vulnerable than any other Country, so let's rally to the task, and this is one time when we are going hand in hand."

Now that, Mr. Speaker, I am sure is very apropos to the situation today. I think, Sir, that we will realize that this International monetary situation is one that has vast repercussions, not only from this Country, but throughout the entire world. We, on this side of the water, find it extremely difficult to sell our products to those on the other side of the water who want them so badly for the simple reason that they are unable to pay us with the kind of currency which we can use. So, Sir, it is only with the hope that this International Market will be solved that these European markets can be restored, and, therefore, be made useful adjuncts in world economy. At the present time, Sir, we cannot overlook the fact that bad as the situation is, it could be much worse.

I think, Sir, that I am probably in a position to know just how bad the situation is in Newfoundland with reference to unemployment which has been caused very largely as a result of this International situation. During the period since this House last met, the experiment of the Government, which was approved in the last Session, to substitute work for dole has been carried on, and I don't think that there is any Member, Sir, of this House that needs to be acquainted with what has resulted from it. I think the unsolicited report that appeared in the press is one of the best that has been received. It has been done at very considerable cost to the

Province. I might, with your permission, Sir, quote some of the latest figures available at the date of February 13. At the present time, at that date, at least, "9,318 persons were still employed on Work Relief Projects in Newfoundland"; add to that 2,500 approximately as a result of their effort with the Work Relief Administration for unemployment assistance. That gives nearly 12,000 individuals who have sought assistance from the Government, during that period.

During the month of November, the Provincial Government paid \$280,000 and \$443,000; in December, \$527,000, making a total of \$1,250,000. Now gentlemen, that money has been spread over a vast area of this Island, in fact I feel sure that I make no mistake when I say that there is probably no community, Mr. Speaker, that has not shared in benefits from it. I might say that those districts which received the greatest benefits are as follows: (maybe I shouldn't use that expression); those districts which were in greatest need are as follows: the District of St. John's East and West, including Extern, Sir, shows we have at the present time 1,280 able-bodied men working on the Work Relief Projects; Bonavista North—612; White Bay—527; Placentia-St. Mary's—537; St. Barbe—540; Bonavista South—511; this time, even St. George's Port au Port comes in for its recognition with 39.

But I would point out that the districts which I mentioned, seven in all, comprise nearly 50% of the total number that are on Work Relief Projects today.

Mr. Speaker, this was a very splendid experiment. I think it is impossible to estimate in mere dollars and cents the value received from work being done, but I do say this work has been done in communities all over this

Island, which have been neglected woefully for the past twenty-five years. The work would probably never have been done, even under the Provincial Government of today, if this program had not been presented, because it was work which, while it should be done, needed to be done; cried out to be done; it was something that did not come under the normal scope of work of the provinces. With the exception of the good work, the rest of it might be termed extra-curriculum, but, Sir, it was work that needed to be done, and which is of inestimable value to the communities involved. Such work as the telephone lines; the linking of isolated communities with bridges; I could go on and list them by the hundreds; various attempts made by communities to better their own positions, and, Sir, it has worked out, I believe, to great advantage to this Province.

I know, Sir, too, that there were mistakes, abuses, but I do believe they were in the minority, and the overall majority of people benefited greatly, and the morale of the individuals concerned was improved, and their living was improved, and that, I think, Sir, you will agree is the most important factor of all.

Now, Sir, the prospects are good; we hope for an increase in productive employment for the coming Summer, which is, I think, indicated in the speech we are considering by the fact that reference is made at least to the Housing Project, and while there is no reference to the Trans-Canada Highway, I feel sure the Government is considering the continuation of that program and for the construction of sections of the highroad from here to Port-aux-Basques, and that, Sir, cannot but be helpful and lessen the load placed upon the Welfare Division of this Province, which it is carrying at the present time.

I was particularly impressed with the reference made in the Speech to the Provincial Conference held in Ottawa. I was privileged to get in on the head of that conference and observe the representations of our representatives, and Sir, I have no hesitancy in saying that all those I came into contact with have the greatest regard for the Premier; he is in a class by himself; and also for the Attorney General, the Minister of Finance and the Speaker, I believe Sir, by the roll that has been played in their contributions made.

Therewith, Sir, despite that, I believe, and if one would restrict his observations to newspaper reports at the time, there were only three men at the conference; they were: Louis St. Laurent, Joey Smallwood and Duplessis. I am not sure that I put them in their correct order of importance even at that, but I do say they were the "Big Three" in the conference, and I cannot but help compare them in their sphere with another "Big Three" of some renown of not too ancient history—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, and again, I make no effort to compare individuals involved, but after observing the actions of the representatives at that conference and receiving the reactions, if you like, from Members of the Press who covered it, it is very obvious that that is a fair comparison in respect to their several importance at that time.

And it reminds me, Mr. Speaker, not being too familiar with formal procedure, I do not know whether it is permissible to interject, but there is an event told of a meeting between Roosevelt and Stalin in Russia that might almost be applied to the "Big Three" in Ottawa, and it was at the time when they were talking about the world federation. The late President

I listened very attentively to the Honourable Member for St. John's West when he made the remark about the amount of money which was spent during the Christmas Season in St. John's. I wish to say, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the Christmas holiday is over. During the year, Newfoundland has experienced a recession in our fisheries and in our mines and forests and in the farming industry. Much of this, no doubt, can be attributed to things over which we have no control; European markets which have been mentioned by the Honourable Minister for St. John's West. When he spoke of the fisheries and advancement of the fishing industries by introducing new methods in that industry in Newfoundland, I wish that the Honourable Member would have spoken of market also, because when we realize in this Island that we have somewhere about three hundred thousand quintals of salted cod still in storage and unsold that is a great deal.

Insofar as Agriculture is concerned, we have about four thousand five hundred regular farmers. During past years, their efforts have been handicapped greatly by the influx of cheaper goods from the Maritimes, and particularly Prince Edward Island. These people need to be assisted and helped, if they are to survive competition from outside.

To the Honourable Minister of Supplies, the gentlemen charged with the task of setting selling prices, perhaps he might set a "floor price."

Now, insofar as our land is concerned in Agriculture, we have one hundred and twenty thousand acres of cleared land; seventy-six thousand of that is under cultivation.

In respect to the unemployed, as I said before, Mr. Speaker, all of our

troubles cannot be attributed to the fact that there was a change in the status of this country, but a great many of our problems can be attributed to that fact. That is well known and realized by so many of our people, and I think that the Government of this land will realize it also.

Insofar as finances are concerned, during the last year, which is the first year in this transitional period, there is no doubt that the Government had to lay down a greater amount of money than they will have to do in future years, but, nevertheless, the fact that they have laid down so much on ordinary expenditure or current account, as we call it, and it appears, by the legislation passed in this House last year, that ordinary account will increase rather than decrease.

I remember, Mr. Speaker, in this House not long ago, a few years ago, when a gentleman in the National Convention informed this House and this country that Newfoundland as a province could operate on ordinary expenditure; that it would cost the Island just about fifteen million dollars a year. That is a lot different than the story we have had the last year, and is going to be a lot different than the story in this coming year. If we realize that last year we collected little over nine million dollars for 1948 Personal Income and Corporation Taxes, that amount will not be forthcoming in 1950 and 1951. Perhaps, as the Honourable Member for St. John's West said, when we spoke of the faith he had in the Leader of the Government, the Honourable the Premier, and he said that he did not think that there was any man in this land who had a greater imagination than the Honourable the Premier, I believe that; and I do hope, with the Honourable Member for St. John's

West and all of you on the other side of this House, that your dreams will come true, but wish to say this much in supporting this motion—that a Speech in Reply will be drafted; that when we go into the future that it will be with some hope that you, the first Government of this Newfoundland Province, that some of your dreams will be fulfilled, and that we will have some little semblance of financial stability, prosperity and happiness in this Island. Thank you.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like first to express my sympathy to the Opposition upon the unfortunate absence of their Leader from the House today, for reasons that are quite familiar to most people in Newfoundland, the fact, namely, that Mr. Higgins suffered an accident crossing the Gulf, and had one, if not more, of his ribs broken, and is, for that reason, in hospital at this moment in the city of Sydney. We are indeed very sorry that the Leader of the Opposition is not able to be here, and I feel that the Honourable the Junior Member for St. John's East, Acting Leader of the Opposition as well as we here on the Government side of the House are genuinely sorry that Mr. Higgins is not able to be present.

I would like also to say a word to express my admiration of the Member for St. John's West and the Member for Placentia West for their fine efforts in moving the motion now before the Chair.

We on this side of the House are not superior to the Opposition in numbers only; I like to feel that we have here in these ranks mostly young, one or two older colleagues; my honourable friend the Minister of Provincial

Affairs, one of the Veterans, in his seventies, I believe, but mostly young men. At forty-nine, going on fifty, I am one of the older Members of this Government, and indeed there are only, except for the Honourable, the Minister of Provincial Affairs, two Members of the Government who are older than I, myself; quite a number of them younger, and men with considerable speaking ability, as has been shown in the other Session, and will, I hope, be shown in the Session commencing today.

Now the practice has been, down through the long years during which this House has functioned, for the Members on the Government side to move and second the motion that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply; for the Leader of the Opposition to speak to that motion, and for the Leader of the Government to reply to him before the motion is put.

In the past, the Leader of the Opposition occupied anything from half-an-hour to an hour criticizing the Speech; criticizing some of the things in the Speech, but more particularly criticizing its omissions; pointing out that the Speech is more remarkable for what it did not contain than for what it did.

A new system, a new principle seems to have been established here last year, when the Leader of the Opposition contented himself with a few remarks only of a very general character, and the Acting Leader of the Opposition has today followed that example. The result, if that principle continues, is likely to be that the opening session of the House in the years ahead will be a most uninviting, most unexciting, indeed humdrum affair, quite unlike what has gone before when, from the



drop of the flag, from the moment His Excellency left the Chamber, the row was on, not always a raucous row, but a good-spirited fight between Government and Opposition.

Provided always that row is conducted as gentlemen conduct their rows, and you can call a man some terrible things in the most gentlemanly fashion; you can attack your opponent; you can hit him hip and thigh in the most polite manner, but, that row, if it is conducted in that fashion, is not only acceptable but desirable, because the Opposition, by talking, can help to clarify their own and the Opposition's minds, if that be possible, which it is not always. Yes.

The difficulty is, you can't stir up this Opposition, Mr. Speaker. You can't get a good-sized row started, and I am afraid, therefore, if the pattern in this Session follows that of the last, we are going to have to forget our honourable and friendly friends of the Opposition and fall back upon an ancient enemy opponent and friend, the Honourable and Independent Member for Ferryland, and if he doesn't provide some fireworks for this Session, it may turn out to be a very dull and dead Session of this House, quite unworthy of the dead men of the past.

I have no great fears of the past, I think my honourable and gallant friend may be counted on in that respect.

Now, my honourable friend, the Acting Leader of the Opposition, made a remark which he is not the first to have said, as he will not be the last. I took his words down. He said: "The people expected very much more than they are getting." He may have access to the minds of our Newfoundland people to an extent and in a way that we don't enjoy on this side, and

I am prepared to admit that there may be people in Newfoundland who expected of Confederation much more than Confederation is giving.

On that point, before I pass on, I might go so far as to say that there are gentlemen in Newfoundland tonight who did what they could to lead our people to expect from Confederation things which Confederation has not in fact brought, and I do not refer in the main to the advocates of Confederation; I refer at this moment to the opponents who did all they could to lead our Newfoundland people to expect from Confederation many things which have not come, which Confederation has not brought. I am rather glad indeed, I am very glad that Confederation has not brought these dire things promised by the opponents.

Now, what is lacking in Confederation that the advocates of Confederation promised or said would be? I was one of the advocates of Confederation. I say now, in the knowledge that my words would be broadcast tonight in the Doyle News, the C.B.C. News, on V.O.C.M., in the Harvey News, the Terra Nova News Bulletin, in the knowledge that they will appear in the Daily News tomorrow morning and the Evening Telegram tomorrow afternoon. I say now that I never, at any time said or claimed, indicated or hinted, or implied that Confederation would solve this Island's problems; that it would solve the economic problems, the main, the basic, almost the prime ordeal, the economic problem of Newfoundland. I never said it, because I never thought it, and I do not think it now.

Anyone who supposed, and there may have been those who did, that Confederation would make Newfoundland a "Land flowing with milk and

honey"; that it would abolish all need, all privation; that it would solve all our economic problems, was a very ignorant person indeed. He was not led by any advocates of Confederation of whom I know, of whom I have any knowledge to any such belief as that.

There are two great things Confederation can do for Newfoundland. I say this today; I said it over a period of two years—two great things.

One is to bring Newfoundland into the Canadian family and entitle the people of Newfoundland, entitle them so they have a right to the social security benefits of Confederation. Let's look for a moment at these. Newfoundland is now getting over ten months a province of Canada. In those ten months, the Government of Canada has poured into Newfoundland and paid out to many thousands of our Newfoundland families in Family Allowances, in Old Age Pensions, in Pensions to the Blind, in Unemployment Insurance, Unemployment Assistance, increased benefits to Veterans, over and above (and I refer only to the part that is over and above what they had before), increased (and again I refer only to the increase) pay to those Newfoundland Civil Servants whom they have taken over and whose pay they have increased, and those other Newfoundlanders who were not in any Civil Service but have become Federal Civil Servants, in pay to them and in increased pay to our Railway men. Two millions a month, twenty million dollars in ten months.

In the Burns' Night Dinner, no—or was it? Yes, in the Burns' Night Dinner, a man (and I honour him for saying it), a man for whom the Newfoundland people have great regard and great respect, a man who opposed Confederation, Mr. Charles E. Hunt,

declared publicly that though economic conditions in Newfoundland, as elsewhere, but perhaps particularly in Newfoundland, were unfavourable, these conditions would have been, he said, regardless of the form of Government, whatever the form of Government had been. A fair, honest and honourable thing to say, and all the more creditable, coming from a man, from a Newfoundlander who fought Confederation in conscience because he didn't believe in it, and my honourable friends opposite, though they as well try to make politics—what is the use of being a politician? It is no use being a politician until you are smart enough to play it; better to stay out; far better to stay out. You wouldn't have had an Abraham Lincoln in the United States, or a Theodore Roosevelt, or a Franklin D. Roosevelt, or a Harry Truman, and you wouldn't have had a Winston Churchill or a W. E. Gladstone in Britain if they hadn't known how to play politics and play better than their opponent knew, and outsmart them, and beat them every time.

Now, it is not even good politics to try to make our Newfoundland people think that the present difficulty in selling iron ore in Europe would not have come if we had stayed out of Confederation. Will any of the mine workers in Bell Island believe that iron ore would have been easier to sell in Europe had we stayed out of union with Canada? No, they are too intelligent.

Will the Pulp and Sulphite and the Paper Mill Workers of Grand Falls and Corner Brook seriously believe that they would have been better able to sell Sulphite Pulp if we had not had Confederation? They won't believe it; they'd laugh you out of Court for even suggesting it. They know the econ-

omics of their own industry too well for that.

Now, I agree that our Newfoundland fishermen, because of the scattered nature of their dwelling, domicile, are not as well informed in certain matters of economics as are perhaps the more congested, concentrated miners of Bell Island with their powerful Trade Union served and serviced by an International Union stretching across Canada and indeed into the United States. So, it might perhaps be more possible to persuade some fishermen that the difficulty of sale of codfish, of salt cod in Europe, arises in any sense of degree from the fact that we are now a province of Canada, as distinct from a year ago, but no intelligent, well-informed man is going to be deluded and deceived into believing that the difficulty of making sales of codfish, iron ore, newsprint paper, sulphite pulp, pit props, the various fish and animal oils, arises in any sense or degree from Confederation.

As well say that Confederation of Newfoundland with Canada started this late war. As well say that the very idea of union of Newfoundland and Canada started the first Great War, and started Hitlerism, and Fascism in Italy and Communism in Russia, because who that knows anything doesn't know that the present Dollar-Sterling situation was brought about by the fact of the first Great War, the events in between that flowed from the first Great War and the second Great War, that flowed from both, and the events subsequent to the second Great War.

Now, we have got radio in Newfoundland today; our people are not so easy to fool.

I remember well in the depths of the first depression finding myself in the town of Victoria in Conception Bay. I was going around the Bay with a friend of mine, who didn't own but had rented a car from Hickman's. We stopped in the Public Square in Victoria, and there were five or eight or ten men standing around, lounging around, with no work, nothing to do. They came over to the car when I got out, and were soon joined by others, and before you knew it, there were seventy or eighty men. We got chatting, talking, and one of them said: "Mr. Smallwood, will you tell me one thing?" I said: "If I can." He said: "Why did Squires bring this depression on Newfoundland?" I said: "That is a fair question, and I will give you a fair answer, just as fair as the question, itself." "Squires" (and, of course, he referred, needless to say, to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Squires); "Squires," I said, "brought Newfoundland down to the depths of depression for the same reason that he brought the United States down into the depths of depression, and Canada down, and Brazil and Europe and two-thirds of the world." They all looked at me. I said: "Does that answer your question?" They didn't follow me, they didn't understand me, and do you know why—because they did not know at that very moment that there was such a thing as a great depression in the United States. They did not, as a matter of fact, have ordinary average knowledge that in Canada there was a depression, in Europe, in Brazil. The Opposition of that day had a line of propaganda which was the logical line of political propaganda. "Here's your man Squires, now look what he's done; now, why he's got the place ruined; he's looted and plundered; all the money's gone, and you have got to start over again."

That had tremendous strength in its simplicity, but was strong and possible to begin with, only because our Newfoundland people were not aware of what went on about them in the world. Today, in most every hamlet in Newfoundland there is at least one radio around which at night the community gather to hear the Doyle News; to hear this speech and that, and they know that there is such a thing; it is not an invention of the Speech from the Throne; it is not a cut propaganda dodge of this party. They know that there is such a thing as the Dollar-Sterling situation. They know it, because they listen, and they read, and they are far better informed, and so I say it is not even good politics to blame this Government or this House, or anyone in Newfoundland, or indeed anyone outside of Newfoundland; it is not entirely a matter for blame. It is a matter for—well, we won't go into that, what it is a matter for, but, it is certainly not a matter for blame; to say what made it difficult to sell our oil, pit props and news pulp paper; but it is not attributable to anyone in this Island, or in the Dominion of Canada, and I have lived with the problem for weeks past. I have lived with it night and day in the closest possible consultation with Nafel; with the Newfoundland Fisheries Board; with the Salt Codfish Association; with the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa. I am on the telephone frequently to Ottawa. I have been up there, and when I was supposed to be talking Constitutional matters, the fact is, for the most part, we were quietly and privately doing what we could on this very matter of selling codfish in Europe, and sweating blood while we did it, and turning gray while we did it. We are getting help, but not hindrance from Canada; not caused by

Confederation. Perhaps Confederation may help to cure it, but it certainly did not cause it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend, the Acting Leader of the Opposition, says he hopes that our dreams on this side of the House will come true. Has not the honourable gentleman noticed how apt our dreams are to come true? Why, all our dreams come true on this side of the House.

MR. MILLER: When are you going to wake up?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I might ask my honourable friend that. We are here; he is there. I might ask when he is going to wake up.

MR. FAHEY: When we get three jobs for every man in Newfoundland, then we will wake up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You will do more than wake up then.

Our dreams come true. We don't lose; we win, you see, and we will go on having dreams, in the hope that they'll all be as successful as our dreams up to now. Watch out when we start to dream! Watch out, we always win. We don't know yet what it is to lose, and if we go down—I say: if we go, oh, after twenty-five years or so of office, it will only be because we have spent our last strength; spent it all; there is none left. Because we have no voice left, no vocal chords, no brain ability, no physical strength; we have worn ourselves out; we have spent ourselves. Then you can bury us; you can bury us, but we'll have given all we have got and all we are and still fail maybe, but if we fail, it will not be for want of trying and spending ourselves—ourselves, not our money; we haven't got any. There are only one or two men on this side of the House who have got any.

MR. MILLER : You spend the people's money.

MR. SMALLWOOD : We spend our salaries, like my honourable friends on this side; we spend our salaries on ourselves. My friend here, being a lawyer, I imagine he would have more; my friend here, a business man. But the schoolteachers, ex-magistrates, pedagogues, plasterers, co-operative field workers, co-auditors, we have no money, so we can't spend our money; we haven't got any to spend, but we'll spend ourselves; night and day. If we can't beat the other Governments, we will in one way, we'll work harder than they will; we'll be more unconventional; we'll be more undignified, and we'll work hard, and if we go down, it will be because we are not strong enough, and then we'll yield and yield gladly to any government or Party stronger than ourselves.

Now, Mr. Speaker, never was there a nicer Opposition than the one opposite. Never, never, and never was there a more fearless Independent.

MR. MILLER : Talk about the country; there's a lot to be said. Keep hopeful; don't be pessimistic; don't talk about failure.

MR. SMALLWOOD : We'll not only talk about the country. Never was there a nicer Opposition, and we can hope, and I dare to express the hope that now that both sides of us have had one session of practical experience that we'll liven things up in this House for this Session. We are going to be here probably five or six or eight weeks. We won't have, in all probability, the heavy program of legislation we had last time. That means we can have more time; have more debate on bills we bring before the House, and I hope that my honourable friends opposite will give

again this Session the same kindly and co-operative consideration they did last Session, by which I don't mean they are not to attack us; attack our policies; they are. They are His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, and as such, it is their loyal duty to attack our policies where wrong, but they will give us deference, courtesy, the occasional slap. What is a House without it? But, there can be decency between us; friendliness between us; close collaboration and co-operation between us, and I think there will be.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the House ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that a Committee be appointed to draft the Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Whereupon the motion was carried.

I would appoint the following Members to draft the Address : Mr. Vardy, Mr. Canning and Mr. Fogwill.

Hon. the Minister of Labour gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills :

A Bill "An Act respecting the Right of Employees to organize and provide for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

A Bill "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

A Bill "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce the following Bills :

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of privilege this afternoon, and I want to assure you, Sir, and the Members of both sides of this House that far be it from me to mar the dignity, the solemnity and colourful procedure which generally is attributed and carried along in the opening of the Legislature annually. However, a matter over which I have no control, none whatever, has been brought to my attention; a matter which I consider of very great importance, not only to myself, personally, but to every individual Member of this House, both on the Government side and the Opposition side.

Through their experience, some people might say that this wasn't an appropriate moment to introduce such a matter, but, being that this afternoon we have visitors in this House who represent probably the most outstanding citizens of our country; leaders in Church and State, I think really, Mr. Speaker, that the matter on which I am about to speak to the Members of this House and Country generally could not be brought up at a more appropriate moment, and I refer now, Mr. Speaker, to an article which appeared in a periodical or weekly newspaper on last Saturday and is dated February 19th.

True it is, Mr. Speaker, in order to carry out parliamentary procedure, that such a matter has to be dealt with within a week of the time of appearance of such article.

True it is that this article concerns me, and true it is that I am the Senior Member of this House, and probably those who have been responsible for such an article have picked on me as the Senior Member of the Legislature, and God knows, Mr. Speaker, where it will end. Therefore, while some may say to me "you are not playing good

politics by bringing this matter to the Legislature," I feel throughout the length and breadth of Newfoundland I have had many political supporters and friends who have read this article, and expect from me today, at the opening of this Legislature, an explanation of the contents of this vile attack upon me, and, as I said before, upon every Member of the House.

In order to carry out the rules of parliamentary procedure, it is necessary for me, therefore, to read this article. It begins by a front-line announcement.

**CASHIN FRONTS FOR MONTREAL  
FIRM  
SEEKING TO BUY HOUSING  
CORP.  
PRICE OFFERED WAY TOO LOW**

Some officials of the St. John's Housing Corporation expressed concern, recently, over report that a mainland firm, with head offices in Montreal, was negotiating to buy the local housing project. Spokesman for the mainland concern was Major Peter J. Cashin who, it is reported, offered to make a deal with the Government to buy the entire project. The figure mentioned as a purchase price was, however, much too low. In fact, according to reports, it was little more than a token amount compared with the actual cost of the scheme.

**Representative Sent Here**

Cashin, who has promoted many a scheme in his day, succeeded in interesting the Montreal firm in the project to the extent that they sent representatives here to look over the lay of the land. Conferences were held with Government spokesmen and the various plans of the area were made available to the possible purchasers. However, when Cashin got around to mak-

ing an offer, on behalf of the mainland outfit, it was discovered that they were anxious to get control of the property for little more than a song.

#### Deal Fell Through

As a result the deal fell through, much to the relief of certain Housing Corporation officials who were greatly concerned over the possibility that the project would fall into private hands, something which they considered would be far less desirable than keeping it under Government control.

This paper is published by a Company called the Sunday Herald Limited. The Directors of that firm are Geoffrey Stirling, and Gordon Stirling, and these are the names of the Directors registered in the Supreme Court, February 8th, 1949. These are the individuals who are responsible for everything; in my opinion, for everything that appears in the "rag."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to explain any negotiations or any talks I had with Members of the Government. I owe it to them, to myself, and to friends of mine throughout the country, and particularly to my loyal supporters in the Ferryland District, who have read this and expect of me some explanation.

In this article they say: "Some official of the St. John's Housing Corporation expressed concern over the fact that a Mainland firm in Montreal is negotiating to buy the local Housing Corporation." They go on to say that I represent the Mainland firm. I don't know the name of that firm yet. True, I discussed with the Premier, the honourable Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance the idea of buying the Housing Corporation. The Minister of Justice promised to get me plans and specifications

of this Housing Corporation; I have yet to receive these plans, although this article says I got them and handed them over to this Mainland Government. I never represented any Government Company, but when talking to the Government a representative of an insurance company visited St. John's, and I talked with him as to what amount he thought his company would be prepared to put out on the St. John's Housing project. He is the only one I talked with.

A life insurance company does not buy property. A life insurance company's business is strictly to loan money as a first mortgage or second mortgage, but never does a life insurance company acquire real estate; they finance it; as a matter of fact, the Housing Project of the Canadian Government is largely financed by life insurance companies of Canada. That is the only person I discussed it with.

By coincidence, this gentleman knew much more than I did, and he asked me to get these plans, which I discussed with the Premier, Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance, and which plans I have not received, nor evidently will not receive, and today, Mr. Speaker, I am tabling further questions in connection with the Housing Corporation, and they will be directed to the Minister of Provincial Affairs, to table any matter in connection with the Housing Project, and, as far as I am concerned, they cannot produce the evidence, and I think the Minister of Provincial Affairs will agree that there is no offer from me in this regard.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs)—That is right. I wish to make a few remarks.

MR. SMALLWOOD—Or in any other Department.

MR. SPEAKER—Let me say that I do not know whether it will be in order for any other Member to make any remarks, other than a substantive motion.

MR. CASHIN—Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to further point out that this journal, ever since it became a public organ, has stopped at nothing. No one is safe. It has invaded the sanctuary of every home; created sorrow in many homes by personal effect in many homes. If I am to be the scapegoat, I am prepared to be that.

I feel this is a matter that should receive the attention, and I say this with all my soul, not alone of the Members of this House, but of the Church, the school-teachers, everyone in this land, because the literature contained in this paper is not fit for children to read. It prospers on sensationalism. Very seldom do you see anything in this publication which is literary, like the Daily News, the Weekly Journal, or any other journal in the country. This attacks the sanctuary of the home; attempts to tear the heart out of the widowed mother.

My God, Mr. Speaker, are we, the Members of this House, going to tolerate such filth?

The Premier, in his closing remarks, said, asked for deference and courtesy. I think he said that the Members of the Opposition, of whom I am not a Member, gave him that courtesy and deference during the last Session. I don't think the Premier can charge me with not doing the same thing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, never.

MR. CASHIN: And I intend to do the same thing, but, Mr. Speaker, if we are to have deference, loyalty to Province and Nation, then we, as a Parliament, must condemn this sort

of literature. Consequently, this afternoon, I propose to make the following motion, and I have not asked any Member of this House to second it. I am an Independent Member, owing no loyalty to either Liberal or Conservative Party. I leave it to the Members of the House to say whether the motion is justified or not, and it is as follows: Now, who knows but that this might only be the beginning of attacks on individuals of this House? Who knows that the next issue of this newspaper or tabloid, whatever you like to call it, who knows but that the Member who proposed the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech may not be the next one? Who knows, the following week the Premier, himself, might be the one, or the honourable Minister of Justice?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I'm used to it.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, but I want to make it clear that when a journal comes out and tries to deliberately falsify any efforts on my part, I resent it with my very life. If I were twenty-five years younger, I wouldn't be in here asking for a vote of censure, I would have horsewhipped the individuals responsible for its publication.

I make the following motion:

I move that this House consider this article a gross breach of the privileges of this House, in that it is a false and scandalous libel on the reputation of this House.

I haven't arranged a seconder for this motion on either side of the House; I leave it to the Members on both sides of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: A complete copy of the newspaper in question will have to be tabled at this same instance.



MR. CASHIN : Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to get rid of it.

MR. SPEAKER : As this is the first instance in this Parliament where an honourable Member has complained of being libeled by a newspaper, I feel it my bounden duty to make a brief outline of what is at stake in such a complaint, and shall say a word or two about the procedure which I would recommend should be followed.

I have read the article in question. It is the final paragraph I understood the honourable Member to take exception to particularly. He claims a Breach of Privilege of the Rights of the House.

The privileges of Freedom of Speech is a right claimed by the Commons back I believe in 1621 where it said : "Let Freedom of Speech be the inheritance and birthright of the Subject."

Therefore, the Freedom of Speech enjoyed by a Member of Parliament is the freedom of his constituents. Furthermore, the Bill of Rights makes further mention of the Freedom of Speech of members in asking questions, giving written notice of questions, and in all their parliamentary proceedings.

Now, so far as I have been able to discover in my short few months of reading, I have not found that Courts have ever construed the term "proceedings in parliament", but I do know that both in England and in Canada they do cover asking of questions and giving written notice of such questions. I might say, as a word of warning, however, that it is not quite so clear on remarks made by Members in speeches in the House.

Now, in 1721, the House of Commons made this resolution : "To publish a libel on a Member for, or re-

lating to, his services in the House would constitute a high breach of rights and privileges of the Parliament.

It also follows that libel, parliamentary libel, need not be the same thing as a libel at Common Law, for the question in parliamentary libel is not whether the article or letter complained of be false or scandalous; its falsity is not an essential element of the parliamentary libel, itself. Rather, is it of a defamatory character? Does it infringe the rights, and privileges of Parliament?

Therefore, the question in this instance is whether such defamation does exist. Furthermore, it is not the article or letter which constitutes a Breach of Privilege, but the act of publishing or writing, or sending thereof.

Regarding procedure, since this is a complaint of attack, I would like it to be understood that I am stating this without prejudice.

Since an attack made on any Member of the House is an attack on the House as a whole, it is, therefore, not the Speaker's duty to decide whether this party or that party be guilty or not guilty. All the Speaker is called upon to do is to accept the honourable Member's complaint and decide, as far as he can from the facts afforded to him, if a prima facie case exists, which in this instance I am in duty bound to do. Therefore, it falls upon this House whether it will take the complaint into consideration or not.

For the guidance of the honourable Members, let me say that since 1909 it has been the practice in the Commons of England, and Canada as well, to refer all such matter as this to a Committee of Privileges. I do, therefore, advise the House to follow that method of procedure.

It is my duty also to tell you that you may attempt, if you wish, to decide the question here and now. I would recommend that it would be referred to a Committee of Privileges.

Now, I might say, before I finish, that it is not competent for any Member to make any remarks or criticize the speech made by the honourable Member. If the decision of the House is to set it aside altogether, the most that can be done is to move the orders of the day. If otherwise, to move that it be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, may I have the privilege of making a few remarks, being the Minister of Provincial Affairs, having jurisdiction of Management of the Housing Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: I must interrupt the honourable Minister, as the only question before the Chair is whether the House will consider the complaint of the honourable Member for Ferryland. There is no provision in the rules for any other remarks.

MR. SPRATT: It reflects on me; I want you to hear me out; I don't want people to think I had something to do with it. I merely want to talk for myself too.

MR. CASHIN: My motion is there, too. Haven't I a seconder?

MR. SPEAKER: The complaint of Breach of Privilege is not up to the Speaker to accept or refuse, it is entirely up to the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I suppose the honourable and gallant Member for Ferryland cannot ask to have it referred to a Committee of Privileges. Because of that and knowing his anxiety in the matter, I sup-

pose it is incumbent upon me to move that it be referred to a Committee of Privilege, and that I do.

I would be a little happier if I know just exactly what the procedure will become from that point on. Would a Committee of Privileges report back to the House? Would its report be debatable?

I do suggest that, while we must guard very jealously the rights of the Members of this House, we must guard very jealously, just as jealously the right of the Free Press; we must guard both. Indeed, the Free Press might be more important than a Free Parliament.

I would move that the matter be referred to a Committee of Privilege, which I assume Your Honour would name.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say it was for that very reason—to safeguard the Freedom of the Press—that, in 1909, the Commons decided to discuss those things in a Committee of Privilege.

MR. CURTIS: I'll second that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and seconded that the complaint of Breach of Privilege be referred to a Committee of Privilege.

Carried.

I would suggest the following Members constitute the Committee of Privileges:

Honourable Attorney General,

Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CURTIS: Acting Leader of the Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: I have Mr. Fogwill's name jotted down. The Com-

mittee may not consist of more than seven, and should not consist of less than five members.

The honourable Attorney General; Deputy Speaker; honourable Minister of Public Welfare; Mr. Fogwill; and in the absence of the honourable Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Miller.

#### Notice of Questions

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Premier to table the following information:

1. (1) The total expenses incurred by himself in travelling expenses in his various trips to the Mainland and the U.S.A. from April 1st, 1949, to date.

(2) Table a written statement with respect to any negotiations which took place between himself as Leader of the Government and any American Companies or Syndicates with respect to the development of the Natural Resources of Newfoundland. Table all correspondence, if any, between the Government and any of these Companies or Syndicates regarding such development and the establishment of new industries.

(3) Table a statement informing the House from what source or sources it is anticipated receiving the sum of one million dollars for the establishment of a Newfoundland University, as announced by him recently.

(4) Have any proposals been made to the Government regarding the establishment of a pulp and paper mill on the South West Coast? If so, table all correspondence in connection with such proposal.

(5) Have any proposal or proposition been made to the Government

with respect to further mining development on the North East Coast? If so, table all correspondence between the Government and the proposed promoters with regard to such future development.

(6) What were the qualifications necessary for the appointment of the present Deputy Minister of Economic Development? Is the present position temporary or an acting appointment? What position in the Civil Service did the present Deputy Minister of Economic Development hold prior to his present appointment?

2. To ask the honourable the Premier and Minister of Economic Development to table the following information:

(1) Has the Government appointed a Chairman to carry out the duties as such of the Public Utilities Commission? If so, name the person so appointed—together with his qualifications and give the salary being paid for his services.

(2) Has any further staff been appointed to carry out the functions of this Commission? If so, give the names of the persons so appointed together with the salary each person is receiving.

(3) What plan or plans have the Government in mind in relation to further development of our Water Power facilities and if it is the intention of earmarking any specific amount of money to carry out such plans.

3. To ask the honourable the Minister of Justice to table the following information:

(1) What amount has been paid to Mr. P. J. Lewis, K.C., for fees,

expenses, etc., in connection with his services on behalf of the Newfoundland Government in the presentation of our claim for reduction in freight rates by the Canadian National Railway before the Royal Commission on Transportation and the Board of Transport Commissioners.

(2) Why was it necessary to present such a case before the Commission on Transportation and the Board of Transport Commissioners?

(3) Were any efforts made by the Government to have the matter adjusted as between the Provincial Government of Newfoundland and the Federal Government? If not, why not?

(4) Give a statement showing any other legal fees paid by the Government to others of the Legal Profession apart from those employed by the Justice Department as well as a statement showing the services rendered.

4. To ask the honourable the Minister of Justice or the appropriate Minister to table the following detailed information:

(1) What progress has been made in compiling a Hansard of the Debates for the last session of the Assembly?

(2) What amount has been paid the Colonial Broadcasting Corporation for services rendered in connection with the recording of the debates in the last session of the Assembly?

(3) How many employees have been engaged in the compiling of the Hansard—give the names of the persons so employed, together with the amounts paid each for services.

(4) What plans are being made for the recording of the debates in the present session of the Assembly and what will be the approximate cost of such compilation.

(5) Is it the intention of the Government to have the Hansard printed?

(6) Give any other particulars in connection with this particular matter.

5. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table a statement showing the amount paid to the firm of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company for its services in connection with reviewing the finances of the Province of Newfoundland—if their work is now concluded and if not when is it anticipated that such work will be concluded. Also inform the House the amount of money paid this firm or its representatives for general expenses in addition to the fees charged.

6. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information:

(1) The total ordinary revenue of the Province from April 1st, 1949, to January 31st, 1950. This information to be given under the various headings as outlined in the budget—but not to include income and profits taxes collectable for the year 1948. Neither is the information to include repayments by the Federal Government on account of stock, etc., taken over at Gander Airport, Railway, etc.

(2) The total amount of subsidies as well as Transitional Grant paid by the Federal Government for the period mentioned as well as

the total of subsidies and Transitional Grant due and payable up to March 31st, 1950.

(3) The total amount of repayment made by the Federal Government on account of Stock, etc., from Railway, Gander Airport, etc., from April 1st, 1949, to date as well as the total amount due the Province in this connection at the present time.

(4) The total expenditure of the Province for the period April 1st, 1949, to January 31st 1950. This means ordinary expenditure and is to be given under the various Departmental Headings. In addition table the total expenditure made on Capital Account under the various Departmental Headings and inform the House the various purposes for which such Capital Expenditure was incurred.

(5) The total amount to the credit of the Province deposited with the Federal Government—what interest is being paid and what interest has been received by the Treasury to date.

(6) Table a statement showing the earnings as well as total expenses incurred by the Clarenville ships under the management of the Canadian National Railway. This information to be given for each individual vessel from April 1st, 1949, to date.

(7) Table a statement showing the earnings of the Clarenville ships as well as expenditures for the fiscal year 1948-49. This information to be given for each individual vessel.

(8) Inform the House what price was paid by the Canadian National Railway for three Clarenville ves-

sels—the names of these vessels so disposed of—has the money been paid by the Canadian National to the Treasury and have the vessels been transferred on the registry to the ownership of C.N.R.

7. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) The total amount of actual cash to the credit of Exchequer Account in the Bank of Montreal or other banks as at January 31st, 1950

(2) The total amount of cash to the credit of the Board of Liquor Control in the Bank as at January 31st, 1950.

(3) The total amount of interest free loans due by the United Kingdom Government as at January 31st, 1950—and also inform the House if any efforts have been made to have this money repaid to the Province of Newfoundland or if any effort has been made to collect interest in dollars on these outstanding loans from the United Kingdom Government. If not, why not?

(4) The total amount to the credit of the Newfoundland Government with the Crown Agents in London as well as any other amounts that may be due by various branches of the United Kingdom Government. This information not to include an amount reserved at interest in London for the repayment of a sterling loan maturing during the year 1952.

(5) The total amount held at interest in London at the present time for the purpose of the repayment of the 1952 maturing loan—also inform the House the total

amount paid to redeem the British Loan which came due on January 1st, 1950, and what is the amount of the Loan maturing in 1952.

8. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) The total number of gallons or cases of rum purchased by the Board of Liquor Control since April 1st, 1949, to date.

(2) The value of this particular rum as per invoice. Give the name or names of firms from which the rum was purchased and also give the name or names of the local agents through whom this rum was sold.

(3) The total number of cases of whisky and gin and other liquors purchased by the Board of Liquor Control since April 1st, 1949, to date.

(4) The value of these particular liquors. Give the name or names of the firms from whom the rum was purchased as well as the name or names of the local agents through whom the goods were sold.

(5) The number dozen beer purchased by the Liquor Department from Mainland or American breweries since April 1st, 1949. The total value of this particular beer. Give the name or names of the brewing companies from whom the beer was purchased as well as the name or names of the local agents through whom the goods were sold.

(6) Give the total quantity of beer purchased from the local breweries since April 1st, 1949, to date as well as the total value of such

beer. Also inform the House what profit or commission the Board of Liquor Control receives in connection with the sale and distribution of this local beer.

9. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) Give the total sales of beers, wines and spirituous liquors made by the Board of Liquor Control from April 1st, 1949, to January 31st, 1950, as well as the total sales for the similar period 1948-49.

(2) Give a statement showing the actual net profit of the Board of Liquor Control for the fiscal year 1948-49.

(3) Give a statement showing the approximate value of all stocks of beers, wines and liquors held by the Board of Liquor Control as at January 31st, 1950, as well as a similar statement showing the value of stock on hand at March 31st, 1949.

(4) Inform the House the total amount of cash transferred from the Board of Liquor Control to the Newfoundland Treasury from April 1st, 1949, to January 31st, 1950.

(5) Also inform the House what were the qualifications necessary for the appointment to the Liquor Commission of the present Commissioners and also inform the House what experience if any, these same Commissioners had in business prior to their appointment to qualify either of them to take charge of the administration of a business which involves the handling of approximately six million dollars annually.

10. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) Give the number of licenses granted by the Department of Liquor Control to individuals or companies to sell beers and wines, since April 1st, 1949.

(2) Give the names of the persons or companies to whom such licenses were granted and the places where such taverns are located.

(3) Have any appointments been made by the Liquor Commission since its appointment around the first part of the present year to positions as Inspectors of Taverns, etc., if so, give the names of the persons so appointed as well as the salaries these individuals are paid.

(4) What were the qualifications for such positions and were the vacancies advertised in the Public Press, so that applications could be made by persons desirous of obtaining such positions?

11. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to inform the House whether or not Dr. V. P. Burke recently appointed to the Canadian Senate is to continue receiving his Civil Service Pension or is such pension to be cancelled and become a drop-balance in the 1949-50 Estimates of Expenditure. If the Pension is to be continued inform the House the amount of such Pension as well as the amount payable to Canadian Senators.

12. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) A copy of the Auditor General's Report covering the final fiscal year of Commission Government from April 1st, 1949, to March 31st, 1949.

(2) Table a complete statement showing the following detailed information :

(a) The total amount both in sterling and dollars of the Public Debt of Newfoundland absorbed by the Federal Government on March 31st, 1949.

(b) The full amount of the Sinking Fund in sterling and dollar currency which was taken over by the Federal Government and devoted towards the reduction of our Sterling Debt.

(c) The net amount after Sinking Fund in sterling and dollar currency has been deducted of the indebtedness of Newfoundland absorbed by the Federal Government.

13. To ask the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs to table the following information :

(1) Table a copy if any of any written offer made the Government by either a syndicate or a representative of such syndicate for the purchase of the assets of the St. John's Housing Corporation.

(2) If such an offer as indicated has been made to the Government inform the House if this offer received any consideration from the Government.

(3) Table a statement showing the names of the employees of the St. John's Housing Corporation together with the annual salaries being paid to each official.

(4) Table a statement showing the amount of stores on hand owned by the St. John's Housing Corporation.

(5) Give the names of the present Board of Directors of the St. John's

Housing Corporation and inform the House if any of these individuals are in receipt of remuneration for their services. If any remuneration is being paid, state to whom, and what is the amount of such remuneration.

(6) What annual rent is being paid the owners of the offices rented to the St. John's Housing Corporation on Water Street? Who are the owners of the building and has a lease agreement been made between the parties concerned.

14. To ask the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs to table the following information :

(1) What amount is owed the Government as interest on loans advanced the St. John's Housing Corporation or other housing corporations?

(2) What amount was advanced the St. John's Housing Corporation by the Treasury since April 1st, 1949, to date?

(3) Have all houses that were under construction been completed?

(4) How many houses are now for sale or rent by the St. John's Housing Corporation?

(5) Has the Government any intention to reduce the high cost of any of these houses in order to dispose of them and eventually dispose of the entire property of the St. John's Housing Corporation.

(6) What amount is due the St. John's Housing Corporation by purchasers and tenants at the present time? Are all rents being promptly collected?

(7) What is the total amount owed the Provincial Government in

loans, interest and arrears of rentals at the present time?

(8) What is the total cost and the number of employees of the St. John's Housing Corporation per annum?

(9) How many acres of vacant land are owned or controlled by the St. John's Housing Corporation and what is the approximate market value of such land?

(10) Table a statement showing if it is the intention of the Government to avail of the Federal Housing Plan and what plans have been or are to be made for the clearing of slum areas in St. John's and the erection of low-cost homes. What will be the cost to the Provincial Treasury of such a plan if put into effect and what would be the probable cost to the prospective purchaser of such a home or what would be the annual rental on such home.

15. To ask the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs or the appropriate Minister to inform the House what amount of money was paid Professor R. A. McKay or other persons in connection with the compiling and publication of Book on Newfoundland, which was distributed free of cost to the Members of the National Convention in 1946.

16. To ask the honourable the Minister of Natural Resources to table the following information :

(1) The total amount expended by his Department for travelling expenses since April 1st, 1949, to date—giving the particulars with respect to such expenses—that is the expenses incurred by himself and Mr. Steinhauer on their re-



cent trip to London—other expenses in connection with expenses incurred in trips to the Mainland by both the Minister and other officials of his Department.

(2) Make a written statement with respect to negotiations in London regarding the possibility of making an exchange of pitprops for coal transaction and if any inducement had been held out to the Government by the British Timber Control Board prior to this trip which justified such an expenditure.

17. To ask the honourable the Minister of Public Works to table the following information :

(1) The total amount of money spent on the construction of new roads since April 1st, 1949, to date. In what districts were such roads constructed?

(2) The total amount spent on the maintenance and upkeep of high-roads and local roads?

(3) Table a statement of arrangements made with the Federal Government with respect to the construction of a cross country road in Newfoundland.

(4) Inform the House what are the specifications of the proposed trans-Island highway and give an estimate as to the probable cost of this particular highway to the Newfoundland Treasury.

(5) Has a contract been awarded to any company for construction of any portion of this highway? If so, what is the approximate cost and how many miles have been awarded for construction during the present year?

(6) Will the total cost to the Newfoundland Treasury for this par-

ticular highway be specially set aside from our present surplus for the purpose of constructing this road?

(7) Table a statement showing the total cost of the upkeep of Government House and Grounds, together with repairs to the building since April 1st, 1949, to date.

(8) Table a statement showing the total amount expended on the construction of public buildings, hospitals, etc., specifying the amount spent on each building since April 1st, 1949, to date. Also inform the House what will be the amount necessary to complete the construction of the various individual hospitals, etc., now under contract or being built under the supervision of the Government. In addition give information re the salaries or fees being paid the various persons supervising the said construction and the amount of such fees paid to date.

(9) Give a statement showing the total expenditure for travelling expenses incurred by the Minister and other officials of the Department in trips to the Mainland and other places since April 1st, 1949, to date.

18. To ask the honourable the Minister of Public Works or the appropriate Minister to table the following information :

(1) Have any negotiations taken place between the Government and one of the mining companies at St. Lawrence with respect to financial assistance for the purpose of continuing operations.

(2) Has the Government indicated or given any indication that a fin-

ancial guarantee would be forthcoming or that a guarantee of financial help is already given and if so what is the amount of such guarantee.

(3) If a guarantee of financial help has been given, what security has the government been given—what are the assets of the company and what are the prospects for the marketing of the product and of continued employment for the miners engaged with this company. Table all particulars with reference to any negotiations with this particular company.

19. To ask the Administrator of Public Relief Works or the Minister of Public Welfare to table the following information :

(1) The average number of men employed at Relief Work in each district, giving the number and names of districts such men were employed.

(2) Give the names of the superintendents or foremen in each district and the amount of monthly pay each such person receives.

(3) What pay or remuneration is the Administrator of Relief receiving? How many persons are employed in this particular department? Give the names of such persons and the amount of remuneration each receives. This refers to the Headquarters Office in St. John's.

20. To ask the Administrator of Public Relief Works or the appropriate Minister to table the following information :

(1) On what official business did the Administrator of Relief visit Ottawa and parts of the U.S.A. recently?

(2) Did the Administrator of Relief Works make any report to the Government on his return? If so, table a copy of such report.

(3) Was his visit in any way for the purpose of discussing the housing situation with the Federal authorities? If so, give an outline to the House of the discussions and a review of the plan, if any proposed to deal with the matter.

(4) Has the housing problem been transferred from the Department of Provincial Affairs? If so, give full particulars of such transfer and why such a plan is not to be incorporated in the administration of the St. John's Housing Corporation.

21. To ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives and/or the appropriate Minister to table the following information :

(1) The total amount of each individual original loan granted by the late Commission Government to the various individual fishing companies—the present amount due by each of these individual companies—what interest is being charged? Are any of the companies in arrears of interest payments? Have any of these companies been requested by the Government to furnish an audited statement of its financial affairs—if so, to table a copy of such financial statement and if any company is in arrears of interest charges, what steps are being taken by the Government to collect such interest? In short to table all detailed information of the present indebtedness to the Government of these various companies.

(2) Table a statement showing the total amount of travelling expenses

incurred by the Minister and other individual officers of this Department for trips to the Mainland and other countries on official business from April 1st, 1949, to date.

(3) Inform the House what qualifications were necessary for the appointment of the present Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives. Did the present Deputy Minister have any experience in the fishery business of Newfoundland prior to his appointment and inform the House what Civil Service position he held prior to his present appointment.

22. To ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to table the following information :

(1) Has any agreement been entered into between the Government and a company of Icelandic Fishery Operators with respect to the development of the fisheries of Newfoundland?

(2) Has a company been incorporated by any Icelandic group in Newfoundland for purposes of carrying on a fishery business? If so, give particulars of the company—who are the directors and what is the paid up capital of such company?

(3) Has the Newfoundland Provincial Government guaranteed any financial help to this company? If so, what amount has the Government guaranteed? In short, table all correspondence involving any negotiations between the Government and this Icelandic group.

23. To ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to table the following information :

(1) Has the Government received a petition from certain fishermen in Conception Bay asking that a floor ceiling be placed on the price of Labrador fish caught during the the year 1950? If so, table a copy of such petition and inform the House what action, if any, is being taken by the Government relative to this matter.

(2) Inform the House, the number of quintals of Labrador and Shore fish held in Newfoundland at the present time and advise the possibilities of disposing of this fish—particularly the Labrador fish.

(3) Has the Government discussed the matter of the conversion of sterling exchange in payment of our fishery products with the Federal authorities, and if so inform the House what progress has been made in this respect?

24. To ask the honourable the Minister of Public Health to table the following information :

(1) When it is intended to commence the construction of the cottage hospital in Ferryland district as promised by the Government in the last session of the House of Assembly?

(2) Will the hospital be constructed in the settlement of Renewas as outlined by the honourable Mr. Quinton at a public meeting in that place when he was Minister of Public Health last autumn? If not, why not? And what place is it intended to construct this hospital?

(3) Give a statement showing the amount of travelling expenses incurred by the Department of Public Health by the Minister of

Health and other officials in trips to the Mainland since April 1st, 1949, to date.

(4) How many new appointments have been made in the Department since April 1st, 1949, to date? Were the positions advertised through the public press? Give the salaries paid the various new appointees. Also inform the House the total number of employees in the Department as well as the total annual salaries of these employees.

25. To ask the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare to table the following information :

(1) Give a statement showing the total amount of Able Bodied Relief distributed throughout the country since April 1st, 1949, to date—as well as a similar statement for the fiscal years 1948-49. This information is requested to be given showing the amount of expenditure for such relief in each electoral district.

(2) Give a statement showing the total number of Old Age Pensioners now receiving Pensions throughout the Province. This information is to be given showing the number in each electoral district.

(3) What is the total cost to the Province of Newfoundland for its portion of Old Age Pension and what amount is it anticipated it will cost the Province in the fiscal year 1950-51.

(4) Give the total number of employees in the Department of Public Welfare and inform the House the number of new employees engaged since April 1st, 1949, to date. Also inform the House whether or not such new appointments or

vacancies were advertised in the public press. Give the salaries paid to each of these new employees and finally give the total number of employees now under pay in the Department.

(5) Give a statement showing the total expenditure for travelling expenses for the Minister and other officials on trips to the Mainland since the advent of Confederation with the Dominion.

26. To ask the honourable the Minister of Supply to table the following detailed information :

(1) The names of the individuals that composed the Commission of Enquiry into the cost of bread. The amount paid to each of the appointed Commissioners for services rendered and to inform the House whether or not the result of the Inquiry has been instrumental in reducing the cost of bread to the consumer. The total cost to the Treasury of this particular inquiry.

(2) The names of the members of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the Cost of Living—the salaries or fees being paid these particular Commissioners per day or per month.

(3) The names of the individuals exclusive of Newfoundlanders employed to assist the Commission in its work, as well as the salaries or fees being paid these officials per day or per month.

(4) Are the Commissioners and assistants exclusive of Newfoundland Commissioners being paid expenses in addition to their fees or salaries? If so, what amount of expenses is each receiving?

(5) When is it anticipated that the Commission will finish its work and what has the Commission cost the Treasury to date and what is the anticipated total cost of this Commission when its work is finally concluded?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the adjournment of the House until tomorrow, Wednesday, the twenty-second, I would like to direct the attention of the House to the new system of Hansard reporting which we have introduced, for the first time in Newfoundland's history.

The experiment of reporting speeches electrically on tapes last Session proved to be too slow—practicable, yes,—a bit expensive, but above all too slow, because, gentlemen, they have succeeded in transcribing by typewriter only about half of the proceedings of the last Session. The half done, is done, I would think, better than ever in the history of this House: more thoroughly, more accurately, but the system this time is that of the Stenotype. The young lady in the northwest corner of this Chamber, concealed in part, at least, behind the curtain (not the Iron Curtain), is operating a most interesting machine; as I am speaking, is taking every word on that machine, as she has done every word spoken here this afternoon on a most interesting machine, which Members should take a look at when the House rises. It is hand-done, the mechanical way. The actual keys on the machine are something like a typewriter, and if it were necessary, I understand she could have for us tomorrow a complete typewritten verbatim report of every word spoken here this afternoon.

It is a very modern, in fact most modern method.

This young lady has been brought here by us from the City of Montreal for two purposes: one, to record this year's Session; two, to train two Newfoundlanders in the art of Stenotype writing; one of them, a Miss Murphy from Argentinia; the other, a Mr. Young from the City here, who, in the next few weeks will receive an intensive course of instruction from this young lady, and who, we hope, as a result of that instruction and intensive practice on their own part, will in future, after this Session, be able to report the Session of the House, and indeed of Courts, of Commissions of Inquiry, of Conventions, of Trade Unions and Federations of Labour and other organizations.

We will all, I am quite sure, follow the progress of this new method, and in the hope that it will prove efficient and economic, and that we will be enabled to save quite a bit of money on the Public Chest.

With regard to the adjournment, Mr. Speaker, the reason for it is that we have been asked by the honourable, the Leader of the Opposition, for that favour. In fact he asked just a little too late; we had issued the Proclamation, or rather His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I ought to say, had issued the Proclamation, on our advice, calling the House together on today, and it was the day after the Proclamation was issued that the Leader of the Opposition asked us to advise His Honour to call the House together not today but on the twenty-second. It was too late, because the Proclamation was issued, but in deference to his wish, and in a desire to be courteous and co-operative with the honourable gentlemen on the other side, we are moving now adjournment to tomorrow, Wednesday, the twenty-second, which should give my honourable friends

ample time to study the Speech from the Throne, and to prepare their addresses so that when the House meets then we can go immediately into the debate on the Address in Reply, by which time, incidentally, we do all of us, I am quite sure, hope he will be fully recovered from the broken ribs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that when the House rises it do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, the twenty-second, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

—  
Wednesday, February 22, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): At the 1949 Session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, I made a statement on freight rates charged in Newfoundland by the Canadian National Railway Company, and intimated that the Government proposed to ask the Board of Transport Commissioners for an answer to the question: "What does Clause 32 of the Terms of Union mean?"

It was and is the Government's view that Clause 32, and especially subsection (2) of that Clause, was inserted in the Terms of Union to give effect to the understanding reached in Ottawa, when the Terms of Union were being negotiated, that Newfoundland would, for regulation of railway rates, be placed in the Maritime region and would get what the Maritime Provinces had, "no more and no less."

The Board of Transport Commissioners have ruled that the Term in question does not convey that meaning,

which is simply to say that the intention and understanding reached at Ottawa were not effected in the Term in question.

The Government's duty now is clear. It is to approach the Government of Canada with a formal request to carry out the intention and purpose agreed upon in Ottawa but not, so it now appears, written into the Terms of Union with the necessary clarity.

The Government will approach the Government of Canada, and will do so with confidence in the absolute soundness of Newfoundland's claim to have the freight rates obtained from time to time in the Maritime Provinces, no more and no less.

While I am on my feet, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table a copy of the report by Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company on the financial position of the Province and survey of the Department.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, with reference to the Premier's statement regarding freight rates, can we, in terms of Union—do I take it now, when the Government approaches the Dominion Government with respect to Section 32 of the Terms of Union, do I take it that the Government are not accepting the judgment handed down by the Board of Commissioners the other day, and consequently, do I have to infer that when the ruling of this Board of Commissioners was made that we have got to renege, in other words, Section 32 with the Federal Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Premier, before you begin, may I say that this statement given by the honourable Premier is not debatable at this moment, however, questions may be asked.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Under the provisions of the Railway Act of Canada, judgments of the Board of Transport Commissioners may be appealed either to the Supreme Court of Canada or His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, meaning, of course, in practice, the Government of Canada.

As my statement indicated, it is the intention of this Government to appeal the judgment and to appeal it to the Governor-General in Council.

**MR. CASHIN:** Mr. Speaker, you say this matter is not debatable at the moment?

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, the Premier merely made a statement.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Mr. Speaker, I should like to lay on the table a signed copy of Controller Jelles' report, a copy for the 5th of March, 1949, and should like to add, Sir, that a copy of this report is available for distribution to all Members of the Assembly.

**HON. S. J. HEFFERTON** (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report of the Department of Education, containing a general review covering the year 1949 and a copy for the year ending 1948. Also a copy of the regulations issued under the Education Amendment Act of 1949.

#### Presenting Petitions

Honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives presented a petition relating to the Trans-Canada Highway and the route that it would likely follow through the Province.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

**MR. VARDY:** The Select Committee appointed to draw up an Add-

ress in Reply to the Speech from the Throne begs leave to recommend that the following be presented to His Honour The Honourable Sir Leonard Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Governor:

"May it please Your Honour. We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislature Session assembled, beg to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour presented to this House.

(Sgd.) Oliver L. Vardy  
Patrick J. Canning  
Frank D. Fogwill.

February 22, 1950.

Moved and seconded that this report be received and adopted.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Mr. Speaker, it is not, I take it, the desire of the House to proceed at once with the debate on the Address in Reply, and if it is the pleasure of the House, I would suggest that it lie over until later in this present sitting of the House, so that we may proceed with the Order Paper.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is the pleasure of the House to adopt the suggestion of the honourable Premier.

#### Notice of Motions and Questions

**MR. CASHIN:** Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to table the following information:

27. (1) What amount if any has been loaned to any company or companies since April 1st, 1949 to date for the purpose of encouragement of the development of fishing industries in the Province of Newfoundland.

(2) If any amount or amounts have been loaned such companies give the name or names of these companies together with the specific amount loaned each company—also the terms and conditions under which such loans or advances have been made.

28. To ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to inform the House whether or not the Government has made any loan or advance to the Lourdes Co-operative Society since April 1st, 1949. If so, give the amount of such advance or loan and any other particulars regarding this matter.

29. To ask the Honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information :

(1) The total amount of bank deposits to the credit of the people of Newfoundland in Canadian Chartered Banks as at December 31, 1948. This information to show the amount to the credit of the various Government accounts apart from the amounts to the credit of individual accounts.

I have the information requested but ascertained that the Finance Department would receive it only until December 31, 1948, and that thereafter it went to the Federal Government.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): I do not know whether you referred to all Canadian Chartered Banks.

MR. CASHIN: Deposits to all Canadian people in Chartered Banks as at December 31st, 1948. I know you have not got it as of December 31, 1949, because it all goes to the Federal authorities; you have not got it any more.

(2) The total amount on deposit with the Newfoundland Savings Bank as well as a statement showing the total assets of the Bank and the manner in which such assets are invested.

30. To ask the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs to table the following information :

(1) The number of vacant houses in the Housing Corporation area which are now being heated. The number of gallons of oil each house is consuming as well as the price being paid for such oil. The total number of gallons of oil supplied to all such vacant houses since the winter season set in to date, as well as the total cost of heating such houses for the same period.

(2) The total number of gallons of oil consumed by the various apartment buildings in the Housing Corporation since April 1st, 1949 to date—the price per gallon being paid for such oil. Also the total cost of heating these apartment buildings for the period mentioned.

(3) Were tenders called for to supply this oil? If so table copies of such tenders and inform the House which company has been awarded all the business since April 1st, 1949, to date.

31. To ask the honourable the Minister of Supply to table the following information :

(1) The total amount expended for printing and advertising by the Government since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(2) Give the names of the firms or individuals who received this



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business together with the amount each firm or individual was paid.

(3) The total amount expended for provisions and groceries to each individual institution since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(4) Give the name or names of firms and individuals receiving this particular business together with the total amount each firm or individual was paid.

(5) The total amount expended for drugs and medicines supplied the various government hospitals in St. John's and elsewhere since April 1st, 1949 to date. Give the amount expended for each hospital and institution.

(6) Give the name or names of firms or individuals who supplied these drugs and medicines as well as the amount each firm or firms were paid.

(7) The total amount expended for dry goods and hospital equipment since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(8) Give the name or names of individuals or firms to whom this business was given together with the amount each individual or firm was paid.

(9) The total amount expended on office equipment, typewriters, stationery, etc., since April 1st, 1949 to date. This to include desks and furniture for offices.

(10) Give the name or names of individuals or firms who received this business as well as the amount paid each individual or firm for such goods.

32. To ask the honourable the Minister of Education to table the following information :

(1) The names of the persons employed as professors, teachers and administrative staff of the Memorial University College, together with the salaries paid to each person.

(2) Inform the House when the Government proposes to extend the present buildings and inaugurate the Newfoundland University as outlined in an Act passed at the last session of the Assembly. What will be the anticipated cost of the erection of such buildings together with equipment and when is it proposed to begin such construction work.

(3) Have any proposals been made either directly or indirectly to the Department of Education during the past twelve months by either the Carnegie Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation to make an annual grant for certain specific educational purposes? If so did such offer receive the consideration of the Department of Education or the Government.

(4) Inform the House the amount spent on travelling expenses by the Minister or other officials of the Department for trips to the mainland during the present fiscal year. What were the objects of such trips and have reports been made on the results of such trips.

33. To ask the honourable the Minister of Supply to table the following information :

(1) The total number of tons of bituminous coal required for the various public buildings throughout the country—giving the number of tons each building or institution consumes.

(2) What price is being paid for this coal per ton and give the total cost for each building or institution.

(3) The total number of tons of Anthracite Coal required for the various public buildings throughout the country—giving the number of tons of each building or institution consumes.

(4) What price is being paid for this Anthracite Coal per ton and give the total cost for each building or institution.

(5) Give the name or names of the firms supplying this coal and the amount each firm is supplying.

MR. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Health:

34. (1) To table a list of all cars, station wagons and trucks operated by his Department.

(2) When were they bought?

(3) From whom bought and the cost.

(4) The estimated cost of maintenance of each.

(5) The number of drivers employed.

(6) If drivers are supplied with uniforms, and if so, how many per annum and if they are a free issue and the cost of same.

35. To ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives:

(1) Has any co-operative or allied society been advanced any loans since the present Government has entered into office?

(2) If so, the names of such are requested and the amount of the loan and the terms.

(3) What is the financial position of any such society?

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): I am afraid that this question is more general, but it is somewhat the same as the one from the honourable member for Ferryland.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr Speaker, may I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, do we not answer questions at this stage, and then take motions of which notice has been given before going on to the Order Paper, the Orders of the Day?

MR. SPEAKER: The Government may call its business in which order it pleases.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I think perhaps if we had replies to questions before the item Notices of Motions and Questions.

MR. CASHIN: The notice of motion comes first, Mr. Speaker; tomorrow, the bills read a first time today will appear after the question period. Today, the notice of motion stands with the questions and answers.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish to have this clear for the Clerks who set up the Order Paper. There has been a tendency to take the motions in the position in which they occupy the position they do now on this Order

Paper, but they are not properly taken up until second readings have been completed. Does the House wish to follow this arrangement?

MR. SMALLWOOD: You might follow the order, Mr. Speaker in future.

Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes" was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

### Questions

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 1 standing in the name of Mr. Cashin addressed to honourable the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have not as yet got the answer to that question, but will in a day or so. We do not do our own accounting in the Premier's Office or in the Department of Economic Development; our accounting is done in the Department of Provincial Affairs, and we will await the return from them.

That reply was intended to be a reply to question number 1, sub-question 1, when I said that the answer was not available. I have the answer, I think, to the remaining ones addressed to me in both capacities, number 1 and number 2.

Because of the fact that many of the matters discussed by me with the persons and corporations concerned are still pending and still form the subject of negotiation and discussion, I am not prepared as yet to divulge any more details than I have already made public. The honourable and gallant member will appreciate the importance of the fact that rarely do you make public, details of transactions while they are still in the stage of negotiation. I am eager to present a complete statement, and will do so just as soon as I feel it will be in the public interest. Premature disclosure might be damaging to Newfoundland interests.

Number 3, I would ask my honourable and gallant friend to let that one stand over.

Number 4. The matter of the establishment on the southwest coast of a mill to make use of Labrador wood has been the subject of discussions between certain parties on the Mainland of the United States and Canada and myself. These discussions are continuing, but it would be premature to give any details at this stage. It will be an occasion of great pleasure for

the Government and me, personally, when I can make some public announcement giving information requested by this question.

MR. CASHIN: I presume that the promoter of that so-called mill on the West Coast is a resident of Montreal.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable and gallant friend is at liberty to assume that, or that he is a resident of New York. I am afraid I cannot add, at the moment, anything to my answer.

Number 5. I have had discussions with several very important financial, industrial and legal groups with regard to development of minerals on the Northeast Coast. These discussions continue, but the time has not yet arrived to make notice of such details.

Number 6. Mr. Short, the Deputy Minister of Economic Development is a public servant who had had a distinguished career for many years in the service of the Government of Newfoundland. He proved, as an educator, magistrate, chief electoral officer on four separate occasions, and in other capacities that he was a public servant of dependability, and possessed ability considerably above average. His appointment is not temporary but permanent.

Number 7. The total personnel of the office of the Premier and Department of Economic Development numbers ten, including the Premier and Deputy Minister and Tourist Bureau. Several others will be added to the Department of Economic Development and to the Tourist Bureau as soon as suitable persons can be found.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Cashin, question number 2, to the honourable Premier and Minister of Economic Development to table certain information.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Number 2 (1). The Government have appointed Mr. Grant Jack to be Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Jack is an experienced civil engineer who has had considerable experience of public utilities.

Number 2 (2). The other members of the Commission are Mr. William J. Frampton, whose distinguished career in the organized labour movement over a period of thirty years may be taken as indicating in him a strong desire to protect the interests of the general public; and Mr. Frank Gosse, who served with such distinction as an officer of the British Army, and whose devotion to duty in any effort he undertakes for the protection of the public may be safely taken for granted. They receive a salary of \$4,000 each.

Number 2 (3). The Government have no plans for the development of our water-powers, but are by discussion and negotiation endeavouring to induce private interests to undertake such development. The Government have plans to conduct this year, and next year, an intensive drive to measure the under-developed water-power potential of the Province, and propose to request the Legislature to vote funds to pay for this drive.

MR. CASHIN: I understood the Commission did have a man doing that work for some time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They did, but let him go, and we resumed office to find that there was no such man in the employ of the Government. We took office to find that the Government of Newfoundland had no one to make any such survey.

MR. CASHIN: Did he make any such survey?

MR. SMALLWOOD : He did for two years; he did a considerable amount of survey. That attempt was an attempt to undertake a surplus of negotiating. He could not begin to cover such negotiating in such a short period of time.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Cashin to the honourable Attorney General.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS : Number 3 (1). The payments to Mr. P. J. Lewis, K.C. total \$12,500, divided as follows :

Fees .....	\$4,500
Disbursements .....	8,000

As the matter has not, as yet, been completely disposed of, this is not a final accounting.

The expenses in this case were very heavy. In the first place an office had to be set up in order to gather information. A secretary was necessary and Mr. George C. McNamara was appointed. A stenographer was also necessary and the services of Mrs. Hilda Finn were secured. Mr. Lewis had, of necessity, to attend meetings of the Transportation Board in the Maritimes and pay other visits to the Mainland. Mr. Lewis made a very thorough job of preparing Newfoundland's case before both the Royal Commission on Transportation, and the Board of Transport Commissioners, and one could not do a job of this nature thoroughly without incurring considerable expense.

The Royal Commission on Transportation was created by the Federal Government for the following purposes :

(a) To review and report upon the effect, if any, of economic, geographic or other disadvantages under which certain sections of

Canada find themselves in relation to the various transportation services therein, and recommend what measures should be initiated in order that the national transportation policy may best serve the general economic well-being of all Canada;

(b) To review the Railway Act with respect to such matters as guidance to the Board in general freight rate revisions, competitive rates, international rates, etc., and recommend such amendments therein as may appear to them to be advisable;

(c) to review the capital structure of the Canadian National Railway Company and report on the advisability, (or otherwise), of establishing and maintaining the fixed charges of that Company on a basis comparable to other major railways in North America;

(d) to review the present-day accounting methods and statistical procedure of railways in Canada, and report upon the advisability of adopting, (or otherwise) measures conducive to uniformity in such matters, and upon other related problems such as depreciation accounting, the segregation of assets, revenues and other incomes, etc., as between railway and non-railway items;

(e) to review and report on the results achieved under the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, and amendments thereto, making such recommendations as the present situation warrants;

(f) to report upon any feature of the Railway Act, (or railways legislation generally) that might advantageously be revised or amend-

ed in view of present-day conditions.

When the Royal Commission on Transportation was created Newfoundland was not a Province of Canada. When, afterwards, Newfoundland did become a Province, the Government felt that it was in its own interest to participate in the deliberations of a Board which was making a thorough investigation of Canada's transportation system from sea to sea. It is hoped that one report of the Commission will justify Newfoundland's decision.

Number 3 (2). The Newfoundland Government decided to present a case before the Board of Transport Commissioners because the freight rates charged by the C.N.R. after the latter took over the Newfoundland Railway, though lowered were not reduced by the new management to the extent that the trade had anticipated. The Board of Transport Commissioners is the freight rate regulating Board of all Canadian railways, and has full jurisdiction to inquire into, hear and determine any application by or on behalf of any party interested,

- (a) complaining that any company, or person, has failed to do any act, matter or thing required to be done by the Railway Act, or by any regulation, order or direction made thereunder by the Governor in Council, the Minister, the Board, or any inspecting engineer or other lawful authority, or that any company or person has done or is doing any act, matter or thing contrary to or in violation of the Railway Act, or any such regulation, order, or direction; or
- (b) requesting the Board to make any order, or give any direction, leave, sanction or approval, which by law it is authorized to make or

give, or with respect to any matter, act or thing which by the Railway Act, is prohibited, sanctioned or required to be done.

Number 3 (3). The Provincial Government made two efforts to avoid having to take this case before the Board of Transport Commissioners. The Premier, the Attorney General and Mr. Lewis, K.C., accompanied by representatives of the trade, the A.N.I., Bowater's, and the A.N.D. Company and Buchans, held a lengthy conference with the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, at Ottawa. On another occasion the same parties proceeded to Ottawa and again discussed matters with the Minister of Transport. The Attorney General and Mr. Lewis, K.C. also interviewed at length at Montreal the Vice-President of the C.N.R. The attitude of the Government of Canada was that it would be improper for them to attempt to interpret the Terms of Union; that freight rates were the function of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and that application should accordingly be made to them.

Number 3 (4). The only other legal fee paid to solicitors not regularly engaged in the Department of Attorney General, was one payment of \$1,050 to Mr. W. R. Kent, for assisting in the drafting of Bills early in 1949. It will be remembered that under the Terms of Union the Legislature had to meet within four months, and it was necessary to engage additional help, particularly as, due to the resignation of Mr. Myles Murray the Department was under-staffed.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I think the answer is too perfect, I only want to know why it was necessary to present such a case on Transportation and the Board of Transport Commissioners.

MR. CURTIS: You are getting the answer you are asking for. If he would listen, he would hear, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CASHIN: Maybe I am a bit deaf.

MR. CURTIS: Well, you can listen.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the honourable Minister of Justice to clarify one matter. I think it only fair to Messrs. Barron, Lewis and Hickman to clarify why the expenses would be \$8,500. Do they pay stenographers and everyone else?

MR. CURTIS: They pay stenographers, and I might say copies of evidence also, in other words, when the Commission travels through Canada taking evidence, the cost of that evidence alone was over \$1,500. They pay all bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 4 (3).

MR. CURTIS: I am unable to answer that question.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): I can table the answer to question number 4, part 2. The total amount paid to the Colonial Broadcasting Corporation is \$752.75. An amount of approximately \$500 is still due on this account.

MR. CASHIN: Is anyone able to answer that question? I got some of it here from the Provincial Affairs Department.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That has not come through yet; yesterday it was tabled a little prematurely. If the honourable member is agreeable, a complete statement can be given on that, something of the order of the

complete statement given on number 4 (1)—"What progress has been made in compiling a Hansard?" I gave that information.

MR. CASHIN: Hansard has not been compiled; I heard someone talking about that today. That could be answered; the whole thing could be answered. Mr. Speaker, I leave that answer on the table for the next sitting.

MR. CURTIS: It is not directed to me. As Attorney General, I do not know anything about it.

MR. CASHIN: I said "Appropriate Minister;" surely to goodness someone should know who it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not a matter for any Minister; it is a question for The Internal Economy Commission. It is a question which might be addressed to Mr. Speaker. My honourable and gallant friend might know that.

MR. SPEAKER: On the other hand, questions may not be asked of or addressed to Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker is in a position something like that of Caesar's wife. However, a letter may be written to him concerning things in his department and he is bound to give the information requested.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think anyone could get along any better than the honourable member and I.

MR. CASHIN: The Premier said something about putting my line in. Somebody needs to do some thing to liven this thing up; it is like a morgue in here now.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 5 to the honourable the Minister of Finance.

MR. QUINTON: Questions numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and part of 12; I shall be able to table the majority of the answers of these questions at tomorrow's sitting. I have been able to table some of them this afternoon, but because I got the Order Paper quite late, I was not quite sure of the sequence in numbering; I should not like to create any confusion by answering. I could answer question 1 right now; the honourable member will recall that the report has been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 13, Mr. Cashin to ask the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs to table certain information.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to file some replies to the questions given me by the honourable member for Ferryland, and

hope and trust he will be pleased. All I can say is that I was doing my best.

Question 13 (1) No written offer was made to the Government by either a Syndicate or a Representative of such Syndicate for the purchase of the assets of the St. John's Housing Corporation.

(2) This question is answered by the foregoing reply.

(3), (4), (5) and (6) have been referred to the St. John's Housing Corporation for the compilation of the information required.

MR. CASHIN: You have one there that was sent over to you by the Minister of Justice in respect to the Colonial Broadcasting Company.

MR. SPRATT: Question number 14 (1)

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Amount owed by the St. John's Housing Corporation as Interest to December 31st, 1949.....	\$274,460.11
Amount owed by other Housing Associations as Interest to December 31st, 1949, and remaining unpaid as at February 15th, 1950 .....	12,005.57
	<u>\$286,465.68</u>

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(2) No advances have been made to the St. John's Housing Corporation since April 1st, 1949.

Just a minute, excuse me, Mr. Speaker; I thought there was an advance, and that we got in the Housing Corporation last session somewhere around two hundred thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not paid yet.

MR. CASHIN: Is the money spent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: If the money is spent and not paid, that is the Premier's doings.

MR. SPRATT: There were no monies loaned.

MR. CASHIN: Well, I suppose you must pay it some way.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is another question; you might give notice of question.

MR. SPRATT: Question 14, sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 are receiving consideration.



## Section (7)

Interest-bearing loans to St. John's Housing Corporation	\$4,000,000.00
Interest-free loans to St. John's Housing Corporation	661,500.00
Interest-bearing loans to Housing Associations	447,905.00
	<u>\$5,109,405.00</u>
Total owed in Interest	286,465.68
	<u><u>\$5,395,870.68</u></u>

The arrears of rentals is a matter coming within the jurisdiction of each Housing project.

MR. CASHIN: That does not mean that is the amount you have to pay them to pay their bills?

MR. SPRATT: To inform the House in connection with money paid for the compilation and publication of Book of Newfoundland.

MR. SPEAKER: That is Question 15.

MR. CASHIN: Right.

MR. SPRATT: No money was paid by the Government to Professor R. A. McKay or other persons in connection with the compiling and publication of the Book on Newfoundland, which was distributed free of cost to the members of the National Convention in 1946.

I have here the answer to the question which was contained in the one put to the honourable Attorney General—question 4 (2). I now wish to table it. I hope that the honourable member will appreciate I have gone out of my way to give him all the information.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources):

Question 16 (1): The total amount expended by my Department for travelling expenses since April 1st., 1949 to date—giving the particulars with respect to such expenses—that is the expenses incurred by myself and Mr. Steinhauer on their recent trip to London—other expenses in connection with expenses incurred in trips to the Mainland by both the Minister and other officials of his Department.

Answer to that part is as follows :

Official	To	Date	Cost
Minister .....	Fredericton	Sept. 1949	\$ 204.65
Minister .....	Ottawa	Dec. 1949	360.11
Minister & J. P. Steinhauer, Esq. ....	London	Jan. 1950	1,224.40
Depudy Minister .....	Ottawa & Toronto	May 1949	388.51
Deputy Minister .....	Ottawa, Montreal & Halifax	Nov. 1949	345.55
Deputy Minister .....	Fredericton	Feb. 1950	230.45
Mr. MacLellan .....	Iroquois Falls, Ontario	Aug. 1949	325.40
P. J. Murray .....	Truro	Dec. 1949	} 350.00
P. J. Murray .....	Moncton	Dec. 1949	
P. J. Murray .....	Montreal	Dec. 1949	
P. J. Murray .....	Ottawa	Dec. 1949	
H. W. Walters .....	Ottawa & P. E. I.	June 1949	362.72
H. W. Walters .....	Ottawa	Sept. 1949	267.83
H. W. Walters .....	Ottawa	Nov. 1949	290.55
H. W. Walters & W. J. Carberry .....	Montreal	Jan. 1950	524.76
I. Sparkes .....	Ottawa	Nov. 1949	341.62
D. J. Gillis .....	Ontario	May 1949	258.00
R. S. James .....	Halifax & Sable Island	June 1949	217.21
C. Howse .....	Montreal & Toronto	Apr. 1949	354.55
C. Howse .....	Fredericton	Sept. 1949	191.80
			<u>\$6,238.11</u>

Question 16 (2): Make a written statement with respect to negotiations in London regarding the possibility of making an exchange of pitprops for coal transaction and if any inducement had been held out to the Government by the British Control Board prior to this trip which justified such an expenditure.

Answer: Negotiations in London regarding the possibility of making an exchange of pitprops for coal consisted of a series of meetings with coal companies, shipping companies representatives of the Coal Board, the Timber Controller and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The net result was

that the prices being offered by the Timber Controller for pit wood were much lower than the minimum price at which we could possibly produce them for export. No inducement had been held out to the Government by the British Timber Control Board prior to our trip.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Cashin to ask the honourable Minister of Public Works to table certain information.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, in connection with these questions, the answer today is the same as that given by the honourable Minister of Finance; they are not ready, for the simple

reason that the sequence of the numbers were not available to us, and only since I came to this House this afternoon I received copies of it. The answers are ready, and will come in due course. That applies to Question 18 as well.

Question 19.

HON. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, the answer to question 19 is in the course of preparation.

Question 20: To ask the Administrator of Public Relief Works or the appropriate Minister to table the following information:

(1) On what official business did the Administrator of Relief Works visit Ottawa and parts of the U. S. A. recently?

(2) Did the Administrator of Relief Works make any report to the Government on his return? If so, table a copy of such report.

(3) Was his visit in any way for the purpose of discussing the Housing situation with the Federal authorities? If so, give an outline to the House of the discussions and a review of the plan, if any, proposed to deal with the matter.

(4) Has the Housing problem been transferred from the Department of Provincial Affairs? If so, give full particulars of such transfer and why such a plan is not to be incorporated in the administration of the St. John's Housing Corporation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the question reads as follows: The Work Relief Administrator (Acting) recently visited a number of cities of the mainland of Canada and the United States. He did so at my request. I requested him to make an

intensive study of Canada's Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and of Canada's housing legislation as it might be applied to Newfoundland, and to visit as many housing projects in Canada and the United States as he could do in two or three weeks. He has reported verbally his findings to the Government, and continues to do so.

The Minister of Provincial Affairs was requested by me last year to make a personal investigation of the central slum area of St. John's, and it was his investigation that turned this Government's attention to the housing problem in general. I am happy to acknowledge publicly the Government's satisfaction with the Minister's thorough-going investigation.

Later in the present session a complete statement on the Government's plans for housing will be submitted to the House.

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I have not a full answer ready for question 21 yet, but hope to be able to reply to it in a day or so. The answer to question 22 is as follows:

(1) No agreement has been entered into between the Government and a company of Icelandic Fishery Operators with respect to the development of the fisheries of Newfoundland.

(2) The Government have no knowledge of the incorporation of any Icelandic group in Newfoundland for the purpose of carrying on a fishery business.

(3) The Government have not guaranteed any financial help to any such company, if it exists. No correspondence exists between the Government and this Icelandic group.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, could I just give you a little information on that. I understood that there was an Icelandic group operating here, and that they had been fishing here and landing fish, and that the Government were interested in it. I do not know whether they call it an Icelandic Company, and if that is an evasion of the answer. If there is a corporation here, that is the question I am interested in.

MR. KEOUGH: That is another question, and I would ask for the usual formal notice.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I realize now we have got to be very detailed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is strictly and literally correct, not only in the letter of the thing, but in the spirit of it.

MR. CASHIN: You have not advanced any money to any outfit,

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. KEOUGH: Question 23: The answer is as follows:

(1) A delegation of fishermen appointed by a public meeting of certain Conception Bay fishermen called on the Honourable the Premier, and laid before him certain resolutions with regard to fishery matters. The Government have been in close touch with the Government of Canada, and with the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Ltd., and the Salt Codfish Association with regard to the fishery situation, and conferences which have been held are continuing both in St. John's and Ottawa. Copy of resolutions is tabled herewith.

(2) For information as to the number of quintals of Labrador and Shore fish

held in Newfoundland at the present time, and as to the possibility of disposing of this fish, the honourable and gallant member is referred to the Newfoundland Fisheries Board and/or Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Ltd.

(3) The Government have discussed with the Federal authorities the matter of conversion of sterling exchange in payment of our fishery products. The discussions are continuing, and a statement will be made in due course.

MR. CASHIN: In other words, I have got to go down now to the Fisheries Board to find out how many quintals of fish there are. I quite understand that when the time comes for investigating that information, I am not going to make a statement in regard to that question, as people would like to have done. There is nothing being done about it.

MR. MILLER: To the honourable Minister of Natural Resources, and it refers to the question that has just been dealt with. I would remind the honourable member that that position was made very clear, that there would be plenty of dollars available to pay for that fish, our fish.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member may not make any statements. He must ask the question he has in mind.

MR. MILLER: Does the position as stated by Mr. Abbott in June remain the same? Are there sufficient dollars available to convert to sterling to pay for our fish? He said so in June. Is it still so?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is—the Government of Canada have fulfilled their obligation with absolute faithfulness to provide the dollars to convert to sterling payments.

MR. MILLER: If I might, that brings up another question. Since what date did that conversion of sterling start?

MR. SMALLWOOD: As and when sterling was payable, it was promptly converted to dollars by the Government of Canada without any delay whatsoever.

MR. MILLER: I do not think the question sufficiently clear. Was there not some delay before there was any agreement to convert the sterling?

MR. SMALLWOOD: None.

MR. MILLER: There was, in my opinion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: None. I know we are not in a position to go further with that, we will take it up later.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Cashin, Question number 24, to the honourable the Minister of Public Health to table certain information.

MR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, the answer to this question is in the course of preparation. Also the answer to question number 25 is being prepared.

Question 26.

HON. P. S. FORSEY: (Minister of Supply): The answer to question number 26 is as follows:

(1) The members of the Board of Enquiry were:

Mr. R. C. B. Mercer (Chairman)  
Mr. H. R. Brookes  
Mr N. C. Crewe

Messrs. Mercer and Brookes received \$300 each for their services. Mr. Crewe was not paid. The total cost of the Enquiry was \$890.24.

Following a gradual decrease in the cost of ingredients, my predecessor, in May, 1949, reduced the wholesale and retail prices of bread from 16c. and 18c. to 14½c. and 16c. respectively.

The Master Baker's Association protested the price reduction and ceased bread deliveries.

It was considered that the price reduction was justified but in the meantime an emergency had to be met—workmen had been laid off and the cessation of deliveries was causing hardship.

The Government's offer to submit the matter to a Board of Arbitration was accepted. Furthermore, the Government undertook to pay to the Bakers, on sales made from the date on which the new Order came into effect, the difference between the new wholesale ceiling price and any higher wholesale price determined by the Board.

In its report, dated November 21st, 1949, the Board recommended that the wholesale and retail prices fixed by the Minister on May 11th, 1949, should be maintained.

It will be seen that it was not anticipated that the findings of the Board would result in a consumer price lower than that set by the Minister of Supply.

(2) The members of the Royal Commission on the Cost of Living are:

Mr. F. S. Grisdale (Chairman)  
Mr. Lewis M. Ayre  
Mr. Cyril C. Janes

The chairman receives \$50 and the other Commissioners \$25 each per diem.

Messrs. G. E. Martin and J. A. Conway of the firm of Lee and Martin,

Halifax, Chartered Accountants, have been engaged at the rate of \$75 each per diem. The daily rate is exclusive of Sundays.

Mr. I. M. MacKeigan of the firm of Rutledge, MacKeigan and Craigg of Halifax is Legal Counsel to the Commission. He is paid at the rate of \$60 per diem.

(4) Out-of-pocket expenses of the Board's personnel are met by the Department of Supply.

(5) It is difficult to state when the Commission's work will be completed. Possibly some time in April.

The expenditure to date is \$13,248.57. The total cost is estimated at \$35,000.

MR. CASHIN: The cost of the Commission will probably be forty million, if they are getting seventy-five dollars a day.

#### Orders of the Day

The second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend The Insurance Companies Act" was deferred until tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the end of the orders of the day unless the House wishes to enter upon the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, if the House is ready, and especially my honourable friends on the opposite side, we might now begin the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to draft the Address in Reply, in short, to commence debate on the Address in Reply.

MR. FAHEY: First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion on the Speech from the Throne on the able manner in which it was sent to this House.

Now, in dealing with the Speech from the Throne, we noticed down through the various paragraphs, first of all, we noticed about the land; certain amounts of waste land in this country that was lying idle, (perhaps owned by absentee landlords) that could be utilized for farm and other community purposes. Well, with regards to using it for the purpose of farming, I said in this House last Fall that Prince Edward Island farmers, through their brokers, were flooding the markets on our local farmers, and the honourable member from Placentia agreed with that point.

I am of the same opinion, but the honourable Minister of Natural Resources told the House at that time that those were only peddlers; that it did not amount to much. We are of the opinion that this is a well-organized business, and we have farmers in this country today that cannot find markets for their products.

The part of utilizing land that is lying vacant is useless, unless we can find a market for the products of the farmers. I do not see the sense of further development of land when we have not got a market for what we have at the present time, and I think, Mr. Speaker, the key for development of land in this country is marketing, and the key to marketing is a "floor price," which is already advocated here.

Now, in speaking about the fisheries, we hear that we are going to have it stream-lined—more or less—the fisherman will be shown how to catch and cure fish the modern way. Well, the same thing applies in the field of fisheries as it does farming. The question has been tabled here and answered, and I am not quite sure yet that we have not got two hundred thous-

and quintals of fish and fish oils of last year's catch waiting here for market.

It is a good thing to develop an industry, but on the other hand, the market is the backbone of the whole thing.

We hear too about sheep raising. Well, that is not very new to me. Those matters were talked about with the Morris Government over forty years ago; they were going to raise sheep on the Southside Hills.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Did they do it?

MR. FAHEY: Yes, Sir, they are over there now; they are white with snow.

Industries we are told, are going to have a new survey. I want to know about the secondary industries in this country and which we are losing day by day, and about the Mainland factories that are taking away work from the local factory workers. I am not so much concerned about the owners of the factories as those losing employment in the factories.

Then we hear a lot about what the Government has done in substituting work for dole. That may be a grand thing, but that, again, is no newer than the sheep on the Southside Hills. The Squires Government instituted a program of work instead of dole in 1920, and it was a far better plan than the plan we have today; at least those who needed work could get it. Today, in my opinion, it is for a chosen few, or for those that perhaps really need dole, they will only get it, the others who try to help themselves will not; it is not good for this country.

We hear a lot about Labrador and the development that is going to go on

there, and the employment; that would be a good thing, we know. And we hear a lot about deposits there; how they can be developed and of employment they can create. Again, I do not see any sense. How this development can be created on Labrador—we have Bell Island next door to us, which has ore, machinery and capital, and put ore on the surface, and they still cannot find a market for it.

Again, we see where the paper mills are hard hit; the paper mills and the woodsmen, who are offered a cut in wages to compete with Mainland operators. In my opinion, that is the first starting of the depression. Well right here is where the great Liberal Government was first to start cutting wages at twenty-seven and a half cents an hour. The Government cannot blame this on world conditions, or devaluation of the Pound. I would suggest that the Government blame it on the Opposition. Just say the Opposition passed this in secret session. That is the simplest way to get over that. Blame it all on the Opposition.

We are told that Confederation is not to blame for the factory workers who are out of work, and for the mail order houses taking the place of the toiling masses in stores. And we are told again not to blame Confederation for the farmers having no market, and not to blame the cut offered the woodsmen on Confederation. We are told to blame this on world conditions; that is what brought this on. Well, I suppose we are very happy to be told about world conditions, particularly by those people who travel so much these days. It is very nice to know what is going on in the world conditions, because there is a man in Western Canada—and the war was on five years and had been over three before he heard that there was a war on. So we

are fortunate indeed. I think it is grand to have such travellers in this country; to be able to tell us about world conditions.

I do not think world conditions are so much to blame for conditions we have today which upset our economic structure, as Newfoundland has been used as a "dumping ground." I feel it is the Government's place not to blame it on world conditions, but get down to the job and try and secure the developments we have here, and try and create new industries; at the same time try and hold what we have got as we go along.

We are told of Social Security, and that the Federal Government is doing a good thing. All the help we receive in this country and that amounts to about two million dollars a month. Well now, that is very nice but what we never hear, and what we are not told is how much we pay in taxes to the Federal Government; what the Federal Government received in assets insofar as airports, railroads, hotels, public utilities, government buildings and public works, etc.; we are not told how much the Federal Government received there; we are only told what we received per month from the Federal Government.

We are not told our cigarettes are gone up fifty percent, and our car licences fifty percent and taxes are gone up, also income tax. We are not told these things; we are only told the good things. In other words; we are not told that those things must be paid for through taxation, and the masses must pay their share. We are not told either that the Bell Island workers who got out of work through no fault of their own, and who contributed to unemployment insurance but were not eligible to receive unem-

ployment insurance when they applied for it.

We are not told those things. We hear a lot of good things that are going to be done, and how the Government sent people here, there and everywhere. I remember we had a man sent to Iceland in 1920, and a long time ago we had a man in this country tell us how to boil fish; and many other things we were told, but I do not know if this country benefited anything by that or not. What we are never told is how much taxes we will have to pay. Taxes seem to be always overlooked all the time; and what the Federal Government receives.

Now, we were told a year or so ago about the great things that were going to take place in this country. How the cost of living was going to come down; how the land was going to flow with milk and honey; I believe the people were even told that their pockets would be lined with gold, we know that the toiling masses were told about these things.

But with all they were told there is one thing, in my opinion, that they would like to be told now, and with all that they are ever going to be told would be that, even with the white-tailed deer thrown in, we would like to see those three jobs for every man; that would solve the economy and when you make work for the masses, I think the rest of it will take care of itself.

Now, I think all the members in this House will realize that we would have to have a recession after the war boom. We have to acknowledge that, no matter what the form of Government, or what country we were in within the world; we have got to face up to that as we go along; we have to face the music for that reaction, so



to speak. I do not blame the Government for all that has happened in the world; I do not blame Confederation for all those conditions, but I do blame it for some of them; I do blame the Government for not instituting some sort of a plan; be it a major or minor plan, some sort of a plan wherein this country can stabilize itself and face what we have to face in the future.

Now, I criticize the Government for that, and I think the Government have not brought forth to this House yet any stabilized plan, rather than those dreams we hear so much about; no stabilized, concrete plan to stabilize our economy, and create the employment here in Newfoundland.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Mr. Speaker, I take it, and, in fact, I understand from my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, that his colleagues are not prepared to proceed with the debate today. I take it at the same time they will probably be prepared tomorrow to proceed, and I find that on this side no member is prepared to proceed today, and for that reason, I, if someone is perhaps intending to speak tomorrow, would move the adjournment of the debate; we could come then to the next order of business.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The member who would move the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow would have the right to begin to speak tomorrow, provided he cared to avail himself of the privilege.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** The right, but not the obligation.

**MR. FORSEY:** I move the adjournment until tomorrow.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Mr. Speaker, I move that the House, at its rising,

do adjourn until tomorrow Thursday, at three of the clock.

Carried.

The House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

**MR. HIGGINS:** Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Labour:

(1) Has the Government appointed a committee to draft a Trade Union Act or to advise the Government thereon?

(2) If so, who formed the committee and what were the credentials of each member for the position?

Also to ask the honourable the Minister of Labour:

(1) Has the Government appointed a committee to draft a Workmen's Compensation Act.

(2) If so, who formed the committee and what were the credentials of each member for the position.

**HON. H. W. QUINTON** (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, may I answer some questions before we pass on.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think it would be preferable if we take notices of motion.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on that point, I was a little surprised yesterday to find a separation between the asking and answering of questions. Now that may be the way it was done in the old days, but there is a question period in all parliaments, I notice, answering or asking all in one period. Here, we seem to have the practice of separating the asking of questions from notices of questions and motions. If we could, for the purpose of convenience, the question might indeed be printed last on the Order Paper, but the answering of it might fall under No. 3, viz., giving notice of motions and questions, to embrace asking and answering of questions. Then the period of questions is all over before the House settles down to more business of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: No. 3—giving notices of motions and questions. The honourable Leader of the Opposition has not asked a question; he has merely given notice that he will on tomorrow ask that question. Page 12 of the old Standing Orders gives the order of business, however, if the House so decides, we might insert the question period between 2 and 3; it is entirely up to the House. I would like to say, however, that certain oral questions of which no notice has been given are quite properly taken immediately before the Orders of the Day are entered upon. It is clear that no question may be asked after the first Order of the Day or item has been read.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I believe that notice of question may be given at any time throughout a sitting, if it is not otherwise out of order to do so before the House rises on the motion to adjourn; e.g., members can give notice of question, but,

according to this very Order Paper, No. 3, giving notices of motions and questions, the asking and answering of questions and giving notice of question might surely all fall in together; that would be a practical way to handle it.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I think, Mr. Speaker, the Premier might be right. See page 12 of the Standing Orders under the heading of notice of motions and questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I explained that yesterday, but this is on the notice of question given by the honourable member. This is important for the Clerk's notice as he draws up the Order Paper. However, if the honourable Minister of Finance wishes to answer questions now, I think we should follow them in their numerical order to avoid confusion.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, in connection with this matter of notice of motion and question, the procedure generally has been, when you say notice of motion, you kind of halt. Yesterday, I find on the other side, an honourable Minister gave a notice of motion to bring in something to amend the Dog Act; after that notice of question came in. Here today, he will ask leave to introduce the Dog Act, then I take it these questions will be answered which we had deferred yesterday. After you are finished with today's date, then we will revert to the ones on the previous orders and I might say to Mr. Quinton, "Have you so and so on?" then he will check to see whether we have these or not.

MR. SPEAKER: To clarify for the clerks who have to draw up the Paper; it is the wish of the House that we

take up notice of motion after the second readings as suggested yesterday?

MR. QUINTON: My replies to the question concern the Order Paper of yesterday. Now do I understand from the remarks of the honourable member on yesterday's questions we must follow today's orders and yesterday's answers come second?

MR. CASHIN: Yes but the procedure is that Ministers table answers generally and make prints of them. They just table that copy but now every Minister of the Crown gets up and makes a speel on it; that is what is happening now, but I am perfectly happy to have the honourable Minister answer these questions at any time, it is immaterial to me, as long as we get them.

MR. SPEAKER: You will force me to apply Beausheune and May.

MR. CASHIN: The Ministers have been reading their answers, that is why I want clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Properly when a member gives notice of question he does not read the question at all, he just tables it. The Minister who tables it should make his answer as brief as possible, but a member may not tell a Minister how to answer his question.

MR. QUINTON: Am I to take it that I am to give answers to questions now?

MR. SPEAKER: Please.

MR. QUINTON: Referring to questions of February 22 and particularly to Question No. 5 by the member for Ferryland with respect to amounts paid to Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Payments to Company as at 15 February, 1950,<br>for services rendered (Fees) ..... | \$17,322.45        |
| (2) Payments to Company as at 15 February, 1950,<br>for general expenses .....         | 3,192.25           |
|  | <u>\$20,514.70</u> |
- (3) The Company's work, insofar as its enquiry into the Province's financial system is concerned, has been completed; copies of the Report are being made available to all members. Work incidental to the implementation of the Report is of such a nature that Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. have been engaged to furnish advice and assistance in connection therewith.

MR. CASHIN: They copied all the figures out in the Auditor's General's Report, I have checked.

MR. QUINTON: Question 6 (1), (2) and (3). The answers are as follows:

- (1) Net Revenue, 1st April, 1949, to 31st January, 1950  
(Not including Income and Profits Taxes, 1948  
and repayments from Federal Government).

HEAD	AMOUNT
(i) Finance	
(a) Ordinary (not including Posts and Telegraphs \$71,420 and Customs \$272,214) .....	\$ 1,308,299
(b) Federal Subsidies and Transitional Grant .....	8,425,000
(ii) Provincial Affairs (including Economic Development) .....	25,273
(iii) Education .....	107,695
(iv) Attorney General .....	41,737
(v) Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives) .....	469,453
(vi) Public Works (including Labour) .....	822,748
(vii) Health and Public Welfare .....	895,958
(viii) Board of Liquor Control .....	1,900,000
(ix) Supply .....	10,170
<b>Total</b> .....	<u><u>\$14,078,333</u></u>

(2) **Federal Subsidies and Transitional Grants**

- (i) An amount of \$6,500,000 representing the full amount of the Transitional Grant, due from the Federal Government for 1949-50, has been received.
- (ii) An amount of \$1,925,000 (including \$385,000 in advance in respect of 1950-51) has been received from the Federal Government on account of Statutory Subsidies.

(3) **Recoverable Advances from Canada**

- (i) Total amount of recoverable advances due .....\$4,707,642.85
- (ii) Total payments to 15 Feb., 1950 ..... 3,222,498.46

I have the total due and total they must pay, and the amount they have paid to date.

MR. CASHIN: These are very important answers, and I think that too few got that. Mr. Curtis, I want two copies of that.

MR. QUINTON: The remainder of question 6:

(4) Total Expenditure, 1st April, 1949, to 31st January, 1950

HEAD	AMOUNT
(i) Consolidated Fund Services .....	\$ 3,188,736
(ii) Finance .....	1,175,407
(iii) Provincial Affairs (including Legislature, Executive Council and Economic Development) .....	368,941
(iv) Education .....	3,597,586
(v) Attorney General .....	1,092,809
(vi) Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives) .....	1,325,200
(vii) Public Works (including Labour) .....	6,365,357
(viii) Health and Public Welfare .....	9,956,689
(ix) Board of Liquor Control .....	135,919
(x) Supply .....	60,158
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>\$27,266,802</u>

Note: Information requested regarding Capital Expenditure cannot be supplied at this date.

(5) Deposits with Federal Government

(i) Total amount deposited as at 15th February, 1950 .....	\$15,000,000
(ii) Rate of interest payable .....	2 5/8%
(iii) Amount of interest received to date .....	No interest payable until 31st March 1950.

(6) Clarenville Vessels

Statement of Earnings and Expenses 1/4/49 to 15/2/50 — This information is now being compiled.

(7) Statement of Earnings and Expenses, 1948-49

Burin .....	\$105,197.57	\$ 98,206.81
Clarenville .....	47,298.30	82,733.90
Codroy .....	53,361.21	72,999.89
Exploits .....	76,941.03	103,030.19
Ferryland .....	66,927.58	88,485.35
Glenwood .....	70,688.54	91,810.32
Placentia .....	87,675.68	76,014.15
Trepassey .....	75,626.40	99,422.43
Twillingate .....	61,365.84	79,524.90
	<b>\$645,082.15</b>	<b>\$792,227.94</b>

(8) Sale of Three Vessels to Canadian National Railways

No payment has yet been received from the Canadian National Railways in respect of the three vessels—Clarenville, Burin and Codroy—sold to them by the Government.

Question number 7. The answers are as follows:

(1) Exchequer Balance, Bank of Montreal:

Balance as at 31st January, 1950 — \$1,176,900.

- (2) Board of Liquor Control :  
Cash in Bank at 31st January, 1950 — \$389,487.33.
- (3) Interest-Free Loans, United Kingdom :  
(i) Amount due as at 31st Jan. 1950 — \$9,068,000  
(ii) As already stated in reply to Questions Nos. 68 (2) and 88, a requisition for the repayment of this amount has been submitted to the United Kingdom and, in the light of this action, no consideration is, as yet, being given to conversion of the sum advanced to interest-bearing loans.
- (4) Credit Balances, United Kingdom  
(i) Newfoundland Exchequer Account Balance at 31st Jan. 1950 \$1,176,900  
(ii) Agency Accounts — Balance at 31st January, 1950 ..... 71,000
- (5) Debt Retirement  
(i) Amount of 3½% Trustee Stock maturing in 1952 ..... £302,731-18-1  
(ii) Reserve held for retirement of above as at 15th Feb. 1950 £285,193-0-0  
(iii) Amount paid in redemption of 3½% Trustee Stock maturing in 1950 ..... £569,796-3-0

MR. CASHIN : They have been requested to pay the amount. How long ago?

MR. QUINTON : About a month ago, was it not, Mr. Premier?

MR. SMALLWOOD : Yes. We can have the money tomorrow if we want.

MR. CASHIN : It was requested a month ago and you have not got it yet?

MR. SMALLWOOD : You can have it when you want.

MR. CASHIN : You soon will, if you keep paying people seventy-five dollars a day to write papers.

MR. QUINTON : There is a saving there, honourable member. Question Number 8. The answers are as follows :

- (1) Total number of cases of rum purchased from 1 April  
1949 to 15th February 1950 ..... 1,345  
Total number of gallons of rum purchased from 1 April  
1949 to 15th February 1950 ..... 51,602.2
- (2)
- | Name of Firm<br>from whom purchased | Quantity<br>purchased | Name of Agent<br>through whom sold |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Capt. Morgan Rum Dist. Ltd.         | 620 cases             | Baine Johnston & Co.               |
| The Rum Company (Jamaica)           | 200 cases             | Not known                          |
| Aktieselskabet Danisco              | 25 cases              | Not known                          |
| Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd.           | 51,602.2 gal.         | Not known                          |
| Ed. Young & Co., Ltd.               | 500 cases             | M.D. Shears                        |

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

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(3)	Total number of cases of Whiskey purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	5,270
	Total number of cases of Gin purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	2,450
	Total number of cases of other liquors purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	285

(4)	Name of Firm From Whom Purchased	Number			Name of Agent Through Whom Sold
		Whiskey	Gin	Other	
	Drambuie Liquor Co. Ltd .....	—	—	100	Toronto Agent
	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons....	1,085	—	10	B. Johnston & Co.
	W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.....	—	800	75	J. F. Meehan
	White Horse Dist. Ltd .....	250	—	—	C. R. Bell
	John Dewar & Sons Ltd.....	225	—	—	C. R. Bell
	L. J. McGuinness & Co. Ltd.....	—	—	20	J. Dodd
	John Walker & Sons Ltd.....	1,045	—	—	C. R. Bell
	Jas. Buchanan & Co. Ltd.....	700	—	—	C. R. Bell
	J. G. Monnett & Co. Ltd.....	—	—	25	Montreal Agent
	Train & McIntyre Ltd. ....	200	—	—	Mrs. W. McNamara
	T. Gordon & Co. Ltd .....	—	800	—	C. R. Bell
	Hiram Walker & Sons .....	650	550	—	J. Everard
	Haig & Haig Ltd. ....	390	—	—	C. R. Bell
	Long John Distillers Ltd.....	200	—	—	Montreal Agent
	Jas. Hennessy &— Co. ....	—	—	25	W. A. Reid
	Ed. Kressman & Co. Ltd.....	—	—	25	B. Stafford
	John E. McPherson & Sons.....	100	—	—	Not known
	McDonald & Muir Ltd .....	150	—	—	Toronto Agent
	Booths Distilleries Ltd. ....	—	200	—	Not known
	Wm. Whiteley & Co. ....	170	—	—	B. Stafford
	D. & J. McCallum Ltd.....	80	—	—	C. R. Bell
	N. V. Erven Lucas Bols. ....	—	—	100	D. J. Curtis
	Cointreau, S.A.R.L. Angers .....	—	—	5	Not known
	Cork Distillers Co. Ltd.....	25	—	—	Not known
		5,270	2,450	285	

(5)	Name of Firm From Whom Purchased	No. of Dozens Beer Purchased 1 Apr. 1949 to 15 Feb. 1950		Agents Through Whom Sold
		Mainland	American	
	National Breweries Ltd. ....	33,600	—	P. J. Dobbin
	Molson's Brewery Ltd .....	38,500	—	Baine Johnston & Co., Ltd.
	Red Ball Brewing Co. ....	1,400	—	Not known
	Can. Breweries Ltd. (Que.)...	4,000	—	A. B. Baird
	Pabst Sales Co. ....	—	8,800	M. D. Shears
		<hr/> 77,500	<hr/> 8,800	

(6) Total quantity of Beer purchased from local Breweries since 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	Dozens 170,836
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Question 11. The answer is as follows :

- (i) Dr. V. P. Burke, recently appointed to the Senate, will continue to receive the amount of pension awarded to him under the terms and conditions of the Civil Service Act, 1947.
- (ii) Dr. Burke's pension amounts to \$3,798.12 per annum.
- (iii) The amount payable to Dr. Burke in his capacity as Senator does not come within our jurisdiction.  
This Government has no knowledge of the amount paid to Senators.

I will also table the answer to a written reply to the question asked yesterday re Public Accounts, and other questions.

MR. CASHIN : Would the honourable Minister give me an idea when I get an answer to these questions.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Could not the honourable and gallant member stand up, Sir, when he asks a question? We might as well have him stand up when he is speaking.

MR. CASHIN : I want to ask the honourable Minister of Finance these questions, and I can stand up, but if I want to sit down I can and ask them.

MR. SMALLWOOD : With permission.

MR. QUINTON : I should like to assure the honourable member that the questions will be brought down as quickly as I can get them.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare) : Mr Speaker, in the report paper of February 22nd, referring particularly to Question number 25 raised by the honourable member for Ferryland, number 25 (1), the question is re the Minister of Public Welfare.

Now, in order, as the parts of the questions have been asked, Sir, I have the firm figures for this fiscal year up to December 31, 1949; beyond that, it would be an estimate only.



25 (1) Districts	Cost of able-Bodied Relief from 1st April 1949 to 31st December 1949
St. John's City .....	112,947
St. John's Extern .....	21,161
Harbour Main — Bell Island .....	38,725
Port de Grave .....	33,884
Harbour Grace .....	29,403
Carbonear — Bay de Verde .....	35,726
Trinity South .....	58,378
Trinity North .....	35,712
Bonavista South .....	32,388
Bonavista North .....	24,980
Fogo .....	21,265
Twillingate .....	18,264
Grand Falls .....	5,546
Green Bay .....	33,031
White Bay .....	30,725
St. Barbe .....	7,965
Humber .....	6,799
St. George's — Port au Port .....	4,523
Burgeo & La Poile .....	6,344
Fortune — Hermitage .....	13,949
Burin .....	16,537
Placentia West .....	14,272
Placentia & St. Mary's .....	29,898
Ferryland .....	27,617
	<u>660,039</u>

- (2) Total number of Old Age Pensioners, including  
Blind Pensioners, now receiving pensions ..... 11,325

Note: It is not possible at this date to give the distribution of pensions by electoral districts.

(3)	Total Cost of Province in 1949-50 of Pensions :		
(a)	Old Age :		
	Actual proportionate cost of old age pensions to 31 December 1949 .....	\$484,733	
	Estimated proportionate cost for period January to 31 March 1950 .....	262,500	\$747,233
(b)	Blind : Actual proportionate cost of blind pensions to 31 December 1949 .....		
		5,937	
	Estimated proportionate cost for period January to 31 March 1950 .....	4,259	10,196
(c)	Provincial Pensions : Actual expenditure to 31 January 1950 .....		
		64,977	
	Estimated expenditure February and March, 1950 .....	35,000	99,977
			<u>\$857,406</u>

It is estimated that the total expenditure on pensions during the fiscal year 1950-51, will be in the vicinity of \$5,000,000 of which it is estimated that an amount of \$3,800,000 will be recoverable from the Federal Government to give a net cost to the Province of approximately \$1,200,000.

(4)			
(a)	Total number employees in the Department of Public Welfare as on 15 February 1950 .....		
		181	permanent
		49	temporary
(b)	Number of new permanent employees engaged since April 1, 1949 .....		
		29	
(c)	Certain vacancies, e.g. institutional staff and Welfare Officers and Shorthand-typists, have been advertised in the press.		

- (d) Please see attached list for details of new employees.  
(This list reads as follows):

	Actual Salary Rate at 15-2-50	Cost of Living Bonus
F. W. Rowe, Deputy Minister .....	\$4,000	\$360
S. R. Godfrey, Asst. Deputy Minister .....	3,500	360
S. Atkins Clerk, Grade II.....	1,800	360
A. Hibbs, Clerk, Grade II.....	1,800	360
J. Earle, Clerk, Grade I.....	2,000	270
Celine Devine, Shorthand-typist .....	750	180
H. Bryant, Clerk, Grade II.....	1,800	360
A. McCrowe, Clerk, Grade II.....	1,800	360
J. H. Robbins, Clerk, Grade II.....	1,800	360
B. Burt, Clerk, Grade III.....	1,400	360
L. Sterling, Clerk, Grade III.....	1,400	360
H. Janes, Clerk, Grade III.....	1,400	360
E. Farwell, Nurse .....	1,000	144
M. Whalen, Nurse .....	1,000	144
E. Greeley, Utility Man.....	1,200	144
E. Sutton, Watchman .....	1,200	270
G. Lilly, Teacher .....	1,400	144
G. Hutchings, Supervisor—Boys' Home .....	1,130	144

- (5) Total expenditure for travelling for Minister and officials on trips  
to the Mainland since 1st April, 1949..... \$723

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** To a point of order, Sir. Is each member to take it for granted that he has the right to stand or sit down? The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland is the Father of this House, and there are men here who were scarcely ever inside the Chamber until they were elected, and our honourable member who is referred to as the Father of this House is not showing them a good example.

**MR. CASHIN:** Mr. Speaker, I was telling him that Mr. Rowe had informed me, and I was asking your permission to sit. If these youngsters are coming around here and getting impudent, I am fed up with it. I would like to give them the horsewhip.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The honourable member is in the habit of making interjections — many of them very short. An honourable member may speak from his chair only because of age or infirmity and then only by permission of the House, not by permission of the Speaker. I pay not the slightest attention to any remarks made by a member from a sitting position unless they constitute a nuisance. Only that member who rises and addresses himself to Mr. Speaker is in legal possession of the floor. No doubt the honourable member for Ferryland will endeavour to set a good example to the Youth of the House in future.

**MR. POTTLE:** The other questions are in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): With reference to Questions Number 28, 23, and 35, all three are in the course of preparation and will be submitted later. The answer to Question 27 is as follows:

The Government has not loaned any amount to any company or companies since April 1st, 1949, to date for the purpose of encouragement of the developing of the fishing industries in the Province of Newfoundland.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, do I take it that the other questions in their order are in the course of preparation? There was Question number 4 addressed to the Premier, which I was not quite clear on yesterday. The Premier told me something; I would like him to tell me that again later on.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable member for Ferryland, under number 13 on the Order Paper of yesterday, the answer to sections (3), (4), (5) and (6) is as follows:

(3) Officials of the Corporation as at January 31, 1950:

G. S. Burling, Comptroller	\$6,000 p.a.
R. J. Organ, Secretary	3,900 p.a.
G. G. Tessier, Legal Secty.	3,600 p.a.
S. F. Willett, Super Engin.	7,200 p.a.

(4) Stores on hand as at December 31, 1949:

General Hardware	\$28,181.37
Plumbing	23,944.13
Water Main	20,113.72
Heating	17,098.35
Lumber	7,118.88
Electrical	6,990.26
Mouldings	3,976.03
Carpenter Shop	3,949.63
Spare parts for Equipment.	3,425.82
Doors and Windows	2,575.35
Chimney	1,906.55

Small Tools	520.75
Plywood	530.43
Gas and Oils	84.00
	<hr/>
	\$120,415.27

(5) Present members of the Corporation as at January 31, 1950, are: Gordon A. Winter, Esq., Chairman. Eric Cook, Esq., K.C., Deputy Chairman.

Lewis H. M. Ayre, Esq.  
Gerald S. Doyle, Esq., O.B.E.  
Gordon F. Higgins, Esq., O.B.E., K.C.  
F. A. F. Lush, Esq.  
Charles H. Peet, Esq.,  
Chesley A. Pippy, Esq.,  
Maxwell J. Pratt, Esq., LL.B.,  
Ronald F. Martin, Esq., B.E., S.M.,  
City Engineer.

Section 11 of the Act to Incorporate the St. John's Housing Corporation reads: "The Chairman and Members of the Corporation shall serve without remuneration."

(6) The Corporation pays to Messrs. Canada Packers, Ltd., a quarterly rent of \$250.

No lease agreement is or has been in force.

Some sections of Question Number 14 entail a whole lot of research and bookkeeping, and I sincerely trust that the honourable member for Ferryland will bear with me; it will take some time, but I will favour him with my reply.

MR. CASHIN: Is there anything from the Public Works Department today, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall come to that presently.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I stated yesterday that the answers to these questions, No. 17 and the sub-sections and that of No. 18 and the three sub-

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sections, are, as stated yesterday, in the course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 21. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives and/or the appropriate Minister to table certain information.

MR. KEOUGH: That information is in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 22. Mr. Cashin to the honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

MR. KEOUGH: That was answered yesterday, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. 24, addressed to the honourable the Minister of Public Health.

MR. CASHIN: He is not here.

MR. SPEAKER: Questions Nos. 26, 27 and 28 are being answered.

MR. CASHIN: We are on today's Order Paper, now, are we, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Supply and the honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives have said that those answers are in the course of preparation.

Question No. 29. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Finance to table certain information.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, that is in the course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 30. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, to table certain information.

MR. SPRATT: Well, it is in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 31. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Supply to table certain information.

HON. PHILLIP FORSEY (Minister of Supply): The answers to the question are in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: To the honourable the Minister of Education to table certain information. Question No. 32, Mr. Cashin.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): The answers are being prepared, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 33. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Supply to table certain information.

MR. FORSEY: The answers to the question are in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 34. Mr. Higgins to ask the honourable the Minister of Health for certain information.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Minister, Mr. Speaker, is absent from the City today.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 35. Mr. Higgins to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

MR. KEOUGH: The answer is being prepared, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the end of the question period on the Order Paper.

#### Orders of the Day

Address in Reply.

MR. FORSEY: Mr. Speaker, my few remarks will be brief, rambling, and, I am afraid, rather disjointed, but first I have a confession to make.

As I have sat here during two sessions of this Legislature, and have gazed across at the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland, I confess to having a certain degree of envy. As I have seen him basking there in his Independent status, free and untrammelled, uncircumscribed, owing allegiance to no political party, I confess that I have, at times, been a bit envious. However, I would like to remind the honourable gentleman that he has his historical counterpart.

At one period in the history of the United States, there was a general with an epic and gallant background, like the honourable member, who had been drafted to stand as candidate for the presidency for the United States of America, because he had a certain electioneering appeal. He got elected, and he had no political principles to follow, but he was elected, and he inspired a verse of poetry by an author named Lound. It reads something like this:

"As to me principles, I glory in having  
no of the sort

I ain't a Liberal; ain't a Tory; I'm  
just a candidate, in short."

The honourable member for Ferryland has not yet inspired any poetry; he has inspired some rather dubious prose, but if he is not too impatient, I think someone might rise to the occasion and present us with a poetical contribution.

The honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island yesterday accused us of having dreams. I should like to remind the honourable member that he is rather confused in his words. As for my part, I have no dreams, no illusions—I have had some nightmares, Mr. Speaker. For a number of months, and as a matter of fact

for a number of years, I have had a nightmare that perhaps sometimes the aged, the infirm, the sick, the unemployed, the blind, might have to return again to that program of austerity, slow starvation and degradation which they had undergone all too long. I am happy to relate this afternoon that that nightmare was dissipated by a simple Act of Confederation. Whether we like it or not, the moving finger writes, and having written moves on. Nor all their piety, nor all their wit will lure it back to cancel half a line; nor all their tears wash out a word of it.

We may, if we so desire, look that gift-horse in the mouth. We may regard it as a dead horse and flog it, but it is a "fait accompli," and there my defence rests, and I submit the prosecution should rest there also.

During the first session of this Legislature, this Government implemented its social program. It had committed itself to the people of this Province to induce certain social measures. During that first session, there were people here who thought that we would perhaps go a little too far. There was mention made of its being a Welfare State. For my part, I regard these social programs introduced and the legislation to implement that program introduced during that first session of this Legislature to be a matter of bare and simple justice long overdue.

We may be accused perhaps of going a little too far. Things had gotten to such a state, that, to step in and fill the gap, may look like an act of mercy, but actually it was an act of bare justice, and if it was an act of mercy, what then? "For earthly power does show likes God's when mercy seasons justice."

In this particular session of this Legislature, we have legislation to be introduced, which is the second half of the job, viz., to insure and to maintain and encourage the economy of this country to such a pitch where it can adequately sustain the social benefits which we have introduced.

The honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island looks askance at us, yes, because we have not had a stabilized and concrete policy. I would remind the honourable member that the future policy which any Government may introduce, may have in the future, is dependent upon events never fully foreknown. The fish situation attests to that fact. There are some countries in the world which have a stabilized and concrete policy; follow some blind pet theory, viz., Russia; or there have been some Conservative Governments which have done the same, not following some pet theory, but vascillating, letting public opinion get ahead of them until today we find no such Governments in existence, because they have been kicked out. A stable policy is too easy. The hard way through to the middle is to assess new issues as they arise; a new judgment; adopt here; adjust there; exercise free will; treat each situation on its merits. It is hard, because it involves a judgment constantly on the alert, and a Government constantly on the alert.

A stabilized and concrete policy such as advocated by the member from Harbour Main-Bell Island is impracticable.

Suppose we followed some pet theory blindly. Suppose we rubber-stamped everything; what you say to the farmers in theory to be sound economically, we would say to the farmers: 'Look, farmers, the farmers of Prince

Edward Island are selling us potatoes so cheap we cannot afford to buy them from you.' That would be crazy economics.

We do not say to the farmers: "Because you cannot produce as cheaply as the farmers in Prince Edward Island, we will not buy from you." We step in and help the farmer.

The same with the fishery supply man who engages in supplying the fisheries, or any industry—he takes risks, and because he does, he gets profits.

We do not restrict our help to Co-operative enterprises; we step in and help out the supplier to take his risks and make his profits, and the manufacturing industries do not follow the blind theory of allowing mass production methods in the United States and Canada to wipe out the secondary industries overnight. Those industries are receiving serious consideration on the part of the Government.

The member for Harbour Main-Bell Island makes the statement that everybody knew we were going to have a recession; he did not tell us why; I will tell the honourable member why; it is because the banks back-tracked, and are afraid to give credit; because the businessmen are afraid to take risks and venture risks; because other men are afraid to take a chance on the country and the industries of our own country; instead, we put our money in the bank.

We can all rant and roar about patriotism until it affects our pocket, but no one can be a true Newfoundlander until he digs down and puts in his share, in order to further the interests of this new Province.

He accuses us of not talking too much about taxes. We do not talk

about taxes for the simple reason that we do not talk about death; the two are inexorable; the only thing we have to do is make sure they are not too high to curtail the stream of fresh economy flowing into the country, and also ensure those able to pay the most will pay most, and those who can afford to bear the burden less will have the taxes adjusted to suit their requirements.

This Government realizes that in the last analysis, the future prosperity of it rests upon the ability of people, of businessmen, of ordinary people to organize the factors of production, and we have no illusions that the standard of living can rise in this Province unless the standard of production is increased and is maintained. The attitude of this Government is to risk everything on a turn of pitch and toss. We may lose; we may win, but that is the spirit in which we must tackle the problem which presents itself to us, and until we are willing to risk everything on the turn of pitch and toss, we cannot claim to be Newfoundlanders in the real spirit, real sense and in every connotation of the word.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer some short comments, Sir, on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

We have been very quiet over here, our Premier tells us, and so to give him some encouragement, we are going to start speaking.

First, I must conform with the time-honoured custom of congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply. There are some very, very striking remarks, I find, perhaps more particularly from the honourable member for St. John's West.

The Speech from the Throne, I believe, Sir, nowadays comes in for very little comment, but we have been so very quiet that I am beginning to think that the Premier is a politician of the Old Order, because it seems to me that he has provided us with some very contentious subjects in it.

I would begin, perhaps, with an observation which came from the honourable member from St. John's West as he mused through the new things to be. He said if we could have a berry industry, a cranberry industry, and the thought so quickly struck me that perhaps the Government might follow out its customary order and send a young berry picker up to New Brunswick or probably Iceland to report back.

It is important that we have jam, and that is an idea that can be enlarged on, because we could get some apples, and that is a special job, and perhaps one of the Cabinet Minister might be persuaded to make a trip up to the Mainland and negotiate that deal.

Perhaps we could leave the whole matter to the Department of Economic Development, because I really think that Newfoundland can count on getting one of its jams from that Department.

Then, the Speech from the Throne tells us about the white-tailed deer.

Now, these are all very promising things. I feel quite confident that the Government knows what it is talking about in introducing white-tailed deer into this country. I feel quite sure they are going to have plenty of woods to put them loose in. My opinion is supported by the fact that since we no longer have the pulp and paper market over in Great Britain, and since we cannot even barter pit props with



them, consequently we are going to have plenty of woods left in Newfoundland.

The Government's experience is being pronounced in their remarks. It is becoming more evident, and they can feel quite sure in this, because they are very, very deep in the woods.

We have been told about sheep raising. I understand the position is that there is a good wool market presently, but it takes about five years for someone to get started in the sheep raising industry. I feel that after five years, there will be plenty of people looking sheepish around here.

There are some things I know we are expected to comment on, by the fact that they are in the Speech from the Throne or not in the Speech from the Throne. Perhaps one of these is—"Where is the capital going to come from?" I mean apart now from what the Government has to develop Newfoundland with. Is it going to come from the Mainland, the Canadian Provinces, or is it going to come from the United States of America, or is it going to come at all?

Well now, my comment on that ends there. I am not going to be impatient; I will await the report of the Premier, who says he will be happy to give it to the country, and we will be so very happy over here, to hear it, also, and after all, he says there are twenty-five years to do it.

The Speech from the Throne tells us about the economic measurement of our natural resources. I just hope they will not go look too hard for iron. It seems to me we have a lot of that at tidewater on Bell Island right now, and tied up too.

We are in for a recession—so, the world says. The United States pulled

out of it, but nevertheless the overall picture is that it is not the very best time to invest.

It perhaps comes home to us now very strikingly that, during the war, when factories were being set up in Canada and the United States and all around the British Commonwealth, Newfoundland never had one factory set up here; one factory set up in the extravagance of war days which could turn its hand to help the tightened industry of peach days, that was a great loss to Newfoundland. I think, perhaps, some of that blame could be laid to the Commission Government, but they were busy getting that surplus together—that surplus which belonged to the people, who are beginning to get it now. If there is any good reason why we, on this side, were very quiet when legislation was going through this House in the last session, it was because we agreed very much with that legislation. We agreed with Old Age Pensions, and they have just been raised to a standard from where they were back in 1906.

The Speech from the Throne tells us these little items, as we go along. We are not too critical. We are not, will not be, too critical. Right now that the Government is going to go into the question of territories and lands which have been leased to people who, in many cases, have left the country, and which they believe have some value. That is a very fine idea, and it brings to my mind the related idea of where we stand in the Labrador Boundary. What is the Government to do about that? The most important boundary in Newfoundland is Labrador, or in this Province, I should say. I have not heard of any steps being taken to get that settled, before it gets too serious. It is getting serious now. We know that there are

three hundred million tons of ore there somewhere straddling a boundary mark. Quebec, powerful as it is, says it is theirs, and we have not yet said we own a fraction of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are only joking.

MR. MILLER: They will call it a joke. How well is that Labrador situation developed? How great a share are we going to get of it? I know we are promised it; I know the Premier believes he is going to get a lot for us, but he is a busy man, and meanwhile this situation goes on. How well does this country know that one hundred and thirty miles of road have been constructed in Newfoundland-Labrador? I would say, where Labrador Mining & Exploration Company's activities are going on, one hundred and thirty miles of road have been constructed, and one airfield and accompanying requisites; staff houses to house three hundred men; cook-houses to feed them in; commissaries to supply purchases; machine shops; warehouses; radio stations; chemical buildings; cold storage chests; a guest house; accommodation for staff, and yet but twenty Newfoundlanders worked down there last year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh, no, that is not so. I was there, and saw them; talked to them.

MR. MILLER: You will have to support that with your Government records. It is a statement of your Government, from one of your officials, I use. Could you give me the correct number? I will be glad to get it, and perhaps you could tell us how many are going to be down there in this coming season.

Are we going to get pushed aside in this matter? This is not altogether a

matter for the Opposition; it is a matter for the whole country and the Government that represents the country, and the country looks to the Government to get action in this. What are they waiting for anyway? Will it not be too late when the whole thing is established? How long will it take then to straighten out? If profits are being made, who will grab them? In the meanwhile, will they come to this country? Who will collect the sales tax down there that the Premier is going to get?

These are perhaps the lighter things of this Speech from the Throne. It is very candid, this script; it is even apologetic. Perhaps its highest note is a note of warning; a note of insecurity, and perhaps some little plea to wait; have patience, and not to be critical. We are not going to be critical. We, over here, want to be helpful. We are all concerned in this issue, and it is an undisputed fact that everyone in this country joined hands with the Premier in trying to make the thing a go. We are all sincere about this position of Old Newfoundland.

I have heard the honourable Minister of Supply talk about his nightmares. Truly, it is a country of nightmares, and the future, as he holds, can never be entirely secure. We know that, but there are essential things which we must do, which the Government must do, to make it as secure as possible.

I come to a warning note in the Speech from the Throne.

The marketing conditions.

This is a subject on which I can but say very little, but I know it is so all-important that it must be kept to the forefront; it must be pushed on.

FEB 23 1'

I am not one to go back over the days and say that this would not have happened. That we should not have gone into Confederation, or anything else. That is past. I want to grasp the future, and to secure, if we can, for Newfoundland and its people the right to make a good, honest living; to get three square meals a day we heard about, and they do not come from just social services alone.

Is there a place in the Canadian economy for Newfoundland? That is the question of the future; it has nothing to do with the past, and it is a challenge to the Government.

The Speech from the Throne says this is a temporary difficulty—how temporary? How much was this surveyed before we went in, I do not know. I want to think of the future; I want to see the Government make that Newfoundland future as secure as it can be, and there is a call for action on their part right now.

We have a hold-over on our fish market of more than half of last season's catch. It still lies deteriorating in our stores. We cannot sell Newfoundland iron ore, and we cannot even barter pit props. How big is the job? Granted, yes, it is a big one, but it is not an impossible job; it is a case of getting our heads together and going after the task. If the firm solution cannot be found; if our interests so conflict with the interest, the moneyed interests of the Canadian provinces which have been so splendidly developed along the American-Canadian border; if the interest of that American and Canadian capital is to be jeopardized by assisting Newfoundland in the marketing of her products, then perhaps that is too much to expect. But, if it is too much to expect, there are other measures which,

in this first year of union, can be introduced.

More and more, Canada and the United States are getting together. More and more, less and less, the other picture gets pronounced. But, our future lies in the sale in the sterling markets, and if I might be permitted, Mr. Speaker, I would like to read an article from one of the St. John's dailies regarding sterling convertibility. I can, Sir, give it from two papers. In fact, it was published as well, not only through the week, but in the week-end edition of some papers. I would like to quote the Evening Telegram of June 11, 1949, which was a week-end edition of that paper, and which prints that item from June 8.

**"Dollars Available for European Exports"**

"No dollar shortage will be experienced in Newfoundland fish exports to European markets this year or any year in the plan adopted by the Union Agreement."

That was the statement made by the Hon. D. C. Abbott, Federal Minister of Finance.

I do not know, Sir, how interesting to the fishermen the continuing remarks are; they go into a picture of the Hon. Mr. Abbott's life and where he came from, but since that time it has been very, very important to the Newfoundland fishermen that his words did not come true.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would you allow me please?

MR. MILLER: Yes, surely.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Canadian Government agreed to convert to dollars all sterling paid this year, 1949, for fish sold in Europe. Britain was to supply the sterling; Canada was to

convert the sterling to dollars; Canada kept her words one hundred percent.

MR. MILLER: There is just a matter of a few little things in between, Mr. Premier. I do not question, but from a certain date when an agreement was made between England and Canada that the sterling was converted to dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The date was the fall of 1948, and it was observed by Canada from that date to this date; I know what I am talking about now.

MR. MILLER: I disagree, and I very well know what I am talking about; a little bird told me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You are a little confused in your mind. It was the sterling that was not available. Canada does not provide sterling; Canada provides dollars, and as and when sterling was available, Canada converted it.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Premier, you will have ample opportunity to criticize my remarks when you take the floor.

I am going to state this—when our fish was ready to be marketed, Canadian policy did not agree with that situation put there in Mr. Abbott's remarks. They would not accept full payment in sterling for our fish, and that is a statement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not so.

MR. MILLER: Portugal was rich in American dollars, and Canada needed American dollars, and Canada adopted her get "tough policy" with Portugal, and she said: "Pay for the fish so many dollars, so much sterling," and with that, Portugal did not buy. That situation went on for months,

and I think it is time it was disclosed to Newfoundland. It went on for months, and Portugal did not buy our fish, and it is being held in this country today, and we have got more fish in this country today than we can hope to sell. We truly have contracts up to late August. At the time when the Finance Minister made his budget speech last fall I said I thought there were one hundred thousand quintals which we could not sell; since then, it has gone up to two hundred thousand quintals which we cannot sell. Nothing is being done about it. It is time for the Premier to get up to Ottawa and talk about this Canadian policy which is ruining Newfoundland. A very calamity is coming upon us, and all the surplus dollars we have cannot offset it. We are faced with the problem of probably throwing over the wharf two hundred thousand quintals of fish.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member is putting his foot in it, and possibly doing irreparable damage, perhaps, to Newfoundland. I know what I am talking about. Newspaper men are here; what he is saying may be in Portugal tomorrow. I hope that the newspaper men will not report a word. We are still trying to sell fish.

MR. MILLER: Perhaps we would like to go back to the Daily News and read what Mr. Abbott said about our situation; there, the thing is not so clear.

"Abbott lauded a new trade trend, and so he endorses this trade between Canada and the United States. This trade which is fostered really in the United States by big capital and causes an alienation from the 'soft-currency' countries."

as it is put in the Speech from the Throne.

This is American isolationism; it is in itself as ridiculous a feature as it was when they were talking about staying out of the war.

Is there a place in the Canadian economy for Newfoundland: If there is no permanent place; if the Canadian trade must be in dollars and cents—let us grant it will be—then, what will Canada do to accommodate us on the pressure of this moment? That is one of the questions for the Premier to put to Ottawa, together with the freight rates question.

Now, I was greatly disappointed, I must say, when the Premier made his remarks here the other day that he never, at any time, stated, indicated or implied (or some such words)—perhaps he would repeat it himself—that union with Canada would solve Newfoundland's economic problem. I felt very sorry for that, because, for him to make that statement revealed that this man who had made such a great study of Confederation, doubted we could pull out of it but through Confederation. That is what I would infer.

Is this, then, a temporary or permanent setback? Is this shadow on the market something that is going to drift off, or has it got to be wiped off? Is it going to be wiped off. We cannot accept an argument that it is something that has come about by an Act of God—no, this is an Act of politicians; big money interests. They say: "Trade with us, Canada; forget European trade," but Newfoundland cannot forget European trade; we must export to live; we must, to use the Premier's words, produce, or perish.

But Newfoundlanders say today: "We have produced," and they look at the Government and say, "What are you doing about marketing it?"

We have idle mines, woods operations, fisheries; they are all very, very insecure.

We face a new year, and never were things so badly messed up. The sad thing about it is that this is the year to protest; this is the year for the Premier to go to Ottawa and show the situation. If he does not make that trip, and if he does not impress the Federal Government about this highly important feature of our economic life, then it will have established a pattern which will have become permanent, and the situation will be permanent that we will not be able to market in European countries.

I have said before that I do not want to refer to the past; I want to think of our building that future by laying our cards, and we have cards. Union with Canada can be a perfect union, as far as we are concerned. If Canada has a disposition to accommodate us on what is to them just a little matter, then everything is happy; if she does not adopt that policy, then we will not be happy, and union will not be perfect, and Newfoundland must assuredly go down.

Some people raised the argument that the Government encourage production for the American markets. Produce for the American market. Forget sterling, and produce for the American market, we hear so often, but there are difficulties there too. It is perhaps a matter of interest that it was Newfoundland who exported frozen fillet to the United Kingdom in the war days. We now find the Welsh fisheries sending fish to the United States market, right across the ocean. I do not question but that our own firms could compete in this, but we have as well the great protest that is being raised in the

United States itself. It was but a short time ago that the American fishing interests sent a very strong petition to President Truman protesting that foreign interests were putting fish in at a cheaper price than that which they could produce it for. It is something like the situation mentioned by the honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island about our potatoes being flooded out of the market by the farmers from Prince Edward Island.

And so with all the attendant difficulties of turning from the salt fish industry to the fresh fish one, it would be impossible to apply it in the smaller coves and hamlets of our country. The whole picture there presents many, many difficulties, and I think we are doing well to keep going as well as we are.

We face a cross-road. It is an important time for the Government, and I can have great sympathy for the Minister of Supply who speaks about his nightmares. The Government has been left a sizable amount of money to put into the affairs of this country, and everyone demands action of them; the people will not be patient enough to wait twenty-five years. Right at the moment, it is a question of whether we should go American and put money into building plants and refrigeration ships, as we have done in the past few years, or the other question arises whether we fumble along in the European markets, and, in the event, as the honourable Minister for Supply says, that the future does not unfold in just the right way, then that is an awkward position, but, as they say, they are going to try.

Presently, I believe, Newfoundland has to sell about close on to seventy percent of her fish in the sterling area.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not quite as much; not much more than half.

MR. MILLER: If she does not, she might as well be selling it there. One thing I do know—the sterling countries, “soft-currency” as they are called, consume sixty-seven percent of all salt fish produced for export in the world, so we might well think we could share equally with the others.

The picture then, I consider, in the Speech from the Throne, is that it does admit insecurity, but it must not rest there. We are a part of this great union, and I hold hope that we can benefit greatly by it. I hold further that Newfoundland will not be a continual nuisance to Canada, and that is what she is today; as the picture is of all coming this way. It is rather obnoxious, this situation, and it is time we amend it. But we must get our rights recognized. If we are to suffer as a member of that union because of their policy, which is not adaptable to our economic situation, then let us go after Ottawa on that. This is not so that it cannot be changed. It can be changed. We are just waiting for the Premier to get after it. I know that if he gets after it, he will work hard on it, but he is letting the odds stake against him, if he lets a situation develop here which can be averted.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have already been up to Ottawa.

MR. MILLER: I know you have been going to Ottawa, and will do what you can.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are going up again next week.

MR. MILLER: Bring up that paper of Mr. Abbott's; let us stick by that offer; let us stick well. They have

gotten some very nice things from us; airports and all that.

From this point, I intend to drop the subject, and at this point I might end my remarks. This situation is a critical one. If our price of fish goes down—it cannot go down, unless the cost of living goes down, and it has failed to go down, because the fishermen will suffer greater hardships. Not only the fishermen, the miner.

There is no good in bragging about the few dollars the Government is going to spend on housing; that will run out, and I am not criticizing them for that either. Fine, keep going, but the situation is such that in this first year of union, we must not let develop here a pattern which may become permanent.

MR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate. Carried.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Insurance Companies Act."

MR. QUINTON: This Bill is a mere formality, and has been circulated. I move the second reading of it.

The Insurance Companies Act which is provided in Chapter 194 in the Consolidated Statutes makes provision that Life Insurance Companies operated in Newfoundland shall furnish to the Minister of Finance an annual statement of their operations, as nearly as possible in the form set out in a schedule which is called Schedule 8 of that Act.

MR. HIGGINS: What is Section 8 of the Old Act?

MR. QUINTON: I have not got the exact wording, but it follows closely the provision here "in such form

or forms as the Minister may from time to time prescribe" is altered, in order that the new annual statement shall conform or be in uniformity with the similar practice in the other provinces.

MR. HIGGINS: The date, is that the only thing changed, the date?

MR. QUINTON: It is an annual statement, of course, made annually, and the date of making it is the first day of March.

MR. HIGGINS: I mean to say, in the Old Act, I presume it says that the Company shall file it before, or on a certain date. What is being changed now, the date, or forms, or what?

MR. QUINTON: No, the type of form; just some nominal operation, manner in which the form is filled up; it comes into line with all the other nine provinces, and is standardized at the instance of the superintendents of insurances of the other provinces in Canada. Now, I discussed this matter with Mr. Allen, who was formerly responsible for the administration of these operations of insurance companies prior to Confederation, and he informs me that there is no reason why we should not fall in line with the standard type of statement used in other provinces. The purpose of that amendment, of course, is to provide the power to change the form that we have already used and bring it into uniformity with the form prevailing in the other provinces. When the Bill is submitted to the Committee, Mr. Speaker, I will bring along the main Act of the Insurance Companies Act, and answer any questions that there may be at the time.

I move the Bill be read a second time.

Bill read a second time, to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" was deferred.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): In moving the second reading of this Bill, I would like to make a few remarks on it first, before presenting it for second reading.

The proposed Bill is to amend and repeal the old Act where it is deemed necessary, and to make recommendations. The Act was only used on one occasion. Under the proposed Bill, the Minimum Wage Act will be formed for industries, business or occupation in any area in Newfoundland, and will make recommendations to the Government. Recommendations about time rates; peacetime rates; special rates for apprentices, inexperienced or handicapped workers, and overtime rates and amounts which may be deducted from minimum wages in respect of board, lodging, uniforms, laundry, etc.

The Minimum Wage Board have the power to gather whatever information they require, and may arrange for conferences between employer and employees. Employers are required to keep accurate records of rates of workers' work hours, of all employees.

Upon investigation and recommendations by the Minimum Wage Board,

the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make orders re this, similar in force in nearly all the provinces of Canada, I think, with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

There are still some parasites in this country, Mr. Speaker, who will take advantage of the poor in order to hurt them; hire them on for starvation wages. There are people in this country who pay wages to employees that are too ridiculous to talk about; we have proof of such cases, and it is in such cases, and where wages are so obviously below the minimum standard that the Minimum Wage Act will be applied and employers required to pay reasonable minimum wages to workers not in a position to help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill.

MR. CASHIN: Is this going to be a further charge on the Exchequer of the country? We have so many Boards now, if they were all joined together, they would reach from one end of the country to the other.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not the country, the Province; they could not reach all the way to Vancouver.

MR. CASHIN: They could reach from one end to the other. It will be in Vancouver too. As I just glanced at the Bill, I did not hear the Minister read any evidence with respect to people being forced to give evidence against themselves. Do I take it that this means three more jobs for supporters of the Government; is that what it means?

MR. SPEAKER: Properly, that is a subject to be resolved in Committee. The question being discussed is the principle of an Act Respecting Mini-



imum Wages for Employees. Details of the Act can be discussed in the Committee of the Whole. Is the House ready for the question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If no other members are going to address the Chair on this subject, I think it would be a pity, and so I propose to say a word or two.

The House will notice that we have passed by second reading of the Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes," and also second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions," and are now dealing with a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees," and I am not revealing any secret when I say that there is still another Act to come regarding the Workmen's Compensation. This Bill, therefore, is one of four dealing with Trade Union matters, under the general heading of Labour Legislation.

In the last session of this House, we enacted two pieces of legislation under the general heading of Social Security, introduced here by the Minister of Public Welfare; one an Act to provide pensions for widowed mothers, and the other an Act to provide pensions for dependent persons. This session, we hope will be notable for the fact that we are asking the House to enact four piece of legislation affecting Trade Unions and Labour, organized and unorganized, in Newfoundland.

I think, Sir, that this Bill, whose second reading has just been moved by the honourable the Minister of Labour, is part of a pattern made up of the four Bills I have just named. This, perhaps, in a sense, is the least important of the four, the Minister

not being ready to proceed today with the second reading of the other two that are on the Order Paper.

The House will be aware of the fact that last year the Government invited six or seven well-known Labour representatives to form a committee to advise the Government on Labour legislation. That committee was representative of Labour in and out of St. John's; skilled and unskilled, and included the President of one Union of Fishermen, as well as the President of one large Union of Loggers. Under the chairmanship of a well-known barrister of the West Coast, the committee met for many weeks. That committee examined a good bit of the Labour Legislation of the other provinces of Canada, and I believe probably some of the Labour Legislation of the United States and other countries, and when they had completed their investigation in St. John's and elsewhere in Newfoundland, they submitted a report to the Government, and with that report several draft Acts of Labour Legislation. The Government, for its part, examined the report, and the draft Acts with great care. The Acts that are to come before the House, including the one now before the House, are not exactly as they were drafted by that Labour Advisory Committee.

I think, the House, when it examines these Bills, will agree that they are sound, fair and constructive and not too radical, and I, for one, would hope that our honourable friends on the other side, so many of whom are trade union leaders, leaders in the organized labour movement, with a long record of service to the labour movement, will so as we have done in the Cabinet, at least examine these Bills fairly and sympathetically. I have no doubt whatever that they will do

exactly that. I invite them further, in a special way, more than perhaps the ordinary degree of devotion they give to their duties of examining legislation, to regard these Bills with extra special care, with a view to giving the House the benefit of their great experience in the organized labour movement of this Province. Quite frankly, the Bills do not go quite as far as some of us perhaps would like them to go. On the point, we have this to remember—that Newfoundland, in its desire to develop, to attract new risk capital from the Mainland of Canada and the United States, must be careful not to convey to potential investors any impression that Newfoundland is in possession now of a legislature with an outlook on these matters that is radical or extreme.

Mr. Speaker, I think that if the working class of this Province were called upon to make a choice between advanced labour legislation on the one hand and development of natural resources of the Province on the other hand, they would, if they had to take one only of the two, and if they could not have both, would choose greater economic development, because clearly it would be a bit of a mockery to set up in Newfoundland what would, from the labour standpoint, be ideal, only to find that ideal in labour legislation had the effect of frightening away the very risk capital that we all so ardently desire for Newfoundland.

And if, by chance, my honourable friends on the other side, or any of my honourable friends on this side, should feel that this legislation does not go far enough, and if the trade union and other labour leaders of Newfoundland and the rank and file of the labour movement should feel that this legislation falls short of what they would desire, then my answer is

that it is in the interests of labour in Newfoundland that we have fallen short, and have quite deliberately, quite deliberately brought here legislation on labour of a moderate character for the reasons I have already named. And I do invite the cordial and sympathetic assistance of the Opposition, and more especially of those members of the Opposition who are trade union men, and who, in my view, I may say, without offence to them, are just as much liberals at heart, if not in party labour, as we are on this side of the House; and I am not thereby implying that the honourable Leader of the Opposition, with his background of culture and tradition is not, himself, at heart, also a perfectly good liberal, which would make it unanimous; make the whole House liberal, which is what it ought to be. And also my friend from St. Mary's feels he has been neglected. Let me add, from past experience with him in the National Convention, that he too is at heart a perfectly good liberal, which makes it perfectly unanimous, Mr. Speaker.

Frankly, I do not like to see an occasion like this, the introduction of significant legislation pass by with merely a brief Speech from the Minister who moves its second reading. The debating standard of the House must fall, if the members do not, and especially the Opposition members do not contribute their thoughts to the general pool on second reading.

In the Committee of the Whole, we will examine the Bill line for line, word for word, but on second reading at least, we might have debate on the general principles of the Bill, itself.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Premier if anybody thinks the Bill has gone too far; if he asks

the same co-operation as if the Bill does not go far enough. Does he lay down definitely that this is, in the opinion of the Government; they do not want any consideration; any consideration, if the Bill has gone too far.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We want cordial co-operation of the members on the other side.

MR. HIGGINS: All right, they represent not only a trade union, but the country-at-large. We say we are liberal with a small "l," and, I think, tend to be liberal as much as possible. I like to be liberal with my own money, rather than with other people's, and we have not got an awful lot.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course, we are hoping you will remain that way a long time.

The Bill was read a second time, to be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930" was deferred.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very brief and unimportant amendment to the Land Development Act. The need for amendment has recently arisen because of two different types of cases in the land settlements that the original Act had not guarded against; had not foreseen.

In one of the land settlements, the settlement Cormack in the Upper Humber, we have today a number of holdings, fifty-acre holdings with ten acres cleared and ready for cultivation,

with residences built upon them, and, in some cases, with a barn built. In other cases, with the material for building the barn, there, lying on the site, and not yet used, and we have a number of such holdings unoccupied.

Fewer veterans than had been anticipated took advantage of the scheme, and we propose, rather than allow that cleared land to grow up again, rather than to allow the residence to deteriorate, because of disuse, we propose to offer a number of these unoccupied holdings for sale; but the original Act did not make any provision for any such behaviour on the part of the Government or Minister of Natural Resources; it laid down a procedure whereby settlers could obtain title to their holdings. A new settler went to one of those land settlements; and given a license of occupation for that year, and at the end of that year if he showed promise, and had not changed his mind about wanting to stay there, he was given a lease; at the end of six years if he made good and cleared a reasonable amount of his holding and still wanted to stay, he was given his Grant. All that is in the original Act. No provision is made that there would be any selling of those holdings.

This amendment would make it possible to lease, grant, rent or sell, or convey in any other way almost other than the one outlined already in the original Act. Another reason why this is desirable is because, if some of the other and older settlements of the midland which are highly desirable settlements half way between Cormack and Corner Brook have now the original families growing up, and find that some young man has worked with his father on a holding and is anxious to acquire a holding of his own, there is no need to let him go through the old routine of license of occupation to

see whether he wants to be there; he has lived there all his life, and he knows what he wants to do. So, rather than have him go to leased land another place, it will be desirable to sell him a holding right there.

This amendment, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is allowing us to do one or two necessary and very, very simple things. I move its second reading.

MR. HIGGINS: May I ask the honourable Minister a couple of questions? I do not exactly follow the first part of your speech. Do you mean that if the land is being leased to a person for a year and if he drops it you can take possession of it? Supposing he serves six years and then gets his Grant. If he gets his Grant he owns it absolutely?

MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

MR. HIGGINS: Then the same applies to the person who has the land for less than six years?

MR. RUSSELL: That is right.

MR. HIGGINS: I see.

MR. RUSSELL: And in some cases those areas were never occupied at all; no one ever got a license of occupation. Veterans did not go there at all; in a few cases, people had gone there; stayed a few months, and made it known they were not coming back.

The Bill was read a second time, to be referred to a Committee of a Whole tomorrow.

MR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, may I beg leave to refer to a further Order of the Day and beg leave to present regulations provided under Statute, under Section 7 of the Mother's Allowances Act of 1949.

These were presented and tabled.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Natural Resources requests leave to present an Act Further to Amend the Dog Act.

Carried.

The Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, February 24, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker I beg leave to present a petition from certain fishermen in the district of Burgeo and it regards the draggers.

The honourable members, particularly those who represent Placentia Bay and in some part the district of Ferryland, Fortune Bay and the district of Burgeo and La Poile will recall the fishing unit operating in that area. It is a most useful and basic type of equipment, and constitutes the material for livelihood for a great majority of fishermen. The loss of fishing equipment creates an additional and heavy expense for fishermen who have to re-equip themselves several times during the season, and an additional factor, equally important, is the loss of fishing gear.

I believe, Sir, that consideration will have to be given to some provision, in certain areas, whereby all fishermen

may operate without infringing upon what we call a "common right."

I strongly support the prayer of this petition, and ask that it be referred to the Department of Fisheries and Cooperatives for proper action.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the petition which has just been laid on the table by the honourable the Minister of Finance. I have no prepared statement, but have received a number of complaints on the same matter from the fishermen of my district, particularly the Hermitage Bay area.

Last spring, a delegation of fishermen came to St. John's and met with the Government, and certain regulations were made governing the use of trawlers in the Hermitage Bay area. Last Fall, when I visited the district, I was told these regulations, in some cases, were not being complied with.

Now, I would be the last one to say anything against the use of trawlers or druggers, but it seems to me that the Government should be very careful to protect the welfare of those trying to make a living in small boats. There are hazards enough without being subjected to the loss of trawlers, and I have great pleasure in supporting this petition.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the principle of the prayer of this petition. I think it is really a matter for the Federal authorities. This matter on the Grand Banks has become a very urgent matter. Certain shore fishermen were kicking about these trawlers tearing up the trawls which they set. It is a well-known fact that these trawlers coming from all over the world—France, Portugal, Spain—fish on the Grand Banks. The Americans are coming up and

fishing on the Grand Banks and it is only a matter of time before the Grand Banks will be cleaned up also. They kill more fish than they actually catch. They are told they have got to dispose of the fish. Well, if we continue to permit robbers to come in and do this we will not have much trouble in selling fish we are going to have in a few years from now. I feel it is a matter for the Federal authorities; an international question which should be dealt with through the Department of International Affairs and the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa. It should be taken up with the Americans who are cleaning up the Grand Banks.

Take, for instance, Ferryland. There was no money in fishing there last year. A lot of fishermen think the reason is that the fish did not come in, and consequently they did not get them. That is a matter that has got to go through the ordinary channels of the Government, and that should be strongly urged in Ottawa. Something should be done about it.

I am not one of those, like Mr. Courage said, that want to block any progress in the advancement of the methods by which fish are caught and cured, but it is only a matter of another twenty years when we will have those trawlers come on the Coast.

I give this petition my hearty support.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the inland towns of Buchans and Millertown and Buchans' Junction.

This is a matter in which it is unnecessary for me, I would

say, to go into very lengthy detail as to the crying needs and/or the neglect of past authorities in this Island as to why this town of Buchans, one of the greatest revenue producers of our Island has been so long neglected and left without facilities of road connections with the outside sections of the Island. It is a well-known fact that at the town of Buchans there are some seven hundred to one thousand men employed; over four hundred of these men have to come in from the outlying districts of the Island, because, it being a mining town, living accomodation was not provided for all these numbers of families. Consequently, families have had to draw for extra labour from various other sections of the Island. These men have been placed in bunks and warehouses, and due to the entire lack of facilities to get into or out of that town, it is utterly impossible for these men to get back and forth from these towns, outside of a mere possibility of a few holidays such as for Christmas.

At the present time, the population of the town is some twenty-three hundred, and in a letter from the management of the Buchans' Company, I am informed this year will see an increase of some six or seven hundred people, bringing the town's population up to three thousand or more.

As I remarked a few years ago, it is one of the wealthiest towns on this Island. It happens to be on the outside of the towns to which I refer. Actually, Mr. Speaker, this is as three, but I wish to deal with it as one, and I think, Mr. Speaker, that would be quite in order.

This petition is supported by the Buchans' Workers Protective Union, and is signed by the Executive of the Union and four leaders of the relig-

ious denominations in that community. Following this is a second petition from the community of Millertown, which lies adjacent to the end of Red Indian Lake.

Much has been said about this great inland water in the past, and it is rumoured and thought in some quarters that it has potential tourist possibilities. I merely refer to that point briefly in passing.

The petition is signed by every living representative in Millertown. The same applies to the one coming from Buchans' Junction.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not think I need to go any further, except to say that we feel and I am sure many other members who have had the pleasure of doing so, feel pleased with the courtesy of the A.N.D. Railroad officials up to Buchans' Junction, and from there up to the town of Buchans.

The town is fairly wealthy, and there is every possibility of average revenue coming from the acquisition of a high-road to connect with the town. I give this petition my very hearty support. It happens to be the first time I have stood in this House to ask for, or make any claim for my constituents. True, this town lies in the district of Grand Falls, and I am pleased to give it my heartiest support, and am very sure that when this comes before the Government it will be given the consideration which it merits.

I feel that, by virtue of my office, I can reasonably say the demand is very great on the province for highways, in fact far more than we will be able to accomplish. However, if there is any priority, I submit that this petition deserves the consideration of the Government.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

**Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committee**

**Giving Notice of Motions and Questions**

None.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information:

(1) Give a statement showing in detail how the amount of \$4,707,642.85 recoverable advances due from the Federal Government is made up; also table a statement showing how the amount of \$3,222,498.46, already paid by the Federal Government as recoverable advances is made up.

(2) Give a statement showing any other amounts due by the Federal Government to the Provincial Government of Newfoundland on account of subsidies or on account of Tax Rental Agreement.

(3) Inform the House why the delay in payment of recoverable advances as evidenced by the fact that over four million dollars are due on this account. Also inform the House what is the delay with respect to the payment by the Federal Government of amounts due the Province of Newfoundland under Tax Rental Agreement passed by this legislature at its last session.

(4) Give a statement showing the total amount expended for travelling

expenses in the Department of Finance by the Minister and other officials on account of trips to the Mainland since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(5) How many new employees have been engaged by the Department of Finance since April 1st, 1949. Give the names and salaries of such appointees and state whether or not the regular advertisements covering these appointments were published in the local press.

(6) Inform the House whether instructions have been given the Board of Liquor Commissioners, either directly or indirectly not to purchase certain brands of beers, etc., and if so what are the reasons for such instructions. Is it true that Senator Petten controls in any way the patronage distributed from the Board of Liquor Control. If so, why?

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Finance:

(1) To table a statement showing the number of buildings taken over from the Provincial Government by the Federal Government.

(2) If sold to the Federal Government, to show amounts received for each.

(3) If rented to the Federal Government, to table a statement showing the buildings rented and rental received by the Provincial Government.

Also to ask the Minister of Finance to table a statement showing the travelling expenses of the various Ministers and senior civil servants charged to the Provincial Exchequer since 1st, April 1949, giving names of each and particulars of dates of travel of each, to what places, and expense sheet of each trip.

Answers to questions :

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs: Mr. Speaker, I rise to table the remaining answers to the questions given me by the honourable member for Ferryland on February 22nd.

Number 14 (3)—No.

- (4) 67.
- (6) Total collections as at January 31, 1950, amount to.....\$712,575.30  
 Amount due as at January 31, 1950, is ..... 8,723.86  
 As regards rent collections, it is believed these figures speak for themselves. In addition it may be said that the Corporation holds security in doubtful cases.
- (8) Exclusive of the officials of the Corporation, the number of employees is 24. The cost for the month of January 1950 is \$3,884.19.
- (9) Without conducting an actual field survey it is impossible to give an exact figure, but the figures have been calculated from the records of the Corporation and are as follows:  
 Cost of land expropriated—\$1,047.32 per ac.  
 Cost of land controlled by the St. John's Housing Corporation is 622.17 acres at a cost of \$651,611.08.
- (5) This matter has not received consideration by the Government.
- (1) This matter is also receiving attention, and a report will be made later.

MR. CASHIN: The others, you have not replied to.

MR. SPRATT: Yes, I have replied.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say that in connection with Question 14, subsection 14, the question is not out of order, but members will have to be careful in the wording of questions. It is not competent to ask what advice a minister intends to give the Crown. The legislature suggests by insertion of certain words you may put it out of order. I have to say that with regard to both ministers and private members.

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Speaker, I have here a number of answers to questions asked by the honourable member for Ferryland.

Number 6 (1) Net Revenue, 1 April 1949 to 31 January, 1950 (Not including Income and Profits Taxes, 1948, and repayments from Federal Govt.)

Head	Amount
(i) Finance	
(a) Ordinary (not including Posts and Telegraphs \$71,420 and Customs \$272,214) .....	\$1,380,299
(b) Federal Subsidies and Transitional Grant .....	8,425,000
(ii) Provisional Affairs (including Economic Development).....	25,273
(iii) Education .....	107,695
(iv) Attorney General .....	41,737
(v) Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives)....	469,453
(vi) Public Works (including Labour).....	822,748
(vii) Health and Public Welfare .....	895,958
(viii) Board of Liquor Control .....	1,900,000
(ix) Supply .....	10,170
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$14,078,333</b>



## (4) Total Expenditure, 1 April 1949, to 31 January, 1950:

Head	Amount
(i) Consolidated Fund Services .....	\$3,188,736
(ii) Finance .....	1,175,407
(iii) Provincial Affairs (including legislature, Executive Council and Economic Development) .....	368,941
(iv) Education .....	3,597,586
(v) Attorney General .....	1,092,809
(vi) Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives)....	1,325,200
(vii) Public Works (including Labour) .....	6,365,357
(viii) Health and Public Welfare .....	9,956,689
(ix) Board of Liquor Control .....	135,919
(x) Supply .....	60,158
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$27,266,802</b>

NOTE: Information requested regarding Capital Expenditure cannot be supplied at this date, but will be shortly. Of course, the honourable member realizes that we have included Income Tax.

## (5) Deposits with Federal Government:

(i) Total amount deposited as at 15 February, 1950.....	\$15,000,000
(ii) Rate of interest payable .....	2½%
(iii) Amount of interest received to date—No interest payable until 31 March, 1950.	

## Number 7 (1) Exchequer Balance, Bank of Montreal:

Balance as at 31 January, 1950.....\$1,176,900

MR. CASHIN: It went down a bit.

## MR. QUINTON: Number 7 (2) Board of Liquor Control:

Cash in Bank at 31 January 1950..... \$389,487.33

## (4) Credit Balances, United Kingdom:

(i) Newfoundland Exchequer Account Balance at 31 Jan., 1950...	\$1,176,900
(ii) Agency Accounts—Balance at 31 January, 1950.....	71,000

MR. CASHIN: Excuse me, Sir, that does not include the loan. Did he pay the loan due?

MR. QUINTON: Exclusive of that.

## Number 7 (5) Debt Retirement:

(i) Amount of 3½% Trustee stock maturing in 1952 .....	£302,731-18-1
(ii) Reserve held for retirement of above as at 15 February, 1950	£285,193-0-0
(iii) Amount paid in redemption of 3½% Trustee Stock maturing in 1950 .....	£569,796-3-0

I would like to say, if I may, the House should recognize the contribution the honourable member and myself have been making to the consumption of paper in this Province.

MR. SPENCER : I have before me, Mr. Speaker, the answers to Question Number 17.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister) : Mr. Speaker, I must rise again to a point of order. I must insist that I and all the other members of the House obey the rules and orders of Parliamentary procedure. Where will we end, if we begin by sitting down? Where will we end? I think the honourable member for Ferryland is in good health, and he can stand when he addresses the House.

MR. CASHIN : All right, Sir, he can go ahead.

MR. SPENCER : Question number 17 (1). The amount expended on the construction of new roads from April 1st, 1949, to January 31st, 1950, was \$1,113,667. It is not possible to give road expenditure in Electoral Districts, as the accounts are not designed to show expenditures on that basis.

(2) The amount expended on the maintenance and upkeep of highroads and local roads for the period from April 1st, 1949, to January 31st, 1950, was \$1,498,079.

(5) Contracts have been awarded for portions of the Trans-Island Highway as follows :

Concrete Products (Nfld.) Ltd., approximately 31 miles between Glenwood and Bishop's Falls.

Wm. J. Lundrigan Ltd., 5 miles, between Corner Brook and Stephenville Crossing.

Western Construction Co. Ltd., 22.5 miles between Port aux Basques and Tompkins, Codroy Valley.

A beginning was made last Fall by Messrs. Lundrigan and Concrete Products, and some work was done on approximately six miles of road. The contracts are on a unit price basis and are not calculated on the cost per mile. It is estimated, however, that the work to be done by these contractors will average approximately \$35,000 per mile.

I have much pleasure in tabling the answer to Question number 17 (8):

Expenditure on Construction of Public Buildings, Hospitals, etc., from 1st April 1949 to 31 January 1950:

Central Laundry, Extension and Equipment.....	\$ 23,117.20
Centre Block, Mental Hospital.....	2,818.45
Kennedy Wings, Mental Hospital.....	6,706.92
Ellis Wings, Mental Hospital.....	105,397.41
Nurses' Home, Mental Hospital.....	117,702.53
New South Wings, Mental Hospital.....	281,550.65
West Coast Sanatorium .....	774,993.45
St. John's East Fire Station.....	25,485.77
Roads Storage Shed—Clarenville.....	30,134.80
Sewage Treatment Plant for Mental Hospital and Sanatorium.....	40,357.89
	<u>\$1,408,265.07</u>

## Amount necessary to complete:

Central Laundry, Extension and Equipment.....	\$ 17,000.00
Centre Block, Mental Hospital .....	2,000.00
Kennedy Wings, Mental Hospital .....	8,000.00
Ellis Wings, Mental Hospital .....	45,000.00
Nurses' Home, Mental Hospital .....	47,000.00
New South Wings, Mental Hospital.....	1,503,000.00
West Coast Sanatorium .....	525,000.00
St. John's East Fire Station .....	Nil
Roads Storage Shed—Clareville .....	22,000.00
Sewage Treatment Plant for Mental Hospital and Sanatorium.....	15,000.00
	<u>\$2,184,000.00</u>

## Fees, from April 1st to January 31st, 1950:

Centre Block, Mental Hospital, J. A. Hoskins.....	\$ 22.00
Kennedy Wings, Mental Hospital, J. A. Hoskins.....	266.00
Ellis Wings, Mental Hospital, J. A. Hoskins .....	2,471.00
Nurses' Home, Mental Hospital, J. A. Hoskins .....	407.00
New South Wings, Mental Hospital, St. John's .....	5,000.00
West Coast Sanatorium, A. J. C. Paine.....	10,000.00

The supervision of the other projects is being carried out by the Chief Buildings Superintendent and his assistants.

In addition, I would like, at this stage, to give a verbal reply to Question number 17 (3), which is as follows: The question is to table a statement of arrangements made with the Federal Government with respect to the construction of a cross-country road in Newfoundland.

In this connection, I wish to point out that no definite arrangement has yet been issued between the Federal Government and the Province of Newfoundland. Tentatively, however, arrangements have been under consideration whereby the Provincial Government undertakes to build a Trans-Newfoundland Highway. The Federal Government agree to pay half of the construction costs of such a road. Final arrangements are now under way, and it is anticipated the agreement will be signed between the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Question number 17 (6). This matter is still under consideration by the Government, and no definite decision regarding same has been made up to the present.

These latter two, 17 (3) and (6) are merely a verbal report regarding those two questions.

MR. CASHIN: Sub-sections 4, 6 and 7 are un-reported.

MR. SPENCER: Quite true, I meant to add that. I might go a little farther with this opportunity. In reply to Question number 18, I think the honourable member will agree that this question will more properly be replied to by the honourable the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, a complete statement on this will be tabled here in the House in the form of a Bill during the present session. The position, however, is this: One of the two companies at St. Lawrence, the one headed by Mr. Seibert, found it necessary to close up, due to lack of working capital which they tried to get from various banks and from the Industrial Development Bank of Canada, but did not succeed in getting. The position was that their banks in New York last year were bought out by a very large American Bank, who decided that they were not interested in carrying the loan, or in carrying the line of trade which they had been, the smaller bank had been giving St. Lawrence Corporation. That left the Seibert Company completely without working capital. They were able to pay off the loans of something of the order of a quarter of a million dollars, by liquidating their inventories of Flourspar at St. Lawrence and at Wilmington, Delaware, in the United States, but having sold their inventories of Flourspar and liquidated their loans to the bank, they found themselves completely without ready capital with which to carry on.

They thereupon approached the Chartered Banks who, however, were not, according to banking rules, able to do their financing for them—the four Canadian Chartered Banks.

They then approached the Industrial Development Bank of Canada who, however, due to their own Charter, were not able to advance them any money, on the grounds that it was not an Industrial Processing Enterprise, but merely an Extractive Industry, and the Charter of the Industrial Development Bank permits loans only to enterprises of a manufacturing capital.

They were thus left without capital or the means to get capital, and consequently were obliged to close down the mine, with the result that the miners and mine workers were thrown on the street.

They came to this Government, and stated the situation. We considered it, and we engaged the special services of the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, the chartered accountants, who have branches in every large city of this world, including the city of New York, and asked them to investigate the Company at St. Lawrence and Wilmington, Delaware, where their Drying Plant is situated, and at New York City where their head office is found. That firm of chartered accountants consulted with the customers of the St. Lawrence Corporation; Seibert Company, consulted with the bank with whom they had for some years been doing their financing, and examined all their accounts; examined their inventories, and submitted a detailed report on the operations of that Company and a detailed report on Mr. Seibert personally. We would gladly table the report here, were it not for the fact that once it is tabled in the House it is public property and may then be published in the Press and broadcast on the air, and it would, in this case, reveal intimate details of the Company,

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we feel in all fairness ought not to be made public. But, as a result of that investigation made for us by that very reputable world-wide firm of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and of other investigations made by us as a Government, we decided that we ought to guarantee their financing for a number of years to come.

We have, however, to put it bluntly, and not too delicately, tied them up "body and soul." Everything they have got is mortgaged to us. Never, I suppose, did a Government secure a loan more thoroughly than we have secured—not a loan to them, for we have not made a loan, but a guarantee of a loan by the bank.

We now have to indemnify ourselves; we must, of course, bring before the House a Bill authorizing what the Government has done. We feel that when the House becomes aware of the nature of the deal we have made and aware of the extent to which we have gone to protect the public interest, the House will ratify that guarantee without hesitation. We are quite confident of that, and that the honourable members on the other side will not feel, like saying that we were a bit too harsh with that Corporation, but perhaps, on the other hand, they may feel like congratulating us on our zeal in protecting the public purse in that regard.

The whole matter will be laid be-

fore the House in this present session.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the honourable the Premier for a very elucidated expression of this question. Could he tell me, I wonder (I do not know if it is out of order) how much the guarantee is?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The guarantee is for the order of one million dollars. A guarantee of a lien of trade at the Royal Bank of Canada, I believe, of a lien of trade not to exceed a quarter of a million dollars at any one time, and lasting for, I believe, five or six years.

MR. CASHIN: When do they begin repaying?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is, I believe, for five years, and they have to repay in annual instalments of not less than a certain fixed amount in any one year. The lien of credit, in other words, is reduced annually; it commences at a quarter of a million, and is less than that each year by repayment.

MR. CASHIN: Fifty thousand dollars a year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: While I am on my feet, I wonder if the House would be interested to hear the latest count in the British elections—Labour 309; Tories 281; Liberals 7; with the Speaker, it makes a total of 598, with 27 still to come.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): The answer to question number 19 is as follows:

## (1) Relief Work Administration

## Average Number Employed for November, December, January

White Bay .....	353	St John's East .....	412
Green Bay .....	337	St. John's West .....	392
Grand Falls .....	169	Ferryland .....	420
Twillingate .....	366	Placentia-St. Mary's .....	505
Fogo .....	258	Placentia West .....	368
Bonavista North .....	769	Burin .....	169
Bonavista South .....	398	Fortune-Hermitage .....	370
Trinity North .....	363	Burgeo-LaPoile .....	104
Trinity South .....	641	St George's-Port au Port.....	2
Carbonear-Bay de Verde .....	329	Humber .....	113
Harbour Grace .....	403	St. Barbe .....	338
Port de Grave .....	192	Labrador .....	121
Harbour Main—Bell Island.....	415	Total .....	8,307

District	Supervisor	Classification	Monthly Salary
White Bay	Gordon Smith	District Administrator	\$150.00
	Allan Decker	" "	150.00
	John Travers Sr.	" "	150.00
	Samuel Burton	" "	150.00
Green Bay	William Dalley	" "	150.00
	Neil Smith	" "	150.00
Grand Falls	K. M. MacDonald	" "	150.00
Twillingate	Clayton Sansome	Regional Administrator	200.00
Fogo	Frederick Hicks	District Supervisor	160.00
	Garfield Collins	Assistant Administrator	145.00
Bonavista North	Alphaeus Stanford	District Administrator	150.00
	Ira Pritchett	" "	150.00
	Augustus Oldford	" "	150.00
Bonavista South	Arthur Harris	" "	150.00
	Llewellyn Prince	" "	150.00
	Theodore Pye	" "	150.00
Trinity North	Willis Thomas	" "	150.00
	George G. Bartlett	" "	150.00
Trinity South	Reuben Thomas	" "	150.00
	Victor March	" "	150.00
	Samuel B. Rowe	" "	150.00
Carbonear-Bay de Verde	James Gear	" "	150.00
	Hubert R. Howell	" "	150.00
	Maxwell Morris	" "	150.00
Harbour Grace	J. M. Ash	" "	150.00
	Solomon Gosse	" "	150.00
Port de Grave	Elmer Reid	" "	150.00

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District	Supervisor	Classification	Monthly Salary
Harbour Main-			
Bell Island	T. R. Moore	" "	150.00
St. John's—Proper	J. Ash	Regional Administrator	250.00
East	Ernest Driscoll	" "	200.00
West	John Tricco	" "	200.00
Ferryland	Augustus Greene	" "	200.00
Placentia-	Peter Nash	District Administrator	150.00
St. Mary's	Ronald Lannon	" "	150.00
	S. F. Battcock	" "	150.00
Placentia West	John Brenton	" "	150.00
	Samuel Williams	" "	150.00
	John Rose	" "	150.00
Burin	Harold Patten	" "	150.00
Fortune-	Byron Barnes	" "	150.00
Hermitage	Clayton Sheppard	" "	150.00
	Clarence S. Blagdon	" "	150.00
	Edwin Hollett	" "	150.00
	Augustine MacDonald	" "	150.00
Burgeo-LaPoile	Reuben DeGruchy	" "	150.00
St. George's-			
Port au Port	W. J. Cashin	" "	150.00
Humber	No Administrator	" "	150.00
St. Barbe	Henry Genge	" "	150.00
	Clyde House	" "	150.00
	Percy Payne	" "	150.00
	O. E. Taylor	" "	150.00
Labrador	Leo O'Brien	" "	150.00
	Gordon Chubb	" "	150.00

On my Order Paper sub-question number 3 is out, because we have already given the total expenditure on each district, as well as the total amount in all districts.

MR. CASHIN: That meant, add them all up and total them. Can we not get that information?

MR. POTTLE: I might say, Sir, that in the reading of these figures, it

should be said, in addition, that, inasmuch as persons who are employed under the Relief Work scheme is concerned, it is essential that they be qualified eventually for Unemployment Assistance. There will be additional benefits to them, and consequently the present list is swollen, but there should not be, accordingly, in six months, such a call for relief funds.

## 19 (3) Relief Work Administration

## Expenditure for November, December, January

White Bay .....	\$ 50,085.29	Placentia West .....	53,740.61
Green Bay .....	46,226.82	Burin .....	27,577.14
Grand Falls .....	25,419.57	Fortune-Hermitage .....	56,371.45
Twillingate .....	54,653.85	Burgeo & Lapoile .....	14,482.49
Fogo .....	36,163.31	St. George's-Port au Port...	259.60
Bonavista North .....	110,124.72	Humber .....	15,711.56
Bonavista South .....	60,691.80	St. Barbe .....	51,398.15
Trinity North .....	56,716.52	Labrador .....	19,128.18
Trinity South .....	101,434.82	Total .....	\$1,275,353.01
Carbonear-Bay de Varde.....	52,416.02		
Harbour Grace .....	65,394.87		
Port de Grave .....	29,201.60		
Harbour Main-Bell Island....	60,200.31		
St. John's East .....	73,377.11		
St. John's West .....	68,138.40		
Ferryland .....	65,098.71		
Placentia-St. Mary's .....	81,340.13		

MR. SPEAKER: The Clerk tells me, in connection with sub-question 3, the question was marked out on the original sheet.

MR. CASHIN: There must have been a mistake, Mr. Speaker, because I have got that.

## MR. POTTLE: 19 (4): Relief Work Administration

O. L. Vardy, Administrator; an account of \$3,500 is voted in the current estimates as remuneration for the Administrator.

L. C. Crummev, Assistant Administrator, \$383.33 and C.L.B.

## Office Personnel

## Main Office — Total 15

Name	Monthly Salary
Frank Hue, seconded from Dept. of Supply.....	\$325.00 and C.L.B.
E. W. Hutchings, seconded from Dept. of Supply.....	216.66 "
Leslie Sparkes .....	150.00 "
J. C. MacGillivray .....	200.00
Reginald Russell .....	200.00
Chesley Simmons .....	200.00
Harvey B. Thistle .....	150.00 "
Donald E. Sampson .....	75.00 "
Edward Thorburn .....	200.00 "
Nellie Brand .....	150.00
Nellie Sampson .....	100.00
Mabel Hiscock .....	100.00
Marie Hutchings .....	100.00
Marguerite Dunn .....	100.00
Margaret Sampson .....	100.00



Payroll Office — Total 16

J. C. Baird .....	\$300.00	
Graham King .....	150.00	and C.L.B.
J. M. Hunter .....	150.00	"
Maxwell Andrews .....	150.00	"
Gordon Bradley .....	150.00	"
W. J. Larkin .....	150.00	"
William Oldford .....	150.00	"
Malcolm Winsor .....	150.00	"
Gerald O'Mara .....	150.00	"
Calvin Hefferton .....	150.00	"
Arthur Bugden .....	150.00	"
Brendan J. Quinlan .....	150.00	"
Lillian Forbes .....	100.00	
June Norris .....	100.00	
Jean Andrews .....	100.00	
Elizabeth Hedderson .....	100.00	

MR. SPEAKER: Question 20. Mr. Cashin, addressed to the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I think, in reply to that question, the Premier gave some explanation verbally yesterday.

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I would ask that question number 21 be deferred. I have here the answer to question 22.

22 (1). No agreement has been entered into between the Government and a company of Icelandic Fishery Operators with respect to the development of the fisheries of Newfoundland.

(2) The Government have no knowledge of the incorporation of any Icelandic group in Newfoundland for the purposes of carrying on a fishery business.

(3) The Government have not guaranteed any financial help to any such company, if it exists. No correspon-

dence exists between the Government and this Icelandic group.

And Question number 23.

(1) Has the Government received a petition from certain fishermen in Conception Bay asking that a floor ceiling be placed on the price of Labrador Fish caught during the year 1950? If so, table a copy of such petition and inform the House what action, if any, is being taken by the Government relative to this matter.

Answer: A delegation of fishermen appointed by a public meeting of certain Conception Bay fishermen called on the honourable the Premier, and laid before him certain resolutions with regard to fishery matters. The Government have been in close touch with the Government of Canada, and with the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, I.t.d., and the Salt Codfish Association with regard to the fishery situation, and conferences which have been held are continuing both in St. John's and Ottawa. The resolutions are as follows:

Cupids,

Jan. 30, 1950.

To The Hon. Premier and  
Hon. Minister of Fisheries,  
St. John's.

(1) We the fishermen of Conception Bay view with concern the present situation regarding the prospects for another fishing season. We note the large quantities of last season's catch still in the hands of local importers, and also the difference in prices paid to the fishermen some being paid as low as \$8.00 for ordinary cure Labrador while others are still unpaid for fish shipped in September.

(2) We are of the opinion that with prevailing high prices for all fishing outfit and supplies and the high cost of living in general fishermen must turn to other sources of employment where wages are sure and they have the benefit of unemployment insurance. This must surely happen unless there is some surety as to prices to be paid next season.

(3) Therefore we the fishermen of Conception Bay urge upon the Government the necessity of a guaranteed price for next season's catch of not less than \$10.00 per quintal for ordinary cure and \$11.50 for semi-dry, for fish shipped on the Labrador Coast and for Shore Fish the same prices as last season. Should the market not warrant the said prices being paid by the merchant the Government will make up the difference per quintal to the fishermen engaged in the work.

(4) We further recommend that the position of fishery reporter on the Labrador Coast be discontinued and that the merchant or agent in his vicinity report the catch and that inspectors be stationed along the coast similar to those on Northern-Labrador to advise the fishermen, and see that

the fish is kept up to the highest standard possible.

(5) We suggest that a deputation be appointed to interview the Premier and Minister of Fisheries for consideration of these said resolutions.

When these resolutions were discussed and adopted there was present fishermen from Brigus, Cupids, South River, Port de Grave, Coley's Point, Bay Roberts and Spaniard's Bay in the Orange Hall, Cupids, January 27, 1950.  
(Sgd.)

SAMUEL DAWE, Chairman,  
WILFRED WHALEN, Secretary.

Question 23 (2): Inform the House, the number of quintals of Labrador and Shore Fish held in Newfoundland at the present time and advise the possibilities of disposing of this fish—particularly the Labrador fish.

Answer: For information as to the number of quintals of Labrador and Shore fish held in Newfoundland at the present time, the honourable and gallant member is referred to the Newfoundland Fisheries Board and/or Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Ltd.

(3): Has the Government discussed the matter of the conversion of Sterling Exchange in payment of our fishery products with the Federal authorities, and if so inform the House what progress has been made in this respect?

Answer: The Government has discussed with the Federal authorities the matter of conversion of sterling exchange in payment of our fishery products. This discussions are continuing, and a statement will be made in due course.

MR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to number 24.

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(1) The date of construction of a cottage hospital in Ferryland District has not yet been decided.

(2) The most careful consideration is being given as to the most suitable site for a hospital in Ferryland District so as to ensure the greatest possible benefit to the community.

(3) The total travelling expenses incurred by the Minister of Health and other officials of the Department of Health in trips to the Mainland since April 1st, 1949, to date was \$4,182.81. It may further interest the honourable member for Ferryland to know that these trips were taken in connection with the securing of a total of \$872,940.50 in Health Grants for the Province.

(4) The total of new appointments made in the Department since April 1st, 1949, was ten, not including routine appointments to minor positions. Where the positions could not be filled from persons already in the employ of the Department the positions were advertised.

Salaries paid the various new appointees are as follows:

- a. Hospital Administrator, \$4,000.00.
- b. Clerk, Grade I, in care of cottage hospital affairs, \$2,600.00.
- c. Clerk, Grade II, Accountant for Health Grants, \$1,800.00.
- d. Clerk, Grade I, Assistant to Registrar of Vital Statistics, salary \$2,600.00.
- e. Clerk, Grade II, Clerk in charge of transport facilities, \$1,800.00.
- f. Chief Medical Health Officer, \$5,200.00.
- g. Clerk, Grade I, General Hospital, \$2,600.00.

h. Assistant Engineer General Hospital, \$2,000.00.

i. Assistant Engineer General Hospital, \$2,000.00.

j. Engineer West Coast Sanatorium, \$2,750.00.

Amended estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1949-50 indicate the total number of employees of Department of Health as 1,704. Annual salaries, including cost of living bonus, etc., total \$1,998,515.00.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 25, also addressed to the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare.

MR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, that question has already been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 36. Mr. Higgins. To ask the honourable the Minister of Labour for certain information.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour: It is kind of hard to answer that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I draw your attention to the Order Paper of February 23rd. Question number 27, addressed to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister is absent. Question number 29. Mr. Cashin, to ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table certain information.

MR. QUINTON: The answer is being prepared, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 30. Mr. Cashin, to ask the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs to table certain information.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): It is in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 31. Mr. Cashin, to ask the honourable the Minister of Supply to table certain information.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): They are all being prepared. I will have the answer to the one with reference to the coal mines and others sometime during the week.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 32. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Education, to table certain information.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): There will be an answer to the Public Report come in on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 33. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Supply, to table certain information.

MR. FORSEY: That is being prepared.

Answers to questions numbers 34 and 35 were deferred.

MR. BALLAM: The answers to question number 36 are as follows:

(1) The Government appointed in June 1949 an Advisory Committee to recommend to the Minister of Labour draft labour legislation. The Committee included in its report to the Minister of Labour a draft Trade Union Act.

(2) The members of the Committee were:

Mr. Kevin J. Barry, B.A., LL.B., Barrister and Solicitor, Chairman.

Mr. Frank J. Brenton, President of the Fishermen's Workers' Union of Burin East.

Mr. Alphonsus E. Duggan, M.B.E., Honorary President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour.

Mr. L. A. Earle, President of the Longshoremen's Protective Union.

Mr. Robert Fogwill, Vice General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Mr. C. W. Strong, Secretary of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, President of the Newfoundland Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. William J. May, member of the Legislative Committee of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour.

(Mr. May replaced Mr. Strong who resigned shortly after being appointed when he found he could not give the time required).

That should answer the question as to the credentials technically, gentlemen.

Question number 37, asked by the honourable member for St. John's East—the answer to both parts (1) and (2) is the same as that for the preceding question, substituting the Workmen's Compensation Act for the Trade Union Act.

I may say I have only two copies; the others will be along shortly, when they will be distributed.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we have reached the end of the questions and answers, I want to say a word or two about procedure in certain circumstances.

As every honourable member knows, the Speaker does not make any rules; he merely applies those rules which were made by various Houses of Par-

liament, chiefly by the House of Commons back in ancient times. On several occasions the question has been raised on a member desiring to speak. It says: "Every member wishing to speak shall rise in his place and address himself to the Mr. Speaker." However, there are certain short interjections which the members throw at each other, and of which the Speaker can take no cognizance, and whether the member is speaking or not, cannot take cognizance. It is difficult to ascertain which may refer to the question. Certainly, if I may refer, when the honourable member for Ferryland made his interjections, that takes in Ferryland; that certainly would not entitle anybody to rise and ask a question. However, when a member wishes to speak, he must rise. A member can only be heard by referring to Mr. Speaker. When a member rises to speak without addressing Mr. Speaker, he is making a noise, and the noise is out of order. When a member is making a speech or giving an answer, when a member wishes to supply an answer, or make an interjection, it is no concern of Mr. Speaker. The member who has the floor may grant him that privilege as part of the speech, and the House will not take it amiss. If I may refer again to a practical instance—yesterday afternoon's session—the honourable member for Placentia-St. Mary's was speaking; the honourable Premier wished to ask for some information to that question. The honourable member sat down, and when that information was supplied, the honourable member continued his speech. That interruption, or any interruption, is entirely up to the member who makes his speech at the time; if he does not wish to be interrupted, he merely says this: "Mr. Speaker, I do not wish any further

interruption," and goes on with his speech.

Regarding members speaking from a special position. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Speaker to grant permission to anyone; if one member can get that permission, the Speaker must grant it to everyone. By special order of the House, a member who, by reason of sickness or infirmity, is unable to stand up may be granted permission to make his remarks from the sitting position. That is as far as I can lay down in rules and regulations.

In the answering and asking of questions, if the honourable member for Ferryland would not mind my making a few remarks, after the honourable Premier had given his remarks, the honourable member said: "I am quite aware, I know, I am out of order." It is not out of order; it is quite in order to ask a supplementary question, but it is up to the member if he cares to ask or answer a question.

MR. SPRATT: Before you said that, I was going to ask, Mr. Speaker, if, in the event of any member of the House conveying information and an answer to a question, and he answers to the best of his ability and the member on the other side of the House makes some kind of remark that contains an insulting innuendo, have the members a right to stand up and get after that member? I do not know whether that is right or not, so I have assumed the part of a dummy since I came in.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two points in question. One is, the Speaker may not rule on an hypothetical case. He may explain breach of privilege being grossly maligned, or being beat and throw him on the indulgence of the House.

There are rules and precedents for everything that can possibly happen between one man and the other.

I hope the honourable member will never have occasion to "get after" any member of this honourable House.

One more thing, before I enter on the Order of the Day. Let me remind members that, once Orders of the Day have been entered upon, no question may be asked.

Orders of the Day—Address in Reply.

MR. POTTLE: I am happy to rise during this session to debate the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Before I endeavour to do so, I should like to congratulate the honourable members of the Opposition, who have already taken part in this debate, for the fairness and the alertness with which they have spoken insofar as their remarks have applied to the Speech from the Throne.

I may say to the House that I should prefer to be able to address the House at a later time when more speeches would have been made, so there might be more ample room for commentary, but inasmuch as I shall have to leave and be absent from the House for a few days, I make these few remarks now.

This Speech from the Throne represents, or comes to us at a time which represents the first full year of this Government's term of office. Thence, this House has, for the first time, an opportunity, through this means, to observe and to reflect upon the Government's point of view for a full financial year, with regard to public policy.

In my address of this afternoon, Sir, instead of taking up the Speech

item by item and reflecting upon it in terms of specific things to be undertaken, I choose instead to reflect upon principles; upon the point of view which I consider underlies the Speech itself.

I address myself, that is to say, to the question. What is it? What is it that moves us out of all the considerations that might be taken into account? What is it that moves us to say these things, rather than other things?

The Speech from the Throne goes straight to the point, which I think is fundamental, from the Government's point of view.

In this opening paragraph of the Speech, there is reflected, or suggested, very directly, the point of view, or the fundamental ground work from which our basic policy will be based.

There are no devious ways by which the Speech comes into being. There are no apologetics, from the first sentence. The Speech is direct; it comes, I say, to the point.

What is the point?

As I see it, Sir, the primary consideration here is, and it is taken for granted all along the line, that the destiny of Newfoundland is critically bound up with the destiny of the world at large; that we are very sensitive to world movements, especially of Trade and Commerce. Or, in more "bread and butter" terms, and stated possibly more negatively, we cannot go along on our own.

That is the verdict of history. Newfoundland has had a long past, but a brief history, and there are two studies of all surveys or researches or analysis of Newfoundland's position.

There are two which stand out above others as authoritative and worth every man's serious consideration, when it comes to assessing Newfoundland's economic and social condition over a long period of time. And that is the only way—over a long period of time—by which her destiny may be judged.

I refer, in the first instance, to the report of the Royal Commission, whose work in 1933 recommended that Responsible Government be suspended in Newfoundland, because of the primary consideration I have already named, that is to say, we cannot get on alone. The Commission's work covers eighty years, which is not long in the history of a nation, but that is all there was in the history, if you will; in the political history of Newfoundland.

The second study is the study which I might refer to as the Chatham House Study; it is more popularly known as the book edited by Professor McKay. This, I submit, Sir, is another competent study of it, from a long-term point of view; from the status of self-sufficiency, or otherwise; and while, in the Royal Commission's Report, the dependence of Newfoundland is reflected on every page; here on page 3, in the Chatham House Study, is pointed up more definitely the condition to which I refer.

The quotation is: "The improved conditions of public finance resulting from unexpected prosperity of war-time may postpone calls for aid for a very brief period, but unless the people of Newfoundland are prepared to accept far lesser services Newfoundland cannot be expected to carry on long without external financial assistance."

Now, I repeat, Sir, that that is the verdict of history. We accept that ver-

dict, but I shall go farther within a few moments. At the time being, we accept that verdict; it is one of the primary postulates; it is the ground pinion; we start from there; but a few days ago, when the Speech from the Throne was read, and the honourable the Acting Leader of the Opposition made a short commentary upon that Speech, he took a point of view which goes counter to the point of view, or would seem to me to go counter to the point of view which I have just outlined. He does not accept the position which I have just suggested. There was a strong implication of self-sufficiency in his words. He seems to say to us, and to the people at large in particular, "if you had elected us, then the condition of this harrasing, perplexed world would not have come about." We can be safe in assuming, at least, that what he had in mind seemed to be that we should not have to face the problems that we have to face today, or indeed, if we had to face them at all, we should have to face them in a different form, a less intense form.

Our responsibility to the House, Sir, to this House, and to the people, as a House, leads me to say that that kind of pronouncement may be good politics, but it is not good sense, and from that point of view, out of that responsibility to the people, I say that it is rather misleading.

On this question of our being self-sufficient or otherwise. We accept the position that we are critically dependent upon the outside world; we cannot go on on our own and maintain dignity in a civilized world. We do not dispute or distort history in this respect; we accept it.

Now, coming back again, or starting, shall I say, from there, let me set the

corollary to that; that while that is so, while we are so dependent upon the outside world, and so sensitive to world movement thought, thinking, trade, we do not stop there; we just do not wait for the rescuer to come; we act on our own, and both these emphasis are implied in the first paragraph of the Speech from the Throne. We sense our dependence, but also sense a need for action on our own, and we apply that sense of urgency of action toward a sensible, creative exploitation of our natural resources.

There have been many thoughtless generalities about our natural resources. It is commonly thought that we have abundant resources; in some respects, we have. The thought is conveyed that if we could only generate what energy is there lying unharnessed, undisciplined, something great, something remarkable would come about in Newfoundland.

I shall leave it to my colleagues, Sir, in the other departments, to comment in specific ways in which the Speech from the Throne will affect the actual enterprises to be carried out by the Government. I am concerned with principles right now. And with respect to the sensible, forward-looking exploitation of our natural resources, I say, overriding, they will be exploited for the good of our fellowmen. Over and above all considerations, there will be the over-riding question—"Is this good for our people?" and we shall pursue our public policy with that end in view, and all other views will be secondary and subordinate.

For this purpose, I suggest that what the Government will be attempting to do with regard to our natural resources, and, if I may take an example from the fisheries—that we shall try to diversify our industry, and my colleague, the Minister of Fisheries and

Co-operatives, will, in his own good time, be able to amplify these points more ably and directly than I. We shall try to make more economic use of by-products; instrument more control; try to, through our producers, produce more as producers and not so generally as hired men.

The Government is aware of the critical position in which our secondary industries have been placed as a result of the constitutional change.

I am not here, Sir, to minimize the shock, but shall say, from a long-term point of view, that the shock might reasonably have been expected of a growing, healthy nation. In other words, it had to come sometime. I shall say that Confederation hastened the time, and probably intensified the shock.

And now, Sir, without wishing to be misunderstood, especially on a matter which involves the well-being of so many of our people. I should say that we might very well be critical of the existence of industries trying to perpetuate themselves on an uneconomic base. They have, as such, the know-how to exploit at the expense of our people. But there are those of which it might otherwise be said. We shall say otherwise. The Government is assisting these enterprises in every way. I believe that it can, and is alert to the special position in which our secondary industries, which employ so many of our people, are at the moment placed; and in this, we have been materially assisted by the informed and ready co-operation of the representatives of trade.

During this session, Sir, the more rounded system of broadly-speaking welfare legislation will be brought about. More fully, we shall have to deal, for instance, this House will be



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called upon to deal with the general question of industrial relations, which will be defined in an Act of the legislature, or at least in the Bill to be brought before this House to become legislated, and in this Bill and in other related Bills, one of which has already been introduced, the principle to which I have already referred, viz., that man is uppermost in our considerations. That principle will be amply reflected when we come, I hope, to deal with these matters in due course.

Then, Sir, we will be given an opportunity for this House to demonstrate in word and deed something which we hold to be grandly true in our best thoughts—that man should be regarded as better than the machine—and I think that point of view ought to emerge either from this side of the House, as we expect it will, or, we should be glad, still, if it emerges also from the other side of the House.

There are principles involved, Sir, which are vital for the welfare of this Province. I think we can assert this as a statement; as a testament; statement of policy; point of view, wherever, in social or industrial relations the claims of industry; or humanity, are opposed. Those of industry must make way. These are not my words. The honourable members will recognize them as words taken from the book entitled, "Industry and Humanity", which was one of the great life achievements of the late Prime Minister of Canada. I refer to W. L. MacKenzie King.

We hope, Sir, that in consideration of these two related terms—industry and huamnity—that this House will take a statesman-like view of this whole situation, and I anticipate it this way, because probably by the time I sit in my place again, these

things will have been dealt with formally.

I say now, that, when we come to deal with these matters, I hope we shall deal with them in a statesman-like way; we shall regard them, not as antipathies; as incompatitives; not as enemies; rather as partners, and that is not an ideal that is vaporous and nebulous and unaccessible; it is something which can, I think, be determined and reached here and now, today; to take responsibility in the carrying out of that responsibility. I hope, Sir, that in the carrying out of that responsibility we shall have the cooperation of the Opposition, because the point of view that I have just indicated—partnership in the carrying on of our country's business—is both characteristic of and inherent in this legislation.

This legislation, to which I will refer later on in a general sense, is for man; for people; Newfoundland people, in this particular case; everyday people; people as you find them. As Walt Whitman said, "The people as you leave them; people; people; just people."

There is something very vital here, I think, Sir, and I modestly say that I appreciate the privilege of being able to express this point of view haltingly, but nonetheless with a sense of responsibility that nothing less is at stake here than the political education of our people; our own people; the people we live with; the people who sent us here; the people who judge us here.

If I may quote again, with your permission, Sir, a statement reputed to have been made by an European soldier statesman in 1946. "We do not tell the peasants," he said, "that they are the strongest pillar of the State,

in order eventually that we may get their votes, but because we know that that is what they are, and because they should be aware of what they are."

My primary consideration here, Sir, is to call attention to the vital need of our people's being politically educated; in the best sense of that word; both words.

The honourable House will have heard; has heard, the Premier's remark of his being in an outport community some years ago, and of their having approached him to ask him why it was that a certain figure had brought about the world depression. Now, that makes a good story, and it is a true story; I do not have to say that it is a true story, in order to draw any attention to the possibility of its being any other; but it is a true story of that situation, I mean, and a true story of a more generalized frame of reference. That represents a shocking reality that representatives of the Government may come and go, but as long as that lasts, that mentality lasts, then there is a state of affairs to which we should give serious heed.

Now, since that time, we have had a gap in the ways and means of Responsible Government. During the time of the Commission, there was, it is alleged, in it, sufficient scope; sufficient opportunity to change the original ideas of the people. Suspension of political instructions meant people had had a holiday from thinking about their own destiny, and that might not, by any means, have been all to the good.

We take up and try to bridge the gap which has not been filled since the days of the story to which our Premier referred, and now, Sir, we come into a day that it just has to

be accepted that internationalism has to be the frame of mind; has to be the accepted attitude in the most humble home; the most humble place. We live in a world where we cannot any longer, not nearly as much as ever we did before, concern ourselves with our own domestic peace of mind without referenc to the clank and clash and storm that beat upon us; the large issues that determine our life or death, and there is no rhetoric in that. We live in a world where selfishness now, in any form, will not lessen the treachery of what happens in Bombay, or London, or Suez, or is of first-rate importance to us, the least of us.

I refer, for instance, to the Canadian Hansard; the Hansard of the House of Commons of November 1916 and 1917; and there is shown the dependence of this nation of ours upon the outside world; and in the speech of the Minister for External Affairs on the debate on External Affairs, there is shown very, very clearly, and very forcibly, the need for the people at large to be aware of what the Government is doing in the broadest and richest terms.

So, Sir, when any man—or, at least, shall I put it this way—that it is becoming meaningless for a single individual, even the Prime Minister, to be pointed at; to be said to, "Thou art the man," in case a nation falls into a crisis, and I am sure, Sir, may I say it without too much facetiousness, that if ever the finger is pointed at the Minister of Public Welfare, and he is going to be held responsible for the world depression; or devaluation of the sterling pound, or misuse of the hydrogen bomb, I shall have to decline to accept the responsibility.

Now, Sir, we have an opportunity here to be more spacious; to be more

civilized; to think about more civilized things; that we are a part of the world; that we are a part of all that we have meant, and we have to demonstrate that right here in this very House. We are not alien from the people; not alien from their destinies. We are in this thing together; whatever it is, and I believe the responsibility of this House, certainly of this Government, is to see that we carry our people with us all the way in confidence and in trust. Since Confederation, we have begun to make more general use of the word "provincial," and in a constitutional sense, that word is quite acceptable, but in other senses it is not acceptable. I hope we do not become too provincial in our thinking. I hope that the opportunity that we have now in a larger commonwealth; in a more immediate federation, will be an opportunity which we shall seize upon, both we and our children; to be more tolerant; more actively understanding of what the world is all about, and of what our Party in itself really is. If not; if we do not capitalize on that opportunity, we shall rob ourselves of some of the richest fruits of Confederation. I think we have considerable responsibility of education in that, Sir, and when the honourable member raises the point of taxation; that we have not raised anything about taxation; that is not the remark of a statesman. We shall not hide from people that we tax them, and hope they shall like it in such a way they will like to be taxed; there is a way of doing that. If we do it in a statesman-like fashion and in context to which I have already referred.

During this Fall, as the honourable Premier has already mentioned, and as the Speech from the Throne clearly indicated, there will be a Dominion-

Provincial Conference held, which will deal in the main with the relationships of the provinces to the Dominion on social and economic matters. It needs no emphasis on my part, Sir, to impress upon us that this Conference will be a very important conference for Newfoundland, because it will define the relationship more clearly, we hope, in this broad field of welfare, which is adequately covered and defined in the British North America Act. That Act was framed at a time when social economy was what it is not now, and the legislation reflected that kind of condition, and we shall have to take cognizance of that change, and I hope we shall be able to present our case in such a way that we shall recognize, and enable the Dominion to recognize that we have appreciated that change, though we are the youngest member in that federation.

We shall take the point of view, I would suggest, Sir, that the legislation of the British North America Act, itself, as an example, was made for man. Man is not made for legislation, and, therefore, I am greatly encouraged by the remarks of the honourable member for Placentia and St. Mary's when he says one of our prime concerns right now is to set a pattern at this early stage in relationship. I am sure he did not mean to suggest that this was to be done in a rough bargaining method, rather in a spirit of strength, realistic business. This pattern should be defined as early as it can be defined. Our point of view in this the Dominion-Provincial relations is that we shall strive to relate what the Provincial part should be; is that we shall stress clearly and unmistakably the Province's roll in this relationship, and the only limited factor, as we see it, will be the good of the Commonwealth; the good of the

Dominion as a whole, and the good of our sister provinces, for there obviously comes a point beyond which our own claims cannot be presented without detriment to the whole family, and I hope that will be the outcome.

I come back, Sir, to this question of political education, because we are strong only inasmuch as our people are strong. This House will endure as stably only as our people are stable. It is not for me to pronounce upon the outcome of the British elections, but I should say here the great event which is happening here now will have this outcome; whatever the numerical story will be; whatever the members elected may be, they will carry on and apply their duty; their political, statesman-like duty, without any great convulse. Why? Because, back of it all, there have been a long, well-planned and persistent political education of the people, right from the ground up. There is too great, there is too generally, Sir, an unawareness among people who should be aware of what this world's business is all about, and I should say it stems from complacency, and in Newfoundland, itself, it has stemmed from complacency indeed; from a very smug acceptance of an artificial view that we were everything which, when you multiply it on a large scale, becomes nationalism, which we cannot afford, and this narrowness of view, this complacency of outlook, if that inhabits the mind which is supposed to be informed, how is it with the rank and file?

I tell you, Sir, that we, as well as the Opposition, are quite aware that we are living in critical times, and a revolution may blow upon us at any moment; indeed a revolution is on, and I hope that we might live; might give leadership in this House; go on

preparing our people about what events are; about the belief there will be an opportunity of doing that.

Was it not Walt Whitman who said prophetically, "When others were not hearing; when others' unseeing eyes were not seeing?" Was it not he who invoked these words, "Lords, Masters in other lands, how will the future reckon with this other man? How will it be with Kingdoms; with Kings; with those who think; many, when the thinking is, when this dull world shall rise to the terror of the centuries?"

Our canvas is small, Sir, but we have here all the hues, shades, colours of a masterpiece. Our stage, Sir, is cramped and small, but we have here, all the drama of the International scene, and I hope, Sir, that on the floor of this House, we shall show definitely that we are part of the world's work. We are no bigger than our people, rather, our people are no bigger than we are, or are likely to be. Our people will think no greater thoughts than we shall think, and that defines, in part, our relationship to them.

I close, Sir, with a little story which is told by a Governor-General of this Dominion; one of the most beloved men; one of the most accomplished of scholars. I refer to the late Lord Tweedsmuir, in literature, known as John Buchan. He tells a story of a visitor from the southern climes overlooking a bleak mooring land up in the Highlands of Scotland, and beside him was a shepherd, and this traveller from the Sunny South, looking out upon what must be seen in Newfoundland many times and in many places; looking out upon this bleak expanse, said, with a note of impatience, "In God's name, what does this country produce?" and the shepherd taking off

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his cap, said in a reverent voice, "Sir, in God's name, this country produces educated men."

There was nothing formal or stilted in that answer, Sir. Educated men; men who possess opinions and a will; "Men," in the words of Holland, "who will not lie," and I believe we have a great responsibility in helping to create just such a man; just such men. We are not unaware, Sir, that the future has its problems. It is not unfortunate, that problems should arise. It would be unfortunate if we failed to grapple with them with statesmanship and with vision. Problems will arise indeed, but I know that the Government hopes that however they may arise, or however we may be called upon to confront them; however we may differ on the approach; we shall not be divided on this—that we shall approach, should approach, the future with courage and the insight and the vision that belong to civilized men.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I feel sure that I will be pardoned if, on this occasion, discussing this question of provincial importance; of importance to the whole wide community of Newfoundland, I stick rather closely to the affairs of Labrador and instance it repeatedly, because, as you know, Labrador is a district which has never before been represented in any legislature; has never raised its voice in any council of state, and has never had its case argued or presented, except by the occasional missionary seeking alms to relieve some of the distress.

If, in the past, Newfoundland was the Cinderella of the British Empire, (and it has been called that) then Labrador is the Cinderella of Newfoundland, a sort of Siberia for the

disinherited. And so, I say, I will be pardoned if, on this occasion, the first time on which I have spoken at any length in this Chamber, I make a point of the district of Labrador.

Now, unlike some of the honourable members on both sides of this House, I am not imbued with any exceptional optimism concerning our natural resources. True, we are richer in that respect than are some of the other Maritime Provinces, but we are poor indeed, when compared with the well-endowed provinces of Western and Central Canada.

There is only one resource in which I am prepared to place my faith, and that resource is the sea with which we are practically surrounded. I firmly believe, whether we are to take our place as a modern and progressive member of the Canadian Nation; as a member who can hold up its head and pay its way, or whether we are to remain a pauper province, subsisting on family allowance, unemployment insurance, and the remains of the surplus willed to us by the Commission, depends entirely (not in part, but entirely) on that particular resource—the sea. Of course, it is true that way beyond a thousand miles from here we have a share in an exceedingly rich field of iron ore.

The outcome and effect of it on the lives of our people is still very problematical. It is, in fact, anybody's guess, and my guess is worth no more than anyone else's, so I will not give it.

The honourable member for Placentia-St. Mary's had no hesitation in giving us his guess, however. He takes the naive view that the big bad wolf is going to come and gobble it all up—in this case, the Province of Quebec. He seems to be labouring under the

misapprehension that the boundary-line is not laid. You can see it (I should like to put the honourable member straight on that); the boundary-line is perfectly well known; as a matter of fact, the method of arriving at that boundary is perfectly simple, particularly in a country so well watered as is the country of Labrador and Ungava, Quebec. The method is so simple, even I can explain it to the honourable member. We have a little lake, pond or gulley over here; a short distance away, another; this pond empties into the Michikamau water system, or the Hamilton water system. The other little gulley empties into the George River system. Between those two lakes, or ponds, or gullies, there is a certain strip of land, something of that sort there; the highest point of that strip of land is the boundary-line between Quebec and Labrador. If you want to trace it out, all you have to do is walk along that line until you come upon another bit of water; then go East or West according to which way the water flows. In a country so well-watered, as Labrador, there can never be any considerable dispute about the boundary-line between the two provinces.

Now, I say, the eventual effect of this development is still problematical; that is, the effect on the lives of our people, but I think there can be little question of the effect on the economy of Newfoundland, and in particular Labrador and the country as a whole. It is also true it will have immense effect upon the revenue of this country. I am quite sure, in fact, the effect in these fields will be enormous.

Now, I was stressing the importance of the fisheries; the problem of the fisheries. The shore fishery in this country has been, for many years past,

not just this year, but for many years past an economic failure, resulting in an overall net loss, and kept going by a number of hidden subsidies, not the least of which is dole. Most Newfoundlanders are fond of saying that the fisheries are the backbone of this country. If you take all our fisheries into account, there might be just the tiniest kernel of truth in that, but it certainly is not true of inshore fishing for cod. That industry, which was in truth the backbone of our economy, has become during the last twenty years an economic farce; an actual drain on the economy of the country, which is, in itself, indirectly supported by our other industries. Between L'Anse au Clair and Green Bay, on the coast of Labrador, this past year, three hundred fishermen got fifty-two hundred quintals of fish, giving an average return of two hundred dollars per man, and even at that, some of the men who bought fish are taking a loss from it; that is why I am pleased to see in the Speech from the Throne an energetic program of fisheries development; whether it will be energetic enough to save us from the ruin which we are now facing will depend largely on the men who carry out that scheme; on the top-ranking officials, and also on the people who carry on the work from the boats.

My own view concerning that matter since Confederation has been that we should have devoted possibly the larger part of our surplus to this venture; put most of our eggs in one basket; that we should have gambled, if you will; thrown everything in on an all-out effort to re-organize the fishing industry, and I do not mean merely catching fish; I mean a re-organization from top to bottom; in the method of catching, yes, also in the methods of curing and marketing.

Now, the honourable members on the other side of this House, as might be expected, tried to blame all our ills on Confederation. The honourable member from Placentia-St. Mary's tries to paint a picture of the Federal Government in Ottawa, a faithless and double-dealing government in Ottawa; tries to blame all ills on that.

MR. MILLER: I rise to a matter of privilege. I am being misquoted; I made no such statement; I stated I did not blame any of our troubles on Confederation, and said that I believed in the possibility of this being a perfect union provided . . .

MR. HORWOOD: If I misquoted the honourable member, I humbly apologize to him, but I believe that the substance of what I am saying is certainly the substance of what he said yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the honourable member satisfied?

MR. MILLER: That is all right.

MR. HORWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

You know, during the campaign for Confederation, there used to be a saying, amongst those of us who supported it, that Confederation was the only salvation for Newfoundland. I still believe that. For the benefit of the honourable members of the Opposition, I believe most of the people in this country today are prepared to admit the truth of that. Without Confederation, God alone knows where we would be today. My opinion is that the spectre of starvation would be stalking throughout this land. However, I will go a little farther; I will

say Confederation only began to save us, and that our eventual salvation depends on reorganization of that industry, the fishing industry, in fact, has already begun, by the Acts introduced here in this House, which were passed in the last session.

The blame for getting our economy in its present state must be placed on the shoulders of the Canadian Government. The blame for getting our economy into its present state should be placed where it belongs. That falls into two headings: First of all, Commission Government, which had an unexampled and unparalleled opportunity to re-shape and re-mould this country, had they chosen to do so; had they had the imagination, initiative and daring to attempt it. They lacked those qualities, I am afraid, in almost the supreme degree; they chose instead to act like a trusteeship, and at the end of their term of office to render a thoroughly honest, thoroughly unimaginative, thoroughly uninspired account of their stewardship, together with a substantial cash surplus, and to walk off the stage with a smug smile as much as to say: "Now, you go and see if you can pile up a surplus like that." Another thing which the Commission willed to us was a severe case of civil-servant-itis, a philosophy which expresses itself in enabling Acts, and which believes that the Millennium will come just as soon as a sufficient number of reports are correctly indexed.

We will not re-organize the fishing industry by any such methods. We will re-organize that industry only if we get men who actually know fishing out in modern types of fishing craft; men who actually know business exploring new markets, and also, if we are prepared to gamble consider-

able funds in the initial, experimental stages.

The other head upon which the blame for getting our fishery into its present doldrums must fall is the head of our so-called merchant princes; they have been the real rulers of the country. They have been the real planners and controllers of its economy. They have controlled and planned the fishery into its present state; they have controlled it in such an unimaginative, such an uninspired, such a wooden-headed fashion, that today they face, in many cases, the same ruin as the sheep they have led to the slaughter. Now they come howling to the Government to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Their apologists on the other side of the House try to blame the Government for getting their chestnuts into the fire in the first place. They also object to the Government showing a man how to run his business. Well may they object, for well do they know what an unholy mess we are going to find just as soon as we start looking.

Now, I am going to refer again to Labrador. During the past nine months, I have had an unusually good opportunity to observe the people, and merchants, of Labrador at work. We have an unusually fine race of people in Labrador; rather different from Newfoundlanders, and not very fond of Newfoundlanders in general. Men who are harder than most; with dignity and simplicity of speech; men in whom the soul is a light to the darkness of the mind; unafraid of the harsh land in which they have to live; unhumiliated by the crimes of more enlightened neighbours. Men who have watched their children die gradually day by day, inch by inch, on flour-water and molasses say without bitterness: "We are all alike here; what

one has, everyone has; you cannot keep milk in your house while the children next door are starving." These people do not expect anything better than simple hunger; if they have that, they can get by. These are the primary producers of Labrador, who make wealth, or try to make wealth by which the rest of us live. They have, placed over them, with hearts of steel, millionaires who have heaped up wealth over the graves of dead children, who live by the blood and sweat of old men with crippled hands and little boys without understanding, but proud of their dried fish. We have given to the people for their lords and masters, smooth-faced, fat, and plausible profiteers, who take from them the very substance of life itself; then they come to me and say: "I know Labrador; anytime you want to know anything about Labrador, just come to me. They are a nice people, the people of Labrador; they have no class consciousness." These parasites simply love the people of Labrador—in exactly the same way as a black fly or a mosquito loves a husky dog.

If I express myself with some bitterness, it is because I am deeply angry at the way these people have been treated; a people who have had to endure more than man should be called upon to endure; a people who have borne their wrongs bravely, not knowing what else to do about them; a people who can laugh on empty stomachs, and dance when they have no food in the pot.

There may be some excuse for a man making a million dollars in Pittsburgh, but there is no excuse for a firm making a million on the coast of Labrador, for after that million is counted and salted away in the bank accounts of the shareholders, God only knows how much each dollar has cost



in human suffering, or how many people have gone without bread, in order to gratify the avarice of some economic pirate.

It would be all very well for us to make our peace with the merchant princes, now we have won; to extend to them the hand of fellowship; say to them: "You fought us; we are willing to forgive you; we are very forgiving people." It is all very well for us to say: "We were only joking; we want to crawl back into your good graces; you co-operate with us, and we will co-operate with you and help you along the road into your next million; you scratch our back, we will scratch yours." That would be the typical action of small-minded and mean-souled politicians, and I am afraid that is what was all too often done in the past; I am afraid that is what Coaker did. I am afraid that is what Squires did—sold out lock, stock and barrel to the hierarchy of racketeers who have always paid the piper and always called a tune.

I want it made clear to the people of this Province, who have been robbed wholesale—and retail—that we have not made our peace with the gang of entrepreneurs who have looted their heritage. We will do business with them, yes, but only so long as it serves our purpose to do so; only so long as we hold the whip-hand, and know that the economic policy of this Province has been taken out of their hands for good, and that henceforth they must serve the public end, or do business elsewhere.

What I have said does not apply to everyone who does business in this country. I want to make that perfectly clear; it does apply, unfortunately, to most of our so-called merchant princes; the "bluebloods of St.

John's;" the famous four hundred insiders whom a certain daily columnist refers to as the "great and near great." For, if there is such a thing as decadent aristocracy, we have it right here in our midst—a corrupt and decadent aristocracy of wealth—men who have lost the imaginative business acumen of their fathers and learned little or nothing from the modern world.

Now the honourable members of the Opposition have made quite a point of our insecurity; they have made quite a point of the fact that we are facing a crisis. They say that insecurity is admitted in the Speech from the Throne; that we are up against the crisis now—well, all that may be true. They should remember, however, that the danger or the value of insecurity and crisis depend upon the type of men who have to face them. Perhaps if the honourable members of the Opposition had the responsibility; had to bear the responsibility of facing this crisis and insecurity, they might not know what to do about it; they might decide they were up against a stone wall; they might decide to lie down and die—I do not know. I do know that we on this side of the House will not be afraid of insecurity; we are not mature politicians; politics is not a game; it is a full-time job; we are professional politicians; and professional politicians are not afraid of insecurity. They thrive on it. They live by insecurity. We on this side of the House are not afraid of facing a crisis, because we know the very conditions which create a crisis, create an opportunity—the opportunity for progress. It is the occasion for, responsibility of, this Government to seize this crisis and make capital of it; make capital of the form of economic

development in this country in which we have to live.

Now, I haven't covered very many points in the Speech from the Throne. I have talked almost entirely about the fishing industry. There are many other important proposals outlined, suggested, in that Speech. There is this body of Labour Legislation which has already been introduced, and which we shall have a chance to discuss; there is a Fishermen's Insurance Bill; in short, a bill which is the most important thing, but, for the present, I intend to pass over and forget about those other important things, because the proposal on which I hang my hopes is the Government's proposal of the fisheries development, because upon that proposal hangs the hope of a time when we can begin to feed the mothers and children of Labrador on milk and orange juice, instead of on flour and molasses.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I move that the debate on the Address in Reply be adjourned until tomorrow, Monday.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Insurance Companies' Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section I read and passed.

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Chairman, yesterday, when I spoke on the second reading of this measure, I didn't have with me the Major Act from the original Act, Chapter 194, and in particular Section 8. I wasn't quite sure then of the date on which the old schedule may require the schedule of its return, and I have it here now, and it says: "Every Company shall,

before the thirty-first day of October in each year furnish to the Minister, etc." Schedule 8 is essentially the same as the new form.

The date, Mr. Chairman, is changed from the thirty-first of October to the first of March, which I think is an improvement on the Insurance Companies as well as the departments of Insurance in all the provinces.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time upon tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

MR. HIGGINS: I beg leave to defer that Bill, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944," was also deferred.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes," was deferred.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act respecting Trade Unions," was deferred.

Second Reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): The Crown Lands Act is not ready yet, Sir. This is a Bill which the House would like to consider.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, if the gentlemen in the Opposition would like to have a little time, I move we defer the next item until tomorrow.

MR. HIGGINS: I suggest we be given copies of the Trade Unions Act and the Act Respecting the Rights of employees; they are all together in the same class; I don't see how we can discuss an Act Respecting the right of employees without having the Trade Unions Act as well.

I would suggest that the Act respecting employees shouldn't be gone into until we have the two Acts, so we can discuss them all together, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved that an Act referring to employees and their right to organize be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I was out of the House for a moment; I am not too clear with what the amendment is for, or the purpose of it. I wonder if the honourable and learned leader of the Opposition would say just what it is he wishes. We, for our part, as I indicated yesterday, desire the ready co-operation of the members opposite, and desire to accommodate them in every possible way; on the other hand, we are anxious to get forward with the legislation, and this is one of four pieces of Labour Legislation to come before the House, the fourth not yet having been printed—the Workmen's Compensation Act. I thought I heard my honour-

able friend say, as I came in, he would like to consider these three at least together. I know he doesn't mean to consider all three simultaneously in a Committee of the Whole. I wonder if he would make his position clearer.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the honourable member does so, let's keep the procedure straight.

The honourable Premier has spoken; has asked the honourable Leader of the Opposition to clarify his statement. That does not prevent the honourable Leader of the Opposition from speaking again, if he wants to.

There is still another Bill to be read a second time—"An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. HIGGINS: There is the Land Development Act, and I was referring to that and the Trade Unions Act; that we should have that before the House before we discuss the other ones; they are all of one pattern, and we ought to be able to see what the pattern is, in order not to go ahead with whatever the other one is here.

MR. SPEAKER: We will finish up then the Land Development Act.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I am not entering into the debate, of course, but feel it my duty to offer an amendment. I move this be deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Perhaps the amendment could be put. Does the honourable member offer that?

MR. CASHIN: I move it as an amendment.

MR. CURTIS: I don't think, Mr. Speaker, the honourable member made it as an amendment, he only made it as a suggestion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In that case, Mr. Speaker, I would move that all further Order of the Day be deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: We are in a difficult position. The Order has been called; the motion is made and put; the honourable Leader of the Opposition offered an amendment.

MR. BALLAM: I don't think that is quite so; we were ready to carry on with our Bills, but the honourable Leader of the Opposition requested we defer this and go on with the shorter Bill this afternoon. I conferred with our friend here, and he agreed.

MR. HIGGINS: That is exactly what happened.

MR. SPEAKER: That leaves it, gentlemen, that the Speaker does not leave the Chair. The motion is now before the Chair from the honourable Premier, or from the honourable Government.

MR. BALLAM: I withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the honourable Leader wish to withdraw the motion that I now leave the Chair?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that all further Orders of the day be deferred.

Carried.

Thereupon the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, February 27, 1950

The House met at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to present a petition from a large number of the voters of my own district, Bonavista North.

This petition is from the people of Badger's Quay, Pool's Island, Northwest Arm, Valleyfield, Brookfield, Northwest Arm of Indian Bay, Silver Fox Island, Trinity, Cape Island, Cape Cove, Port Nelson, Chandler's Cove, Newport, Lumsden, Pound Cove, Greenspond, Safe Harbour, Templeman, Wesleyville and Newtown; and is signed by three thousand names and concerns a road in that district.

It is true that the names as I have them here are in typewritten form. I have, however, in my possession the original signatures in pen and in pencil, and they went to the trouble in the rural district of typing the names to make them more easily read. I have no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the signatures, and if it is desired, I can present the names themselves.

I have very real pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition, and I can say that the one and only promise I made to the people of Bonavista North for their suffrage was to do what I could to see that a road was built on the north side of Bonavista Bay, commencing at the point where the Trans-Insular Highway will cross Gander and proceed down there through Bonavista Bay through Fogo District, the mainland of Fogo, up to Lewisporte to join the Canadian High-

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way at Notre Dame Junction; a new road which would open up an enormous new area of Newfoundland and be of invaluable development benefit to Newfoundland and the timber industries to the people of that area. The people of Bonavista want that road, and are never going to be satisfied until they have it, I must say I agree with them completely, and I have pleasure, therefore, to ask that the petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to the Department to which it relates.

**MR. JANES:** Mr. Speaker, I was to speak, Sir, to the petition presented by the Premier.

As a representative of it, I have great interest in the petition presented by the Premier, in that it represents my own district. I was born in Bonavista North, myself; travelled that part of the country; know what travelling conditions are there; know how handicapped the people are there, insofar as travelling is concerned. Even the fishing, itself, is handicapped because of the lack of transportation. I feel that the road going into Bonavista North and carried on to Carmanville will be of great benefit; we have one of the finest areas in Newfoundland for development down there, and I have very much pleasure in seconding this petition.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

**MR. COURAGE:** I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of White Bay.

It is rather unusual for the member of a southern constituency to be presenting a petition for the people of a northern constituency such as White Bay, but this is a case where the member for White Bay, Mr. Drover,

is, as we all know, in the Sanitorium at the present time, and so is not able to take his seat in the House and present this petition, as he would very much like to do.

Mr. Drover talked with me this morning, and asked me if I would be good enough to present the petition, which has been given his full support.

I might say that I am expressing the wishes of the House when I tell you how sorry we all are that Mr. Drover, one of the most energetic and best-liked members of this House, should be confined to the Sanitorium at this time, and that we all hope he will soon be with us again.

But, Mr. Drover wishes to assure this House and the people of White Bay of his continued interest and of his efforts on their behalf, and that is how it is that I, the member for Fortune Bay and Hermitage, am presenting this petition.

We are not like Kipling's "East is East, and West is West, and Never the 'Twain Shall Meet" in this country; North and South can get together and meet for the good of the people.

I beg to present this petition, requesting that a hospital be built. This petition is presented in conjunction with one which Mr. Drover tabled in this House last Fall, and which had seven hundred signatures, and the places from which this petition is sent are listed. I have much pleasure, Sir, in tabling this petition, and ask that it be referred to the proper department for their consideration.

Petition received and referred to the department concerned.

**MR. CANNING:** Mr. Speaker, I rise to present a petition from one hundred and eighty adults in the fol-

lowing places: Garden Cove, Paradise, Woody Island, North Harbour, Swift Current, Come By Chance. The petitioners pray, Sir, that the Provincial Government build a road approximately two and a half miles to connect Garden Cove to the various towns and villages of the Island.

I beg much pleasure, Sir, in presenting this petition and supporting the petition, for it is from the people mostly from the Island who are relatively isolated, and they ask that this road be built from this straight point nearest to the highway, to better their communication, but in particular that they may have easy access to the hospital at Come By Chance. The name of that hospital, Sir, to the people on the south of Placentia Bay and the Island is really appropriate; it is Come By Chance. These people, every time they have to make this hazardous journey, it is—come by chance; they have to chance weather, storms, shoals, and in particular, fog, getting through some of the three hundred and sixty-five islands which are located in that part of the Bay.

Sir, I move this petition be tabled and referred to the department concerned for their consideration.

Petition received and referred to the department concerned.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees:

MR. COURAGE: The Select Committee concerning Privileges of this House begs to report that it has considered the matter of privilege to it referred, and recommends no action be taken.

(Sgd.) LESLIE R. CURTIS  
JOHN G. HIGGINS  
FRANK D. FOGWILL

H. L. POTTLE

JOHN R. COURAGE.

House of Assembly,

February 24th, 1950.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

MR. CASHIN: Is that with respect to the petition I brought up here on the opening day?

MR. COURAGE: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CASHIN: What does it report? It reports that there be no action taken. Well, Mr. Speaker, that means that in future a member of this House, even though it may be other people than me, they can be abused; be lied; maligned and everything else, and the members of both sides of this House agreed with it; because I understand there were people who belonged to this side of the House on that Committee. I have never heard anything about it until now. I do not know whether they investigated the matter or not; I have not the slightest idea, but I do say this—I am perfectly satisfied with the report, as far as I am personally concerned, and I am able to take it just as well as anyone else is able to give it, including the members of both the Government and members of the Opposition.

The matter to which I drew the attention of the House was a slanderous article in a periodical printed in a place that publishes anything, and evidently is a supporting paper of the Government, because if it did not support the Government, or it did not support the Opposition, one or the other, but made a dead set on me, it means that both sides of the House are prepared to give me the "works."

Well, all right, if that is the position of the members of that commit-

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tee of the House, I am prepared to take it, but I want to tell the members right now that I am not in any good physical position to make a speech from the Throne, but when the time comes, it will be "coats off, and the best man jump the ditch."

I do not know who that Committee were even, but do know there were a couple of members of the Opposition and a couple of members of the Government on it, and they agreed with everything in that article. And, as a matter of fact, the Minister of Provincial Affairs tabled a statement denying it, the substance of that article, and despite that, this committee comes in and says there is no ground, so to speak, for any action.

The Minister of Provincial Affairs tabled a statement (of which I have a copy) saying that no such thing happened, but this Committee, composed of members of the Government and Opposition, comes in and says that the Minister of Provincial Affairs, when he tabled that statement, he lied; that is what the sum and substance of it is. They tell you you lied.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): They would not tell me out to my face.

MR. CASHIN: Well, they told you out here this afternoon, and you are taking it, and I am able to handle this myself.

MR. COURAGE: The honourable member for Ferryland is reading in this House things that are not there. The members of that Committee went into this and discussed it thoroughly, and no such remarks as these, which the honourable member has said, were passed in that Committee; that is not the intention of the Report. The Report merely states that it recommends,

in this particular case, no action be taken. We did not call the honourable member for Provincial Affairs a liar, nor is it our intention to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion before the House is that this Report be received and adopted. Is the House ready for the question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion I think I ought to say that I hear the Report now for the first time, as my honoured and gallant friend for Ferryland.

I was not a member of the Committee, and did not suggest the names. I suppose I heard them announced, but until the Report was read, I had forgotten who they were. I think the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland ought not, perhaps, to take the stand he has taken.

Now, we must differentiate between all of us as members of the House and, on the one hand, all of us as citizens, private persons outside the House, on the other hand. I do not know the reasoning of the Select Committee; I would imagine that their reasoning would be along that very line. That, if any of us is attacked in the Press, not for what we do here, not for what we say here, but for other causes, real or imaginary, it is not surely the duty of the House to be rushing to the defence of individual members of the House in connection with attacks on them for matters real or imaginary that occur outside the House. You see, what we do as members, we do with privilege, and if we are attacked, perhaps there is a case for the House coming to the rescue of any member of the House who has been attacked as such; attacked as a member of the House.

I hope my honourable and gallant friend (who is a warrior for many

years back; who, as he says can take it as well as give it, and who has often given it, and I suppose often taken it) will realize that; just what the position actually is, and perhaps let sleeping dogs lie; and have our rows again, but not pay too much attention to what the newspapers say about us, unless they say it about us as members of the House, and attack our standing as members of the House.

MR. CASHIN: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will have to take this matter up in the Speech from the Throne, because it did attack me as a member of the House.

MR. SPRATT: In justice to myself and to my position as Minister of Provincial Affairs, I wish to state that on the day that the statement which is now under discussion was published in the Sunday Herald, the honourable member for Ferryland rang me up at my office and asked me if I had read the Sunday Herald. I said, no. "Well," he said, "you should read it." I said, "Why?" "Well," he said, "there is a statement there," he said, "contained therein which is grossly insulting and libelous to me." I said, "What do I know about it?" "Well, you should know about it," said he, "it was under your Department and your administration, and," he said, "you get in touch with Stirling, and call him in and have something done about it."

I will say there were other remarks made that did not concern the House at all. I do not want to repeat it in the Assembly, but some day I will get a chance, and I want to show to the public that I have as much interest in the welfare of the country, and particularly the people I represent in it, as the honourable member for Ferryland.

However, I did ring up Mr. Stirling, and told him there were no such things, as far as I was concerned; that I had no knowledge of the honourable member's being connected with any company or making any agreement with the Housing Corporation, and now that is something I am prepared to swear to; nor do I, and, as far as I am concerned, being a member of the House, I want to remain faithful to the Party and the people I am representing; I would like to give a fair deal to anyone in the House, and that is what I will do while I am here.

Now, Sir, with regard to the action of the Committee, I would like to speak clearly on the matter, but, not having in mind, at the present time, the techniques, or laws, or rules, or regulations governing a member of a Government, I am not in a position to make a statement. Otherwise, I can say that I feel that if any member of this honourable House of Assembly is grossly or publicly insulted, and he asks for action or protection as a member of parliament, in my honest opinion, I feel he should get it. I thank you.

MR. CASHIN: Thanks very much.

MR. COURAGE: He got it.

Report was received and adopted.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to inform the House if the Accounts Payable amounting to \$2,452,400 have been paid and to whom were such amounts paid. Give a detailed statement showing how the amount referred to was disbursed and if paid



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is it included in Expenditures for the year 1949-50. This amount is shown as a Liability in Exhibit A of the Report on the Financial Position of the Province of Newfoundland compiled by Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister for Finance if there are any means whereby the amount of the 8% sales tax remitted by business of Newfoundland to the Federal Government can be determined.

Also to ask the honourable the Minister for Finance:

(1) If any postage stamps were taken over by the Federal Government prior to or after April 1, 1949? If so, how were they disposed of?

(2) If any stamps were taken over by the Federal Government? If so, table a list showing issues of stamps, other than the current issue of the time.

(3) If any were taken over by the Federal Government, to show the returns to the Provincial Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any answers to questions? Prior to number 38?

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister for Finance): Mr. Speaker, on the paper of February 22, the opening day, I have the answer for the honourable member for Ferryland to question number 6 (6), (7) and (8) on page 3.

The first section (6) calls for the earnings and expenses of the Clarenville vessels from the 1st April, 1949, to 15th February, 1950. This information is being compiled, and will be ready in a day or two.

(7) Statement of Earnings and Expense, 1948-49

	Earnings	Expenses
Burin .....	\$105,197.57	\$98,206.81
Clarenville .....	47,298.30	82,733.90
Codroy .....	53,361.21	72,999.89
Exploits .....	76,941.03	103,030.19
Ferryland .....	66,927.58	88,485.35
Glenwood .....	70,688.54	91,810.32
Placentia .....	87,675.68	76,014.15
Trepassey .....	75,626.40	99,422.43
Twillingate .....	61,365.84	79,524.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$645,082.15	\$792,227.94
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(8) Sale of three vessels to Canadian National Railways

No payment has yet been received from the Canadian National Railways in respect of the three vessels—Clarenville, Burin and Codroy—sold to them by the Government.

We have not received a cheque yet.

MR. CASHIN: Have you transferred them on the books yet?

MR. QUINTON: The honourable the Minister of Public Works is responsible for that.

The other questions are practically ready; I will have them in a day or so. There is one question which is asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, on today's Order Paper. The question is to table a statement showing the number of buildings taken over from the Provincial Government by the Federal Government; if sold to the Federal Government to show the amounts received for each; if rented, to show the buildings rented and rentals received by the Provincial Government.

Well now, we have not got that detailed information in the Department

of Finance, but I suggest to the honourable Leader of the Opposition that the question might be directed to the Minister of Public Works, who, I believe has it in complete detail.

MR. HIGGINS: He will hand it over to me.

MR. QUINTON: Yes.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, I was so informed by the honourable mem-

ber from Ferryland that number 30 February 23 is still in preparation.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives): Question 21, asked me on the Order Paper of February 22.

Answer:

(1) The loans advanced to individual firms for the development of the Fisheries by the late Commission of Government.

NAME OF FIRM	Total of Original Loan	Present Amount of Loan Owing	Rate of Interest
Fishery Products Ltd., St. John's..... Note: Total Loan plus interest repaid.	25,000	Nil	5%
Bonavista Cold Storage Co., St. John's..... Note: Total Loan plus interest repaid.	50,000	Nil	3½%
Nfld. Dehydrating Process Co., St. John's Note: Interest paid yearly. Loan repayable on or before October 24, 1965 (20 years).	200,000	200,000	3½%
John Penney & Sons, Ramea ..... Note: Interest paid yearly. Loan repayable on or before March 28, 1966 (20 years).	40,000	40,000	3½%
Lake & Lake Ltd., Fortune..... Note: Interest paid yearly. First instalment on principal viz., \$3,750 paid Sept. 6, 1949. Loan repayable by equal instalments within 20 years from date of first advance.	42,000	38,250	3½%
North Atlantic Trawling Co., St. John's ... Note: Interest yearly. First instalment on principal, viz., \$22,222.23 paid January 26, 1949. Loan repayable by equal instalments within twenty years.	400,000	377,777.77	3½%
Blue Water Shipping Co., St. John's..... Note: Interest paid yearly. First instalment on principal, viz., \$33,000 paid November 19, 1948. Second instalment \$33,000 paid November 1949. Loan repayable over a period of five years.	225,000	147,000.00	3½%

NAME OF FIRM	Total of Original Loan	Present Amount of Loan Owing	Rate of Interest
Geo. T. Dixon Ltd., Fortune.....	15,000	13,500	3½%

Note: Interest paid yearly. First instalment on principal viz., \$1,500 paid May 9, 1949. Loan repayable within period of ten years.

North Eastern Fish Industries, Ltd., Hr. Grace .....	280,000	275,000	3½%
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Note: Interest paid half-yearly. First instalment on principal viz. \$5,000 paid November 5, 1949. Loan repayable within period of 15 years.

None of the Companies is in arrears of either principal or interest. All of the Companies furnish audited statement of their financial affairs to the Government annually. Since these audited statements set forth the purely private details of the operations of these Companies, the Government thinks that it would not be proper on its part to table such statements in the House.

(2) Minister .....	\$2,286.40
Deputy Minister of Co-operatives .....	994.23
C. C. Janes .....	211.90

Colin Storey—Advances to date \$1,485.75 and £320. Expended at time of last accounting received from Mr. Storey \$1,175.85.

(3) There is no Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, this is not a statement of the returns I have, to allay your suspicions; it is the answer to Question No. 33 on the Order Paper of February 23rd, asked by the honourable member for Ferryland. Do you wish me to read all these figures? I believe it would be sufficient to table them, as they are quite lengthy.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the information is not merely for the member who requested this information, but for the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed.

**SUPPLY FOR PERIOD SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1949, TO SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1950, UNDER CONTRACT NEWFOUNDLAND COAL COMPANY, LTD.**

**Bituminous Coal (Household)**

(St. John's Area)			
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	140 tons	@ 17.70	\$2,478.00
Fever Hospital .....	300 tons	@ 17.70	5,310.00
Police Station .....	5 tons	@ 17.70	88.50

Mental Hospital (Nurses' Home) .....	15 tons @ 17.70	265.50
Government House .....	100 tons @ 17.70	1,770.00
Government House (Garages) .....	8 tons @ 17.70	141.60
Government House (Lodges) .....	25 tons @ 17.70	442.50
Girls' Home & Training School .....	25 tons @ 17.70	442.50
Children's Home .....	30 tons @ 17.70	531.00
General Hospital Annex .....	15 tons @ 17.70	265.50
Demonstration Farm .....	16 tons @ 17.70	283.20
Sanatorium .....	100 tons @ 17.70	1,770.00
H. M. Penitentiary .....	50 tons @ 17.70	885.00
H. M. Penitentiary (Supt's Residence).....	5 tons @ 17.70	88.50
H. M. Penitentiary (Warden's Residence).....	5 tons @ 17.70	88.50
No. 2 Hospital, Cavell Avenue.....	50 tons @ 17.70	885.00
No. 1 Hospital, Topsail Road.....	50 tons @ 17.70	885.00
Garage, Fort Townshend .....	4 tons @ 17.70	70.80

**SYDNEY STOKER COAL**

Memorial College .....	240 tons @ 16.40	\$3,936.00
Court House .....	250 tons @ 16.40	4,100.00
Fever Hospital .....	135 tons @ 16.40	2,214.00
Government House .....	66 tons @ 16.40	1,082.40

**STEAM STOKER**

General Hospital .....	2700 tons @ 16.00	44,820.00
No. 2 Hospital (Cavell Avenue) .....	1200 tons @ 16.60	19,920.00
No. 1 Hospital (Topsail Road) .....	1440 tons @ 16.60	23,904.00
Administration Bldg. (Fort William) .....	436 tons @ 16.60	7,237.60

**STEAM COAL****NEWFOUNDLAND COAL COMPANY LIMITED**

Police Barracks .....	115 tons @ 16.75	\$1,926.25
Central Fire Station .....	135 tons @ 16.75	2,261.25
West Fire Station .....	135 tons @ 16.75	2,261.25
Departmental Bldg. ....	50 tons @ 16.75	837.50
Laboratories Bldg. ....	75 tons @ 16.75	1,256.25
Museum Bldg. ....	130 tons @ 16.75	2,177.50
Roads Garage .....	180 tons @ 16.75	3,015.00
Board of Liquor Control (West) .....	3 tons @ 16.75	50.25
King George V Institute .....	180 tons @ 16.75	3,015.00
Miller Building .....	17 tons @ 16.75	284.75
Government Services Bldg. ....	140 tons @ 16.75	1,742.00
Mental Hospital .....	2700 tons @ 16.75	45,225.00
Police Drill Hall .....	35 tons @ 16.75	586.25
Sanatorium .....	1400 tons @ 16.75	23,450.00
Merchant Navy Hospital .....	312 tons @ 16.75	5,226.00
H. M. Penitentiary .....	300 tons @ 16.75	5,025.00
Home for Aged and Infirm .....	160 tons @ 16.75	2,680.00
Fort William (Annex) .....	60 tons @ 16.75	1,005.00

**STEAM COAL (OUTPORTS)**

Roads' Depot, Deer Lake .....	75 tons @ 28.45	\$2,133.75
Roads' Depot, Clarendville .....	100 tons @ 24.50	2,450.00
Roads' Depot, Grand Falls .....	90 tons @ 22.00	1,980.00
Public Building, Grand Falls .....	75 tons @ 22.00	1,650.00
Public Building, Bell Island .....	70 tons @ 16.00	1,120.00
Public Building, Botwood .....	55 tons @ 22.00	1,210.00

**SUPPLIER**

Rupert Lester—Corner Brook.
A. Duffett—Clarendville.
A.N.D. Co.—Grand Falls.
A.N.D. Co.—Grand Falls.
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.—Bell Island.
A.N.D. Co.—Botwood.

**BITUMINOUS COAL—(OUTPORTS)**

Public Building, Bay Roberts .....	30 tons @ 22.00	660.00
Public Building, Placentia .....	10 tons @ 21.50	215.00
Public Building, Hr. Breton .....	25 tons @ 23.00	575.00
Public Building, St. George's .....	45 tons @ 21.00	945.00
Public Building, Bonne Bay .....	30 tons @ 22.35	670.50
Public Building, St. Anthony .....	65 tons @ 26.30	1,709.50
Public Building, Twillingate .....	20 tons @ 24.10	482.00
Public Building, Channel .....	20 tons @ 20.00	400.00
Boys' Home, Bell Island .....	150 tons @ 16.00	2,400.00
Boys' Home (Residence) Whitbourne.....	6 tons @ 23.80	142.80

Avalon Coal Co.—Bay Roberts.
Placentia Trading Co.—Placentia.
Thomas Jensen—Hr. Breton.
Fred Morris—St. George's.
W. F. Butt—Bonne Bay.
Pomeroy Bros.—St. Anthony.
Ashbourne's Ltd.—Twillingate.
G. Battiste & Co.—Channel.
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.—Bell Island.
Avalon Coal Co.—Bay Roberts.

## BITUMINOUS COAL (OUTPORTS) (Continued)

Court House, Burin .....	20 tons @ 23.00	460.00	G. A. Bartlett Ltd.—Burin.
Court House, Bonavista .....	6 tons @ 23.50	141.00	J. T. Swyers, Ltd.—Bonavista.
Court House, Hr. Buffett .....	2 tons @ 26.50	53.00	W. W. Wareham, Ltd.—Hr. Buffett.
Court House, Trinity .....	5 tons @ 23.40	117.00	Morris & Co. Ltd.—Trinity.
Court House Grand Falls .....	10 tons @ 22.00	220.00	A.N.D. Co. Ltd.—Grand Falls.
Court House, Brigus .....	5 tons @ 22.50	112.50	J. W. Hiscock—Brigus.
Court House, Bishop's Falls .....	3 tons @ 22.00	66.00	A.N.D. Co. Ltd.—Bishop's Falls.
Court House, Ferryland .....	3 tons @ 26.50	79.50	Southern Shore Trading Co.—Ferryland.
Avalon Health Unit, Hr. Grace .....	24 tons @ 23.40	561.60	Earle Freighting Service—Carbonear.
Gaol and Residence, Corner Brook .....	25 tons @ 24.00	600.00	Ambrose Payne—Corner Brook.
Court House, Carbonear .....	14 tons @ 22.50	315.00	Rorke Fish & Coal Co.—Carbonear.
Public Building, Hr. Grace .....	35 tons @ 23.40	829.00	Earle Freighting Service—Carbonear.
Gaol, Hr. Grace .....	25 tons @ 23.40	595.00	Earle Freighting Service—Carbonear.
Court House, Fogo .....	3 tons @ 26.00	78.00	Earle Sons & Co.—Fogo.
Police Office, Clarke's Beach .....	2 tons @ 23.80	47.60	Avalon Coal Co.—Bay Roberts.
Ranger's Office, Lewisporte .....	8 tons @ 23.50	188.00	R. W. Manuel, Lewisporte.
Public Building, St. Mary's .....	4 tons @ 28.00	112.00	Fergus Power, St. Joseph's.
Police Office, Bay Bulls .....	2 tons @ 17.70	35.40	Nfld. Coal Co., St. John's.
Police Office, Carmanville .....	2 tons @ 26.00	52.00	A. T. Woolfrey & Bros., Carmanville.
Police Office, Clarenville .....	2 tons @ 24.50	49.90	A. Duffett, Clarenville.

**BITUMINOUS COAL (OUTPORTS) (Continued)**

Police Office, Conception Hr. ....	2 tons @ 23.00	46.00	Goff Brothers, Holyrood.
Police Office, Hr. Main .....	2 tons @ 23.00	46.00	Goff Brothers, Holyrood.
Police Office, Millertown .....	2 tons @ 23.00	46.00	A.N.D. Co., Millertown.
Police Office, St. Joseph's .....	2 tons @ 28.00	56.00	Fergus Power, St. Joseph's.
Police Office, Torbay .....	2 tons @ 17.70	35.40	Nfld. Coal Co., St. John's.
Police Office, Wesleyville .....	2 tons @ 26.50	53.00	National Stores, Wesleyville.
Police Office, Freshwater, Placentia.....	2 tons @ 21.50	43.50	Placentia Trading Co., Placentia.
Post Office, Brigus .....	4 tons @ 22.50	90.00	J. W. Hiscock, Brigus.
Post Office, Fogo .....	4 tons @ 26.00	104.00	Earle Sons & Co. Ltd., Fogo.
Customs, Fogo .....	3 tons @ 26.00	78.00	Earle Sons & Co. Ltd., Fogo.
Post Office, Hr. Breton .....	4 tons @ 23.00	92.00	Thomas Jensen, Hr. Breton.
Customs, Hr. Breton .....	3 tons @ 23.00	69.00	Thomas Jensen, Hr. Breton.
Post Office, Lamaline .....	4 tons @ 22.00	88.00	Gilbert Cake, Lamaline.
Post Office, Musgrave Hr. ....	3 tons @ 40.00	120.00	James Way, Musgrave Hr.
Post Office, Old Perlican .....	2 tons @ 23.50	47.00	John Lockyer & Sons, Bay-de-Verde.
Post Office, St. Mary's .....	2 tons @ 28.00	56.00	Fergus Power, St. Joseph's.
Post Office, Spaniard's Bay .....	3 tons @ 25.00	75.00	Avalon Coal Co., Bay Roberts
Post Office, Trinity .....	3 tons @ 23.90	71.70	Morris & Co., Ltd., Trinity.
Post Office, Winterton .....	3 tons @ 27.20	81.60	John S. Rowe, Heart's Content.
Cottage Hospital, Bonavista .....	87 tons @ 23.50	1,944.50	J. T. Swyers & Co., Bonavista.

## BITUMINOUS COAL (OUTPORTS) (Continued)

Cottage Hospital, Bonne Bay .....	70 tons @ 20.85	1,459.50	W. E. Butt, Bonne Bay.
Cottage Hospital, Botwood .....	593 tons @ 23.00	13,639.00	A.N.D. Co., Ltd., Botwood.
Cottage Hospital, Brookfield .....	70 tons @ 27.00	1,890.00	G. Bown & Son, Badger's Quay.
Cottage Hospital, Burgeo .....	70 tons @ 24.00	1,680.00	Fisheries Products Ltd., Burgeo.
Cottage Hospital, Burin .....	70 tons @ 22.00	1,540.00	Hollett Sons & Co., Burin
Cottage Hospital, Come-by-Chance .....	65 tons @ 26.50	1,722.50	A. Duffett, Clarenville.
Cottage Hospital, Grand Bank .....	63 tons @ 20.00	1,260.00	J. B. Patten & Sons, Grand Bank.
Cottage Hospital, Hr. Breton .....	101 tons @ 23.00	2,323.00	Thomas Jensen, Hr. Breton.
Cottage Hospital, Markland .....	23 tons @ 23.80	547.40	Avalon Coal Co., Bay Roberts.
Cottage Hospital, Old Perlican .....	70 tons @ 23.50	1,645.00	John Lockyer & Son, Bay-de-Verde.
Cottage Hospital, Placentia .....	69 tons @ 21.50	1,483.50	Placentia Trading Co., Placentia.
Cottage Hospital, Stephenville .....	60 tons @ 22.00	1,320.00	Fred Morris, St. George's.
Nursing Station, Isle-aux-Morte .....	4 tons @ 22.00	88.00	Fishery Products Ltd., Isle-aux-Morte.
Nursing Station, Garnish .....	6 tons @ 22.50	135.00	Lorenzen Bros., Garnish
Nursing Station, Port Saunders .....	35 tons @ 27.00	945.00	Rupert Lester, Corner Brook.
Police Office, Heart's Content .....	2 tons @ 25.70	51.40	John S. Rowe, Heart's Content.
Police Office, Manuels .....	2 tons @ 23.00	46.00	Goff Brothers, Holyrood.
Nursing Station, Lamaline .....	9 tons @ 22.00	198.00	Gilbert Cake, Lamaline.
Nursing Station, Ramea .....	10 tons @ 23.60	236.00	John Penney & Son, Ramea.
Nursing Station, St Bride's .....	7 tons @ 26.00	182.00	Placentia Trading Co., Placentia.



## ANTHRACITE COAL

Supply for Period September 15th, 1949, to September 14th, 1950,  
Under Contract Newfoundland Coal Co., Limited

Board of Liquor Control (West) .....	25 tons @ 30.00	\$750.00
Board of Liquor Control (East) .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Government House Lodges .....	10 tons @ 30.00	300.00
Government House Conservatory .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Government House Study .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Law Chambers Building (C.I.D.).....	15 tons @ 30.00	450.00
H. M. Penitentiary (Supt's Residence) .....	12 tons @ 30.00	360.00
Girls' Home and Training School .....	25 tons @ 30.00	750.00
Demonstration Farm .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Merchant Navy Hospital .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Mental Hospital .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Demonstration Farm (Manager's Residence)....	5 tons @ 30.00	150.00
Demonstration Farm (Poultryman's Res.)....	5 tons @ 30.00	150.00
Demonstration Farm (Foreman's Residence)....	5 tons @ 30.00	150.00
Board of Liquor Control, Corner Brook .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Public Building, Placentia .....	20 tons @ 30.00	600.00
Gaol, Harbour Grace .....	4 tons @ 30.00	120.00
Avalon Health Unit, Harbour Grace .....	4 tons @ 30.00	120.00
Court House, Trinity .....	2 tons @ 30.00	60.00
Court House, Brigus .....	½ ton @ 30.00	15.00
Total Number of Tons Bituminous Coal for all Public Building.....	16,200 tons	
Total Number of Tons Anthracite Coal for Various Public Buildings	275 tons	

MR. FORSEY: I would like to say that, in the case of Mr. Way, we couldn't get anybody else to tender on that particular amount of coal. I might say, in relation, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, this is not a \$64 question, but it actually cost \$117.42 in overtime to compile this answer. But I might say to the honourable member from Ferryland that the other questions are in the course of preparation, and the answers will be supplied, I have no doubt, sometime within the next two years.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to question No. 17 (4) on the Order Paper of Wednesday, February 22, the opening day.

The question is to inform the House what are the expenses of the proposed Trans-Island Highway, and to give an estimate as to the probable cost of this particular highway to the Newfoundland Treasury.

The answer, fortunately for me, since I may not have the forbearance that the Hon Minister of Supply had; the answer I have is not quite so lengthy, however, I have the information requested, and I shall read it for you as prepared by the clerk in my office.

(4) The Federal Government suggested the following specifications for Trans-Canada Highway:

Width of Right of Way	Recommended 132' Min. 100'
Width of Pavement	Recommended 24'
Width of Shoulder	Recommended 10' No obstruction within, 9'
Thickness of Asphalt Pavement	Recommended 3" Min. 3"
Thickness of Concrete Pavement	Recommended 8" Min. 8"
Thickness Stone Base Course	Recommended 12" Min. 9"
Curvature Maximum	Recommended 3° Max. 6°
Gradient Maximum	Recommended 6% Short Distances . . . 7%
Sight Distance—Hor. & Vert.	Min. Recommended 800' Min. 600'
Not more than one non-passing site per miles.	
Bridges—Loading	H-20 — S-16
Overhead Clearances	Recommended 14' 6" Min. 14'
Width—30' span or less	Recommended — Full width grade—
Width—Spans over 30'	
Between curbs 27'	
Between inside steel 30'	
Width of curb 18 in. each side.	
Watertable—below finished grade	Recommended 4' Min. 4'

At a meeting in Ottawa in December 1949 between Federal officials and representatives of all Provinces, it was agreed that these recommendations would not necessarily be followed rigidly, and that variations would be made in the specifications as conditions demanded.

No agreement has yet been completed between the Province of Newfoundland and the Federal Government, but when it is provision will be made for the modification of the suggested standards to suit our conditions.

The last part of this question asks to give an estimate as to the probable cost of this particular highway to Newfoundland.

At the present time, and with the uncertainty of the absolute maximum or minimum of standards not being completely decided upon, it is utterly impossible to give an actual estimate of the total cost for the completion of the Trans-Island Highway. As stated in an answer given on Friday, much of the earth work in construction at the present time is costing from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars per mile, in round figures. That, too, is an indefinite figure. It is absolutely impossible, prior to completion, to determine the mileage cost, for the simple reason that the contract is not let on the mileage basis. The honourable members will appreciate, on both sides of the House, that the contracts are all let on a Unit basis, and, as such, the actual unit is required to be placed or filled on the gravel surface of the road. It is actually impossible to determine.

I have much pleasure in tabling this information, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CASHIN: I appreciate the honourable Minister's figures, but am I not correct in saying that I saw the cost of this highway would be twenty-five million dollars to the province?

MR. SPENCER: I might say, Mr. Speaker, in one of my interviews with some members of the Press, I might have voiced my opinion that the cost may be twenty or fifteen millions, but never twenty-five million. As a matter of fact, I might even say, even now, it might possibly go up to fifteen million dollars, if we go up to the standard we are supposed to.

MR. CASHIN: I quite understand that, but there is so much guessing

done that we may as well have a go at it as anyone else.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I think, on the opening day, number 1 (1) The Total Expenses incurred by himself in travelling charges and other expenses in his various trips to the Mainland and the U.S.A. from April 1st, 1949 to date. (Himself, that is me.)

There were four trips altogether to the Mainland and U.S.A.; total cost was \$1,624.00. That has just arrived this afternoon, and I find that there is only one copy; \$1,624.00 is the answer to number 1 (1) of the opening day.

I may say that I was just figuring it out here. I was away a total of sixty days in these four visits; including plane fares, train fares and the rest, that is an average of \$26 a day for those 60 days.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 24. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Public Health.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Health): Mr. Speaker, is it necessary for me to read the answer to the questions, or can I just table them?

MR. SPEAKER: It was the decision of the House that the question would follow and then you would read the answer, except when it is a question of a report that should have been changed from a question to order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, if I may, Mr. Speaker, I think the position has always been that members may either table their reply; make a verbal reply, or make a written reply, at their own discretion.

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, in reply to No. 34, to table a list of all cars, station wagons and trucks operated by the Department of Health, there are thirty-three vehicles in this

list, and the list will give the make, date purchased and supplier of same and cost of these vehicles.

The second part—when bought—

that is also included in the list, as well as from whom bought, cost, estimated cost of maintenance of each, number of drivers employed and information with regard to uniforms.

Answer to question No. 34 was read by the Minister of Health:

1949 License No.	Make	Type	Date Obtained	Supplier	Cost to Department
2250	Ford	4 door Sedan	September, 1945	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	\$1,915.00
2251	Ford	4 door Sedan	July, 1945	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	1,915.00
2252	Nash	4 door Sedan	January, 1947	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,050.00
2253	Ford	4 door Sedan	September, 1947	A. E. Hickman Co. Ltd.	1,585.00
2254	Ford	4 door Sedan	October, 1947	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	1,735.00
2255	Nash	4 door Sedan	July, 1948	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,685.00
2257	Nash	4 door Sedan	July, 1948	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,685.00
2258	Nash	4 door Sedan	July, 1948	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,685.00
2259	Plymouth	4 door Sedan	September, 1948	Marshall Motors, Ltd.	1,732.50
2260	Ford	4 door Sedan	January, 1947	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	1,530.50
2261	Nash	4 door Sedan	January, 1949	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,032.00
2283	Pontiac	4 door Sedan	September, 1949	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,292.73
2286	Nash	4 door Sedan	July, 1948	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,685.00
5664	Pontiac	4 door Sedan	January, 1950	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,843.43
C-461	International	1½ ton Truck	November, 1948	Whelan's Garage, Ltd.	1,950.00
C-462	Bombardier	Snowmobile	December, 1948	Department of Public Works	NIL
C-463	Chevrolet	1½ ton Truck	November, 1945	Gift from Canadian Red Cross	NIL
C-464	Buick	Ambulance	April, 1942	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	4,093.24
C-465	Ford	Ambulance	July, 1946	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	2,770.00
C-466	Ford	Ambulance	July, 1946	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	2,770.00

C-467	G.M.C.	X-Ray Van	November, 1941	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	1,400.00
C-468	Ford	40 Passenger Bus	February, 1947	War Assets Corporation	2,500.00
C-469	International	1½ ton Truck	June, 1948	Whelan's Garage Ltd.	2,290.00
C-470	Mack	1 ton Truck	March, 1943	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,052.85
C-471	Willys	Station Wagon	September, 1947	T. A. MacNab & Co., Ltd.	1,952.25
C-472	Ford	1½ ton Truck	August, 1948	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	1,665.00
C-473	G.M.C.	¾ ton Van	February, 1944	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,123.25
C-713	G.M.C.	Station Wagon	September, 1949	Terra Nova Motors Ltd.	2,213.95
C-716	Chevrolet	40 Passenger Bus	November, 1949	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	3,900.00
C-740	G.M.C.	Station Wagon	February, 1950	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,600.00
C-448	Bombardier	* Snowmobile	December, 1949	Nfld. Distributors, Ltd.	2,611.60
C-451	G.M.C.	* Station Wagon	February, 1950	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,600.00
C-739	G.M.C.	* Station Wagon	February, 1950	Terra Nova Motors, Ltd.	2,600.00

\* Purchased with funds provided under Federal Health Grants.

Estimated cost of maintenance per annum for each motor car is about \$700.00, for each truck and heavy vehicle, about \$980.00.

At the present time 22 drivers are employed.

These men are supplied with one uniform consisting of a cap, jacket, and two trousers once a year. A greatcoat is supplied every two years.

The cost of outfitting each driver with clothing is \$54.95 per year and this is borne by the Department.

February 24, 1950.

Question 32. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Education.

HON. E. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Section 1 is as follows:

1. QUESTION:

The names of persons employed as Professors, Teachers and Administrative Staff of the Memorial University College, together with the Salaries paid to each person.

ANSWER:

President—

A. G. Hatcher ..... \$5,860.00

Vice-President

A. C. Hunter ..... 4,570.00

Professors:

A. M. Fraser ..... 4,170.00

G. A. Hickman ..... 4,070.00

S. J. Carew ..... 3,870.00

W. Rees-Wright ..... 3,670.00

Bernard F. Long ..... 3,670.00

Miss Helen Lodge ..... 3,250.00

Associate Professors:

W. G. Rowe ..... 3,430.00

J. B. Ashley ..... 3,430.00

Eli Lear ..... 3,430.00

W. J. Blundon ..... 3,330.00

George E. Cameron ..... 3,140.00

David G. Pitt ..... 3,230.00

Miss Sadie Organ ..... 2,690.00

\*Miss Mary Fitzpatrick ..... 1,570.00

Miss Edna Baird ..... 2,690.00

Miss Ethel Brinton ..... 2,530.00

\* Miss Fitzpatrick is currently on sabbatic leave and is receiving 50% of her regular salary.

Lecturers:

John M. C. Facey ..... \$2,810.00

Miss Shirley Thompson ..... 2,302.00

Miss Allison O'Reilly ..... 2,238.00

Mrs. Mary Cochrane ..... 2,174.00

Miss Audrey Ralph ..... 2,110.00

Harold Goodridge ..... 2,160.00

Administration:

Miss M. G. Mansfield—Registrar ..... \$2,510.00

Paul A. Winter—Bursar and Secy. Bd. of Governors ..... 3,110.00

Miss Ada Green—Asst. Librarian ..... 2,174.00

Miss Audrey Hann, Secy. to Pres. .... 1,490.00

Miss Doris Bugden, Secy to Regis. .... 1,450.00

Miss Irene O'Neill, Secy to Burs. .... 1,410.00

\$88,538.00 (2)

## 2. QUESTION :

Inform the House when the Government proposes to extend the present buildings and inaugurate the Newfoundland University as outlined in an Act passed at the last session of the Assembly. What will be the anticipated cost of the erection of such buildings together with equipment and when is it proposed to begin such construction work.

## ANSWER :

No decision has yet been taken on a building expansion of the Memorial University. The implementation of the University Act of 1949 is under consideration and full information will be given as soon as it is available.

## 3. QUESTION :

Have any proposals been made either directly or indirectly to the Department of Education during the past twelve months by either the Carnegie Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation to make an annual grant for certain specific Educational purposes. If so did such offer receive the consideration of the Department of Education or the Government.

## ANSWER :

Dr. F. O'Neill of the Division of Adult Education reported to the Department of Education in January, 1949, that in a conversation which she had held unofficially with the Assistant Director of the Carnegie Corporation in New York, a suggestion was made by the Assistant Director that financial aid might be available under certain conditions. The suggestion was considered but action was deferred pending decision on alternative proposals. Note (2)—The above salary schedule includes cost of living bonus.

## 4. QUESTION :

Inform the House the amount spent on Travelling expenses by the Minister or other officials of the Department for trips to the mainland during the present fiscal year. What were the objects of such trips and have reports been made on the results of such trips.

## ANSWER :

The cost to the Department of Education for travelling expenses by the Minister and other officials of the Department for trips to the Mainland during the present fiscal year is \$3,168.23 to date.

## Name and Object of Visit

Hon. S. J. Hefferton—

Attended Annual Convention of the C.E.A., Fredericton, N.B., September, 1949.

Attended meeting at National Film Board.

Visited the Department of Labour and the Department of Health, Ottawa, re Vocational Education, Physical Fitness Programme, Family Allowances and School Attendance.

Dr. G. A. Frecker, Deputy Minister of Education—

Attended Annual Convention of Canadian Education Association as a Director of the Association, Fredericton, September, 1949.

Attended (with Minister) part of Conference on Visual Education sponsored by National Film Board. Also visited (with Minister) Departments of Labour and National Health re Vocational Education, Physical Fitness Programme, Family Allowances and School Attendance.

Attended Annual Conference of Vocational Training Advisory Council (Ottawa, November 1949).

Mr. R. L. Andrews, C. of E. Executive Officer—

Visit to Wolfville Home and School Association Conference.

Mr. P. J. Hanley, R. C. Executive Officer—

C. E. B. Conference, Wolfville, Boston, U.S.A. (Curriculum meeting).

Mr. A. E. Hart, Manager, Vocational Institute—

Visit Vocational Institutions on Mainland.

F. Templeman, Director of Handicrafts—

Interprovincial conference Director of Handicrafts, Fredericton, N.B.

F. R. Kennedy, District School Supervisor—

Boston's curriculum meeting.

Dr. Florence O'Neill, Director Adult Education—

Attended annual conferences of American Society for Adult Education at Columbus, Ohio, and the annual conference of the Canadian Society for Adult Education at Montreal.

Major W. C. Brown, S. A. Executive Officer—

Attended C.E.A. annual meeting, Fredericton, N.B., September, 1949.

J. J. Conran, Assistant R.C. Executive Officer—

Attended C.E.A. annual meeting, Fredericton, N.B., September, 1949.

G. Nofle, Assistant U. C. Executive Officer—

Attended C.E.A. annual meeting, Fredericton, N.B., September, 1949.

E. Laing, Assistant C. of E. Executive Officer.

Attended C.E.A. annual meeting, Fredericton, N.B., September, 1949.

Official minutes or personal reports are on file in the Department of Education covering all visits to the Mainland.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number

35. Mr. Higgins to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, there are several things outstanding yet, and I shall endeavour to supply the answers tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Question number 38. Mr. Cashin to the honourable the Minister of Finance.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that question might be deferred, perhaps, until later, in the absence of the honourable Minister; question number 40, also.

### Orders of the Day

#### Address in Reply

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, in continuing the Address in Reply, I would like first, Sir, to congratulate the previous speakers, who spoke in this debate, on the excellent way in which they addressed this House, and although, Mr. Speaker, I do detect a somewhat different note in the speeches of the Government members—perhaps a note of uneasiness, more pronounced than that which I observed last year at the beginning of our first session when the Government members tramped so gleefully into this



House, looking a little cock-sure of themselves, and with a little of that happy glow of victory upon their cheeks—however, Sir, as we enter upon our deliberations in this second session, perhaps I see no great change in the members opposite me, except that one or two of them might have grown a little bigger around the middle, and the happy look is replaced by a look of determination to make her or break her in the next four years.

The Speech from the Throne contains little of importance, except a sour note of worse things to come. It says in part that trade to Europe is drying up to a mere trickle; Newfoundland can only hope; continue to hope that a solution will be found before this economic condition becomes much worse.

Of course I realize, Sir, that the Government is working hard—at least, they seem to be. I know there is much speech making; there is a lot of waving of hands; there are startling announcements, etc., and there is quite a lot of travelling; they go to Ottawa, the Maritime Provinces and England, and they go by way of the "goose and the gander;" they flit here and there. I am just beginning to think that this Government we have today is Newfoundland's first "butterfly" government." If they do not burn their wings, it is going to surprise a lot of people. Perhaps the longest trip any member had was the one to England by the Minister of Natural Resources—a fruitless journey, also. At this time, perhaps, it would be appropriate to suggest to the Government that they adopt a theme song; something that would help them in working so late at night—I would suggest one—"The Flight of the Bumble-Bee."

Now, Sir, everyone knows how much

this country is depending upon our exports, in order that we may live; that is, perhaps, with the exception of the Government, and I presume they are getting a little more knowledge of the situation now. They should, at least.

Since this Government took power in this country it seems to me that all the Government talks about is development.

Now, Sir, if the Government of Newfoundland does not have a marketing program, a program equal in effort to that of the development program which they talk so much about, it is just as well, at least to me—the money they intend to spend on development, it is just as well they threw it down in the sewer because it is no use to us. We have little room in Newfoundland for any increased market; I do not think we are going to get any increase in market in Canada any more than we have in this province. If we increase the production of our mines, forests and fisheries, we have got to find a market for it.

I have a little table here which shows the trend of trade for fifty years, ending in 1940. All through these fifty years, this fifty-year period, we have consistently sent much of our produce to Europe; that is where our prosperity lies. In any case, I know figures are rather boring, but way back in 1891 and 1895, Newfoundland sent fifty percent of her exports to Europe; it goes down through all those years to 1940. The lowest was 1901 and 1905; we only sent 47.7% of our exports to Europe; 1920 and 1925 were the highest. For the five years ending in 1925 we sent 68.2%. That is something for the Government to consider—the trend of trade exports to Europe. I notice that this trend is beginning

to change. This is something here we should consider, not only the Government, but this side of the House too. This is true; this is a fact. In this whole fifty years we did send 50.8%; just about 50% of all we produced, we sent to Europe.

During the same period, the United Kingdom has been one of our best customers; starting in 1901, they took most of our exports. In 1921 and 1925, they took 31.3%; 1926-30—22%; 1936-40—37.1% of our exports.

Here is a point, Mr. Speaker, as far as domestic market in Canada, of which we are now a province. They take very little from us; they took more in 1891 than they do today. In 1936-40 they took from us just 8%. The United States is also a good customer. Imports from Newfoundland, starting way back in 1930, were 28.5%.

Another point I would like to mention while at this subject—that is, we did have a very good customer in the purchase of our exports in Brazil. They took 18.9% of our exports in the beginning of the century, and that had dwindled down to 3% at the beginning of the war. Perhaps that may not be a true figure in this respect, because during the time this dwindled down, our commodity groups of exports has changed; we have other industries coming into the picture, like mines and forests, which we did not have at the beginning of the century; so that figure should not concern us so much.

**MR. SMALLWOOD :** We ship none at all now.

**MR. FOGWILL :** The Government should see that we do.

**MR. MILLER :** We did last year.

**MR. FOGWILL :** Now, Mr. Speaker, the speech goes on to say that to Newfoundland, more than to all the other countries, export trade is vital, and I think it is agreed that of those gainfully employed in this country, about two-thirds depend directly on export trade, and the other third depend, in some way, if not another, on the efforts of those who work for the export trade.

I believe the Government should make a detailed study of this trade trend, and go back for a number of years to find out and see what has happened; see where exports were going. Of course, there is gradual shifting of exports from year to year, in respect of percentages of commodity groups to various markets, but I repeat that 50% of our exports have been disposed of in Europe for a long period, and the record, no doubt, goes back farther than that.

I believe that the Government of this province should make representation to the Government at Ottawa, in respect of exports to Europe, because I believe this requires special consideration. The Federal Government should be urged to recognize this fact; should be told in no uncertain terms that, if we are to maintain some semblance of stability during this trying period (or, as some people call it, this nightmare period), the Federal Government should arrange something for our exports to Europe. They do so for the Prairie Provinces in some way. In some indirect way, the Federal Government has loaned money to England and other European countries whereby they may be in a position to buy wheat from Canada. In the Prairie Provinces, they have been paid in dollars.

I think, where exports have gone to Europe for a fifty-year period, the

Canadian Government should recognize that fact. We, Sir, should urge the Federal Government to give this their consideration.

Now, Sir, I want to refer to the Speech of the honourable Minister for Public Works, when he talked last week (he is not here, unfortunately).

MR. SPENCER: I am not guilty; I do not make speeches.

MR. FOGWILL: The Minister of Public Welfare, I mean. He did say, if I may quote, that he was going to refer to the principal points of view which underlined his speech; would try to explain what moves us to say those things contained in the speech, rather than other things. He pointed out the fundamental point of view. (Excerpt was read from a paper).

"We are extremely sensitive to world conditions," he says, and he continues: "there are two analyses of Newfoundland," and expressed the view that Newfoundland could not hope to carry on without help. He continued with comments about the views of the Acting Leader of the Opposition, and said that they might be good politics, but they certainly were not good sense.

Now, in some ways, I do agree with the Minister, and I agree with much of what he said. I have already pointed out, Mr. Speaker, that Canada takes very little from us in trade. The figures for 1948 show we bought fifty-four million dollars worth of goods from Canada, and during the same year Canada bought from this Island only the amount of eleven million dollars. Now, that is unbalanced trade and the fact is that as time goes on, in my opinion, we will be, by force of circumstances, forced to buy more of our wants and needs from Canada than we have had to do before, and,

at the same time, I doubt if our sales to the mainland of Canada will increase any at all.

Now, Sir, it may be that Family Allowances and other benefits coming to Newfoundland from the mainland may be the outside aid so glibly spoken of, but, Mr. Speaker, we pay for those benefits, on tobacco, spirits, gasoline, motor trucks, cars, malt and malt syrup.

The Canadian Government will collect from this Island \$6,305,000; from Income Tax, upwards of \$12,000,000; Imports—\$4,000,000; Sales Tax—\$4,000,000 (I think it will be much more). Hence, Sir, much more taxes, duties; and, if anyone will take the trouble to look into the Canadian Tax Structure, they will find that under ordinary conditions the Canadian Government will collect from this Province not less than \$32,000,000 a year, and I will challenge the Government or any member to find out whether it is true or not—I make that statement.

Here is another interesting thing. We have a local manufacturing plant right here in St. John's, and in the ordinary course of events (this is a tobacco plant), they manufacture one hundred and seventy-three million cigarettes each year. The Canadian taxes provide for Excise Tax and Sales Tax, which amounts to, Mr. Speaker, just over a cent for each cigarette. Now, from this one manufacturing place in Newfoundland, in St. John's, in respect of one hundred and seventy-three million cigarettes, the Canadian Federal Government will collect \$1,700,000.

Now I know, Sir, that cigarettes, spirits and those things are taxable at a high rate, and our imports of cigarettes during the same period which I have just quoted in 1948

amounted to 108,663,000 cigarettes. Most of these cigarettes came from Canada, itself; some from the United States, but, nevertheless, that would amount to 282,000,000 cigarettes, and Mr. Speaker, I want to point out this fact on the consumption of cigarettes and tobacco in this country today—the normal consumption and supply in Newfoundland, taxes going to Canada will amount to \$3,578,000, and these figures cannot be denied, because they are published figures.

Now, people may say that that amount of tobacco and cigarettes is a lot for a small population like our own to consume in one year, but as far as cigarettes are concerned, the per capita consumption of cigarettes in the Dominion of Canada is twelve hundred and fifty-five per head of population, so you can see that our consumption of cigarettes is much below what it would be for the Dominion of Canada, itself.

Now, Sir, I think that we have tied ourselves to an economy that is just as weak as our own. Canada today is depending, not so much as we are, but they are dependent so much upon their export trade, and that export trade is bolstered today by one thing itself—that is, the Marshall Plan aid to Britain; the funds supplied to Britain by the Marshall Plan aid. I think, Sir, that the figures are that at least sixty percent of the funds supplied to Great Britain under the Marshall Plan aid; sixty percent of that aid is spent in Canada. That is where Canada is getting her dollars. I think, Sir, that we have tied our economy to that of another which is just as ours, or Newfoundland's was, and they have done it under terms that are not equitable, and by methods that had nothing to do with the principles in-

involved. I know some people say we should not try to flog a dead horse.

These are the things we are faced with today. This is one of the things that brought about conditions we have in Newfoundland; thirty thousand people on relief. (Paper headings were held up as demonstrations of these remarks in the House by Mr. Fogwill.)

Here is another one "DOWN WILL COME PRICES."—I will ask all of you over there—have they come down?

MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT: Sir, definitely, they have.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Twice eight and three times eight.

MR. FOGWILL: Let us see it. For what? What dirt? Now, Mr. Speaker, in this one there is dirt. (Paper illustrated.)

MR. SMALLWOOD: The whispering that went on, the whispering was dirty all right.

MR. FOGWILL: If the honourable Premier wishes to defend that statement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I wrote most of it, 90% of it, and I will defend it all, any time at all.

MR. FOGWILL: Here is a good one, comic "UNION BLOWS UP." Here is another "THE TIDE IS TURNING"—it started turning last Thursday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You will get a good education, if you read all those.

MR. FOGWILL: Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been told in this very Chamber that I have been a saucy fellow; I have been interrupted—I do not mind that, because I decided that anyone who goes into politics has got

to acquire a thick skin; mine is not very thick, but it gets a little thicker as time goes on. I will say this, I like everyone; I even like the honourable Premier, himself.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I wonder.

MR. FOGWILL: I like the way he flashes to his feet on points of order. He fascinates me. Not only that—as far as being fascinated, I had that experience a long time ago when I was a child; I had a little box that when you touched a little spring on it the cover sprang up and a funny little man came out; I was fascinated by it, so long as I did not know that that was all it could do, but when I found out that that was all it could do, I cast it aside.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to turn a while to make some comment on the speech from the honourable member for Labrador.

The honourable member for Labrador did tell us of some of his experiences, and told us of some of the neglect of the past governments; of pirate merchants; spoke of destitution and famine. I agree with him; it is a very unhappy state of affairs; I hope the present Government will do something about it.

Of course, the conditions in Labrador of which the honourable member spoke are well known to every one of the members; in fact, everyone knows about them. The Grenfell Association, the Moravian Missionaries, have all been down there working; reports have been published each year, so I cannot help but see how anyone cannot know what is happening; what has been happening.

As we have been told in this House, we are all politicians, but I venture

to say that the honourable member who brought this to the attention of this House (and I am going to tell him now) made one of the best political speeches made in this House since I came here; I think it will do him some good in future.

Now, Sir, may I turn to finances. I have no doubt, Sir, that the honourable Minister of Finance will soon be bringing down his second budget, but it has been reported, on several occasions (I do not know whether it is entirely ethical to mention this, but it has been reported) that the Minister of Finance may soon be donning his Senatorial togs and hieing himself off to Ottawa—not that I want to be rid of the honourable Minister, but rather that I believe the honourable Minister deserves any such honour as comes to him. If it is his lot to be off to a seat in the Senate, for myself, Sir, I will be glad; and if it so happens that he does go to the Senate at Ottawa, I know that he will, at all times, have the interest of Newfoundland in his heart.

Certainly, Sir, the honourable Minister of Finance, also, to me, is a little bit of a magician; he performed a magic trick when he pulled a rabbit out of the hat in the form of a three percent sales tax. It is now, perhaps, causing the Government some concern as to how they will put this tax Act into operation.

Now, on the matter of finance, Sir, I believe it was the hope of the Finance Minister, in this budget which he will soon bring down here, that he would balance it insofar as current revenue and expenditure are concerned; but because of the fact of what has happened the last few months, where recession has taken place and we have so many unemployed people,

possibly more than perhaps the Government estimated last year; it will possibly be costing us at the end of this fiscal year an amount up to perhaps two-and-a-quarter millions of dollars; he, no doubt, hoped that with \$2,600,000 coming from three percent sales tax, he would possibly have twenty-two-and-a-half of twenty-three million dollars coming to the Treasury on Current Account this year.

Now Sir, I have very little more to say, except perhaps that, in this Session, we have some legislature coming before this House that is figuratively important, such as the Labour Legislation. And, I want to say this, Sir—now, as far as Labour Legislation is concerned, I think the Government side and this side of the House should study the situation, and see that the working man, the toiling man, the business man should get equal treatment in anything that would be helpful in ironing out our difficulties. But, I would suggest, in introducing Labour legislation, don't make it such that you are going to take away the right or freedom of anyone; always see that everyone gets equal treatment.

I know the Government believes in the Welfare State, but in bringing the Welfare State to Newfoundland, don't bring this to Newfoundland too soon, because, as I warned you at first, you are going to get your wings burnt, and you might not be able to fly away. They will criticize you, and tell you off at every opportunity, but as far as legislation is concerned, I think the Opposition has been fair right through the past Session, and believe the Government will find it fair in this Session. We are not going to oppose legislation because we are members of the Opposition; we will only oppose

it, if it is wrong. Of all the Bills which came into this House, we only opposed one. If the Government of this Country continues to respect this viewpoint, I think we will get along with this business, and will continue, at least, to do what the Government thinks is right and what the Opposition thinks is right, and the two will iron out some of our difficulties, which, I know, at this time, are very, very great. Thank you.

MR. JANES: Mr. Speaker, following the form of procedure, Sir, I'd like to congratulate those who have spoken thus far.

Well, I'd like to refer especially to that very fine speech which we heard in this Chamber a few days ago by the honourable Minister of Public Welfare. The subject of that Address, Sir, is something which we do not hear very often. We hear it discussed in intelligence forums, perhaps, but very seldom if ever, in Parliamentary Debate.

I am not going to discuss anything the Minister has said, but I would like to take the other side of this same question.

Now, when this House was in session last time, Sir, the Gallant member from Ferryland took three days to deliver a lesson in economics to his very impertinent children. I remember the Minister for Natural Resources chided him for having reversed all our principles of teaching by telling him he hadn't begun.

Now Sir, I am going to give a short lesson in economics also, but I am only going to take about two minutes. The lesson is prompted by the member from Placentia talking about fishing matters; further, by two speeches from

members of the Opposition regarding developing and marketing.

I was hoping to bring here today, Sir, two exhibits, but I only brought one, Sir.

This (illustrated) Sir, is a Dollar Bill—one hundred Canadian Cents. Twenty-five cents of that dollar bill represents probably what we will be producing in twenty years from now; another twenty-five cents is represented by what the Dominion of Canada holds; what it has produced, and what it has built up; the other fifty cents is represented by the confidence we have in that dollar bill, and it would be nothing more than a useless piece of paper, if it weren't for that confidence we have in that piece of paper.

I was quite disappointed by the honourable member for Placentia West. He has to remember that we have people who do not talk in the matter of dollar bills; they barter for goods; barter for their clothing; that it would be useless to stand here and talk about the situation with regard to fishing; we couldn't do that; there are people in this Country who have confidence in fish. I do not think that it is right to destroy that confidence.

Today, we heard a man in St. John's East talking good marketing.

Does the railroad man go up and try and sell the railroad before a man buys a ticket? Does the farmer try to sell his potatoes before he produces them?

We produce, and try to find markets afterwards, if we can; it doesn't make sense otherwise.

Also, since the close of this House, the close of the December month, I have had an opportunity to travel

throughout this Country; throughout this Province, and whatever the Junior member for St. John's West might think about taxes, I will tell him that the people of Newfoundland are far more contented today than they ever were, in spite of unemployment. What this situation would be without the aid of the Canadian benefits we have today, God only knows; we would probably have to go back and face what we had to in the hungry thirties.

Do you blame Confederation for it?—Partly.—

You can abuse them for it, if you like. The Old Age Pensions; Mothers' Allowance; Dependents' Allowance are something which we cannot do without; something which the Premier says does not solve our problem, but does help to blunt the sharp edge of poverty.

The biggest strikes we have in this country today, as far as ordinary people are concerned, are because our fishermen don't realize they don't qualify for Unemployment Insurance. As soon as they come to understand it, I don't think they are going to be very much concerned about it.

It is regrettable that the first year of union the ghost of unemployment should be stalking the streets of towns and villages, but, as I say, we cannot blame Confederation for it. We have those who make political capital of it; say "sure, it brought on employment;" they know the Provincial Government cannot solve the unemployment of Newfoundland; know the Dominion cannot solve any unemployment in the United States. The day is past when unemployment and full employment in the Nation is simply a National affair; it is no longer a National affair; it is an International affair.

It is brought about, not by Governments; by people saving nothing; it is brought about more by political, conflicting philosophies, and political economies. The Tories will laugh up their sleeves; will tell us the Liberal Government have done it, when they know it hasn't. The Government of this Province, of this Dominion of Canada, are no more responsible for the unemployment situation than I am responsible for the Mine Strike in the United States.

As soon as the unemployment problem became known here in this Country, the Government started a Works Relief Project, and I doubt very much whether any project ever started in Newfoundland has been as successful as that project has been. Now, this project, virtually for administration, was open to many abuses; the Government didn't have time to plan it; it was abused; was abused by our people; it had great weaknesses, but nobody is going to doubt but that a great lot of work has been done, and the abuse, Mr. Speaker, of the Works Relief Administration is not an abuse of a Works Relief Administration at all; it is the historical respect people have for the almighty Government Dollars; it goes back for a century; probably back to John Cabot, I don't know; but to our people, the dollar has represented; always will (I hope it doesn't); but, up to the present, it represents more than any other thing of its kind, although others may represent ten times as much.

As far as my own District, Fogo, I am quite happy to say that on Fogo and Change Islands we had less than a dozen families who went out to work for Relief Administration. These people are independent; proud of themselves, and I think they have set

an example which many parts of this Country could very well follow. In other parts of the District, they weren't quite so fortunate; men who earned a living in lumber had to seek relief.

We have received, for the amount of money spent at Fogo since Confederation, services for about three times that money. It is more than twenty years ago since anything was spent in that part of the District for public services such as roads and bridges; where people went out there; wanted a road; wanted it bad from Caverhill to Fogo. We had very little expense, other than the bridge across the Gander River. With very little expense, we could have a boat; with very little expense, from Caverhill to Fogo.

We have replaced the dole work with the Work Relief. They have in their District, something which is useful.

Speaking of roads, Sir, brings me to another point. Roads, for some reason or other, have always been a boring topic; it has been boring, perhaps, because roads, to Newfoundland, have been built for one of two purposes: they have been built either as a vote catcher, or because somebody lived somewhere. Probably both these things; as I say, I don't know, but to me neither of these things makes a sensible reason for building a road. If we want votes, I think we can get them without building roads. To build roads because somebody lives there doesn't make sense.

The other day, we had occasion to mention Buchans. I hope, before the Government considers that situation, they will consider removing the dictatorship at Buchans; I don't see any sense making a road, unless it gives them permission to go there. I don't



think there is anything on the North American Continent quite like it.

MR. MILLER: The Government Airport at Gander, administered by the Federal Authorities, is just the same.

MR. JANES: Nobody ever stopped me from getting out to Gander. I got arrested for walking across the runway, but nobody ever stopped me from going to Gander.

I have very strong convictions that the administration of development of roads is ninety percent of our problem. We can talk Government; can continue to pump money into industry, but I do not think it is going to give us the returns we require, until such time as we have adequate means at our disposal.

This afternoon, the honourable Premier presented a Petition from the people of Bonavista for a road to extend to Fogo District on to Newport. I know of no greater development at this moment than that road. We have down there a population which is completely a fishing population, with the exception of a few places such as Musgrave Harbour, where you can very well mix farming and fishing, but it is absolutely hopeless to think that we are going to bring about revival until such time as they have roads at their disposal. The people of Cape Freels will never be able to bring fish from the junction; even if you give them the Queen Mary, they can't do it. They want to bring that fish in; be able to carry it somewhere, to some central point where, there, that fish can be properly processed; no matter how they catch it, they still have the same problem; they have that problem everywhere throughout Newfoundland; in every Bay and Cove you go, they

have that problem; the problem of roads.

In September, I happened to be in Trout River—your own District, Mr. Speaker. In Trout River, they produced probably two hundred and thirty-five pounds of beef last year. Trout River could have produced twenty million pounds of beef, but they can't bring it to Trout River by motor; they see the Canadian National every two weeks; they can't bring it in any oftener. They can produce a quarter of a million pounds of beef.

In my own District, we have there some fine agricultural land. We have, from Badger's Quay Southwest around to Carmanville, a population that can consume beef; consume salt junk, when we bring it out, but nobody is going to go there to raise cattle without a road; nobody is going to go into the District, to St. Barbe, to go into grassland, unless they have got a road as a means of transportation. It is being argued by people that they can use the sea; that the cheapest means of transportation is the sea. That might be; it might be, but certainly the means of transportation by motor boat is not the cheapest. We have been fooling ourselves on that point, and can argue all we like; we are not going to get any development in this Country until such time as we have linked up the Province with a network of roads.

It is probably the mentality; historical mentality that goes something like this.—I heard this story not so long ago.

"A certain man in a certain place was partridge shooting, and somebody suggested that it would be a good thing if they had a road, "so that people from that cove could get over

here." He said: "What, and spoil our shooting!"

Now, that has been the mentality of people here, where there should be a road, and where it should go. I think it is time these things should be stopped.

Coming very close to that is another problem which is still tangled up in roads. Every Medical Survey we have had in this Country has told us we are becoming a degenerate people. I believe it.

MR. MILLER: That is shameful.

MR. JANES: It is not shameful; it is just right for us to admit it; in Placentia Bay, too; I have been there; seen it; you have seen it; in Placentia Bay; they are all over Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a shame, and we are trying to stop it; it is a shame.

MR. JANES: Or isolation of communities. Give us another generation of it; or give us another depression, and you'll see what you'll get here. All right, let us try and kill some of it.

Before the House, Sir, at the moment, we have some Labour Legislation. I am not a Trade Unionist, I do not know the many varied problems confronting Labour, nor confronting Capital in this Province.

All right, we know that the time has come when the Government have at their disposal means of arbitration. As long as we have such things as Labour and Capital in their present status, it is essential; it is necessary. But there is something in this Labour Legislation with which I am very impressed, and that is the Minimum

Wage Law. Certain sections of this Country criticized the Government when they started the program and paid only twenty-seven-and-a-half cents an hour. I will tell you that all over Newfoundland we have got people working for twenty-five cents an hour this winter, and who received twenty-five cents per hour; not in St. John's; St. John's is only a very small part of Newfoundland.

MR. MILLER: Have you a letter from your own District?

MR. JANES: That is none of your business. It is not too hard to answer there in Placentia Bay; there are some who get thirty cents an hour and less than that too; not in your District.

MR. MILLER: Hold on now.

MR. CANNING: The Firm you represent.

MR. JANES: I hope, Sir, that the Board the Government is setting up for the Minimum Wage Law; will lose no time at all in starting a few investigations around Newfoundland. We are in for a very rude awakening regarding Labour and Labour positions in this Province.

On Friday, Sir, I listened very attentively to the member for Labrador.

Well, I might say that in many ways we are kindred spirits. I have never been to Labrador, but I have seen an awful lot of Newfoundland; there are not many more coves I have to see now, and the conditions under which people have lived in Labrador are probably no different, not so very different than those they have lived under in many places in Newfoundland.

I do not agree, probably, with all that he had to say; I might think a little differently along some lines than what he does.

We have, in the economy of Newfoundland, as we have in the economy of the Dominion of Canada, as we have in the economy of every Country in the world, certain inequalities. Twentieth Century thinking determines that we should do away with these inequalities, as far as we can. The question is—How shall we do away with them? I would like to see them all removed tomorrow, but I do not think it possible. I don't think there are men capable of doing it. The Government, I am sure, are not capable of doing it, but I believe, Sir, that we can help; I believe this Government can do something to prepare our people for the decision which some day they must have to make. Our people must be educated; must be told the facts; must be told the truth, in order that they might be able to act democratically; and to give you a very good example of that,—I was into a community this summer, and I was sitting down on a bench with an old fisherman, I was working; working hard, and he pulled a receipt out of his pocket and said: "See this, Skipper." I said: "What is it?" He said: "A receipt for the last hundred pounds of lobster I shipped." That receipt gave the fisherman forty-five dollars for a hundred pounds of lobster; that was the last crate shipped. I asked him: "What did you get during last Summer?" He said he didn't know yet; he reckoned he would get thirty-three or thirty-four dollars for them.

That was happening in Newfoundland. Lobster fishermen in Bonavista, Placentia Bay, Notre Dame Bay, got

ten or fifteen cents a pound. How now, how did my fishermen come by thirty-three or thirty-four cents a pound?

Today, you will travel through this Country, and the Labour Board will agree on a registered listing price for fish, and we have fishermen who better that price. How do they do it? We have labourers; we have farmers; we have fishermen; we have people of all sorts in this Country who reduce the cost of living and cost of credit anywhere from three to twenty percent. How do they do it? They do it like this. They acquire a certain amount of information, and they are convinced that they, themselves, must do something, and this is where our people lack initiative; this is where they lack incentive, and this is where a lot of our degeneracy is also to be found.

It is the duty of the Government to prepare people to do things for themselves; to educate people for democratic action, and I think, Sir, that in my lifetime; in my lifetime, this Province of Newfoundland; this Dominion of Canada is going to have to decide in no uncertain manner whether it wants Company Partnerships and Co-operatives, or whether it wants Nationalism. We are heading for it. We have those among us who, for the sake of their own political self-preservation, try to get over that one, but you can't; the tide is against you. You can beguile people; boss them; do what you like, but you can't stop them, as you couldn't stop Confederation. It is coming, Sir; I think that it is the duty of this Government, and I take a few words from Milton, who said:

"Our greatness will appear, when useful things, prosperous or adverse, we can create." Thank you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr Speaker, I move the adjournment of the Debate, not with any intention of exercising my right to be the first speaker when the Debate resumes.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved and seconded that the debate adjourn until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Insurance Companies Act."

MR. QUINTON: I move the third reading of this Bill.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

MR. HIGGINS: Before moving the adjournment, I'd like to speak on a very important matter.

There are two or three other Acts which I understand form a pattern with the Trade Unions Act. We can hardly expect to be able to grasp the purpose of this Act, or discuss the sections of this Act, unless we have four or five days to prepare it I am not trying to hold up this House, but if the Opposition is of any value to this House, (and it has been recognized in any House there must be two Parties,—the Government and the Opposition, because one is a check on the other; very often the Opposition bring in points which the others may not have seen) unless we are given an opportunity to have four or five days getting the Act together, I don't see how we can be of any help. We should have

a chance to get these Acts and go over them; I have gone over "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes;" I can't tell you the fullness of that Act, but I have gone over it, and I think we should have until next week to go over all this. I am not trying to hold up the House; I want to expedite matters as quickly as possible. I am willing to go ahead with the Minimum Wage Act, but think the other three Acts we should be given time on, until next week, to go over and digest them. I don't know whether the other members of the Government are in the same position as we are; whether they have been asked to discuss this Act, but I know the Cabinet must have had considerable to go over in the Ordinary Acts.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have no desire whatever to rush this Labour Legislation. We have every desire that the House as a whole should have ample time in which to read and study these various Bills. Indeed, we would be perfectly agreeable to the idea with regard to these three Bills that are to come before us after the present one; to have a Select Committee set up to receive representations from any member of the public, or anybody, any bodies with any particular interest in these matters. There is no desire whatever to rush this legislation.

At the same time, I have this to say. We do desire to get all legislation that is to come before the House at this Session disposed of and the decks cleared with all reasonable speed, so that we may come with a free mind to consideration of the estimates of expenditure and revenue and to the budget.

Now, unfortunately, for that purpose, the Attorney General is presently in Ottawa on most important business for the Province; I have to go on Friday on very important business, and don't hope to be back before Tuesday night. The Minister of Public Welfare is presently in Toronto on important public business. That will mean a delay of this House of Friday, Monday and Tuesday; the loss of three days. If, before the House adjourns on Thursday, we could have the remaining Bills printed—What is the position with regard to the Trade Unions Act?

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): It is at the Printers now; it will be up in the morning.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

The Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes; that one has been printed and circulated in the House. The Trades Union Act, respecting Trade Unions, is in the hands of the printers, and will be distributed tomorrow.

I think there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining extra copies; Mr. Clerk could quite easily see that additional copies are printed for a reasonable number, ten, twelve or fifteen.

MR. HIGGINS: You passed the remark that there might be a Select Committee appointed. They'd have to have copies of the Act; it wouldn't cost any more to have fifty copies than fifteen.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have no doubt Mr. Clerk could get an additional fifty or hundred copies, and these can be distributed at tomorrow's sitting.

That would leave only the Workmen's Compensation Act. Now, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, I doubt very much that anything much can be said. It is a perfectly conventional Act; there is nothing new about it; no departure from others; it is a perfectly conventional Act such as you find in every one of the Provinces of Canada, so that while, and in deed, that Act is largely copied from the Acts across the Dominion. While, therefore, there might be ample room for improvement in verbiage, in detail, in principle, I know, I believe, I can safely forecast that no one in this Chamber will have any objection whatsoever. It is perfectly innocuous Act, from the standpoint of philosophy, ideology; that sort of thing, so that actually, therefore, the only thing left is the Trade Union Act, and I think I can forecast of that Act that it too will meet with the approbation of my honourable friends on the other side; but if this Trade Unions Act is prepared for tomorrow, we might be able to get towards the finishing of the Act towards the end of next week. If we could complete the debate of the Address in Reply by Thursday or Friday of next week, we might perhaps launch into active consideration of these other Bills, but if my honourable and learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is agreeable, we could go into the Committee of the Whole on the first Act respecting employees.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Labour moved that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The honourable leader of the Opposition offered an Amendment that the Speaker do not leave the Chair, and offered his reasons for it.

We must now put the motion first.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Unless our honourable friend would care to withdraw.

MR. HIGGINS: I now withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. HIGGINS: You mention area. Show what that area is, in the section of the Act I marked, that section. The Act is innocuous, in my estimation, unless you find out what the area is, and find out the boundaries.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: You mean it would come under the jurisdiction of Federal Authorities for somebody outside Newfoundland?

MR. BALLAM: Yes, certain areas come under, certain employers come under Federal jurisdiction; we wouldn't have anything to do with that.

MR. HIGGINS: It doesn't mean you would divide the Contract up with someone up in the Mainland; only Federal employees here, right?

MR. BALLAM: Right.

Carried.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: There is the word "area" there; take note of that. Is area defined anywhere?

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): It would

have to be defined, for recommendation. It is covered in Paragraph (a) of Clause 6.

MR. HIGGINS: It doesn't say business or occupation in any area in Newfoundland. What is the area?

MR. BALLAM: It says: "The Board shall, when it deems it expedient, cause an investigation to be made into the terms and conditions of employment of employees in any trade, industry, business, or occupation in any area in Newfoundland."

It might be any Bay.

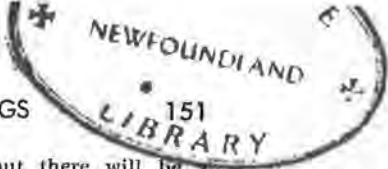
MR. HIGGINS: I see; any area.

MR. BALLAM: That is taken from our Old Act of 1947, and it worked out all right. There might be a question of wages, take in, we'll say in, well—Conception Bay, if you like. Well the Board could define that as an area in which they will make an investigation into the rates of wages, and recommend the rates of wages for that particular area.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps there is one point that strikes me in this Act—a Board, and that is sort of brought in the Act. It is a fact that different areas have different rates, and I wonder how suitable it will be to have one Permanent Board appointed. I presume that it is the idea of the Act, is it not, to appoint one Permanent Board.

MR. BALLAM: You will find, in this Act and any of the Acts coming in, that there will be a permanent Labour Board, and that Board could do the job referred to the Board in this Act as well as others.

MR. MILLER: The point I'd like to get at is that the Board may not, in itself, be so familiar with different



conditions existing in different parts of the country, and to bring in that question is to bring in the question of areas and possibly sliding scales as applied to industries and areas, and it seems to me that a permanently appointed Board might be greatly handicapped in visualizing actual conditions, whereas a Board appointed from time to time, especially with regard to the need of that special occasion, would probably work out better.

Now, I am not trying to come in with the Government appointing a Minimum Wage Board, (if that gives them some pleasure, fine) but I like to see a thing applied to the best advantage of all people concerned.

It could be, for instance, if these three appointees were made (if I may say) from the honourable member from Placentia West's District, they might tend to keep down wages in a line with sort of what they are living along with themselves. I don't imagine that the three appointments will go up there, but nevertheless.

MR. BALLAM: Wait a minute, it doesn't say that this is a Permanent Board.

MR. MILLER: That is what I am trying to get at. Will it be a Permanent Board, or be appointed from time to time?

MR. BALLAM: It will be appointed from time to time, as the occasion arises, and be appointed then; it doesn't necessarily say it is a Permanent Board.

MR. MILLER: Could you say, at this moment, whether it is the intention to have it as a Permanent Board or not?

MR. BALLAM: It is not intended to have a Permanent Board for this

particular Bill, but there will be a Permanent Labour Board appointed under the Labour Relations Act; they may form the Board that could be appointed here, or may not, but you could appoint anybody you like.

MR. MILLER: Could I take it, a sort of sub-Board?

MR. BALLAM: That is right, a sub-Board.

MR. SPRATT: I'd like to have the area specified too; I don't understand it either, because, being associated with Labour Unions all my lifetime, to me, laws made by any Union were actually universal; applied to the whole country in which they existed, so that the word "area", as far as I can see it, it is only a portion; you may have different laws in every part of the territory in our Island; I think something is wrong with it.

MR. HIGGINS: Would you say the Board should designate any settlement or place, or what a District as an area is, for purposes of the Act?

MR. BALLAM: Yes, the Board could have authority to say: "This is the area of which we are speaking."

MR. HIGGINS: When they designate any place or section, if it could be as an "area," for purposes of this Act.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That could be done now.

MR. BALLAM: Sure, it could be done now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Law Clerk could draft that—just define that in two.

MR. MURRAY: Why not define it as part or "area"?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, define it as a part or area defined by the Board.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It could be 2 (a).

MR. FAHEY: I'd like to ask the Minister, why confine it to areas. For instance, I don't see why you shouldn't have minimum wages for Carpenters all over Newfoundland. I don't see why the rate should vary more in Placentia Bay or Conception Bay or the West Coast. We know Carpenters in the Provinces have different rates; for instance, a Carpenter in Ontario may have a higher rate than a Carpenter in Nova Scotia; and the rates in Nova Scotia might be higher than they are here. We know rates vary, as far as provinces, but why go dividing up rates within this Province? If you do, you'll have a thousand different rates in a thousand different places; this area is so small, it is only about twenty-four hours by train, and I presume it will be the same when we have the high-road; I don't see why it should be different for different places on the Island.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is nothing in the Act to require a variation in the rates applicable in one area and another. The mere act of designating an area and prescribing of rates of pay for that area, does not, in itself, mean that the rates must be different from other areas.

Now, in the second place—Why should they not vary from area to area, if the circumstances demand it and suggest it?

My honourable friend says that the rates for given classifications of work vary from province to province, but not within one province; but surely they do not commonly vary from one part to another part of a province, and

in Newfoundland they might well vary, depending, in itself, on the particular economy in one area as distinct from another area.

There is not necessarily a case to be made that all wages for any given classification of work should be common and uniform throughout the Province. They might well vary, but, once a Minimum Wage Board is set up to prescribe minimum wages for a given area, there is nothing in the Act to prevent that Board from prescribing rates for given classifications of work, which are, in fact, identical in other areas. The Board may, or may not, do so; the Act doesn't touch on that. The mere dividing of the Province into areas does not carry with it the implication that rates for given areas must be the same or different from all other areas; it is a matter for the judgment of the Minimum Wage Board which might be set up.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with the Minimum Wage Act. The maximum might be anything, and the variations of rates between the minimum and maximum might vary; we are only setting a particular minimum rate; I don't see why a province as small as this Island—all right, we have a right to set the rate for different areas, but I don't see, if we are going to set a rate, a minimum rate, why the smallest should be set for the Island and the maximum different altogether.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Board has nothing to do with the maximum rate, only with the minimum. And, do you hold that wages of Carpenters working in St. John's ought to be set at the same rates exactly as Carpenters in any nook or cranny in this Island?

MR. FAHEY: According to the grade of carpenters. For instance, you



have school teachers; they have a different grade; they don't get the same all over the Island; they are standardized.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Teachers do. They are employed by the Government, though.

Would you say a man in Elliott's Cove, with a population of three hundred souls, who is getting a home built for himself, and must engage a carpenter, should be told by a Minimum Wage Board that he should not pay less for this than another grade of carpenter, than that grade of carpenter receives in St. John's or any area?

MR. FAHEY: Corner Brook or any area you like. All we are talking about is that the minimum should be minimum; it should be the same for any classification of carpenter anywhere in the Island; I think the rate should be standardized.

MR. SPRATT: I want the thing worked out. I am of the same opinion; I have worked all over the Island of Newfoundland; further away when a minimum was permitted. The minimum must be universal; it must spread throughout the whole island of Newfoundland and Labrador. No matter what he is at, a carpenter, no matter where he is using his kit of tools, as far as minimum wage is concerned, you have got to make a minimum or maximum rate; some may get twenty, or thirty, or forty, or fifty cents more than others. As explained by the member for Bell Island, there is an A, B, C, and that happens, as you know, Mr. Speaker, just as well as I do, that the Minimum Wage must be universally applied, if you want to have peace and happiness, and not have any discord throughout the general workers throughout the Island of Newfoundland.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I don't entirely agree with that viewpoint, because, after all, the Board must take into consideration the wage that would be considered fair in the area where the work is being carried on. I think you should take that into consideration. For example, I know of a case where they have a plant down on the West Coast where they are processing the self-same article in that place as they are in Burgeo-La Poile, and in that case the wages are higher there. You should take into consideration the cost of operating the plant, and any other place, and consider what it costs to operate. I know in St. John's the power cost is a little lower; on the West Coast, they may have to operate with diesel engines. These facts must be taken into consideration also.

We must not only take into consideration the minimum wage in the area, we must also take into consideration the industry and the wages applied in other areas; I think all those things should be taken into consideration. I don't think I see anything at all in this Act which confines the Board; where it could not consider all those factors, because, after all, taking minimum wages into consideration, wages in Corner Brook and Carbonear may be different than in Twillingate or any other place in the Island; I don't know.

MR. BALLAM: I think the purpose of this Bill is to protect employees from being exploited, if you like. We couldn't set down, neither do we intend to set down a given minimum rate to apply all over the country, because just as soon as we established something like that, in areas where they started high trade, they'd set down and say "this is the wage." I wouldn't agree to doing that; the

minimum would become the maximum rate.

MR. FAHEY: Why don't you organize it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why don't you?

MR. FAHEY: I had my time at it.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I think the discussion is helping to bring the thing out in the clear along the lines described by the man from St. John's East. This protection—unless somebody exploited, what protection is offered in this Act to protect a bricklayer or carpenter who would be associated with some man hired in this expensive area to go up and more or less get work done on a cheaper basis? Whereas that job, or any other job would warrant paying a good rate. Is there anything to protect that outward man from being exploited by someone doing just that?

MR. HIGGINS: You mean another place outside of where he lives?

MR. MILLER: It might be a job being done in some isolated section. It might be some of the big jobs, Government jobs, or in a fish processing plant, or any other thing. I should say most of these things would warrant a high standard of wages being paid, on them. I am afraid someone would get exploited. Management would go elsewhere and avail itself of cheaper labour, because a minimum wage is set by the Act for that area, but there is nothing in the Act to say the type of job done in this particular area warrants more money for an individual belonging to that area.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't you think the Board could be left to handle that?

MR. MILLER: It might be, but nevertheless, I'd like to see it in the Law.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You can't provide for every possible contingency in any Law.

MR. BALLAM: It says: "Any business or occupation in the area."

MR. FOGWILL: It could be confined to a particular contingency in the area.

MR. BALLAM: You wouldn't get them to go in there, unless they agreed for their wages before hand. That is something for the Board to adjust.

Carried.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: Now, gentlemen, that is a dangerous question, because if a man answers a question which is liable to give cause for, or arise from criminal liability; if a man answers a question to incriminate him from that very question, they get other evidence, which they wouldn't get ordinarily. You say there is no prosecution to take place against him; often you have some ideas which are not co-ordinated; some ideas of criminal liability. Once he answers that question, you don't need his evidence at all; all you need to do is to get the other evidence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I might say this Clause is similar to, or something very similar to the Clause as contained in some Acts we adopted in the House here last Session, and which appear in a great many Statutes of Canada; a great many. It is a principle that seems to have become adopted; it is not an innovation by us; it is merely an adoption by us of a Clause and

principle adopted quite commonly throughout Canada, and I dare say (thought I don't know) in other countries, but certainly in Canada. It runs throughout the Statutes of Canada. This question came up in the Cabinet, I may say, last year, and it struck us all as being a bit unusual, and the Attorney General's Office checked on it, and I, for my own sake, owning a set of Statutes of Canada, went through them and found dozens of cases of these identical words appearing in Canadian Statutes.

Well, Canada, whatever she is or isn't, is a Democratic country. Her Law is democratic law, and if it is appropriate and suitable and unobjectionable in Canada generally, it ought to be here. It is the same Clause, I understand, as we adopted last year.

MR. HIGGINS: It doesn't make it better; just the old Common Law was very much better. If I am prosecuting somebody, and I get to the box and ask him a question and he refuses to answer, and I say "Why?" he says, "If I do, it incriminates me." I go to the Attorney General and ask for a pardon and get it; then I say: "Here's a Pardon; now you have to answer that question, otherwise you'll go to jail." If he answers the question, then it can't be held against him. You have a Conveyance Act in Ontario, which is a rotten one; as a lawyer told me, our Conveyance Act is a better one. I still say it is not as good as the Old Law, viz., no prosecution can be held against him.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but why shouldn't he be prosecuted, if you have other evidence against him, provided this Clause produces evidence on him?

MR. HIGGINS: Once you get that evidence on him, then you can join it all together.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know; I am not a lawyer, although I am Acting Attorney General now.

MR. HIGGINS: You take a murder trial I was on. A man confessed he sold a watch down on the West Coast in Newfoundland. That could be used as evidence against him. Why? Because they went down to the West Coast, and found out, and, as a matter of fact, it helped the prosecution; they didn't use it against him.

Carried.

Section 9 read and passed

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: What Court, by the way?

MR. BALLAM: He could go to court, if he didn't get satisfaction there, i.e. with reference to Section 1.

MR. HIGGINS: Would they actually try him?

MR. BALLAM: I might say that Section there is worded from the words of the Old Act, word for word.

MR. MILLER: In No. 12, it says: "in a court of competent jurisdiction."

MR. HIGGINS: Oh, yes.

MR. MURRAY: It would depend on the amount you sue him for.

MR. HIGGINS: What court would try him?

MR. QUINTON: Judgment there would include the amount of earnings due arising out of judgment.

MR. HIGGINS: It would depend on the amount, but where are you going to try the criminal? It doesn't say here, does it?

MR. BALLAM: No. It says a court of common jurisdiction.

MR. HIGGINS: A court of common jurisdiction is one where you can try him for the amount of wages.

MR. MURRAY: I don't know whether the Criminal Code makes a law for these things.

MR. HIGGINS: If you want to prosecute a man, where are you going to prosecute him in?

MR. MURRAY: I do know it is going to make provision where it is under summary jurisdiction; that is going to have to be provided for.

Section 2, Clause 11 was deferred.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed

The Committee rose reported having made some progress, and begs leave to sit again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this is a question of privilege. As is now, perhaps, all too well known, I made a speech here in this Chamber last Friday. Since then, my speech has been attacked in two editorials in the

Daily News in Wayfarer's column and also in a letter published today.

Now, I have no very serious complaint to make on that score, except that in the way in which the context of the speech was presented in the paper, and also the editorial comments on it, there has been a complete misapprehension created in the public mind as to what I actually said on Friday. The editorial to which I referred infers I attacked the merchants of Newfoundland indiscriminately. Now, Sir, what I said in the speech concerning the merchants, briefly, was that there are certain merchants—not all—but a certain group, who had control of the economy of our fisheries. They have badly mismanaged and misrun them, and that the economic policy of the fisheries should be taken out of their hands, and not placed in their hands, their control, but rather that there should be a transfusion of new blood into our economy. I do not like it, to have the impression spread abroad that I am preaching socialism, or getting up Leftist opinions from the floor of the Assembly. That certainly was not my intention; it was not what I did.

I have no motion on the matter, but with this misrepresentation called to the attention of the gentlemen of the Press, I hope that they will hasten to correct it.

I merely want to make it very clear. I am not apologizing for anything I said whatever; I would repeat everything I said. About five minutes of my forty-minute speech was taken out and blown up into a news story which created a totally false impression of the point I was trying to make.

**Presenting Petitions**

None.

\$1,198.52

16.1c. per gallon nett.

**Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

None.

(2) 78,895 gallons from April 1st, 1949, to January 1950.

17c. — 16½c. — 16.1c. — 16c. — currently 16.1c. per gallon.

\$12,936.05 from April 1, 1949, to January 31st, 1950.

(3) No tenders were called for the supply of this oil.

Since the inception of the Corporation considerable quantities of oil have been purchased from Imperial Oil, Ltd. and Cashin Oils, Ltd. Since November, 1948, all purchases have been made from Imperial Oil, Ltd.

MR. SPEAKER: In this instance, I feel I had better inform the honourable Premier and Leader of the Opposition and various other members of the Committee that our Resolution of Thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor on the Speech from the Throne will be illuminated on Saturday.

**Giving Notice of Motions and Questions**

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table replies in connection with number 30 on the Order Paper of February 23rd.

I have much pleasure in tabling these, Mr. Speaker.

(1) For the current season to January 31st, 1950:

42 houses

7,443 gallons

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I have, in part, the answer to Question 17 (9), that portion of the question which refers to travelling expenses.

(9) Statement showing the total expenditure for travelling expenses incurred by the Minister and other officials of the Department in visits to the mainland since April 1st, 1949, to date:

Minister—Attending Canadian Good Roads Association and visiting and inspecting roads throughout the Dominion.

Sept. 1949 ..... \$ 871.50

Conference of Maritime Highway Officials at Amherst, N.S.

Nov. 1949 ..... 115.90

Conference at Ottawa re Trans-Canada Highway, Dec. 1949... 389.85

Deputy Minister—Attending Canadian Good Roads Association and consulting with Government Department in other Provinces

Sept. 1949 ..... 775.70

Roads Engineer—To Ottawa on Trans-Canada Highway business

Aug. 1949 ..... 349.05

Attending Canadian Good Roads Association and road inspection in other Provinces, Sept. 1949 ..... 897.75

Roads Engineer—Conference re Trans-Canada Highway at Ottawa

Dec. 1949 ..... 323.40

\$3,722.74

I have much pleasure in tabling this, Mr. Speaker.

HON. WILLIAM J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I have here the answers to questions numbers 27, 28 and 35.

27. The Government has not loaned any amount to any Company or Companies since April 1st, 1949, to date for the purpose of encouragement of the developing of the Fishing Industries in the Province of Newfoundland.

28. The Government has not made any loan or advance to the Lourdes Co-operative Society since April 1st, 1949.

35. The present Government has not advanced any loans to any co-operative or allied society since it has entered into office.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer here to Question number 9 of the Order Paper of the 22nd, asked by the honourable member for Ferryland on the subject, Sir, where thirsty people should be involved. I give it in round figures. That is (i) of your question.

9 (1) Board of Liquor Control

	TOTAL SALES	
(Spirits) 1 April 1948, to 31 Jan. 1949.....	\$2,689,751.15	
(Wine) 1 April 1948, to 31 Jan. 1949.....	148,851.95	
(Beer) 1 April 1948, to 31 Jan. 1949.....	613,654.75	
(Spirits) 1 April 1949, to 31 Jan. 1950.....		\$2,961,814.35
(Wine) 1 April 1949, to 31 Jan. 1950.....		159,599.65
(Beer) 1 April 1949, to 31 Jan. 1950.....		874,617.90
	<u>\$3,452,257.85</u>	<u>\$3,996,031.90</u>
Total Sales 1 April 1948 to 31 March 1949.....	<u>\$4,044,679.27</u>	

(2) For this information please see Public Accounts 1949—Pages 43 and 44.

(3) Approximate Value of Stocks Liquors, Wines and Beer as at 31 Jan., 1950 :

Liquors .....	\$1,846,015.61
Wines .....	47,310.97
Beer .....	9,637.65
Total Stock .....	1,902,964.23

(4) Total Cash transferred to Newfoundland Treasury from 1 April 1949, to 31 January, 1950 :

Trading Profits .....	\$1,500,000
Additional Working Capital .....	400,000

MR. CASHIN: That is shown in the statement I received yesterday.

MR. QUINTON: I will check on that for you.

MR. CASHIN: I figured that you had not got a profit of \$1,900,000.

MR. QUINTON: Now I have here, Sir, the answer to Question number 40 of the Order Paper of Monday, February 27th, asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition. There seems to be a bit of overlapping in the manner of asking and replying to questions dealing with the travelling expenses. My answer is here as follows:

The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland has tabled a series of questions dealing with the travelling expenses of Ministers to which replies have been tabled or are in course of preparation for tabling. In the circumstances, I would request my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, to re-state his question in the light of the answers which have already been, or are about to be given.

My honourable friend has requested that an expense sheet relating to each of the trips concerned should be tabled for the information of the House. I have to explain that the travelling expenses of Ministers and all Crown employees are rendered, for reimbursement purposes, on an out-of-pocket basis, supported by vouchers where it is the commercial practice to render receipts for services rendered. The travelling claims are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General, an officer of this House, and a very great deal of clerical work would be involved in making copies of the claims concerned.

If my honourable friend feels that there are any particular travelling

claims which he, or any other member of the Opposition would like to examine, I would suggest that they repair to the Departments concerned, where the documents would be made available to them.

The other questions, Sir, are in the course of preparation; I shall have to submit the rest of them tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Questions numbers 41, 42 and 43—are these included in your answers in the course of preparation?

MR. QUINTON: Yes, Sir, in the course of preparation.

### Orders of Day

#### Address in Reply.

MR. BUTTON: Mr. Speaker and members of the honourable House of Assembly. It is my pleasure to reply to the Speech from the Throne this afternoon, and may I, at the outset, compliment all the previous speakers whose speeches showed that much serious thought had been given to the contents.

I have listened, Sir, with keen interest to the Speech from the Throne, which was outlined in a very ambitious and far-reaching program which, if implemented during the coming years, I feel sure will have serious repercussions from the Province of Newfoundland as a whole.

It is of primary importance that we determine the extent of our unknown natural resources. I note too, plans for sheep raising in areas unsuited for land development and your scheme for the introduction of white-tailed deer, giving us a supply of vitamins to keep up our strength and energy. This is all to the good.

Since fishing will continue to be our main industry, I agree that everything possible should be done to introduce more modern methods of catching, curing and marketing of fish, and here, Sir, I make a special plea to the small man.

Now, I have noted, Sir, that in the speeches from the various members, both on the Opposition and on the Government side, that no one made any reference whatsoever to the seal fishery.

With reference to the seal fishery, I am glad to know, Sir, that it is going to continue, and here I should like to make a point of it. It seems to me that over the years there has been a tremendous waste of good food; carcasses are left on the ice, on the pans to rot, and these, I contend, should be manufactured and brought in and sold for a very small price, thus providing a more adequate diet for Newfoundlanders at a very low cost. And also Sir, I do not see why we cannot devise ways and means of processing seal skins here in our own country as well as they can in any other country, or why we should have to send away our raw material and have it manufactured in foreign countries. This would also give employment to a number of people, and so build up a minor industry of considerable importance.

I also hope that appreciable results will follow the present activities of the Royal Commission on the cost of living in this country.

My district, Sir, as you are aware, extends from Lead Cove to Sunnyside, with a population of over 10,000 people, and the chief occupation in my district is the shore fishery and the lumber-woods, with some agricul-

tural possibilities, and up to the present time very little development.

In this respect, much more could be accomplished. The people have not, in the past, had an opportunity even to know that the Government Agencies were available to them; they were cut off and isolated; the people of Trinity South had been neglected for the past twenty years or more, and it is only through this Government so far that our people in the district I represent have been looked after, and I feel sure that while attached to the Liberal Party, the people of Trinity South will not be forgotten as in the past.

Agriculture, Co-operative Field Workers and other Field Workers were unheard of in this particular area, and Sir, lately criticisms have been made to the effect that the people of Trinity South are lazy. This criticism made my blood boil, Sir, because the people whom I represent are not lazy; they are good, honest working fishermen and lumbermen and part-time farmers, and I do not want to hear this criticism again, on the Government side or on the Opposition side while I am representing that district.

MR. HIGGINS: Who said that? I never heard it before. Who said it?

MR. MILLER: Hit the Government side.

MR. BUTTON: I take, Sir, strong objection to it, because I do know it; I think I know why the criticism was made during the past months, because part of the one hundred thousand dollars maybe has been spent in my district in this Relief Program. The district which I represent is not the only district where a hundred thousand dollars or more has been spent. It is unfortunate, this year,



that, owing to poor fishery and lumber-woods, many districts in this country have totalled up quite a sum in connection with Relief Administration. The reason I have to make a plea or make it strong for the district of Trinity South is that for the past number of years, as I already said, we were neglected over there; it was bad politics, no doubt, on the side of the Commission of Government and Responsible Government before them. I feel sure, and I know that under the present Government this will not happen, because, so far, the people in the district are proud of the day that they signed their name and cast their vote for Confederation.

I know, Sir, it is a problem, and I would appreciate any solutions or suggestions, and I realize that this Government, or any other Government, cannot continue to carry on and spend money in this way forever. But I would like to point out that, for this particular amount of money that has been spent since November up to the present time, we have got full returns of which, no doubt, you will in future see a full report on it all in connection with this Relief Work, and the money that has been spent in my district, and, Sir, in connection with this relief, much credit should be given in connection with the first trial of Relief Administration in this Province, and the honourable the junior member for St. John's West who was Acting Administrator is to be congratulated on the way that he handled the situation; he only had a very short notice, and I would like to say, Sir, that he did a good job. The reason I say that is because Mr. Vardy was not familiar with relief matters in the country, and that is why he did a good job.

In view of the above, I would strongly recommend that a concentrated effort be made in this district to awaken enthusiasm and arouse interest in the future development of land available; to the study of ways and means of improving the fishery, and to all-around community betterment.

MR. MAKINSON: Mr Speaker, honourable members—

In continuing the Debate on the Speech from the Throne which was so graciously delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the opening day of this session, I feel that the Speech from the Throne, without a doubt, has received very good support from both sides of the House.

There has been nothing very much in this Speech to criticize; everything in it shows that the Government are on their toes; active, and looking forward to what is to be done, and getting out and trying to do it. However, when I rise to my feet, I believe the old saying holds good that—"a man's brain starts to work from the time he is born until the time he gets up on his feet to make a speech; then it leaves him."

However, I wish to congratulate the former speakers on both sides of the House. It is very hard to follow these speakers, after hearing such silver-tongued oratory; very difficult, indeed. We have heard some very fine speeches; straight from the shoulder; no punches held back at all, and direct and to the point. However, in some of these speeches, I do not contend to hold with all the views expressed.

This is a Liberal Government; a Democratic Government; a Government of the people, and for the people. Be it Tory; be it Liberal; be it fisherman, farmer, logger, miner, or be it merchant, I feel that during the life

of this Government fair play will be given to all whom this Government represent. I also know that all classes and creeds will be respected. This Government will also not forget the toiling masses who were responsible for putting them in power.

I am very pleased that the honourable member for Labrador rose to his feet in the opening of this session to a point of privilege, and stated that he has been misquoted in the papers. I would like to second that; he has been misquoted. He definitely stated, when he gave his very good speech; he definitely stated "that some of these merchants have abused their privileges." Capital is just as important as labour, and labour is just as important as capital. We all know that, at this time, possible capital is a little bit more important to us; our Premier has been working night and day endeavouring to interest capital to come to these shores, and when and if that capital should come, this Government and all our people must see to it that they are given fair play, as can be seen by the various Acts and Bills that are put before this House for enactment; that the Government is going to take that stand to protect the toiling masses and the workmen.

However, when it comes to being misquoted, I do not think the honourable member for Labrador should feel too much concern; I guess we have all been misquoted possibly intentionally, possibly not; sometimes it is very difficult to catch every remark passed; I know I was misquoted during the campaign. I am not just sure of the words, but I think I was accused by an able commentator of calling our Premier "the Devil with horns on." However, my remarks were not qualified, and they would tend to leave a wrong im-

pression. Had I made those remarks, I do not think I would feel like standing up here in this Government today.

Another thing I like about the Government, of which I have the honour to be a member, is the fact that we have free speech. Our Premier, or none of the Government has any idea of what I am going to say today; my speech has not been censored in any way; we are at liberty to speak out. However, we have been accused on the Opposition as being "stuffed shirts," or "stuffed pigeons," or something of that nature, but I feel sure that every man on this side of the House is quite free to speak his own mind.

Having read the speech, in the paper, of the honourable member for Placentia—St. Mary's, (I was unavoidably detained from the House on that day; I was forced to read it in the newspapers) I was very pleased to know the reason why the Opposition has not put up any strenuous objection against the legislation so far introduced in the House the last session. He tells us that they approved of this legislation, and well they should; they could not do anything else; it was good legislation; legislation for the people; legislation too long delayed. However, personally I would like to congratulate the Opposition. We have heard a lot in the papers, and different things about: "Why should they not do this? Why do they not do that?" However, I think that the strategy they have shown, considering their numbers, has been the right strategy; they have appealed rather than try to bulldoze their way through, and just sitting here at times, I have seen many concessions which have been given to the Opposition when a more blustering Opposition would have been opposed. This side of the House is too strong;

we will pass our legislation; you cannot stop us.

Mr. Speaker and honourable members I only just wish to touch on the fisheries. The fishery is our most important industry, however, through reasons of my own, I do not wish to dwell on this subject just at this particular time. I know the Government are doing their utmost, working day and night with the fisheries; sleeping with the problem, to try to better the conditions of the fishermen; trying to work out more up-to-date methods in which they can harvest their catches from the sea. At another time honourable members, I would like to dwell more fully on the fisheries and especially more fully on our Inland Fisheries, which I think will, sometime in the future, be of great value to this country.

I was very pleased to note in the Speech from the Throne that Agriculture received a very prominent place. I am particularly interested in farming, being a farmer whenever my duties as a politician allow it. However, farming in this country, itself, has also always been a very, very difficult profession. We are not a farming country; it is really remarkable how much we have taken from the soil, in comparison to the other parts of the Dominion which are cut out for farming.

For instance, it is useless to say; "Why should we grow grain in Newfoundland? We have not the acreage; we have not the acreage they have on the prairies. Where they have the vast acreage, they can well afford to grow grain; grain growing, we leave to others who are more suited to the growing of grain than we are."

Now, the same holds true, in my opinion (these are my personal opin-

ions), as far as the growing of vegetables we must; we have got our land; we must grow vegetables. However, for a farmer to put in a cash crop; for all farmers to put in a cash crop of vegetables to compete with Prince Edward Island, Mr. Speaker and members, I am afraid it might never be a very paying proposition, or never could be—even prior to Confederation. We have got to experiment; find out what crops we can grow, not only as food, but better than elsewhere in the Dominion.

Speaking about experimenting, I am very pleasant to note that our Demonstration Farm is shortly, if not already being taken over; it is going to be taken over by the Federal Authorities. I prefer to know it as an Experimental Farm, rather than a Demonstration Farm. We have much experimental work to be done in agriculture in Newfoundland.

For instance, the honourable member for St. John's East, in his able address on the opening day of this Assembly, mentioned the growing of blueberries. This matter, in my opinion, should have very careful consideration and study and experimental work, if necessary. Blueberries, in my opinion, are something in Newfoundland that we can grow better than elsewhere in the Dominion, or elsewhere in the world, for that matter. Our blueberry production could be capitalized upon, as was ably pointed out by Mr. Vardy, whereby under cultivation these bushes grow to good heights, facilitating picking. We have the land, according to the Speech from the Throne, some of which is going to be taken by the Government from the absentee landlords toward development of land. Much land in this country is not suitable to agriculture; it cannot be developed in any way,

shape or form, in regard to yielding crops, but which would be very suitable for blueberries. We have the land; it is just a matter of, I think, fertilizing, and we can have an industry (as far fetched as it may seem) that may even rival our fisheries at some future date.

I would like to see there an Experimental Farm, rather than a Demonstration Farm, and from a farmer's point of view, it is very little satisfaction to me to go out to the Demonstration Farm and see a beautiful herd of cattle in the barn; a beautiful pure-bred herd; fed well; looked after well; producing well on feed that the farmers themselves are using, much of which may be imported in the form of grain, possibly competing with the Dairy Farmers in the production of milk. I would much prefer to go into the Experimental Farm and have the manager tell me: "Here is a herd of dairy cattle kept purely for experimental purposes; some of these cattle are being fed (for the past six months, perhaps) on hay, sawdust fortified with fish meal"; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker and honourable members, speaking of sawdust, I have fed sawdust, hardwood sawdust, mind you to very good advantage to cattle. However, why should I be called upon, or anybody else, any other poor farmer to experiment on his cattle, when we have a herd standing in the farm for that purpose?

Confederation has not killed the Newfoundland farmer, but it has made us think more; we have had to think more, and it is good for us; we have to find out what we can grow, the best crops we can grow; that is where the Experimental Farm can help us, and then when we know that, we can get in and grow them. To much we hear about the steps. What steps are the

Government going to take to protect dumping of the produce from Prince Edward Island into Newfoundland? The Government, Mr. Speaker, can only do so much; they can organize marketing, but if another commodity can be produced more cheaply in any other part of the Dominion than we can produce it, well it will not hold that it will be a profitable crop for this country. I consider, personally, that livestock has a great future in Newfoundland, and I was very pleased to see that it was given some mention in the Speech from the Throne.

In regard to Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland is a paradise for cattle. However, we import millions of dollars worth of beef into this country from Prince Edward Island annually, which we could grow here just as cheaply, if not cheaper. Anyone who has been through the Island knows it is laid out like a garden; they have no pasture land; they have not the land and means like we have to support a herd of cattle; it is only necessary to feed cattle in the very worst seasons here in Newfoundland, for four months of the year. However, that sometimes is not necessary. I have cattle standing in my barn that were never in the barn or never fed until they were brought in the barn to produce milk. Cold does not hurt cattle. Out on the prairies where you have forty and fifty below zero and snow, the same conditions as we have here, the cattle do well, out all year long. It is a mistaken idea that cattle have to be housed, or horses too, for that matter, in warm barns; dairy cattle, possibly, yes; dairy cattle have to be protected in many different ways; they are delicate machines, machines for producing milk, and we have to protect them more than beef cattle. Livestock has a very important future in Newfound-

land and, as I say, two or three months in the year are all that are necessary to feed in most places; of course, I do not feel that would apply in the bleak headlands. They have to be sheltered, and you have to provide for something they can get under on a damp night. Wet weather affects cattle, not cold weather.

Again, in regard to sheep growing.

I am of the opinion that we can do well, but first of all we must have organized marketing. Scales must be made available; Government scales must be made available to both producers of beef cattle and sheep growers. They must sell on a poundage basis, not like what has gone on in the past, where a shoreman will come along to a farmer who has taken a year or so for an animal to grow to the size where he can sell him, and will offer the farmer one hundred dollars to sell it to him. Like the poor fisherman, the farmer will lose a lot of money. He will take it; will be very pleased to take it, however, that same animal over a few minutes' cutting in the butcher shop, the butcher receives more for the animal than what the grower does, and he has spent three years growing that animal. There is too much of that going on in Newfoundland. We have got to get away from guess work.

Last year in Antigonish, in Nova Scotia, I was there for some cattle I wanted for myself, and I saw a load of lambs come into the Co-operative slaughter house, and I made it my business to inspect the lambs, as I was interested in them. I went to the Co-operative house, and saw them unloaded. They were scrawny looking, some of them. Our lambs would be worth a lot more. However, when I came to find out what each of the

lambs was bringing, I found out they were bringing sixteen, seventeen and seventeen-fifty, whereas, what were our fishermen-farmers getting—eight to ten dollars, and they were mighty glad to get it. I could have bought lambs up here in Newfoundland, and shipped them to Nova Scotia and made money.

Yes, I think that there is a great industry awaiting us, with possibly some experimental work in the cattle industry.

Some members of the Opposition have been harping upon us in regard to Confederation being the cause of all our ills. They know it is not true; they know this, and if they were politically smart, they would forget about the matter, the issue of Confederation which the Liberal Government backs up, and which it seems to be that the Conservative Government has to damn. I think it would be very smart politics to follow the P-C method, the attitude, that "we can do better than you Liberals," but I do not think that, and I do not think the people in Newfoundland think or will ever think that Confederation has been a mistake.

It may give us little difficulties; certain things have to be ironed out. As I said before, when Confederation came into being, I, as one, did not expect any Utopia, and it will not be. We will have our unemployment troubles; we have other troubles, but it is nice to know that we have a progressive nation; a nation that is standing out in the world today to fall back upon, if need be.

The Old Country, of whom so long we have been a part, is in no position, and I do not think will be in a position for a long time, to help Newfoundland out very much.

We were wise; the people of Newfoundland were wise, in choosing.

Mr. Speaker and honourable members, I am sure that during your campaigns through this country, various parts of this country, you have come across pitiful sights, as I have prior to any Government coming into office. Too often have the people been neglected.

One house I went into, and I do not mind saying, it would make your blood boil to see conditions that went on, and I am sure the same thing went on in other districts of this land. I went to the door of this shack—that is all it was. It was not fit to put a dog in; it was the best the man had; he was a cripple; a helpless cripple who had lost the use of both legs. He dragged himself to the door, and he let me in; told me that his wife was in an institution in St. John's with T.B. A little child five years old, a beautiful little thing, was standing there, but I could see starvation was written all over. I said to this man: "Are you getting any assistance at all?" "Yes," he said, "I am getting some; I am getting very little, but I cannot get any fire in the place." The place was cold, and he told me, himself, that not only once, but dozens of days during the previous winter he dragged himself across the floor and beat the bucket with his fists—a bucket of water and took out a glass of ice-cold water and a piece of bread with no butter, and fed this child. And, Mr. Speaker, and honourable members, he also told me that, unless that child was certified as having T.B., he could get nothing whatever for it.

Things like this would make your blood boil. There is not a man or woman in this house today but, having known that those conditions were existing, could tuck their child away in bed at night and go to sleep with a clear conscience.

No, gentlemen, we should get down on our knees and thank our God that we had such men as our Premier who stood up and fought for Confederation, and got something for our people to which they were entitled.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the adjournment of this debate until tomorrow, because I intend then to speak to the debate.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read and passed.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported that it had considered the matter to it referred and had passed the Bill without amendment. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes," was deferred.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930" was deferred.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, I could not have failed to notice, Sir, evidences of the spirit of levity on occasions when reference has been made to the Dog Act. In fact, the first time it got on the Order Paper, you may remember it almost confused the whole order of the House that day; there was some argument as to whether or not it was in its right place. So, although it is not one of the most important pieces of legislation that the Government is bringing forward at this session, such as labour legislation, which I think and believe it could be generally agreed is among the best labour legislation in the world, it still has a certain importance.

It is rather very sad commentary, I think, Mr. Speaker, that in this day and age, on the Avalon Peninsula, which is not the most isolated part of Newfoundland by any means, and where opportunities for continuing the act of civilizing (if I may use the word) in the twentieth century are probably a little more numerous than they are in other parts of the Island, it is rather a sad commentary, I repeat, that my desk is regularly piled high with letters from different parts of the Avalon Peninsula from people, indust-

rious people, thrifty people, people who are trying their best by every possible means at their disposal to remain independent, to keep, if at all possible, off relief or relief work; to add to the comforts of their home by their own hard work; any comforts that can be derived from keeping sheep. It is sad to find that I receive almost daily numbers of letters from such people, pleading that the Department do something; pleading with the Department and with the Government to do something to help them; to help them protect their sheep from the ravages of dogs.

Yes, Sir, on the Avalon Peninsula, from St. John's East right around and as far as Trinity South, there are, I am sorry to say, hundreds and hundreds, and possibly thousands of sheep being destroyed each year by dogs. In other parts of the Island, I know it is going on as well, but this Bill, whose second reading I am about to move, refers only to the Avalon Peninsula, for purposes of the Dog Act in Newfoundland. Their present dog legislation reminds me of when I was going to school, learning Latin. Some of the honourable members will remember the phrase I am going to quote now, those immortal words at the opening of Caesar's Gaelic War Book, "All Gaul is divided into three parts."

For purposes of dog legislation and the two existing Dog Acts of 1934 and 1931, Newfoundland is divided into three parts on the Avalon Peninsula; a concession by the Commission of Government to the effect that dogs were needed a little more urgently in the remoter parts of the East and West Coast, and the third part, Labrador, where regulations regarding dogs and legislation on dogs is still less restricted.

What I am about to say, the first part, applies to the Avalon Peninsula, together with a little part of the Burin Peninsula, and it does not apply to all of the Avalon Peninsula. There are three sections of the Avalon Peninsula to which what I am about to say does not apply.

First the City of St. John's. I am not going to say anything about dogs and dog regulations regarding the City of St. John's. Sometimes, I have felt, in the last few days when I have been carrying this Act around in my brief case, I have felt that the dogs were looking askance at me. I felt like explaining that it did not apply to them.

It does not apply to two other places. One is the area in and around Pouch Cove, and the other is the area in and around Grate's Cove.

By a special Act in 1931, it was made possible that anywhere in Newfoundland anyone who wished to have a proclamation prohibiting dogs could have it. Those places asked for it, and were given it, absolute prohibition. There is a story about how these came to pass and actually were granted. In other words, Pouch Cove and Grate's Cove. The story of how they were granted this could fill a book. There were first, complaints; and then finally, petitions; then counter-petitions, then letters from people who wanted them kept; then, a plea from somebody that if their dog was destroyed how would they ever get firewood—they would perish; other people writing in saying that, whatever sheep were killed, their dog didn't do it; others saying their dogs were only "crackies," and, of course, crackies could not do any harm. But, finally in both places, proclamations were issued, and dogs were prohibited, and

everybody has been happy ever since. I think they were wise in abolishing crackies. A "crackie" may not be big enough to attack a sheep, but if one of those little pet dogs sends out some of those various, radar or radio signals, that can bring dozens of dogs from all areas, and I think those dogs should be prohibited, and the legislation here applies to dogs of all kinds.

Now Sir, I want to mention one or two fallacies that will be raised as objections to any legislation to put further restrictions on dogs. There are people who will contend that dogs will not kill sheep in the daytime. Some have some argument that dogs must be penned at night, and if they are, the sheep are safe. I have seen dogs kill sheep in broad daylight. Some say that it is all right if you pen them up until November 10th or 11th, or some other arbitrary date, until the lambs have grown to a certain size, and that it is all right to let the dogs loose then. So there are people on the Avalon Peninsula who want to have their own "Harbour Law" as they call it. It is a fact that dogs will kill their own sheep; in fact, hundreds and hundreds have been killed on the Avalon Peninsula.

Now, we intend to promote the raising of sheep, and we cannot sit idly by and turn a deaf ear to the pleas of people who want to keep sheep and produce wool, and who want to add to the quantity of food produced in this country; we cannot sit idly by and do nothing. Therefore, we propose in this Bill to amend certain sections of Part I of the Dog Act of 1939. One such section is Section 8 of the original Act. Bear with me, Sir, while I read Section 8. "The owner of every dog within the area to which



this part of the Act applies—Avalon, Pouch Cove, Grate's Cove and St. John's area, whether such dog be licensed or not, shall keep such dog under his control between the hours of sunset and sunrise." In other words, they can let him run all day long, but as soon as the sunset falls, they must keep him under control.

I have great respect for "a man's best friend," but think an Act like that assumes certain things which do not exist. It assumes that dogs, as soon as the sun goes to rest, will immediately get together and hurry home as soon as the sun goes down. It assumes that they will somehow or other know (like in Avalon) what time the sun is due to set that day, and will come home. That is absolutely unrealistic, and does not happen. We would not care whether they came home or not.

The fact that they are out in the daytime means two things: First, all sheep are killed during the daytime. Secondly, if they are out during the day, no owner in the world can guarantee to get them back as soon as the sun sets, therefore, we propose to amend Section 3; it is amended by striking out the words "between sunset and sunrise" and putting in the words "at all times;" therefore, it will read: "shall keep such dog under control at all times," whether licensed or not, because it has been known, proven that dogs—I speak of dogs outside of the City—that dogs, even the existence of the License Act does not add sufficient dignity to the dog to make him behave himself. In the city, perhaps, dogs come under more constant, benign influence; they may not be so free; that may not be so, but I do not speak of it, Sir.

Another change is Section 7. Section 7 of the Dog Act reads as follows:

"Any dog found at large without a license tag may be destroyed," etc., and we want to change that to "any dog found at large with or without a license tag may be destroyed."

Section 9. It is proposed to amend Section 9 by making two changes. Section 9 says: "Any dog found between the hours of sunset and sunrise;" we want to cut that out, and put in its place: "at all times may be destroyed by any person specially authorized by the magistrate;" the words "by the magistrate," we want to change to read "the Minister of Natural Resources."

The issuing of permits to kill dogs is one that is likely to be a very, very unpopular action. Magistrates hesitate to do it, but it has to be done by someone with an obvious sense of responsibility because we cannot give everyone a permit to go around killing dogs; it has to be handled by someone who is willing to take some responsibility and criticism from the public, if you like, the Minister of Natural Resources then, by someone specified, authorized by Section 10, substituting the words "Licensing Officer" and adding the words "Minister of Natural Resources."

Section 10 is an "escape clause." There may be someone on the Avalon Peninsula who cannot afford to pay the fee and cannot do without a dog. If such person existed, the amendment would read: "the Minister of Natural Resources shall waive the Clause of a Dog Fee, stating that he is satisfied that the keeping of the dog is necessary, and that the owner of the dog is so poor as to be unable to pay in cash the prescribed fee."

There is one other comment I should like to make, Sir, not men-

tioned in the amending Bill, but I would call the attention of the honourable members to Section 6 of the original Act, the Act of 1938, No. 50, where it says "Commissioner of Natural Resources." Now the Minister may by the regulations, prescribe fees for keeping dogs, and although this amending Act does not make any specific mention of fees, I would like to say now that it is our intention to raise substantially fees or licenses in the area covered by the Act, that is, Avalon Peninsula, because here is an interesting point. When an official employed by the Government spends a great deal of his time going around knocking from door to door, trying to collect fees at fifty-five or fifty cents each from dog owners, he is definitely not getting in enough revenue to pay his expenses, consequently part of his expenses for doing that work must come out of the taxpayer's pockets. Consequently, not only is the sheep owner having to pay for dogs who have licenses around their necks, but he is paying part of the cost of the tag around the neck of the dog which destroyed his sheep. That is rubbing it in. In all cases, the license tax should be high enough to ensure whoever goes around doing this should not have to do it at the expense of the people, the very people who suffer by the existence of roving and hungry dogs destroying sheep.

I have much pleasure in moving the second reading of the Bill, Sir.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition) : Mr. Speaker, Gaul may be divided into three parts from a tribal standpoint, and Newfoundland into three parts so far as the Dog Act is concerned. With my experience, I find people are divided into many parts—those who have dogs; those who

do not like dogs; those who have no dogs; those who are governed by dogs.

I can understand the feeling of the Minister when he receives these letters. As he said, tags on dogs' necks are not sufficient to make a dog realize what the tag is for, no matter how intelligent he is.

It reminds me of the fellow who walked up my path one day, and the man said: "Boy, this dog will not bite you." He knows the dog would not bite me, but how did I know?

It is very difficult to have control of dogs. No man's dog is ever a killer. Anybody who has any experience in talking with a man who has a dog knows that it is always the other man's dog who does the damage.

What are we going to do with dogs? Are there any particular dogs that kill sheep? Do setters kill sheep, or is it all dogs generally?

MR. MAKINSON: Setters have been known to kill sheep.

MR. RUSSELL: In Newfoundland, I have watched the Newfoundland dog, almost a thoroughbred, kill a sheep, aided and abetted by a "crackie" who just happened to let out one of those mysterious calls of his.

MR. HIGGINS: Will a setter do it too? Some people claim setters must be protected.

The Minister is able, in the first place, to try and help people who write to him, and secondly, he has to know how to protect people who own sheep. I must say it is proper to get an Act; proper to protect and please everybody. If we smile about the Dog Act, it is not because of the Act, but there have been so many that one must come to the conclusion that somebody

has written in to the Minister and complained about the dogs. We must do away with the dogs in existence, and when that is done, somebody is going to be hurt. You will always find somebody is going to come in and complain. I do not know anything about dogs, but as far as I am concerned, I think something will have to be done to protect the sheep in this country.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I do not think I ought to allow this opportunity to pass (because it may never come again) without acquainting the House of the position with regard to dogs, as seen on a former occasion by the honourable Minister who is moving the second reading of this Bill.

I think it was perhaps in 1939 when the honourable Minister was one of the Magistrates of Newfoundland. The Magistrates were called into St. John's for one of those Annual Conferences that were begun by the Commission of Government, and while they were here in session, one of the Commissioners appeared before the Convention of Magistrates and read out to them, and explained in great detail a masterful Dog Act, which he described as the finest Dog Act ever written of the many hundreds of Dog Acts that had been adopted by various legislatures in this country. In fact, this Commission of Government had become just a bit wary of enacting Dog Bills, and had now decided to adopt one Dog Act that would be so comprehensive, so complete, in its provisions as to take care of any possible eventuality that might arise therein from that point on. It was, in fact, the Commissioner told the Magistrates, "A Dog Act that was to end all Dog Acts", and the members of the Convention spoke and praised the Act, and com-

plimented the Commissioner, until it came to the turn of the present Minister of Natural Resources to express his opinion of that Act, which he did by saying that it was, in his opinion, the finest Dog Act ever passed in Newfoundland. It was plain, he said, that a tremendous amount of thought had been given to the Act; every possible, conceivable aspect of the matter had been covered and provided for in the provisions of that Act, and he wished also to compliment the Commissioner on the fine piece of work he had done; the only doubt he had about the Act arose from the fact that it was a great pity that the dogs could not read it. No more was heard about that Dog Act at that Convention, I may say.

Now, the Minister has touched, in his extremely comprehensive and witty speech, on the fact that sheep are destroyed, and he has intimated to us that in his remarks tomorrow he may touch on the matter of sheep.

Mr. Speaker, every Government, every political party, for many years past in Newfoundland, has advocated a sheep raising policy. We were reminded a day or two ago by one of the honourable gentlemen on the other side that the late Lord Morris, when he was Leader of a political party here, said that he would make the southside hills white with sheep. He was a great advocate of sheep raising, but he was one of many, included amongst whom must be this Government and this party. We are most ardent in our belief in the possibilities of a sheep industry, and we mean business. Fortunately, we are just elected, and we have got three or four years yet to run. Fortunately, therefore, our determination to foster a sheep industry in Newfoundland is taken early in our career as a Government. Fortunately, therefore, the

unpleasant steps, and perhaps unpopular steps that must be taken, if there is to be a sheep industry, are to be taken early in our life as a Government, so that there will still be time before the next election for the fruits of our present, possibly unpopular action of developing to be seen and admitted by at least an overwhelming majority of the people in the area concerned, because if this policy of restricting the freedom of dogs succeeds on the Avalon Peninsula, it will undoubtedly be carried to other parts of the Province. If it does not succeed, and the Government be of the same opinion as I happen to hold, much more drastic steps will be taken to control the activity of dogs where sheep are concerned, because we are determined to promote a sheep raising industry in Newfoundland, and we do not propose to send men to Iceland and to Scotland and possibly to other sheep-raising countries, and we do not propose, perhaps, to bring sheep into Newfoundland at considerable cost and we do not propose to encourage men and perhaps assist them financially to go into sheep raising all for the purpose of providing succulent meat for roving dogs; we cannot afford it; we just have not got that kind of money, and if we are to have a sheep-raising industry, (and if it be feasible, we are) we must begin by eliminating the one thing more than anything else which is an obstacle today to the increase of the sheep population of this Province. So, this Act, this Bill, may not, and indeed will not be the Dog Act to end all Dog Acts, but it must be viewed and is, at least on this side of the House, viewed in the light of a much greater policy, the policy of raising sheep in Newfoundland.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, what

I have to say is more in the nature of a question, I might say, than comments, although I realize the necessity of the law, because not only with respect to injury to sheep, but also a roving dog, or roving dogs, Sir, have, in very many cases, been the cause of the great depletion of our game birds, and if, as our good Government proposes to do, to try to make the Tourist Industry profitable, I think it has some point there.

What I want to get cleared up is that the Minister said it did not apply to Pouch Cove and other areas. What I mean is—the provision is written into the Act for controlling and licensing of dogs and is it necessary then to have some clause repealing these sections, or will it be permitted to continue that these areas might establish their own laws? I just bring that point up. We are the “co-operating Opposition.”

MR. HIGGINS: The same applies to game birds and cats.

MR. RUSSELL: I want to thank the honourable member for bringing up that possibility. There may be areas whereby they are given control over the administration of dogs, so where I said three sections, undoubtedly there may have to be more. I will find out between now and when we go into the committee stage. I will inquire and find out what areas of statutory right have to go into the dog business.

MR. VARDY: It is with a feeling of regret, Sir, that I have to say a few words on this Bill before the House. The regret is that the Minister, in seconding the motion, or presenting the second reading, stated that insofar as St. John's, they did not propose to do anything about the dog situation. Now that, Sir, I feel, is regrettable,

because I really feel it is time somebody did do something about it. I can visualize, Sir, with the dog menace curbed, shall we say, on the rest of the Avalon Peninsula, the setting up now of a "canine sanctuary" in the City of St. John's where they continue to roam through the good and ill of the "Dogdom Empire" which we are confronted with at the present time.

My colleagues and I, Sir, for the past number of years, have discussed this matter formally on very many occasions, but to little effect, I may say, and it is again, as I say, with regret that we find that this Act, which covers the Avalon Peninsula, and which is met with such apparently unqualified support from all members of this House, does not include the Capital City of St. John's, and that no restrictions apparently are to be placed on dogs within its environments. Once they cross the borderline; come within the City Limits; kill all the sheep they like the night before, they have reached their sanctuary, and will be there unmolested, Sir, and protected, I presume, with all the majesty of the Law.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is incumbent on me to agree with my colleague, with regard to St. John's. It is true that for many, many years, my colleague and myself have worked energetically to try to get the dog nuisance abated at least in the City of St. John's, if not entirely wiped out, and I would ask the honourable Minister of Natural Resources if he would give this matter serious consideration, and take in St. John's as well, because I could go on for a lengthy period, if I were to tell all the stories I know connected with dogs in the City of St. John's for the past sixteen years at least, so I say it is really incumbent on the Minister, if he wants

to have the Act which is now before the House, he should take St. John's within his jurisdiction.

MR. RUSSELL: Have I right to speak again?

MR. SPEAKER: I understood that you wished to answer a question from the honourable member from Placentia, therefore, you have the right to conclude the debate.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, when this Bill comes into Committee (and it may not come into Committee of the Whole for a day or two), the section that the proposed amendment does not touch is Section 1, Part 1. It goes on and says: "excluding the area comprised within the limits of the boundaries of the City of St. John's and within one mile thereof in any direction." It shall certainly have to say also including the areas of Harbour Grace and Carbonar, or there is the fascinating possibility that we may amend Section 1 by cutting out "section" or "St. John's" herein which the honourable member for St. John's would find his dream come true very, very quickly. I suggest that members who are interested should study it carefully and when we come into the Committee stage there will be room for it. In the meantime, we could have a consultation with the Department, and we will probably have to include some other municipality or municipalities, or exclude one already there. That can be attended to then, and I will certainly welcome the decision when it comes to Committee.

MR. HIGGINS: In other words, we are not in a "Dog State."

Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defense (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

Leave granted.

Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1950.  
The House met at three of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Notice of Motion and Questions

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, could I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927;" also a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I have

a portion in reply to a portion of Questions 17 (7) on the Order Paper of Wednesday, February 22nd, in the name of the honourable member for Ferryland, addressed to the Minister of Public Works, asking for a statement showing the cost of upkeep of Government House and the grounds, from April 1, 1949, to date.

This is listed under two items only.  
17 (7)

Repairs and maintenance ...\$21,613.00

Reconstruction ..... 10,096.00

I have much pleasure in answering this question and tabling it.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I have to table several questions at this time.

The first is Question No. 8 of the Order Paper of February 22nd, replying to the honourable member for Ferryland. The names of the Firms and Brands and the quantity in each case are shown in detail on the answer to the question. I regret very much that it is not considered in the public interest to show the value of these sales.

MR. CASHIN: It is very easy to find it out, you know.

MR. QUINTON: That is, of course, for the honourable member to find out for himself.

The names of the Firms from which purchases were made are shown and the quantities in each case and the name of the Agent.

~~FEB 28~~

(1)	Total number of cases of rum purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15th February 1950 .....	1,345
	Total number of gallons of rum purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15th February 1950 .....	51,602.2

(2)	Name of Firm from whom purchased	Quantity purchased	Name of Agent through whom sold
	Capt. Morgan Rum Dist. Ltd.	620 cases	Baine Johnston & Co.
	The Rum Company (Jamaica)	200 cases	Not known
	Aktieselskabet Danisco	25 cases	Not known
	Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd.	51,602.2 gal.	Not known
	Ed. Young & Co., Ltd.	500 cases	M.D. Shears

(3)	Total number of cases of Whiskey purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	5,270
	Total number of cases of Gin purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	2,450
	Total number of cases of other liquors purchased from 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	285

(4)	Name of Firm From Whom Purchased	Number Whiskey	Gin	Other	Name of Agent Through Whom Sold
	Drambuie Liquor Co. Ltd .....	.....	.....	100	Toronto Agent
	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.....	1,085	.....	10	B. Johnston & Co.
	W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.....	.....	800	75	J. F. Meehan
	White Horse Dist. Ltd .....	250	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	John Dewar & Sons Ltd.....	225	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	L. J. McGuinness & Co. Ltd.....	.....	.....	20	J. Dodd
	John Walker & Sons Ltd .....	1,045	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	Jas. Buchanan & Co. Ltd.....	700	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	J. G. Monnett & Co. Ltd.....	.....	.....	25	Montreal Agent
	Train & McIntyre Ltd. ....	200	.....	.....	Mrs. W. McNamara
	T. Gordon & Co. Ltd .....	.....	800	.....	C. R. Bell
	Hiram Walker & Sons .....	650	550	.....	J. Everard
	Haig & Haig Ltd. ....	390	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	Long John Distillers Ltd.....	200	.....	.....	Montreal Agent
	Jas. Hennessy &— Co. ....	.....	.....	25	W. A. Reid
	Ed. Kressman & Co. Ltd.....	.....	.....	25	B. Stafford
	John E. McPherson & Sons.....	100	.....	.....	Not known
	McDonald & Muir Ltd .....	150	.....	.....	Toronto Agent
	Booths Distilleries Ltd. ....	.....	200	.....	Not known
	Wm. Whiteley & Co. ....	170	.....	.....	B. Stafford
	D. & J. McCallum Ltd.....	80	.....	.....	C. R. Bell
	N. V. Erven Lucas Bols. ....	.....	100	.....	D. J. Curtis
	Cointreau, S.A.R.L. Angers .....	.....	.....	5	Not known
	Cork Distillers Co. Ltd.....	25	.....	.....	Not known
		5,270	2,450	285	

(5)	Name of Firm From Whom Purchased	No. of Dozens Beer		Agents Through Whom Sold
		Purchased 1 Apr. 1949 to 15 Feb. 1950		
		Mainland	American	
National Breweries Ltd. ....	33,600	.....	P. J. Dobbin	
Molson's Brewery Ltd. ....	38,500	.....	Baine Johnston & Co., Ltd.	
Red Ball Brewing Co. ....	1,400	.....	Not known	
Can. Breweries Ltd. (Que.) ...	4,000	.....	A. B. Baird	
Pabst Sales Co. ....	.....	8,800	M. D. Shears	
		<u>77,500</u>	<u>8,800</u>	

(6)	Total quantity of Beer purchased from local Breweries since 1 April 1949 to 15 February 1950 .....	Dozens 170,836
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Question number 10. Number of licenses granted by the Department of Liquor Control to individuals or companies to sell beers and wines since April 1, 1949. The total number is eighty-nine. Some of these, I should say, would be renewals of licenses which existed prior to this.

MR. CASHIN: What I really meant was new ones.

MR. QUINTON: They are really all new ones in this instance, because all the old ones were cancelled, and new ones were issued in their place. The same ones who had them before have them again. The paper I will have issued contains a list of all owners of licenses.

I have here the answer to question number 38.

MR. CASHIN: Just a minute, Mr. Speaker, (if the honourable Minister will forgive me for sitting down) sub-section 3 of the question number 10.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no power to grant permission for the honourable member to sit down; leave is up to the House.

MR. QUINTON: Yes, I am sorry; that must have been omitted from the paper I brought this afternoon, but, Mr. Speaker, I shall have the answer on the next day for the honourable member, numbers 3 and 4.

Question number 38 (2) on the Order Paper of the twenty-seventh, Monday, seeking a statement showing in detail the amount due by the Federal Government to the Provincial Government of Newfoundland on account of subsidies or on account of Tax Rental Agreement.

Sub-Section (1), a statement showing in detail how the amount of \$4,707,642.85 recoverable advances due from the Federal Government is made up; also a statement showing how the amount of \$3,222,498.46 already paid by the Federal Government as recoverable advances is made up.



## Details of Recoverable Advances

(i)	Costs to Newfoundland of Railway Steamers S.S. "Bar Haven" and S.S. "Springdale" .....	\$1,466,933.47
(ii)	Payments by Newfoundland under Article 2 of Agreement of 31 March 1946 (Gander R.C.A.F. Purchase).....	666,000.00
(iii)	Payment by Newfoundland, Gander—R.A.F. purchase.....	200,000.00
(iv)	Two-thirds of Net Expenditures by Newfoundland, Gander Account for the conversion of buildings to civil use, runway improvements, and the replacement or expansion of plant and equipment .....	663,964.99
(v)	Progress payments made by Nfld. Railway prior to 31 March 1949, in respect of equipment delivered post 31 March, 1949 .....	225,600.00
(vi)	Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland.....	43,749.41
(vii)	Consumable Stores :	
	(a) Posts & Telegraphs Inventories :	
	Postal Service Inventories at 31 March, 1949 \$43,840.51	
	Telegraphs Inventories at 31 March, 1949.... 160,983.80	204,824.31
	(b) Gander Airport :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949.....	\$1,108,300.35
	(c) Public Works :	
	Inventories at 31 March, 1949	
	Lighthouse Division .....	\$49,287.39
	Marine Division .....	18,158.63
		67,446.02
	(d) Fishery Laboratory, Natural Resources :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949	
	Research .....	2,659.05
	Fish Inspection .....	1,247.20
	Nets, etc. ....	836.00
		4,742.25
	(e) Bait Depots, Natural Resources :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949.....	55,906.05
	(f) Department of Customs :	
	Inventory of Padlocks .....	176.00
		<u>\$4,707,642.85</u>

MR. CASHIN: It does not show how the amount of \$4,707,000 is made up. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, if my memory serves me correct, that is an amount due by the Federal Government. It is this \$4,707,000; I asked how that was made up. For what do they owe it?

MR. CASHIN: Yes.

MR. QUINTON: That reply will come in due course. I am answering now the reply regarding subsidies.

## 38 (2) (i) Federal Subsidies:

No amounts are due by the Federal Government to the Newfoundland Government at the present time on account of Subsidies.

MR. QUINTON: That was a supplementary question.

(ii) **Tax Rental Agreement**

Since the Tax Rental Agreement has not yet been signed, no amounts are due thereunder to the Newfoundland Government at present.

The Tax Rental Agreement has not been signed by anyone.

MR. CASHIN: The amount was agreed upon by the House four months ago; now, I take it that amount would come into the present fiscal year.

MR. QUINTON: We budget, but until the Tax Rental Agreement between the two Governments has been signed, the payments will not come; that we intend to have done; you all realize, up to the 31st of March.

MR. CASHIN: Is that up to the Federal Government?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): No, it is up to us. If the honourable Minister will permit me, all we did in this House was to pass legislation authorizing the Government to make an agreement with the Canadian Government. We have an agreement; we have not, as yet, exercised that authority; we have not as yet signed that agreement. It is entirely our choice, they must sign, if we do; we haven't, as yet, done so.

MR. CASHIN: I want to know how much you will agree to.

MR. QUINTON: **Travelling Expenses, Department of Finance.**

38 (4) Total Expenditure since 1st April, 1949, on trips to Mainland \$1,601.25

MR. QUINTON: We know how much we budgeted for; it is in the estimates. That point was cleared up by the honourable the Premier, and is also mentioned in the question I propose to table now, No. 38 (3) Recoverable Advances by the Federal Government.

We were delayed a bit on this end in putting forward the claims. The answer to the previous question indicated a total of recoverable advances paid to date on account of the full amount.

That last part of that question again—the tax rental agreement. The honourable member referred to the question on payments passed by this Legislation. Legislation was an Enabling Act Agreement, a separate document made under that legislation.

**Tax Rental Agreement**

See reply to Question No. 39 (2). In this respect it should be noted that the Tax Rental Agreement was not passed at the last session of the Legislation but only enabling legislation to authorize the Government to enter into such an agreement.

MR. CASHIN: That is just herding across the line. You could enter into an agreement without that enabling legislation.

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38 (5) New Employees, Department of Finance, since 1st April, 1949

NAME	Salary	Remarks
(i) J. G. Channing.....	\$3,459 p. a.	Transferred from Dept. of Natural Resources to fill vacancy.
(ii) J. V. Ralph .....	2,980 p. a.	Transferred from Dept. of Supply to fill vacancy.
(iii) W. Corbett .....	1,800 p. a.	Transferred from Dept. of Fisheries and Co-operatives to fill new post.
(iv) Miss J. MacBay .....	750 p. a.	Appointed to vacancy. Subsequently resigned.
(v) Miss L. Snelgrove.....	950 p. a.	Appointed to vacancy.
(vi) Miss H. Thompson ...	1,000 p. a.	Transferred from the Dept. of the Comptroller and Auditor General to replace Miss MacBay.
(vii) Miss M. Simmons.....	750 p. a.	Appointed to new post. Subsequently resigned.
(viii) Miss M. Murdoch.....	750 p. a.	Appointed to replace Miss Simmons.
(ix) R. Whalen .....	995 p. a.	Transferred from Dept. of Provincial Affairs to fill new post.

NOTE.—Now with regard to (5), the honourable member asked if these posts were advertised in the public press. No, none of these posts mentioned above were advertised in the public press, but, with the exception of possibly messengers to Whalen, were published in the Public Service, as corresponding to procedure. Every board has a post advertised.

MR. CASHIN: I noticed recently that a post was advertised in the Department of Finance.

MR. QUINTON: Yes, that was because the position had been advertised and nobody wanted to apply for it.

MR. CASHIN: What about subsection 6 to that Question 38?

MR. QUINTON: That answer has not come to me yet; when it does the honourable member will receive it.

Question No. 41, on the Order Paper of February 28th, referring to Accounts Payable.

**Accounts Payable**

A detailed statement of Accounts Payable amounting to \$2,452,400 is set

forth in Appendix 12 (pp 102-104) of the Amended Estimates for 1949-50.

The keeping of individual creditors' accounts has been discontinued and, save as a result of a very great deal of additional work, it is not possible to furnish a list of the creditors involved.

MR. CASHIN: I take it, Mr. Speaker, that these amounts were principally paid the railway and so on.

MR. QUINTON: I could manage to answer the question orally, probably tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 42. Mr. Higgins to the honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. QUINTON: Question No. 42, I have ready, Mr. Speaker, I regret that that is asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

**Federal Sales Tax**

The provincial Government has no means of determining the amount of the 8% Sales Tax remitted by business

firms in Newfoundland to the Federal Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 43, Mr. Higgins to the honourable the Minister of Finance.

MR. QUINTON: That is in the course of preparation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other outstanding answers to questions?

MR. HIGGINS: The question about Federal buildings.

MR. QUINTON: That was related to the Minister of Public Works.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, in reference to the question the honourable Leader of the Opposition just raised in connection with buildings transferred to the Federal Government, the answer to that question is not quite ready; it will be ready tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

##### Address in Reply.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I wish, Sir, to add my compliments to those of other speakers for the excellent addresses made at the opening by the honourable member for St. John's West and the honourable and Gallant member for Placentia West.

I intend to speak at some little length regarding the industries other than fishing, and the resources of our Province, other than those in the ocean. Several references were made to those resources, and to those industries in the Speech from the Throne, which was necessarily a skelton outline of the Government's plans, and I feel it may be of interest to honourable

members to have me clothe the skelton with a little flesh.

I don't intend to enter into any argument as to the relative merits of the fishery and agriculture and mining and logging, etc. There is room for argument; there are people who tell (and they said so) of a right to feel, and say so here in this Chamber that the fishery is worth more to the Country than all other industries put together.

I remember, at the age of ten, taking part in a debate on history in my home town. That was the subject debated then, and it has been debated since, and will be debated again. There is still no solution reached; each man is entitled to his own opinion. I will say, however, to make sure I don't get into any argument with members like my colleague, the member from Labrador; I will say that the greatest single problem is the problem of how to modernize the methods of processing and catching and marketing our fish products, but beyond that, I am not prepared to go or enter into any argument. There is a danger you know, Mr. Speaker, of our becoming, of any man becoming like one of the six famous men in literature, the six blind men of Hindustan. I don't refer necessarily to the six members of the Opposition. Those six blind men who wanted to examine the elephant, and each just caught hold of the portion of the elephant that came nearest to him, and assumed he had seen and examined all of the elephant. One thought the elephant was exactly like a rope; the other like a fan, and the other like a snake, etc.

During my lifetime, I have met such people. In fact, I read a book once by a Commissioner who was absolutely con-

vinced, in fact, he wrote it in his book, he was so convinced, he must have convinced himself, that the only possible solution in Newfoundland was to give up the fishery and go and live in Markland or similar places. I have heard people say the solution lay in the petroleum industry.

I don't want to bring tears to your eyes when I bring back the history of the bow and arrow, the man convinced that the future lay in the Army.

Let's argue about which is the greatest industry; let's thank God for all our resources, and make up our mind we will develop to the best of our ability.

Granted, fishing is the most valuable industry in Labrador. The honourable member will forgive me, if I refer to 55,000 cords of wood—the timber industry, also in Labrador. I might also mention the possibility of improving trapping conditions there in Labrador, by creating and setting aside a beaver reserve, from which generations of trappers yet unborn may have cause to bless us. It may surprise some members to know there are possibilities for agricultural development, especially Mud Lake area, near the bottom of Hamilton inlet area, wherein we propose, in the very near future, to do a soil survey, etc.; and so I make no apologies for referring to several other industries, and I may even, during the course of my remarks, mention the cranberry-picking industry and white-tailed deer, but before doing so, Sir, it seems to me that during the Speech from the Throne Debate, in the spirit of the House of Assembly of the past.

We find the Opposition very, very co-operative with us here on the matter of passing and studying the legislation here, and giving constructive

criticism. It seems to me they should be, when they see the piece of good legislation of the last Session (and they see a good bit of it nowadays); it is only natural that they would support it, but we are going too far in that spirit, and I think, in the Speech from the Throne, it is time we should keep up a little bit of ginger and pep, in our relationship with each other. I think the honourable member for Ferryland and I are in the right position for debate with each other. I told him the other day I was surprised he couldn't think of more questions to ask the honourable member for Natural Resources. He replied that he only asked me one because he thought that was all I was capable of answering. That is a perfect attitude for members of each side to take towards each other, and so I am glad the honourable members of the Opposition criticized us; poked a little fun at us; waved a few puns at us during debate so far, and in keeping with that spirit, I'd like to remark on the comments they made.

I have to go a way back to the other Session and the comments made by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition. I never had any time to comment on it, but it struck me. The honourable the Leader of the Opposition pointed in the general direction of this side of the House, and accused one of us, I don't know which one, of having said at one time that never again would there be any depression in Newfoundland like there had been, —words to that effect. Now, Sir, I want to make it clear that I didn't say it; I never made any such statement; I am pleading "not guilty." I have a suspicion who said it. Something tells me a remark of that kind probably was made two or three years ago by the man who is now Premier.

I suspect he said it before there was such a thing between Newfoundland and Canada; I expect he said it at a time when Confederation was nothing more than a dynamo in this mass of Island with a gleam in his eye and a dulcet overtone in his voice. He said it; I blame him for it. I know I didn't say it. I wish I had said it; I'd be proud, again to be reminded again I had said it—"that never again would we suffer a depression in Newfoundland as there had been in the past."

Today, Mr. Speaker, we can visit communities in Newfoundland where all the elements exist for depression and poverty and misery, such as in the "Hungry 30's," and find children better dressed, better fed, going to better schools, being taught by better teachers, who are being paid better salaries than ever before in our history. So, that is one of the things that I wish I had said, but I didn't. Anyway, I'll say it now—a plagiarism on whoever did say it—"that never again in the history of Newfoundland will there be a depression so bad as we have had in the past."

The honourable member for Placentia West took the attitude (an attitude that is a very unfortunate one; it has predated the speeches of two or three Members of the Opposition) "let's hope that in the measurement of our resources mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, let's hope we don't find any more iron ore; we can't market what we have." There was some reference also to the obvious.

MR. MILLER: Mr Speaker, I am not quite sure that that is exactly correct. I know the speaker opposite is a very able speaker, and don't think he has to take any unfair advantage of me; I don't think I mentioned anything like that, Sir.

MR. SPENCER: If you did, you didn't mean it, anyway.

MR. MILLER: I don't think I made that remark.

MR. SPEAKER: Can the honourable member remember what he said in that respect? I am sure the honourable Minister has no intention of misquoting.

MR. MILLER: I can't remember; it was quite some days ago, but I am sure my mind doesn't work in that direction.

MR. RUSSELL: The idea was—what was the use of looking for more land when the farmers couldn't market their products?

MR. MILLER: I don't think I mentioned that at all.

MR. RUSSELL: Anyway, it was the honourable member for Harbour Main, but I see he didn't mean it anyway.

MR. FAHEY: I can see that the honourable member is confused with what he is saying.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I think we can take the blame for ourselves, only not through our confreres; I think if the member for Harbour Main said it, it wouldn't be the honourable member for Placentia West; I'm sure I didn't, for I hadn't spoken yet.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps the honourable member, instead of quoting remarks, might leave them out altogether.

MR. RUSSELL: I would like to make it clear that they didn't mean it; I meant the public to know they didn't mean it, because if the public

knew the Opposition in this House made such remarks, it wouldn't be a good thing.

MR. MILLER : When he says it is me, it wasn't. I give every member a chance to criticize every word I say in this House, but I haven't had a chance to examine that speech yet, and it is unfair.

MR. SPEAKER : Is your complaint that you are misquoted?

MR. MILLER : That is my opinion, Sir.

MR. RUSSELL : That is my impression. There is a reference about the white-tailed deer. I won't even hint who said it. I don't remember the exact words, but the impression I got was that they said it. If I am wrong, I will take it all back, and make no reference to it. I am glad no one said it; the public wouldn't like it; they wouldn't like to think anyone would say it. If the public thought (and I hope I won't create any wrong impressions which the public might get) that, that anyone said that, we might find ourselves, in four or five year's time with twenty-seven of us over here (I say twenty-seven, advisedly, because I can't contemplate the House of Assembly without the honourable member for Ferryland in it; the honourable member for Ferryland, who creates so much of what must be fascinating employment for civil servants in overtime night after night, searching out and tabulating such important facts as those which show who sold a half-ton of coal to the Rangers' quarters in Rose Blanche, and probably, as far as we know, what might come yet, how many cakes of sunlight soap were used to scrub the Post Office, and if tenders were called).

Well, the honourable member for Placentia West, in discussing the subject of cranberry picking, said this, and I quote : "that in all probability the Government would soon be sending someone away to learn how to pick cranberries," and again, he was joking about a very serious matter. Whether or not the Government ever sends anyone away to learn how to pick cranberries (and the cranberry is very much of an Aristocrat among berries), I am going to speak about a much humbler berry, the blueberry and the blueberry business. Men have gone away, and we have sent people away to learn how to pick blueberries. I thought I knew how to pick blueberries when I was eight years old, but we have had men who know the trade go away to study and learn how other people in other provinces pick blueberries, and we may yet find people going away (not necessarily from the Government) to learn how to burn blueberry bushes. You say, "that is simple, just drop a match on them." Why, they burn them with flame throwers in New Brunswick, in order to prepare the bushes for the next year's crop of berries.

I shall speak about the blueberry industry later on.

One of the honourable members of the Opposition, Sir, asked two very important questions, and I'd like to comment on them, although I am not sure that I am quite capable of answering them.

Is there a place for Newfoundland in the economy of Canada? Now, I don't think that is the important question; I think a far more important question is—is there a place for Canada in the economy of the world?—and a still more important question

is—is there a world economy for Canada to have a place in?

Abe Lincoln said a Nation couldn't exist, half slave and half free, and it is difficult today, for anybody who thinks, to see how the world can exist indefinitely with half, or slightly more than half, of the people in want and the other part with excess produce of which they can't dispose. There is, today, no such thing as a "world economy." It is, as the honourable and Gallant member for Fogo District pointed out, an International problem, a world-wide problem to recreate the economy into which Canada and the United States and Britain and other Countries can take a part. The Countries in Europe and Britain, including Britain, want our products badly enough, just as they want the products of the rest of Canada.

The honourable and Gallant member for Ferryland will probably, when his turn comes to speak, criticize some of our travelling expenses; will maybe criticize or make reference to the expense of the trip I had to London, but if I had spent twice as much on my trip to London, England, I couldn't have bought an egg—oh, the chef could make something out of egg powder or something of that nature, but he couldn't find an egg. People who don't go to the black market would like very much to have Canadian eggs and bacon. People of the Mediterranean Countries, many would like to have Newfoundland fish, but the problem is not one of Canada alone, not one that Canada alone can solve, and I trust that the Member of the Opposition or no one else thinks for one minute we could have solved the problem if we had retained our sovereignty.

Another is—why didn't Canada con-

vert sterling into dollars? There is a question behind that. What sterling was Canada going to convert into dollars? Sterling doesn't drift ashore in the Channel among the seaweed, or grow on bushes over there. When Britain undertakes to make available some sterling so that Italy can buy some fish from us; if Britain, as banker for the sterling block undertakes to give Italy a credit of a million pounds sterling, if she does that, it means quite an effort to her. If Canada then undertakes to do it (and she has promised to, and would have done it), Newfoundland fishermen will get dollars; Canada will get sterling. What will Britain get? Britain will get, first of all, the satisfaction of knowing that Italy owes her a million pounds in whatever currency she has to pay it. She has the satisfaction, or otherwise, of knowing that she owes Canada the dollar value of a million pounds. In other words, her dollar shortage will be made that much more acute by the transaction, so when you go talking about why Canada does not convert sterling, let us think about the sterling; it just cannot be printed indiscriminately with the printing press; it has got to have some relation to the things that can be bought with it.

That was a very, very interesting table that one of the members of the Opposition discussed about the trend of our exports to Europe for about fifty years, up to 1940, but look at the year when his list ended, the year 1940; it appears that up till 1940 slightly more than half our export trade had been going across the Atlantic eastward; since 1940 it appeared that less than half had been going. Now, in the first place, a table of that sort should give a little more than percentages; it is quite possible that, although less than half went since



1940, a greater quantity, a great total quantity might still be going. You want to give total quantities as well as percentages, but I am willing to grant that, in 1940, and since then, there has been a decline in trade from Newfoundland to the East, but why, 1940 is the year war had really begun to show its effect on trade.

We did not expect iron ore to go to Germany in 1940, and since the effects of the war have not ended as quickly as the war did, and are still not ended, there is nothing unusual about our trade having reduced somewhat in percentage since 1940.

He challenged us to take up, this member of the Opposition, on a statement of his that probably thirty-two million dollars would be going from the pockets of Newfoundland people up to Ottawa in taxes of one kind or another; I think it was thirty-two million; if it was forty-two, I am willing to accept it—thirty-two—I do not hear any contradiction.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to make a statement that I would like to have considered in its context. I do not care—I say this as a responsible member of the Government—I do not care whether thirty-two, forty-two, or twenty-two million dollars goes to Ottawa from Newfoundland in any particular year. I am concerned with two things of much greater importance regarding what goes from here to Ottawa and what comes back. The last system, a Federal system of taxation from British Columbia to Newfoundland, that system operates. If you earn a certain amount of money, you pay a certain amount of income tax. If you make a certain amount of profit, you pay a certain amount of profit tax. If you die and leave a certain amount, you pay a certain

amount of death duties. While Newfoundland pays exactly the same, no more, no less, the same rate, same exemptions, I do not dare; I am concerned with making sure that we are not discriminated against in the rate we pay, or the exemptions from them. All that money from British Columbia to Newfoundland goes into a central fund in Ottawa called the Federal Revenue; it goes there, and goes out again. I do not know how much comes back, whether more comes back, whether more will come back within the next ten years, or less, than will go out. I am concerned with seeing that we are not discriminated against in any way in the amount that does come out of Ottawa to come back to Newfoundland; the Government is concerned; that is why we are concerned about the freight rates. The question we are concerned about is what comes out of that central fund as deficits on the Canadian National Railway; whether we would be greatly concerned, if we found we were not getting the same sort of benefit of any kind; I would be greatly concerned, if we do not get the same benefits in research as other provinces do. But, assuming we pay the tax at the same rate to the central fund, and get back benefits without discrimination one way or the other, and if, on that basis, we find some day, supposing the honourable the junior member for St. John's East can some day prove to me that we are sending more money away than we are getting back; more money is going into the central pool than is coming back to Newfoundland, he will have proved to me one thing—that Newfoundland is wealthier than all the rest of Canada. When that time comes, I will be very happy and proud to know that we, as a province, are doing a little more than pull our

weight as a member of the great family to which we belong. I do not think that that day has yet come.

Now, Sir, the divisions of the Department of Natural Resources to which I will make a brief reference are the Crown Land Division, the Agricultural Division, the Game and Inland Fisheries Division, the Forestry Division and the Mines.

The general problem, it seems to me, in administering the affairs of such as these, is to try to hold a proper balance between conservation and development. Both are important, and it is easy for the people within that Department and the general public outside to emphasize unduly either one or the other of these two aspects. It is difficult to maintain a proper balance, but that is what we have to try to do. For instance, it would be very, very poor service to the people of Newfoundland if we went in for conservation, and at the end of fifteen years we could say to the people, "Here, we have conserved the game, moose, white-tailed deer, timber and all the other things; we know you have starved in the meantime because we would not let you develop it; look at the conservation we have done; look what we have done for you." We would be running a risk of providing for the next generation and starving this one, thereby making it impossible for there to be a next one. Therefore, development indiscriminately would be just as foolish. However, with Crown Land, Sir, I hold this as a theory—that the public domain owned by the King, His Majesty the King, and administered by whatever government happens to be in power; administered on behalf of His Majesty for the benefit of his subjects; I hold in that way, in a very real sense, all the

natural resources of Newfoundland belong to all the people. By that, I mean that the salmon area to which I will make some reference later belongs just as much, in a sense, to the people of Norris Cove as to the people who live near the river. The blueberry hills of Conception Bay belong, in part, to the people of St. Barbe district.

That is what is meant by being a Newfoundlander, and it seems to me that when the Government undertakes to alienate into private hands, or under private control any part of that private domain, the Government should take care to see the interests of all people are consulted; whatever someone gets from the Government, a title to a few acres of land, or a few square miles of timber, or mining property, it should mean that to all the people of the province some benefit should accrue; either an industry being started which would mean probably provincial revenues and employment, or at least that some man, some human being with his family, should be enabled thereby to at least keep out of dole, and thus reduce the burden on his fellow-citizen. There should be some benefit surely, direct or indirect, and Governments should take that into account before alienating any part of the public domain. Judged by that list, Sir, the Governments in the past have a great deal to answer for.

The petition I intend to table, I will table tomorrow. I should have brought it here today; there are one or two things that would have been of interest, I am sure, to honourable members, just to give them some as to the extent to which alienation of the public domain has gone. One map I will table will show you just how much of the three-mile limit is sup-

posed to be sacred almost to the fishermen, in order to get firewood and materials for building in their boats, stages and dwelling. All that went on, most of that went on long ago. I want to pay a tribute, if I may, Sir, to the people who comprised the Government of 1930. I do not know who they were, but in the year 1930, in the year following one of the greatest catastrophes in the world; while the world economy was tumbling in ruins, the poor little pitiful structure that was Newfoundland economy buried under the government of that day had courage and foresight to pass an Act called the Crown Lands Act. The passing of that Act did not save Newfoundland from a depression; it did not even save the democratic form of government she had, and did not save that Party from defeat two years later, but that Act was one of the finest pieces of legislation ever passed in Newfoundland. It did a great deal to bar the stable door. Unfortunately, the horse, or some of the horses, too many of them, had already gone. Under the Crown Lands Act (and it has been amended many, many times, but the basic fundamental principles of the Act are still the same under it) instead of giving away outwardly to everyone who comes and asks for a few more hundred miles of timberland, agricultural land, mining claims, there is provision in that Act that land could be given conditionally; people could get a lease for a piece of land; if it was agricultural land, they could get it on condition that they cleared twenty-five percent in five years; if they did not, the Crown would take it back. In other words, the Act gave the Government the right to say to a person who wanted the land, "Sure, take it, if you want to use it, keep it; if you want to change your mind and do not want to use it, give it back to

us again. We want you to have the use of it; we do not want you to have it and not use it, hoping some day that an oil well, or gold mine will be discovered on it, or something of that kind."

It is our privilege to have an Act of that kind to administer, and it has been the policy of this Government to pay homage to the men who passed that Act in 1930, by taking advantage and using the privileges and discretionary powers that they gave us, and today when the people come and, Mr. Speaker, when you read that a road has been built between one place and another ten miles apart, it is a safe assumption that within a week there will be applications come into the Government for land all along the road. Today, when that happens, the policy of the Government is to stop that; to say to the people, "Yes, you want it. What for? We will enter into an agreement with you. Here are the terms. Take it for that purpose. As soon as you comply with those conditions, you may have it. As soon as you refuse to revert to those conditions it will return to the Crown, and somebody else will have to do what you failed to do."

There was an amusing incident a few weeks ago. I knew of a very little site, I suppose a half or third of an acre, and there were two people who had been trying to get a grant on it for two years. I suppose they would have had the grant long years before, except that it was hard to know to whom to give it for twenty-five cents an acre, which meant it sold for eight dollars or so, if we sold it to them. I knew that whoever we sold it to, the opposite would have been our enemy for life. The result was that we did not sell it to either one for eight dollars. There was just

room for two beautiful sites for building summer cabins there, and it looked like they were going to end up, I suppose, each with half rented to build a summer cabin thereon. Now, there were conditions as to just what that summer cabin should be, because it should not be an eye sore to people who would have to pass by. Instead of selling the property, we would rent it, and get thirty-five or forty dollars a year in rental, and everybody would be happy.

The matter is very serious. It is all very well to try to conserve, or use properly, the lands that are still in possession of the Crown, but there is a hint given in the Speech from the Throne, a hint on which I do not want to elaborate too much now; I think it is a bit premature at this time. The Government is going to consider, seriously, getting back in its possession some of the lands that have been alienated. The importance of that would take me much too long to describe. We have pathetic requests coming in, not as many as we have about the dogs, but pretty near. All the land is privately owned by people who no longer live in or near the community. We have a number of requests coming in for that land. We have others. I want to mention to you the evil results of having so much of the public domain in the hands of the people who have no interest in it. I will illustrate by taking this example (there are several I could choose; I will choose not the most important one, but one you will have the opportunity of knowing best), take the Salmonier River; it is a beautiful river, and yet within our lifetime, we are going to see that river go out of existence; we are going to see it degenerate into the sort of thing where, after every shower of rain, it will be a raging torrent, and a few

days later, until the next rainstorm, it will be just a trickle or marsh. Last summer, the Department had to pass a regulation prohibiting fishing on the river; the land was too low. The reason for that is because the land on both sides of the river is privately owned, practically the whole river valley. Trees are being cut out of the valley, so there is no longer any vegetation, and the matter is getting worse year by year; there is no longer any vegetation there sufficient to hold the moisture and distribute it equitably down into the river, and so, as that situation gets worse, we have a raging torrent, and then the river is practically dried up. Oh, it is not the people who own the land who are cutting up the trees. The Department of Natural Resources spent a great deal of time and trouble trying to get in touch with the people who own the land. Their names have been listed in the papers, and advertisement read over the radio, to get in touch with the Department, so that the Department may make some arrangements with them to get the land back into the possession of the Crown. Some people replied; a great many replied they would sell it back to the Crown. Others, to their eternal credit, said "Take it back; The Crown can make better use of it than I am making." Many others could not be contacted; there was no way at all of getting in touch with them, or their solicitors, or heir assignees. It would be premature for me, at the moment, to say what we can do; what we intend to do, other than what the Speech from the Throne says—"We are going to study it carefully." Decisions like this have got to be studied carefully, but we would be remiss in our duty to the country, if we allowed conditions like this to exist without find-

ing some way to better them, and so, we must find some way of saying to someone who has land in the public domain and is not using it, not letting anyone else use it, we must find some way of prodding them into the position where they will rent it, lease it, or give it to someone who will develop it, say to some lads in the Salmonier Valley, like some have said—"here, take it, you can make better use of it than I can."

I will have to hurry over the next topics.

We have agriculture. I am not going to repeat any part of the statement I made on agriculture. I have a prepared statement; I made a statement during the last Session; I will not repeat any of it, except to say that we are fully aware of the handicaps under which farmers are working. I am one of those who believe this about agriculture—I see, in agriculture, an importance far in excess of the dollar value of the produce marketed each year. Agriculture, to many of our people, is a way of life, and the pride of owning their own land and working it. They are working the farms that have been the product of generations of toil and sweat, and, as I said on one occasion—the Newfoundland farms might not be so rich in the things that make good soil, but they have one grand fertilizer in them—the honest sweat of our forefathers who cleared the land with pickaxes. It is hard to estimate the importance of agriculture. It says somewhere in Holy Writ that "seetime Harvest will never fail," and so we, fortunately, never had an opportunity of knowing just what a disastrous blow it would be to Newfoundland some year if nothing grew in the earth. There are

hundreds and hundreds of fishermen who have persisted in fishing, and are still fishing, and are going to fish again next year, who would have had to give it up long ago, but for the half or quarter acre of garden just behind their house. We can't estimate the figures on marketing, and we haven't much in the way of statistics, but even if we did, it wouldn't even begin to give the dollar value of the industry to us. While dollar value is a way of life; is a means of pride of ownership in a well-worked farm, it is a means of getting close to nature and seeing every year the recurring miracle of Spring, which is something much too valuable, too important to our people to be reckoned in dollars at all.

But I want to assure the honourable members who have asked questions about farming, I want to repeat—we are fully aware of the importance of agriculture and of the problem the farmers have. I have said before that our main efforts are directed to assist particularly the farmers to compete successfully with competition from the Mainland. It may well be that some of the competition from the Mainland is unfair; if it is, there are steps that can be taken to remedy it. It may be that one of the farmer's problems is tied up with the very matter of freight rates that is such a live issue today, but when estimates come in as they came, and amended estimates late last Session, you will find most items in agriculture, in our Department's estimates, are in the form of some sort of not exactly a subsidy, but an encouragement to help the farmer to produce more cheaply and more efficiently. I hope those estimates will be examined and prodded and delved into pretty thoroughly when they come, because they contain information we'd never

think of giving, information we'd take for granted everybody knew.

I hope the honourable member will get off his mind the price of screech and turn his efforts to livestock. One of these years, I know what we are going to do with him; probably in 1953, we will tell him what we pay for screech, and then he'll be afraid to know. We may have to tell him, in order to get him to turn his talents toward those more important matters.

One interesting thing I want to mention is that our Department has made arrangements with the Federal Authorities to do a survey, a production consumer survey, for Newfoundland. In other words, they'd find out; be able to give us a list showing, first of all, what agricultural product is consumed in Newfoundland and then what agricultural product is produced in Newfoundland, and then some information as to where the balance comes from. If we had had those figures for the year 1949 (we hope this survey will start early in the Spring), then it would give us an opportunity to advise our farmers as to just how near the edge they are going in the production of turnips, carrots, and just what margin is still left in other things.

We know today that the greatest thing for development in Newfoundland is probably livestock or sheep. Vast quantities of wool, mutton and beef are imported into this country. These are much more important to us than relatively smaller quantities of root crops. We are particularly interested in sheep, because they are not hard, not expensive to raise. A few hundred pounds of hay, a barrel or two of dried pigment won't go so far as sawdust. I do know that a little hay and some dry pigment will keep

it going during the few months when you can't find pasture for it.

Blueberries, while I am on the subject of agriculture, I will mention them as the final item. Sir, I have reason to hope that the blueberry industry will, within the next few months, show evidence of re-organization on modern, scientific methods. We cannot compete, and our business men who went into the business realized that we can't compete with other blueberry producing countries, while we pick them by hand and other countries do it by machinery. I predict that we are going to see a few miles of country absolutely blue with blueberries; we are going to see a few square miles converted into a blueberry range without affecting or restricting the unalienable right to pick blueberries, for it will open up new territory to us; in fact, the right will be increased. I could predict; could give you more information later, when it is ready to be available. I perceive a sizable blueberry industry within the near future, giving a great deal of employment; bringing into Newfoundland a great deal of earning power, and, I trust, even giving the Provincial Government a substantial revenue.

#### Game and Inland Fisheries

Mr. Speaker, it is not generally appreciated that it costs the taxpayers of Newfoundland about one-hundred-and-thirty thousand dollars every year to protect our salmonries. There are the expenses of the warden; expenses of the man on the motorcycle. It is hard to distinguish the exact amount, Sir, because the same men patrol the rivers in the summer; many of them attend to the protection of game during the winter—anywhere from one-hundred-and-twenty thousand to one-hundred-and-fifty thousand; I picked

one hundred and thirty thousand as being well in the middle. That is what the taxpayers of Newfoundland, including the thousands and thousands of people who have never been in a salmonry; that is what they pay to keep those rivers in good condition for fishing. What is the revenue? The revenue last year amounted to thirteen thousand dollars. Now, I think, if that thirteen thousand dollars came back in revenue directly from fishing licenses—oh, undoubtedly some other revenue does come in. I know there is the salary of the clerk in the store, who sold the trout; more important, the guide's salary, and especially the tourists that came in; the various people that made a little money that way will all add up to the Provincial Treasury; it would be the same if it had been the National Treasury, if we had Responsible Government still, or Commission of Government. The Treasury, as such, certainly does not get back more than twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and we spend more than one-hundred-and-twenty-five thousand dollars. What does that mean? Between one-and-a-half and two percent of our people, at some time or other in their lives, take out a fishing license; ninety percent of our people never take out a fishing license, and still they pay from seventy to eighty cents on the dollar for fishing licenses of people who do fish.

Well the Government, seeing that, has to take some serious note of it. Remember, it is my opinion, and I repeat it—that the fishermen in Fogo probably never see a salmon near, except when cutting winter fuel in Humber Bay, as much as do the people who live there, or tourists from abroad. Not only does the fisherman never have the opportunity to fish in this

river, or any other river, but he has to pay for the taxpayer to keep that river up.

MR. SMALLWOOD : They go from Bonavista Bay up to Mews.

MR. RUSSELL : It would have been a good thing if the people from Newfoundland could have gone up there last year and caught some fish. Maybe some day they will be able to.

Well, Sir, it is quite probable that within the near future there will be some steps taken to increase the license fees. No, I am not going to put it that way, but to people who are sportsmen, the sportsman who is a sport, we will say—"you want to go fishing? You want to go fishing on one of our salmonries?" They will say "yes." Then we will say : "There would never have been a salmonry for you to fish in, except that the taxpayers pay for it; they are paying twenty dollars. How much do you want to pay for your license? Do you think two dollars is enough for you to pay, and the fishermen and loggers and miners pay the other eighteen?" There may well be, within the near future, an increase in fishing licenses, an increase which I know every sportsman (after all the first five letters of the word "sportsman" are "sport;" that is what he is, a sport) will be perfectly willing to pay.

#### **The White-tailed Deer**

I mention the moose and caribou in passing, Sir, just to report with great pleasure that their numbers are, if anything, increasing; that there is not anticipated any need of closing the season for several years to come. There has now, for a year or two, been an "open season"; an early one for tourists and an open one for our own

people who want to get meat for the time when it can be kept for winter. There is no good reason; there seems to be none, that further open seasons would or might result in depletion.

The white-tailed deer—there is not so much levity as at the mention of dogs, but you have noticed a smile at the mention of it. Last year, in Nova Scotia, there were thirty thousand of these animals killed and presumably eaten, averaging about one hundred pounds of meat each—three million pounds of meat. That is in the neighbourhood of a million dollar industry, probably a little more at present day meat prices. Naturally, for the first few years there will be rigid restrictions in the case of the white-tailed deer, but they multiply more rapidly than do moose and caribou, and maybe in a few years we may be able to boast of a figure similar to those I have just quoted. My honourable colleague on my left has made a note correcting me. It is not in Nova Scotia there were thirty thousand—three million pounds of meat—but on the Island of Cape Breton only. I thank him for calling my attention to it.

There is one danger, one undesirable thing about the white-tailed deer, so some people think. I do not think the point to be conclusively taken, but where they exist, there is a danger that those deer may eat up stores of forage, and there are scientific surveys that have been made in other provinces which tend to show that that is so. So, probably for the first part of the experiment, the white-tailed deer may be put on the Avalon Peninsula only, where the moose and caribou are not very plentiful.

I have to mention (though I must hurry), the results of conservation are

probably best seen in the case of beavers.

Mr. Speaker, it is well known that a few years ago people, after going around the country, were prepared almost to swear that there was not a beaver left in the Island. Last year, just a few months ago, we sold, on behalf of the trappers in Newfoundland, almost a quarter of a million dollars worth of beaver skins, which meant a great deal to a good many people between relief this year and independence.

There will be no "open season" this coming year, for two reasons. We plan on having "open season" every second year. There are two advantages to this:— One, we feel it wise not to have "open season" every year, because the stocks may not be able to stand up against it.

The second is that in checking through records of the stocks of beaver in other provinces, we find they have "open season" every second year, and we will not be competing with their open market.

But Sir, one of the things which gives me a great thrill is the possibilities in mink ranching. I am well aware; I see information that when mink escape, and they do, they are the most murderous little things in existence, when they get out among small game and wolves, but they are very valuable little animals, and people who own them are taking more and more care to see they do not escape, and I think we can assume that with an increase of mink in the country, there would not be very, very many escape. The breeding of mink is one industry, as far as I can see, that can escape the curse that has dogged nearly every industry started



in Newfoundland. Mink can be produced more cheaply in Newfoundland today than in any other country on the face of the earth. I cannot give you the exact dollars and cents, but the price at which a mink pelt can be produced in the United States is greater than that in Canada by about twenty percent, between twenty and thirty percent. Norway is about twenty percent cheaper than the mainland of Canada. Newfoundland is equal to Norway, here on the Avalon Peninsula, whereas down in Green Bay, around Nippers Harbour and Springdale, possibilities must be even better and more fascinating in places where you can get your fish, whale meat, seal meat, without paying anything for it, or next to nothing at all for it. Prime minks can be produced more cheaply in Newfoundland than anywhere else in the world. Even when no people in the world were making money, Newfoundland mink ranches were making some money.

There are two things they need—more scientific knowledge, and I know it is an exact science, the breeding and raising of mink. Some need, may need, some co-operative activity, some sort of financial help in the form of very short-term loans, with absolutely good facilities to enable them to get some good cold-storage facilities, so that they can guarantee the animals uniform feeding throughout the year.

#### Forestry

I get tempted almost to get into argument with people who boost fisheries, when I think of the forestry, but I think maybe again I am another of the blind men from Hindustan. I say again, I will not compare it with any other industry; I take it on its own merits. In the Hamilton River Valley recently, we have done some survey

work. There are, in that valley, thirty-nine million cords of timber; about a million of those are on alienated areas, one being a timber mill, and alienated airport. On South-eastern Labrador, my figures are not so accurate, because they are based on reports twenty years old, but I have absolutely no doubt that there are more than fifty miles, probably nearer sixty miles of merchantable timber there, and most of it is still in the possession of the Crown, with the Good God wishing to push up to the surface of the earth many more miles as soon as we cut it under by proper methods and thin out what is there now.

On the Island of Newfoundland, it is impossible to give very accurate figures, simply because probably only about one-sixth is on Crown Land. Most of it is in the hands of two paper companies who are using it; developing it; that is fine. A great deal more is in the hands of people who are making no use whatever of it; there are still a few million cords in the possession of the Crown.

Now, with reference here to that map (illustrated), which I intend to table tomorrow for your information, the three-mile limit will show just how many places there are; will give you an idea. Once, a few years ago, we thought there were seven places in Newfoundland where the three-mile limit was drawn. Why, there are nearly one-hundred-and-seven; anyway, I will leave it here for honourable members to read and weep, when I table it tomorrow. One of the things we must give serious consideration to is to see if there are any means of restoring that to people to whom it should have belonged.

Now, Sir, we have done a great deal,

even within the last few months (we hope to do more) in setting up reserves on Crown Land. Those reserves were set up on Bonavista Peninsula as a result of squatting parties, and the wisdom of setting up that reserve is apparent today. A few weeks ago, we were in a position to relax restrictions on that reserve, and permit sawmill operators to cut logs of nine inches and over. In other words, during the last few years, there is no doubt about it that a great deal of timber developed to the point where it is fit to cut.

We are creating reserves, and while we are willing, waiting, to create a forest reserve for any community in Newfoundland, we would like to have it known that there are communities who see just behind them a few hundred acres of young growths almost in danger of being cut for break boughs. You can cut a few, and some more will grow the next year, if you know how to cut them without destroying the tree.

There are communities where people say they would like to have it prepared; thinned out, so some forest could grow there. We have already, within the last few months, set up a reserve, and are prepared to set up others.

#### **Reforestation**

I do not know whether the methods of developing reforestation are of the best; some day, we may find better and cheaper methods. However, I have this to say. We are going to have, this year, one million seedlings to give away. We are hoping that there are individuals and communities who will take them and use them; there will be half a million offered by public notice within a few days, and all they have to do is just pay the freight, or come

and carry them away, but they are to use them either in forests nearby, or in beautifying some of the public school playgrounds, or any other place that is protected from animals.

Somehow, I think, Sir, that the schools will take a bigger interest in this, not particularly for the wood value of trees that will grow as a result of the schoolyard's or school playground's planting a few trees once a year, but I think if a child once plants a tree and takes a little pride in watching it grow, it will inculcate in him more of the love of the forest, and forestry, than any amount of lectures or studies in textbooks.

I hinted a little while ago that the time might come when we would look at a man who owned a few hundred acres of public land and tried to cultivate it; we might look at him and sort of frown and try and devise ways and means of trying to make him develop it. I think if the time comes, we will say we will devise a way of cultivating it. You will thin it out and cultivate it in accordance with woodland practices; we will cultivate it, or develop it, and if our methods we finally adopt are forceful enough, I predict, Mr. Speaker, within a very years we are going to see an active interest being taken in the development of wood lots. There is, for any man who owns forty or fifty acres of wood lot, if he will cultivate it, there is a great possibility of steady income off the wood he will see from it. People are making a steady income on the West Coast; even the paper company buy and sell wood. If they do it wisely, conservatively, there is no reason why they are not assured an income there forever, say what you would like.

### Mines

The activities of the different mines in the past were twofold. First, to conduct general geological surveys of rock structure. Geologists knowing rock structure can deduce certain things; can tell you, if the linc is a certain way, and they know what the chance is of finding oil if it is another way. That is now taken over by the Government. Our geological activities, as far as the Government is concerned, are confined to the second phase, viz., that of taking specific areas where the possibilities look good, and of examining those in more or less detail.

We plan, as the Speech from the Throne indicates, an intensive survey of certain specific areas of the country. We have no intention of dividing the price of common stock in any of those developments, but there are certain places where the prospects look very good, and we are prepared to take a chance in ascertaining or proving if it is a good area; we hope it is. In general, I might say that the area that is going to be the subject of intensive study is the area north of the railway, between Gaff Topsail and Gander. Here and there in barren areas where very few trees grow, as we know there are well-known deposits being found; a great deal covered over by timber, a little more difficult to explore; the old diamond drill is still useful, but there are more modern methods of examining and investigating possibilities. They are available to us, and we will try to use them to the best of our ability.

I am going to close, now, Sir, and I will say, in doing so, I have tried (apart from the little flare-up we had at the beginning, but it was so long ago, I hope, and know, that that is all forgotten; it was all in good fun)

to keep this non-contentious. I want, in closing, to repeat to all Newfoundlanders, I have an appeal to all Newfoundlanders, all of us on both sides, a grand parade of bustling business, truculent trade unions, confident co-operatives, fearless farmers, fighting fishermen, lusty loggers, musty miners, healthy Opposition, good Government, and, if need be, penitent employers, to join together with one equal temper of perfect heroic hearts made weak by time and fate, but strong in will to strive to seek, to find and not to yield.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I do not know if any of the members on the other side are prepared to go ahead with the debate; I gather that they are not. Is there anyone on this side ready?

I think, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, there is no one ready to proceed with the debate, and for that reason, I would move the adjournment, but not with a view to exercising the priority of speech that that would give me.

Debate on the Speech from the Throne adjourned until tomorrow.

Third reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Third reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Bill read a third time and passed.

On motion Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938" was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Indus-

trial Disputes," was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930" was deferred until tomorrow.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill, I would like to make this short explanation. The price of goods, the Maximum Price Computation Order No. 144, regulates the percentage mark-up which may be taken by wholesalers and retailers on all foodstuffs, with the exception of fresh fruits and certain fresh vegetables, and certain textiles and hardware. To properly enforce this, members of the Ranger Force were, by amendment, given power of Inspectors under this Act. However, when the Emergency Powers Defence Act was repealed in 1949, the Amendment was not saved, and in consequence thereof Law Enforcement Officers have not the power now to examine dealers' records. Section 2 of this Bill is so designed as to empower all Law Enforcement Officers.

MR. HIGGINS: Are there any other Inspectors?

MR. FORSEY. The Newfoundland Rangers and the officers and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in Newfoundland. Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a committee of a whole on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, in seconding the motion, might I be permitted to table a question that I omitted to table a minute ago, something along the lines of the previous question I asked; I do not think it is out of order. I can give it to the Clerk, and he can put it on the order paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose the Leader of the House would give leave, if there are no objections.

MR. CASHIN: Thank you.

Mr. Cashin gave notice of question.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to make it clear that the notice of question was given there purely by leave of the Leader of the House, who had made the motion to adjourn.

House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1950

The House met at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, may I, at this time, table one or two reports. I beg leave to table the following regulations presented under the Department of Natural Resources since the last session of the House; there are three sets here. One provided for

permitting trout to be caught in certain areas that were prohibited for a few seasons. Another, to permit the sale of birch junks from the Bonavista Peninsula. The third, to allow the catching of rabbits on Fortune Island and Change Islands where game were restricted for some years.

I beg leave also to table a report of the Mines Inspection for 1949 by A. B. Korliff.

Finally, I beg leave also to table a map referred to recently by me, showing the parts of the three-mile limit that has been alienated into private land.

#### Notices of Motions and Questions

Answer to questions:

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Question number 39 was referred to the Department of Public Works. In view of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that yesterday I made the statement in reference to this question that I had hoped to have the answer from the Department today, I feel that some information is due the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, inasmuch as I haven't got the answer in the typewritten form, but I know the gist of it, and I understand we are about to adjourn this evening for possibly a week or so, or a few days, as the case may be, and the feeling is I should endeavour to give the honourable the Leader of the Opposition the general information I know to be the case.

In connection with sub-section 1,—the number of buildings taken over from the Provincial Government by the Federal Government.—The actual number, I am not in a position to give, but can say, for the information of the honourable member and the

House, that in the terms of Union (with whom I am sure he is familiar, as I or any other member) there is a sort of standard agreement whereby Provincial Buildings which are now, or may become, jointly occupied by both Federal and Provincial officials would be taken over on the basis that if over half was occupied by Federal Authorities, then they will be taken over by Federal Authorities, and the reverse would be the case if over half of the building was occupied by Provincial Authorities.

Now, a very thorough effort is being made between the two Departments to determine just how many of these buildings will actually be affected under that rating. The actual number at this moment is not ready, consequently, if I had the answer, the reading would be the same.

Sub-section 2—if sold to the Federal Government, show the amounts received for each. There have been no buildings sold to the Federal Government, to my knowledge.

Sub-section 3—if rented to the Federal Government, table a statement showing the buildings rented and rental received by the Provincial Government.

Again, in that connection, I wish to assure the House and honourable gentlemen, and the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, that the matter of rentals is being very thoroughly gone into. There have been two proposals submitted—one, dealing with new buildings, e.g., I think the honourable the Leader of the Opposition and other members know that some new public buildings are to be built at Grand Bank, and in that connection, where new buildings are to be built, there will likely be a different

rental value placed on them, as compared to those presently in existence, however, a final settlement has not been arrived at, but is being thrashed out between two Departments.

I trust the information given will actually be of some value to the honourable gentleman, and I regret the information was not available when I left the building this afternoon.

MR. JOHN J. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): What about the buildings permanently used by the Federal Authorities, the Post Office, etc.? When I asked this question, that was taken into consideration; that was what I meant.

MR. SPENCER: That is true; there are quite a few being taken over. As I said, I was not able to supply this information this afternoon. In cases where they have been taken over, we, of the Provincial Department are still taking care of them; cleaning and heating, etc.; that is a charge against the Federal Government and everything.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any answers to questions previous to No. 44?

MR. CASHIN: There are a few outstanding, Mr. Speaker.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): I have to give to you, Sir, to the House, the answer in relation to the question asked by the member from Ferryland at the close of yesterday's business. I am only able to give an interim answer at this time, because these figures have not been duly tabulated. As you know, this is the second of March, and yesterday was a half-day. I regret I do not have them now, but immediately they have been tabulated, you will have them.

MR. CASHIN: There are some answers to other questions, Sir.

MR. QUINTON: Yes, I hope to have the answers to them also.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the answer been given to No. 31, addressed to the honourable the Minister of Supply?

MR. CASHIN: The honourable Minister of Supply said it would take the next couple of years to prepare it.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): I think what he said was that he was hopeful he would have the answer within the next two years, I don't think he said it would take all of two years; it might be one year and eleven months. I think he said he was hopeful. It may be one-hundred-and-one days; that is rather different.

#### Orders of the Day

The adjourned debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, during the Session past, my voice has been heard very little in this House, except to say "moved and seconded that this clause be adopted as read." That is, to say the least, although necessary, not a very informative or illuminating remark. But, I have spent practically every moment that this House has been sitting in this Chamber, and I have listened most attentively during this time. As Shakespeare puts it, "I have heard a great deal that was stale, flat and unprofitable."

Now the Opposition, especially the honourable member for Ferryland, is very —

MR. CASHIN: Excuse me, I rise to a point of order, I am not a member of the Opposition.

MR. COURAGE: The Opposition, and especially the honourable member for Ferryland, very seldom are flat, quite often stale, and mostly unprofitable.

Now, the first member, I believe, of the Opposition said—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member will allow me, is not the member for Ferryland a member of the Opposition? He is not a member of the Government, so he must be a member of the Opposition, not the official Opposition, but nevertheless a member of the Opposition.

MR. CASHIN: My point is that I am not a member of the Opposition. If the Government brings in something for the good of the country, I will support it. When the honourable Premier is here, I know he will find out it is not all policy they bring in, either good or bad. I am not a member of the Opposition any more than I am of the Government. As a matter of fact, speaking on the point, the members that comprise the present Opposition kicked me out of their Party; there are two of them in there now who won't be identified with me. How in the name of God, could I be identified with people who won't have me as a member of their Party, even though the honourable Premier would have liked to have me support his Party.

MR. SPEAKER: I should not like to give a definite ruling at this point. In my opinion the Hon. Member for Ferryland is of neither party but from time to time may be identified with either. He is an Independent Member.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, this merely illustrates my point—the

Independent member for Ferryland keeps this House from becoming too flat.

The honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island bludgeoned us with his wit. There is nothing that I can say in reply to what he said, except that he seemed very much concerned about the fact that the members of the Government were spending so much time away, so little time in their Country, and the Junior Member for St. John's East too was very much concerned with that matter, and said that the theme song of the Government might be "The Flight of the Bumble-Bee." Of course, the honourable member knows that the bumble-bee is a very industrious animal, and unless it takes flight, it certainly cannot gather any honey. Those that do not take flight are called "drones," and are not too highly regarded in the Kingdom of Bumble-Bedom.

The honourable member for St. John's East also told us that he liked us. I am not surprised at that, not a bit surprised. As a matter of fact, I believe that the Premier said, on the first day of the House, he was going to like us. I wonder why it is that he likes us so much? (I think the honourable member for Ferryland got that.)

MR. CASHIN: Sure, that is why we love you. As long as you keep slashing out money, everyone will adore you.

MR. COURAGE: The honourable member for St. John's East, I believe, likes us because he has a great deal in common with us. I believe, at heart, the honourable member and some of the other honourable members over there would like to be on this side, over here. I believe if we pass out

another five hundred dollars, we may have them all over here.

I know it is the duty of the Opposition to criticize and find fault with the Government, but surely, among all the criticism and fault-finding we have found during the last few days, one would expect to find some constructive criticism, but no, there hasn't been to my mind, a solitary scrap of worthwhile, constructive criticism emerge yet from all this wealth of scrap which has assailed our ears. I have been very much concerned about this fighting of the battle of Confederation all over again. I wonder, must we, every time we meet here, begin with this battle of Confederation whenever we debate the Speech from the Throne?

The honourable, the Junior Member for St. John's East, got up and waved in front of our eyes this paper "The Confederate." Now, it took a great deal of courage to get up and wave the Confederate before the House, but it would have taken a great deal more of his courage, had he gotten up and waved "The Independent." That really would have been a brave deed.

Surely the Opposition must see that Confederation has been a good thing for this country. Certainly they can see many of the benefits that it has brought; if they cannot, the people of this country can. We can't blame the upset in trade which was brought about by the devaluation of the pound on Confederation. The present difficulties of trade spring from a collapse in the machinery of interchanging goods between nations, and to say that because this little country became a part of the great country of Canada; that Confederation is to blame, is certainly to say something; that this is

to blame for these troubles that are besetting the world, and which we have in common with the rest of the world, is very ridiculous.

To my mind, Sir, Confederation was the union of two peoples meant to be one, a union which the short-sighted jealousies and follies of men too long delayed. I am proud of the small part I played in bringing about Confederation, for I believe this union will prove both fruitful and enduring.

In referring to the fishery matter, I feel that I am touching on what is still the most vital interest of this Province, and an interest which the representatives of every outport and, for that matter, every St. John's constituent should consider a special duty to safeguard.

Encouragement in new methods in packing and curing fish will more fully extend the markets to which our fish is now exported, and will also increase the consumption of our fish in the great domestic market which has been opened up by Confederation.

I believe that there is a potential market within Canada, itself, for our fish. We know, Mr. Speaker, that Newfoundland fish, when it is attractively packaged and skillfully prepared, is a palatable and nutritious food, and, as such, has won the highest praise.

So long ago as 1910, Sir Richard Squires said Newfoundland fisheries were behind the age. We know our methods of catching fish need to be modernized, and here the Commission of Government lost a great opportunity. During its years in office, at least a million dollars was invested in developing fisheries. That is a pitiful amount, when you consider the vast sums spent on catching seals. Today,



the Grand Banks fisheries have declined to a point where the situation, insofar as we are concerned today, is really serious, and this happened during the days when the money was being poured into these wild-catch seasons, I believe, Mr. Speaker, that much of this money came from the fishermen, and it should go back to them, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that this Government will embark on a program to modernize our fisheries; at present, we are reaping only a pitiful fraction of the rich harvest of our seas around our shores, a pitiful fraction.

I was surprised a few days ago to learn that Iceland, a country with only one-third our population, the year before last caught eight million barrels of herring. Mr. Speaker, that is a truly staggering amount, eight million barrels of herring, while, in our best year, we never produced as much as a quarter-of-a-million barrels.

Then, too, the modernization of the fisheries would mean more of the comforts of modern living for our fishermen. But there, Mr. Speaker, hand in hand with the modernization of our fisheries and the extension of our markets, must go the development of our communication system, today, woefully inadequate, especially on our South Coast.

The honourable Minister for Fisheries and Co-operatives said a few days ago that the economy of a country depends upon its communication. This was repeated by the honourable and gallant Member for Fogo in his forceful speech on Thursday last. I agree with him completely, and I will go further and say that no country's economic development can ever get ahead of its communication system. No country's economic develop-

ment can ever get ahead of its system of communication, and that is why we need this extensive road-building program today; it is long overdue.

Early last Fall, I introduced a petition from the residents of Fortune Bay asking that Bay L'Argent or vicinity be linked with Marystown Road. This road is most necessary, if Fortune Bay is to receive full benefit of this Marystown-St. John's road, because it would join this area of Fortune Bay with the Capital City.

We cannot, must not, disregard the cry that comes up from the South Coast: "please break the chains of isolation which for so many years have hindered our production and stunted our growth."

Mr. Speaker, I learned a few days ago from the Canadian National Railways that a second steamship, the Bar Haven, would be put on the South Coast. Now, I learned that this ship would go as far as Pushthrough, and that the Baccalieu, in order to make quicker trips, could be cutting out some of these places in Fortune Bay. I know that in certain parts of my District this is not very welcome news; in other parts, it is greeted with acclamation. Now, I have given the matter a great deal of thought, and should like to say that my understanding is that this steamship service schedule is hampering. The main part is that the Baccalieu will be operating on the South Coast. The arranging of schedules, if they do not suit, is something which is much more easily done than the getting of a steamer. I am certain that the officials of the Canadian National Railway would like for the steamship service to be a success, and I am certain that if it could be proved to them that

they are not meeting the needs of the people, they will be only too glad to change it, but, as I said before, the main point is that the second steamer will be operating on the South Coast.

I know too that the people of the South Coast were delighted to hear the Premier say that negotiations for a Paper Mill were going on between the Government and certain financial interests. The Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry is in a healthy condition today. Mr. R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association said a few weeks ago, on January twenty-seventh of this year, and I quote: "We can look to the year ahead with hope and confidence," and later in the same speech, he said: "I am confident that our overseas markets will be restored, because the rest of the world cannot do without Canadian Pulp and Paper Products."

The Government is fully aware that Newfoundland cannot afford to neglect her great potential tourist industry, and for the first time, the Government is tackling the problem, the job of bringing tourists into this Country in a practical and forceful manner. The news that the services of Mr. Leo Dolan have been secured was most heartening, and in the future we may hope to share in the great wealth which a tourist industry can bring to our Land. Last year, more than two-hundred-and-fifty million dollars was spent in Canada by tourists from the United States alone, more than two-hundred-and-fifty million dollars. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell this Honourable House that in Fortune Bay, and especially Bay d'Espoir, we have much to offer the tourist in scenery, in fishing and hunting, and in hospitality, and on behalf of the people of that District, I extend a hearty invitation to

any honourable member who would care to visit us; I am sure he would receive a hearty welcome, provided, of course, we got our roads. The honourable members are amused, because I am taking up so much time talking about my District, but, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the District of Fortune Bay, one of the eight Districts which was represented in the Government in 1832, and I am thankful, though, that the boundaries of the District are not what they were then, when they extended from Garnish up to Bonne Bay; I'd hate to represent a District of that size at the present time.

And, Mr. Speaker, while I am fully aware of the duties which I owe to this, our Province of Newfoundland, and, to this, our Country of Canada, as long as I am in this House, placed here by the people of Fortune Bay and Hermitage, I shall use my best efforts in their interest.

As a former teacher, I could say much about the Government Educational Policy; I could speak for a long time about the teachers' salary scale, about the teachers' pension plan, but I have already spoken for considerable length. I will say, though, that these, coupled with the raising of the Memorial University College to the status of a University and the twenty-eight new scholarships which will be made available to Grade XI students throughout our Country, these things will go far to make teaching a profession to which a man may be proud to belong; a profession which will attract and hold the best of our young people, and this, Sir, will be of paramount importance to this Province, and will have a great and lasting effect on our future citizens.

Mr. Speaker, Shakespeare sums up

the highest aim of the Government when he puts into the mouth of Wolsey these noble words: "Let all the end you aim at be your God, your Country, and its Truths."

Let us all, no matter where we sit in this House, work together for our Country's good. We are faced by many problems; let us solve them together. I know we can seldom have perfect agreement, but we can all behave in such a manner that the Country will be the better for our having sat in this House.

Sometimes, I am reminded of what the father said to his little son, who asked him why the Congress of the United States had a Father, and he said: "Does he pray for the House?" he said, "No, my son, the father doesn't, he comes in and looks at the House, and prays for the Country."

We can expect discord sometimes, but then I'd like to think of what that great statesman Sir Robert Bond said in this very Chamber: "Unity of discord is the sweetest of harmonies." I don't know enough about music to know whether that is true or not, but it does seem to have a very nice thought—"Unity of discord is the sweetest of harmonies."

Mr. Speaker, I must congratulate the Premier and the Government on the practical and comprehensive policy outlined in the Speech from the Throne. It is a policy that could only emanate from a strong Government, a Government backed by the full support of the people. The people of Newfoundland know, and they are right, that this Government will go forward courageously striking aside views, uprooting injustice, equalizing opportunities, lighting up dark places, and bringing hope and comfort to

those who have, for too long, sat in the deep sorrow of the shadow of sorrow, neglect and disregard.

MR. SMALLWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I don't think any other member of the House is ready to proceed presently with the debate on the Address in Reply, and so, therefore, I move the adjournment of the debate, but not with any intention of being the next speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, since this Bill was considered at its second reading, there have been several suggestions made that the Bill might be changed to include certain other areas, or to exclude some areas. The honourable member for Placentia West brought up the question as to the position of municipalities within this area, and I find, on inquiry, that that point is cleared up in a special Act that was passed in 1945; Act No. 15 makes it quite clear that any municipal body that wishes to, on the powers conferred upon it by the Act Incorporation, if it wishes, may administer its own Dog Regulations. It is a source of revenue, and I imagine if they pay enough fees to people going around in cars collecting them, they may get some revenue. This Act gives them the right to have control of their own dog affairs, that is, exclusive of the City of St. John's.

MR. HIGGINS: Does that exclude the Government interfering with any municipality?

MR. RUSSELL: I think that while the Government sets up the incorporated areas; passes that Act, and puts in that Act, it is the right of the municipality to put in its own Act, if it wishes; I think the idea of the Government is to stay out. Therefore, I don't think it right to even consider intruding upon the affairs of St. John's, Placentia, Carbonear, or Harbour Grace. Another suggestion has been made, very pertinent to the motion, with regard to the Electoral District of St. George's-Port au Port, and upon consultation of the Attorney General's Department and the Law Clerk and the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, it may well be that this should not read as Section 2 at all, but that a new Section 2 be put in; that would make 2, 3, 4, 5 read 3, 4, 5, 6, so I suggest an amendment to that Section; that Section 1 of the Dog Act of 1938 be repealed, and the following substituted therefor: (Now, before I read out how that would read, and it is rather long, it may be as well, Mr. Chairman, if you just took it as I have it marked here. This section, Section 1 states that this part of the Act, the part we are referring to here, applies to practically all of the Avalon Peninsula, a bit of the Burin Peninsula, excluding St. John's. We want to make it apply to the Avalon Peninsula and part of the Burin Peninsula. The motion is a motion to the Chair that Section 1 be repealed, and part of it substituted for this part of the Act (read from the Act by the honourable Minister); (b) "The Electoral District of St. George's-Port au Port.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the honourable Minister if he'd take into consideration the suggestions made yesterday

afternoon with regard to St. John's, and make it imperative on the Council, no matter where they exist, that where dogs become a public nuisance that the Act should compel the municipality to destroy these dogs; have it specifically stated. I know from practical experience, and I think my colleague brought this matter to your attention yesterday afternoon, that for sixteen years at least I participated in the affairs of the City, and during that lengthy period it was a hardy annual; ladies walking the streets having their nylons torn, and all sorts of degradations carrying on.

MR. CASHIN: Some two-legged dogs tearing them.

MR. SPRATT: Yes, now I would like, Mr. Speaker, to take consideration into serious thought, before having the Act finalized this afternoon.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I don't think we are going to make this a Party issue "Dogs," and so I'd like to remind the honourable member for St. John's West that this new Act of 1945 which I referred to a while ago makes it quite clear that if and when any municipal body has powers conferred upon it, this part of the Act won't apply. There are regulations in existence to make this part of the Act apply; there will have to be some action taken by the Government to cancel the regulations. If the honourable member for St. John's West wishes to move a further amendment that the City of St. John's be included under the beneficent action of the new Act, he has a right to do it; it is his District, not mine. I take it an amendment would be in order, but would involve a great deal of probably changing some existing legislation regarding the Municipal Council of St. John's and certainly cancelling some

regulations already in existence. It is not up to me to move such an amendment, but the Chair would decide whether it was in order.

**MR. HIGGINS:** Mr. Chairman, I think if we interfere with the Municipal Council they may really go at us, but I presume this Act is enframed to protect sheep, not if dogs are a nuisance (unless there are a lot of sheep in St. John's). The only things they can destroy in St. John's are ladies' nylons, as the Minister said, and knock over tin cans, but if a St. John's dog goes outside the precincts of St. John's, it then loses its class, and is liable to be shot, which is quite right. I don't think we can interfere with that, I think there would be too much of an uproar.

**MR. RUSSELL:** I won't propose it.

**HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH** (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): I wonder, if the honourable member made it read: "St. John's West, Port au Port;" we just want a little word in there.

The reason I have had it reported to my Department is not because of ladies' nylons, but for purposes of protection of sheep; in my District, there has been a sheep problem existing for a number of years, which it hasn't been possible to deal with as wished. I think, if we get the Act amended and put in some strong fee, the problem can be dealt with pretty adequately.

**MR. QUINTON:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one brief statement. When the Minister spoke of the local Government's administrative right, now he specified Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Placentia as being ex-

empt from the operation of this amendment. I take it he doesn't intend to name towns specifically in the amendment, but to let it exist. There may be some others.

**MR. RUSSELL:** I just take it purely as a demonstration.

**MR. VARDY:** Mr. Chairman, it occurred to me, where it refers to all dogs, or any dogs, it is envisioned in the Speech from the Throne that we are going to have a somewhat more extensive sheep-raising industry than we have at the present time. If it develops that we have large flocks of sheep requiring a shepherd it is quite likely that we will need properly-trained dogs to protect them. Should there not be some provision in the Act to allow for properly-trained sheep-dogs, to allow them to help the shepherd in the area in which the sheep are being raised?

**MR. RUSSELL:** That point is interesting. The point is that the trained sheep-dog or bird-dog is not really at large; it is under control. It is a moot point, and if the Court would rule otherwise, I can assure you it would be my wish to amend the Act to permit sheep and bird-dogs, just while at large as such.

**MR. HIGGINS:** Sheep dogs would not necessarily be under control of the shepherd, because all you have to do is shout to them; I have seen sheep dogs work.

Section 2 passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Report was received and adopted.

Ordered that the Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, just one point, before we go on there. I am not familiar with all of this Defence Regulations Act, but it just strikes me that in a case of offences against, for instance, persons failing to give invoice or counter slips with a sale, what is the penalty? I presume there is something contained in the Act, and I was wondering whether that penalty clause can cope with this new clause?

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Yes, I think the promulgation order of first defence is involved.

MR. MILLER: I would point out that that might very unwittingly happen; some people might slip up on it, and in that way I would indicate a minimum fine, because in order to put it into operation in small stores, there must be some convictions, and I would not like to see people suffer too heavily for the actual instrumentation of the law, because they would naturally be made examples of. Nevertheless I would hold it has a right to proceed. That is the point I hold. Is the

penalty low enough that it would not be ridiculous?

MR. FORSEY: The penalty is not very stringent in this instance.

MR. HIGGINS: Are you sure these regulations are in existence? All Acts concerning Defence have been repealed.

MR. FORSEY: The Acts have been repealed, but the regulations under the Acts are still held.

SOLICITOR FOR THE HOUSE: In the interpretation of Statutes, the first Statute, in consolidation regulations made under it, is not necessarily repealed, it still stands in force.

MR. HIGGINS: In any case, I thought all Defence Acts and Regulations had been repealed. They are not, you are sure of that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The interesting position is that the regulations themselves can be changed only by a new Act.

MR. HIGGINS: I understood all Defence Rules and Regulations were repealed last year, or the year before last. Were they not?

MR. QUINTON: I think I can clear this for you, Mr. Chairman, on that point. During the last days of the Commission of Government, that Act was repealed, but the opinion of the Commissioner of Justice was taken, and the point was retained, the point the regulations could be retained before the Act was repealed.

Section 3 passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The committee rose and reported having considered the matter to it re-

ferred and having passed the Bill without amendment. Report received and adopted.

Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize, and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes" was deferred.

The second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" was deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, apropos these two Bills. Shortly, I am going to move the adjournment of the House until tomorrow, Thursday, and I wonder if it would not be a sound idea to appoint a Select Committee of the House to consider these Bills, and receive any representations that any parties might care to make during the long adjournment, and then the Trade Unions, themselves, the Board of Trade, or any other groups caring to make representations could do so. I am in the hands of the House in the matter, but if it were thought a desirable thing, it could be quite easily done.

On the other hand, it may be thought unnecessary, in view of the fact that the groups more nearly concerned in the matter have already possessed themselves, no doubt, of copies of the legislation, the proposed legislation, and are able to, through members of this House, make their sentiments known and perhaps felt.

Moved and seconded that these two Bills be referred to a Select Committee for study and report.

The following Select Committee was selected:

The honourable Minister of Labour.

Mr. Horwood.

The honourable Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Fogwill.

Mr. Fahey.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, what was the motion? The understanding that the Select Committee make itself available to receive any comments or opinions by any interested Bodies not represented in this House? Is that the idea?

MR. SPEAKER: Instructions could be moved to the Committee, or their powers could be outlined, if so desired.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Mr. Speaker, that would almost naturally follow. The Committee would have a room in this Building at its disposal, and it could communicate, either officially, or otherwise, with those Bodies who might be likely to wish to make representations, and sittings could be arranged morning and afternoon for a number of days, and those interested parties could, of course, then appear and make their viewpoints known. I think all that follows as a matter of natural course.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, and instruction to a Committee would empower a Committee to consider matters otherwise referred to them. I think, in this instance, it is very clear what matters have been referred to them, and I might say, for the guidance of this Select Committee, that their scope is very well defined from Page twenty-eight to thirty-two exclusive in the Newfoundland Standing Orders.

The Committee has power to call witnesses and to receive testimony.

Is the House ready for the question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion, I understand that the honourable, the senior member, I suppose I should say, for Harbour Main-Bell Island is not well, and but for that fact he would obviously make a good member of that Select Committee; it is only because he is not well that he is not an appropriate member.

The Committee is purposely made up, I think, for the most part of Members who have particular knowledge of Trade Union matters, but are not with closed minds, but rather members who can give a fair hearing to any viewpoint that may be brought before them.

On motion the second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930" was deferred.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister for Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927."

Carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a first time by the Clerk. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the Premier, as these Acts are being read now, perhaps with the recess we will be able to get copies, as soon as they are printed; if we can get copies, we will be able to go ahead a little quicker.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, they are all ready for distribution.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to

Amend the Education (Departmental) Act 1939." Copies of this Bill are also ready.

Carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a first time by the Clerk. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, the ninth, at three of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the House at its rising stand adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 9th, at three of the clock. Those in favour say "aye"; contrary "nay"; carried.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, before adjourning, with regard to the Committee that has just been appointed to receive comments, or anything which might come in with regard to the Trade Unions Act, could we say here and now that the Committee will meet here tomorrow afternoon, at three o'clock, in one of the chambers outside, when we'll be glad to see anybody that would like to see us?

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, I think that is rather short notice, Sir, inasmuch as those interested persons may not become familiar with the situation overnight, and be able to prepare themselves for tomorrow afternoon. I do know that there are several interested Bodies that wish to make representations on this Bill or discuss it anyway, and I don't think that they are in a position to come in at a moment's notice, inasmuch as they didn't know this opportunity was going to be presented to them. As a matter of fact, it has to be made known, I presume through the Press or advertisement that the Committee will receive such a delegation.



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MR. SPEAKER: May I make the suggestion that I don't think it is the business of the House to set the date for Members of this Committee to meet? I think Members of the Committee could meet after this House to decide where and when they will hold their meetings.

MR. SPENCER: You are quite right, Sir, but I don't know, we don't know who the people are who want to come in and see this Committee. If we set a date, then they will know we are sitting to receive them. If they cannot come tomorrow, we'll say Monday afternoon at three.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't think we should decide what procedure we are going to follow here; you have to draw it up, and decide how you are going to send out the advertisement before you go out and meet anybody; I suggest you meet after this adjournment and decide the matter, in order to be able to meet the people.

MR. SPEAKER: There happens to be no motion before the Chair; it is extremely difficult to see how a question can be discussed when you have not got a question. If the honourable Minister would care to make it as a motion, then I should have to take leave of the House to see if we could discuss it. In my opinion, it is not the duty of the House to decide when the Committee shall meet, where, and how they shall behave.

MR. SPENCER: I thought we should get that over now, and we should decide how and when we should meet. It will be announced over the radio this evening that we will sit here on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, if it is the wish of the Committee.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the eagerness of the Minister, but he is not quite sure whether it is agreeable to his Committee to meet or not. I think it is in line for the Committee to get together after this session and plan what line of action they are going to take. It might be all right as far as the Minister is concerned, but there may be two or three who are not able to meet at that time; it is up to the Committee to get together and plan on what action they are going to take.

MR. SPENCER: That's O.K. with me, Mr. Speaker.

The House then adjourned at five minutes to five in the afternoon, Wednesday, March 8th, to meet again upon tomorrow, Thursday, March 9th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

MONDAY, March 13th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as some doubt appears to exist in the minds of our people on the matter, it is considered to be desirable that the Government should, as far as practicable at this time, clarify the position which is likely to exist with regard to the fisheries in 1950.

The Government have been closely in touch with the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, the Newfoundland Fish Exporters' Association Ltd. (Nafel), and the Salt Codfish Association, in Newfoundland; and with the Department of Fisheries of Canada, in Ottawa. Numerous conferences have been held between the Government

and these Newfoundland organizations, both at St. John's and Ottawa; and between the Government, Fisheries Board, Nafel, Salt Codfish Association, and the Canadian Fisheries Department, at Ottawa. These conferences have been held in both capitals over the past four months.

In addition, I was instrumental in calling a special conference on fisheries matters at Ottawa a week or so ago. This conference was attended by representatives of Nafel and the Salt Codfish Association; and by Members of Parliament and Senators from the Salt Codfish sections of Newfoundland, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At this conference we discussed very frankly the prospects of the salt-cod fisheries of the Atlantic Provinces of Canada; and between these from all five Provinces, a special committee was appointed to represent the five Provinces, and meetings were held between that committee and the Minister of Fisheries and his senior officials. I had the honour to introduce the representatives of Nafel and The Salt Codfish Association to the Right honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, when the problem was discussed with frankness and sympathy.

I can say with assurance that we found both the Minister of Fisheries and the Prime Minister to be well-informed on the situation, and thoroughly up-to-date in their information. I can say with equal assurance that they fully appreciated the situation, and that they gave ample evidence of possessing a strong desire to be helpful. We were all very favourably impressed.

There is nothing unique in our problem, for it arises from a situation

that is almost world-wide; namely, the shortage of Canadian and American dollars in the countries of Europe and South America and the West Indies who buy our fish. Those countries have always bought our salt-fish in the past, and are anxious to continue buying it; but they are growing short of dollars with which to pay for the fish, and even sterling is becoming ever more difficult to deal in.

The problem is a simple one in essence, though admittedly difficult to solve, as exporters of all commodities across Canada and the United States are finding to their alarm. It is a problem of getting Britain to release enough sterling to the countries who wish to buy our fish to enable those countries to pay for the fish in sterling; and of getting the sterling converted to dollars so that our exporters can pay the fishermen in the kind of money that they can use.

The demand for our fish is there. It can be stated with assurance that there is a demand for all the fish being produced by Newfoundland and the four other Atlantic Provinces of Canada, and by Iceland, Norway, the Faroe Isles and other salt-fish producers. This fact that the demand for our fish is there is the most encouraging feature of the whole situation. If there was no demand for our fish it would be useless to attempt to solve the problem of sterling and conversion of sterling in dollars.

The fisheries, which are our mainstay, will go on as usual this year. A solution of the marketing problem must and, I firmly believe, will be found.

Also Mr. Speaker, I think it desirable that I should say something at this time on the matter of Railway

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Freight Rates in Newfoundland. As the House knows, the Government holds that the railway freight rates applied to Newfoundland should be the same as those applied to the other Provinces making up the Maritime Region of Canada, no more and no less. As the Canadian National Railway has not applied such rates, but has applied rates which are much higher, we decided to apply to the Board of Transport Commissioners for an order to the C.N.R. to cancel the freight rates presently applied and apply those applied to the rest of the Maritime Region.

The House is aware that the Board awarded against Newfoundland, and our first thought was to appeal to His Excellency the Governor General in Council against the Board's judgment. The Attorney General and I conferred in Ottawa, and tapped every source of information and advice available to us there.

As a result of many consultations we came to the conclusion that the award of the Board of Transport Commissioners is not sufficiently comprehensive and conclusive; and that before lodging an appeal to the Governor General in Council we should seek from the Board a more comprehensive and conclusive judgment or award. In the meanwhile we have made sure that our right to appeal to the Governor General in Council is in no sense or degree weakened.

As a result of our additional studies and consultations we are more convinced than ever of the unqualified justice of our claims. We are confident that Newfoundland should have, and that we will be given, railway freight rates no more and no less than those obtaining in the Maritime Region of Canada, to which, for that pur-

pose, the Terms of Union joined us. To obtain the clear-cut establishment of our rights which the Terms of Union regrettably did not state with the desirable degree of clarity, it is now necessary to go through the procedure provided by the Parliament of Canada for us as for all Provinces, and this we intend to do with all possible speed and in the firm belief that the intention of the Terms of Union will be fully carried out.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have to report that the Government, on Saturday, made an Agreement with International Basic Economy Corporation Technical Services, the Nelson Rockefeller Organization, for the corresponding conducting, by them, of an exhaustive economic survey of the resources of Newfoundland, with a view to their early development under their Agreement. The survey is to be completed within one year, and the Rockefeller Organization offer to us all their best offices to procure the investment in Newfoundland of the necessary capital to bring about the development of those of our resources that are considered to be capable of sound and profitable development.

We are, on this side (and I am sure our friends on the other side will agree), very proud, very happy, to have made this deal with the Rockefeller Organization.

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., grandson of the Late John D. Rockefeller, is very keenly interested in the possibilities that may exist in Newfoundland, and he has shown a considerable amount of sympathy for our cause, the cause of economic development. We are all very proud and happy to have been able to interest this member, this

prominent member of a family whose name is known throughout the globe, throughout all Christendom, as a name of vast wealth and a most inexhaustible "know-how," which, if applied to Newfoundland, should lift us up out of the present undeveloped state to a state of considerable development and employment and prosperity for the people of Newfoundland.

In due course, Mr. Speaker, the details of the agreement will be brought before the House.

Now, before I take my seat, I note that amongst the strangers, (if that technical term could be applied to him) here this afternoon, is a very distinguished Leader of the Great Canadian Nation and a Member of the Great Province of Ontario—I refer to Mr. C. H. Millard, who is visiting Newfoundland in connection with the situation at Bell Island, and I am sure that the whole House are glad to welcome Mr. Millard here this afternoon.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I propose, with your permission, to lay on the table of the House a statement of refunds and remittances of Customs Duty during the period April 1st, 1949, to February, 1950. This statement is required by Section 29 of the Consolidated Revenue Act of 1929.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker and honourable Members of the House of Assembly, I beg to report on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to receive

submissions from interested parties on proposed Labour Legislation.

We have the honour to report that following our appointment as a Select Committee to receive comments on the proposed labour legislation, viz. the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill, we invited submissions by public announcement, and held two meetings, one on March 6th and one on March 7th.

At the meeting on March 6th a general committee representing management, convened by the Board of Trade and representatives of employers in industry and business throughout the country, met with your committee and submitted a memorandum with reference to the Labour Relations Bill.

A copy of this memorandum is annexed.

On March 7th representatives of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour met with your committee and submitted a memorandum with reference to the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill. A copy of this memorandum is annexed.

No submissions were made by any other party.

It was decided by your committee that it would not submit recommendations arising out of the submissions received because each member of the committee wished to reserve the right to express his comments as a member of the House when the Bills are considered in Committee of the Whole.

(Sgd.) C. H. Ballam, Convenor.

F. Fogwill.

E. Russell.

R. J. Fahey.

On motion, this Report was adopted.

**Notice of Motion**

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Public Welfare Act, 1949."

(1) Are the oil lands at Parsons' Pond held under Lease.

(2) Who is the Lessee.

(3) Are any steps being taken to develop the lands.

**Notice of Questions**

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance:—

45. (1) How many employees in the Customs Department have been paid off since 1946.

(2) What rate of pensions is being paid to them.

46. To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance if any means will be provided this year to bring fishermen to the French Shore and Labrador.

47. To ask the honourable the Minister of Mines and Development:—

MR. CASHIN: There are a few outstanding answers which I am awaiting, Mr. Speaker, from the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Supply on back questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 44, Mr. Cashin, to the honourable Minister of Finance.

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Speaker, I have a number of questions to answer, and perhaps if we took them in the numerical order on the Order Paper, it would be better.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, so I can check them off.

MR. QUINTON: I have here Question No. 29.

**Bank Deposits, Canadian Chartered Banks, as at December 31, 1948**

The total amount of Bank Deposits to the credit of the people of Newfoundland in Canadian Chartered Banks as at 31 December, 1948, was \$108,788,188, of which \$13,072,212 represented various Government accounts. The figures relate to deposits by Newfoundlanders in the Chartered Banks operating in Newfoundland at that date; no information is extant as to the amount of such deposits as at that date in such Banks operating outside of Newfoundland.

**Newfoundland Savings Bank**

(i) Amount to credit of depositors at 28/2/50 .....\$22,519,556.27

(ii) Total Assets:

**Investments at Cost**

			Par Value	Cost
Commonwealth of Australia	3½%	1950-52	£30,000: 0:0	\$143,837.05
Commonwealth of Australia	3%	1952-56	£50,000: 0:0	235,567.48
Nfld. Guaranteed Stock	3¾%	1943-63	£42,191:14:3	202,282.73

\$581,687.26

<b>Canadian Government</b>					
Canadian National Railway	3 %	1959	\$70,000.00	\$ 68,075.00	
Dominion of Canada War Loan	3 %	1951	495,000.00	495,000.00	
" " 2nd Victory Loan	3 %	1954	1,500,000.00	1,500,937.50	
" " 2nd Victory Loan	3 %	1955	170,000.00	167,980.68	
" " 4th Victory Loan	3 %	1957	1,400,000.00	1,400,625.00	
" " 3rd Victory Loan	3 %	1956	1,430,000.00	1,432,625.00	
" " 4th Victory Loan	3 %	1958	375,000.00	370,520.84	
" " 4th Victory Loan	3 %	1959	1,550,000.00	1,550,375.00	
" " 6th Victory Loan	3 %	1960	1,600,000.00	1,600,625.00	
" " 6th Victory Loan	3 %	1962	1,250,000.00	1,251,375.00	
" " 6th Victory Loan	3 %	1963	2,900,000.00	2,940,129.40	
" " Perpetuals	3 %		852,000.00	835,338.29	
" " Perpetuals	3¼ %	1956-66	315,000.00	310,462.50	
" " 9th Victory Loan	3 %	1966	5,300,000.00	5,477,125.00	
					<u>\$19,401,194.21</u>
<b>Newfoundland Government</b>					
Government of Newfoundland	3¼ %	1957	99,200.00	99,090.20	
Government of Newfoundland	3 %	1958	298,400.00	296,094.92	
Government of Newfoundland	3¾ %	1965	31,900.00	32,729.05	
					<u>\$427,914.17</u>
<b>Commonwealth of Australia External Loans</b>					
Commonwealth of Australia	5 %	1957	257,000.00	258,400.62	
Commonwealth of Australia	5½ %	1966	320,000.00	320,162.50	
Commonwealth of Australia	3¾ %	1962	355,000.00	352,969.37	
					<u>\$931,532.49</u>
<b>Can. Utilities Guaranteed by Provinces</b>					
Quebec Hydro Electric Commission	3 %	1960	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Province of Ontario Hydro-Electric	3 %	1968	225,000.00	223,593.75	
British Columbia Power Commission	3 %	1967	225,000.00	224,062.50	
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario	3 %	1969	150,000.00	150,062.50	
					<u>\$647,718.75</u>
<b>Provincial Issues</b>					
Province of Ontario	3 %	1965	75,000.00	75,187.50	
Province of Ontario	3 %	1968-70	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Province of British Columbia	3 %	1969	200,000.00	197,750.00	
Province of Manitoba	3 %	1967	100,000.00	99,375.00	
					<u>\$422,312.50</u>

## Details of Recoverable Advances

(i)	Costs to Newfoundland of Railway Steamers S.S. "Bar Haven" and S.S. "Springdale" .....	\$1,466,933.47
(ii)	Payments by Newfoundland under Article 2 of Agreement of 31 March 1946 (Gander R.C.A.F. Purchase).....	666,000.00
(iii)	Payment by Newfoundland, Gander—R.A.F. purchase.....	200,000.00
(iv)	Two-thirds of Net Expenditures by Newfoundland, Gander Account for the conversion of buildings to civil use, runway improvements, and the replacement or expansion of plant and equipment .....	663,964.99
(v)	Progress payments made by Nfld. Railway prior to 31 March 1949, in respect of equipment delivered post 31 March, 1949 .....	225,600.00
(vi)	Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland.....	43,749.41
(vii)	Consumable Stores :	
	(a) Posts & Telegraphs Inventories :	
	Postal Service Inventories at 31 March, 1949 \$43,840.51	
	Telegraphs Inventories at 31 March, 1949... 160,983.80	204,824.31
	(b) Gander Airport :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949.....	\$1,108,300.35
	(c) Public Works :	
	Inventories at 31 March, 1949	
	Lighthouse Division .....	\$49,287.39
	Marine Division .....	18,158.63
		67,446.02
	(d) Fishery Laboratory,	
	Natural Resources :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949	
	Research .....	2,659.05
	Fish Inspection .....	1,247.20
	Nets, etc. ....	836.00
		4,742.25
	(e) Bait Depots, Natural Resources :	
	Inventory at 31 March, 1949.....	55,906.05
	(f) Department of Customs :	
	Inventory of Padlocks .....	176.00
		<u>\$4,707,642.85</u>

That makes the total that is given in the question previous; the answer is a total of \$4,707,000.

That amount, as detailed there, is paid to the Province of Newfoundland by Government of Canada, and, of course, is part of the figures.

Question No. 44 (1) — Revenue.

(Not including Income and Profits Taxes, 1948, and repayments from Federal Government)

Head	Amount
(i) Finance	
(a) Ordinary (not including Posts and Telegraphs \$71,420 and Customs \$272,214) .....	\$4,676,480
(b) Federal Subsidies and Transitional Grant .....	8,425,000
(ii) Provisional Affairs (including Economic Development) .....	31,596
(iii) Education .....	135,378
(iv) Attorney General .....	88,202
(v) Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives) .....	551,494
(vi) Public Works (including Labour) .....	828,772
(vii) Health and Public Welfare .....	925,282
(viii) Board of Liquor Control .....	2,750,000
(ix) Supply .....	23,400
TOTAL .....	<u>\$18,435,703</u>

This answer concerns the Net Revenue from the 1 April, 1949 to the 28 February, 1950, but does not include income, profits, taxes, and any payment from the Federal Government; they belong to the surplus; the total I give is \$18,035,000.

Now the counterpart No. 44 (2) concerns Total Expenditure for the period under reference; the total is \$30,085,000; of course, you will understand that includes repayment of debt to some extent. It also does include \$6,400,000 Estimated Income on account of the Tax Rental Agreement, which we hope we will soon have.

MR. CASHIN: They include \$400,000 Labour Capital which belongs to the Cabinet.

MR. QUINTON: I have the answer to Question No. 43, asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, which concerns Newfoundland Postage Stamps. The total value is \$20,620.

MR. HIGGINS: You mean the extra cost of printing, is that what you mean?

MR. QUINTON: Cost to the Province.



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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

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## Newfoundland Postage Stamps

Stocks of postage stamps held by the Newfoundland Department of Posts and Telegraphs as at 31 March, 1949, were considered to be consumable stores and the Federal Post Office Department agreed to reimburse the Provincial Government for them at cost price. A statement of the actual number and the cost of production of each denomination transferred is given below :

Denomination	No. Transferred	Cost per thousand (Sterling) @ \$4.03-£	Cost Price
1c.	1,947,266	5/1d—\$1.03	\$2,005.68
2c.	586,233	5/1d— 1.03	603.82
3c.	1,031,873	5/1d— 1.03	1,044.29
4c.	4,548,221	5/1d— 1.03	4,684.67
4c.	1,920,144	5/1d— 1.03	1,977.75
5c. (Cabot Issue)	1,996,632	5/3d— 1.06	2,116.43
7c.	349,259	6/- — 1.21	422.60
7c. (Airmail)	1,422,267		
	(Printed in Canada)	.75	1,066.70
8c.	438,880	6/- — 1.21	531.04
10c.	2,208,807	5/- — 1.03	2,257.07
14c.	284,757	6/- — 1.21	344.56
15c.	322,289	6/- — 1.21	389.97
20c.	284,714	6/- — 1.21	344.50
24c.	111,476	6/- — 1.21	134.89
25c.	104,327	6/- — 1.21	126.24
30c.	232,624		
	(Printed in Canada)	.75	174.47
48c.	199,334	6/- — 1.21	144.39
1c. (post cards)	34,622	22/4 — 4.50	155.80
2c. (post cards)	44,989	22/4 — 4.50	202.45
<b>Registered Envelopes</b>			
1c. A	26,883	90/- —18.14	487.66
2c. B	5,444	115/- —23.17	126.14
2c. C	10,574	112/- —22.57	238.65
4c. D	12,521	120/- —24.18	302.76
			<u>\$19,882.53</u>
<b>Postage Due Stamps</b>			
1c.	12,130	6/-	
2c.	3,667	6/-	
3c.	37,951	6/-	
4c.	33,354	6/-	
5c.	2,993	6/-	
10c.	54,413	6/-	
	144,508	144,508 @	
		\$1.21	174.85
	Carried forward		<u>\$20,057.38</u>

Newfoundland Stamps Transferred From Newfoundland Trade Commissioner,  
London, to Post Office Department, Ottawa

Denomination	No. Transferred	Cost per thousand		Cost Price
		(Sterling) @	\$4.03—f	
		Brought forward		\$20057.38
1c.	18,150	5/1d—	\$1.03	18.69
2c.	23,600	5/-	— 10.3	24.31
3c.	9,600	5/-	— 1.03	9.89
4c.	219,650	5/-	— 1.03	226.24
5c.	25,800	5/-	— 1.03	26.57
7c.	3,000	6/-	— 1.20	3.63
7c. (Airmail)	33,900			
	(Printed in Canada)		.75	25.43
8c.	5,200	6/-	— 1.21	6.29
10c.	2,650	5/-	— 1.03	2.73
14c.	2,700	6/-	— 1.21	3.27
15c.	3,650	6/-	— 1.21	4.42
20c.	3,350	6/-	— 1.21	4.05
24c.	5,300	6/-	— 1.21	6.41
25c.	Nil	6/-	—	
30c.	21,250			
	(Printed in Canada)		.75	15.94
5c. (Cabot Issue)	160,400	5/3	— 1.06	170.02
<b>Postage Due Stamps</b>				
1c.	1,550	6/-		
2c.	4,000	6/-		
3c.	1,750	6/-		
4c.	2,250	6/-		
5c.	250	6/-		
10c.	2,650	6/-		
	12,450	6/-		
			12,450 @	
			\$1.21	15.06
		Grand Total		<u>\$20,620.33</u>

The only stamps transferred, other than current issue, were the 4c. "Princess Elizabeth" 1928 issue and the 5c. "Cabot Commemorative" 1947 issue.

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MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other outstanding answers to questions?

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, just prior to adjournment a week or ten days ago, I gave a verbal reply to the question tabled by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition in connection with buildings transferred from the Provincial Government to the Federal Government. My report on that occasion was entirely verbal, but I have now copies of the report, which are practically the same as that given by me on the occasion referred to; I don't think it is necessary for me to read them, but I take pleasure in tabling the copies, so that every Member may become familiar with it. (Thereupon, the copies of the report were tabled by the honourable Minister).

MR. QUINTON: Before we go on to the Orders of the Day, Sir, I should like to say, for the information of the honourable Member for Ferryland, there are three or four other questions from my Department which I hope to bring in tomorrow afternoon.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter, but not the expenditure; I know it has been tabled here this afternoon.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the first Order is the Address in Reply, and my understanding is that no Member is prepared to proceed with the debate today. There are yet three gentlemen on the other side to be heard from, and I think one or two on this side, but no one appears to be ready to proceed, so I move adjournment of the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the debate be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

Third Reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act 1938."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, on suggestion of the House, I ask to have that deferred until tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

Third Reading of a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

Second Reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, as the first Minister of Labour for the Province of Newfoundland, I am proud to have the opportunity of presenting for the consideration of the House a new Code of Labour Legislation.

In fact, although there have been two or three Labour Laws of a limited nature on the Statutes Books in the past, there has never been a proper Code of Labour Legislation.

It gives me great pleasure, therefore, as Minister of the First Provin-

cial Cabinet, to present to this House Labour Rules which are the concern of the people of Newfoundland and Labour generally, and which fit into the program which I am presenting in the interests of the Province.

Further comments, I may say, with respect to this Bill, will, of course, be made when it is presented to the House.

Now, having a desire to be fair with everybody concerned, we distributed copies of the Bills, that is, the two Bills—the Collective Bargaining Bill and the Trade Union Bill—in the House a week or ten days ago, or probably longer than that. Time was asked for by our gentlemen-friends in the Opposition to look over these Bills; that was granted. Also, in order to be a little fair with not only those in the House, it was decided at the last meeting of the House that, in order to treat those who might be interested outside of the House, a Select Committee was to be appointed to receive representations from interested parties. Submissions, I may say, were made to this Committee by employers and the Newfoundland Federation of Labour, copies of which have already been tabled. Three of the five proposals submitted to employers are being recommended to the House for adoption. These recommendations, I may say, were gone over by the Council this forenoon, and three of the recommendations made are being recommended to the House for adoption. Also, changes and modifications are also being proposed to the Trade Union Bill, arising out of the submissions made by the Newfoundland Federation of Labour.

It is worthy to note, I may say, Mr. Speaker, that both employers and

Labour commented very favourably upon the proposed legislation as a step in the interests of Labour, in purpose of industrial relations. That is a very good point, and one of which I am very proud as the Minister to have received from the parties which this concerns most; legislation as recommended to all concerned, and the co-operation of everybody, not only Labour and employers. It should not be expected that the Labour Relations Act, or any Labour Legislation will work miracles. The best results must, of course, be obtained by employer and Labour working harmoniously together.

The Department of Labour, I may say, while I am there, (and I think I may say the Staff will continue doing so) will assist Labour in their interests. The Department is most anxious to see better-run Trade Unions, in the interests of Industry and in the interests of the Public.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time.

Carried.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, in speaking to this Bill, I wish to rise in support of the Bill in general. I do want to make it clear, however, that there are a few clauses that I may not support in the Committee stages, but being a Trade Union worker, coming from the ranks of Labour, I definitely support the Bill to give workers a right to organize.

Regarding the check-off referred to by the Minister, I would like to say that there are two schools of thought in that respect, and that is that there are the Groups in Trade Unions that

find it difficult to collect their dues and prefer to have the check-off system, and there are other Groups that the Trade Unions are more dug in. It applies particularly to the various trades that they don't need the check-off in; don't request it; they contend that, without the check-off, Members will attend Union Meetings; you will have a larger attendance, and members would be more familiar with what is going on in their local Trade Union, wherein, with the check-off, it would just be considered they were a Member, and in many cases you would only get about an average quorum to a meeting. For that reason, some Groups are not so keen on the check-off, but, as this check-off states—it is not compulsory, only insofar as when an employee authorizes an employer to do so individually.

Section 5 gives the right of employment to Union Members. Well, I think that is right. You will find that in the Standard Work Agreement, in lay-offs, generally they are re-employed on the basis of seniority, but I don't say, however, that workers should join various Trade Unions for the sake of getting employment. I think, really what that clause is meant for is that Union Workers get preference, provided they have been in the Union prior to the lay-off, but it says in the Act nothing to prohibit Union Workers from getting preference, which I don't think is meant in the way that it means anybody who joins various Unions for the sake of employment.

On Page 17, it prohibits a strike while work and Agreement is into effect, also in the following clause, it provides for any new Agreements after this. I take it, there would be a clause stipulating non-stoppage of work,

which takes away the right of workers to a point, but again the Clause on Page 21 gives the right to strike after expiration of the Agreement, after giving seven days' notice, and fifteen days, as laid out in the various clauses, but there may be some cases where employees want to stay, and they have to wait perhaps eleven months before expiration of the Agreement; of course, that clause is binding on employers as well as employees; there will be no walk-outs or stoppages of work while the Agreement is in effect. Any disputes submitted to the Board and statements of the Board are final, while working to the Agreement. In effect, that is to a Conciliation Board. Now, I always had the impression that a Conciliation Board was a Board set up to hear evidence on both the side of the employer and the employee, and it came back and made a recommendation to try to get both parties together, but I don't seem to recall any time where a decision of the Conciliation Board was binding. Generally after the conciliation stage, it goes to a Board of Arbitration, and both parties decide before they go in that the decision of the Arbitration Board will be final, but on Page 27, it gives a clause for the decision of the Conciliation Board to be final. I think the Conciliation Board (I will refer to that more in detail when we come to the Committee stage) should deal with bringing in reports and set-up in Conciliation Board when both sides agree.

Another clause provides for constitution of a Labour Relations Board and another for an Industrial Inquiry Commission in the case of disputes between employers and employees. Those Boards would be necessary perhaps.

For this side, the Opposition, when

those Boards are set up and the budgets come in, we'll criticize the expenditure, which we are expected to do anyway from this side of the House.

I understand that the Minister had the advice of Labour and Trade Union Workers in a System with the making up of those Acts, and as a Trade Union Worker, I have nothing against the Act in principle, only I would like to make this clear, Mr. Speaker, in closing those few remarks—that if we take, for example, the Coal Strike of a few days ago in the United States there were different kinds of Acts,—the Taft-Hartley Act, and various other Acts and that the officials of the Union were under heavy penalties, if they did not order men back to work, and so on. Well, as we see, that took place; officials of the Unions ordered miners back to work, but the Acts did not make the miners go back to work, and so it is with all those Acts, no matter how binding they may be on either side. The real backbone of the Act is all right to set up machinery for channels to go through, but in the final analysis, all those troubles have to be settled around the Conference Table, so, Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in supporting the Act in principle, and will reserve the right to criticize, in Committee stage, some of the clauses.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I rise too in support of this Labour Relations Act and the proposed legislation principle in support of it, and in doing so, I would first like to congratulate the honourable Minister for Labour, because, Mr. Speaker, I think it is perhaps a double privilege for him to have this opportunity, and it must be very pleasant for him to have this opportunity of presenting a Bill of this sort, because, as we all know,

this honourable Minister was President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour for several years, and for him to be in this House now presenting Labour Legislation, I believe, must be to him very pleasant indeed.

At the same time, making reference to this Bill, I would make reference to the honourable Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island. He is also, coincidental as it might be, a Past-President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour, so we have Past-Presidents of that Federation on both sides of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with this Bill in principle. There are perhaps one or two clauses I do not agree with, but nevertheless, I will say I feel that this Bill, if it passes in this House, will fill a long-felt need in this House, because Labour Legislation has been way off the mark inasmuch as it would allow the relationship between employer and employee to work out satisfactorily.

It was very difficult for Trade Unions and employers in general to get the necessary legislation passed by the late Commission of Government, but I am very happy to say that we have here, now, before the House, a Bill which will fill the Act, I believe; relations which will enhance the relations between employer and employee. I will say this, though the Bill introduced by the Minister is a Party measure, when we go into Committee on the Bill, I feel the debate should be as free as possible, because I feel there are some Members on the Government side of this House who are not entirely in accord with the provisions of the Bill; I am not, myself, and as we go into Committee, let's treat it, not as a Government measure, but as a Non-

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Party measure in this sense of it, and give it all the necessary study and debate that a Bill of this sort requires.

Thank you.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the previous speakers in congratulating the honourable Minister of Labour in bringing forward this much needed legislation on behalf of the workers generally throughout the Province of Newfoundland.

Looking back over a period of a half-century, I can see the need today possibly better than any other Member present in this Assembly this afternoon, and I am not saying this in an egotistical way. I was associated with the first Federation of Labour in Newfoundland, more than fifty years ago. I worked as a mechanic in my over-alls, and I knew what it was to go home worn out, after swinging a stone hammer for ten long hours for twenty cents an hour, and after a lengthy period of long sufferage, it became imperative on workers to unite, to bring about better conditions than those which were being afforded them during the period to which I refer, and after some years, Organized Labour of a certain kind was reached, but it was in the later years, and I pay tribute now to the Federation of Labour who were merely instrumental in bringing about any permanent recognition as far as organized Labour was concerned.

I do, Mr. Speaker, hope that this Bill will go farther than unite in a small way the employer and the employee; that it will bring unanimity of feeling between Capital and Labour; bring about the peace and happiness that is required in this world today,

and let us find out for sure at least that here in Newfoundland we are not communistic. Anyhow, we want to do the thing right; do it in a proper manner.

Mr. Speaker, I do feel like saying a lot; telling what I know; what happened fifty years ago, and you will realize that speaking extemporaneously is not very easy for me, but I do again want to congratulate the honourable Minister for Labour and wish him and his Department every success in this movement.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to rise here this afternoon, Sir, and say that I cannot support this Bill. I hesitate for this reason—because I happen to know our Minister of Labour; know him to be a hard worker, and one having the interests of Labour very much at heart. In fact, we have already had experience in that connection in a recent Labour dispute, and I want to say here and now that the Minister of Labour certainly did a very good job on our behalf and at the same time he considered the employer as well.

My reason for opposing is that I see it as a very fine Bill, except for one reason, it hasn't any real teeth in it. It reminds me of something—of giving a man with false teeth a toothbrush. There isn't any real security in this Bill. We have a check-off in it; we have provisions in it to take care of the employer and take care of the employee, that is, of course, when it comes to just ordinary disputes, etc., but unless you get the real thing into it, it is quite possible that many of our Unions right here in Newfoundland today will not be in a position to bargain, because they won't be in the majority to bargain.

There is today, in this Country, whilst it might be underground, there is a definite move in this Country to burst the Labour Movement wide open.

Now, I have to take a stand here this afternoon that might be a first example of "No Party Colleagues;" I think I am alone on this side of the House in opposing this Bill. I do want to say this—when the Bill goes into Committee, to introduce several clauses, I hope the Members on the other side, particularly those who are Members of, and those interested in Labour might forget Party Policies, and support it. I think I can bring in a fairly good argument in favour of what I am talking about, when I say there are no teeth in the Bill; when I say action is the only thing that really counts, as far as Organized Labour is concerned.

A Union Security Clause.—I know, Mr. Speaker, there are many objections to a Union Security Clause. A Union Security Clause is not a "Closed Shop," and I know there are some of those who would object, I am sorry to say; there are two here; one is the honourable the Attorney General; and the other, the honourable and Gallant Leader of the Opposition; they belong to an Organization that has closed shop, the Lawyers' Organization.

Now, we are not asking for closed shop. This clause won't ask for closed shop. What it really means is this: if myself and you, and you other men are willing to make sacrifices and bear the responsibilities to get better conditions, the fellow who doesn't come across is getting a "free ride;" he shouldn't get it. The Union Security Clause will take care of that. The clause I have in mind must be 100%;

if there are 70% in and 30% out, let them stay out. That is a fair bargain; I am only asking everybody to assume the responsibility.

As far as Labour is concerned, up goes the whole economy, up goes the whole Government.

I am very sorry I can't support our genial Minister of Labour on this. I won't say any more.

MR. HIGGINS: Now the Labour Mogul on this side of the House has spoken and pronounced his own opinions, I don't know whether it is three to nothing, or what it should be, except, judging my friend, the honourable Member from Bell Island, who has objected to a couple of clauses which haven't been added. I am not going to rush into argument of the Bill, except to say that I was very happy to find out that Labour Unions came into this Special Committee that was employed in dealing with this Bill and Employers; both were very pleased with the Bill, as produced by the Minister for Labour; the only objections, really, were small ones, and I presume, when they are being discussed in the House, they will be discussed in a Non-Party manner, so that we will get the best Bill passed, with the realization that every man here is a member of this Country, and doesn't stand for any one Class.

Another thing, the explanation of the Act was made all the more impressive by the Senatorial presence of the Member, the honourable Minister of Labour, who explained it. His explanation was good and pleasant.

I will say this. Everyone I have heard speak of the Act, with the exception of my honourable Friend, the Member for Bell Island, thought it a



very fine Act, both for employer and employees. Perhaps I will have more to say when the matter comes up for second reading.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Speaker, as one who has organized a number of Unions in Newfoundland, and is now Honorary Member of a couple or three of them, I must say, quite frankly, that I have a very considerable amount of sympathy for the viewpoint expressed by the honourable, the Junior Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island.

I would like, personally, consulting only my purely personal feeling in the matter, to be associated with a Legislature, and especially with the Government in Newfoundland, that was prepared, and saw the wisdom of enacting legislation on Labour matters that would be a model for the world, from the Labour standpoint. Some one Country in this world, or some one State or Province can be the best in the world in the matter of Labour Legislation; can have the best Labour Legislation. I would like Newfoundland to be that Province of Canada; to be the one Unit, the one Government, one Legislature, enacting the best Labour Legislation; that would be my own personal view and my own personal feeling, and I wish that it were feasible and wise for this Legislature to do exactly that.

But, there is another side to it, a side which we must take into account, and which my honourable friend from Bell Island (I don't know how to distinguish them, between them, there are two for that constituency), the gentleman sitting in the back row is somewhat older than the one immediately in front of him, so I have been calling the one in the back row the Senior Member, and I will have to reverse it.

MR. FOGWILL : For once, the Premier is wrong.

MR. SMALLWOOD : The Premier is not very often wrong; even the honourable Senior Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island will have to admit, in all common sense, that Newfoundland is still a very small province, a mere 350,000 souls, living in 1300 scattered settlements, stretching 6,000 miles along a rugged coastline, with no more than half-a-dozen settlements that you could dignify with the name of "town," and only one that you can dignify with the name of "city;" a province in which still the fisheries account for more than half our entire economy, embracing as they do some 30,000 fishermen; that in a province such as that, lacking in heavy industry; made up, except for the mines at Bell Island, Buchans and St. Lawrence, and the Paper Mills at Grand Falls and Corner Brook, and the railway, made up, for the most part, aside from the fisheries of small and relatively weak, secondary industries, or, as we call them, local industries.

In such a province as that, so lacking in heavy industry, so very eager, just now, especially just now, to attract new capital to finance the development of what we hope and believe are very important basic natural resources, in such a province, I suggest to my honourable friend that it is not a part of wisdom to attempt to realize that worthy ambition that Newfoundland, of all ten provinces in Canada, of all forty-eight States of America, should be the one possessing the best, the most progressive Labour Legislation of them all. We must choose between Labour Legislation that meets the need reasonably well, and still leaves us in a position to attract capital, or to enact Labour Legislation that will

give this Legislature and this Government throughout Canada and the United States the reputation for being Leftists, Radicals, Extremists, and thereby shutting us off for many years to come from any sympathetic consideration by those great Captains of Industry and Finance who can, and who, if we can induce them, will invest their capital here to give us the great drive in industrial and economic expansion which is the hope, the yearning hope, of all our Newfoundland people; and so, therefore, for our part, we have, quite consciously, as a matter of deliberate policy compromised between the Organized Trade Union Movement as represented by the Newfoundland Federation of Labour and the Business and Industrial people as represented by the names on this brief—The Anglo Newfoundland Development Company of Grand Falls, the Associated Newfoundland Industries Limited, Buchans Mining Company, Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mills, Building Trades Employers Association, Newfoundland Employers Association Limited, Importer and Employers Association Limited, Wabanna Ore Limited, on the one hand, and the Trade Union Movement as represented by the Newfoundland Federation of Labour on the other hand; because, you will find, as you read these two briefs submitted to the Select Committee that employers have requested five alterations in the Labour Relations Bill, and that the Federation of Labour have requested three amendments to the Trade Union Act that we, for our part, have agreed to recommend to the House, acceding to four of the employers' requests.

MR. BALLAM: Three.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Four, I have it. The five I have are: their request

to eliminate the word "selections;" that is one; the slowdown, the section which would prevent slowdown; the section which they suggest to prevent organizing on the job. And, incidentally, I am afraid our employers have a lot to learn. How you are going to prevent organizing on the job rather puzzles me, so I am quite happy to accede to that request. I organized, in Grand Falls, once the Local 63, and the employers in the Mill kept watch at different points while I held meetings during working hours, right in the very Mill, itself, and how that can be prevented is more than I know.

MR. JACKMAN: You add the Security Clause, and you have it all there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, we'll come to that in a moment.

They ask for that, and I think it is fair to give it. They ask for elimination of the clause providing for continuation of contract after sale of business to new owners. We have agreed, on our part, to let them have that concession.

Finally, they ask for elimination of the check-off; to that, we say "no."

Now the Federation of Labour, for their part, asked for Union Shop. That, we rejected. They ask that lawyers be not allowed to represent either side, except by mutual consent in a Labour dispute; that, we reject.

Actually, that clause in the Bill providing that Trade Unions shall furnish audited financial statements of their affairs to all members has been stricken out; that, we met them on, in part; we agree to recommend to the House that the clause as it stands be stricken out, and that there be substituted one which gives the Minister

power to demand of any Union, from time to time, an audited financial statement of that Union.

Now, we realize that 99% of the Trade Unions in Newfoundland, whether they be purely Local Bodies or affiliates of International Bodies, 99% of them operate efficiently and honestly, from the standpoint of their financial accounts. The receipt of dues from their members, the expenditure of the receipts, and that their accounts are audited and their members are well informed of what happens to Union Funds; that is the case with 99% of them, but there need be only 1%, and we are not going to suggest that there are even that number; there need be only 1% of the Unions whose financial affairs are not so efficiently and honestly administered, and the members of which are not informed of what happens to their finances, to justify including in the Bill a clause empowering the Minister of Labour to demand such an audited statement where, in his opinion, that is desirable. So that you will see, Mr. Speaker, we have balanced carefully, and we think, fairly, between Capital and Labour, with a strong desire to enact legislation in the interests of Labour. We must temper that desire with our other urgent desire to attract capital to Newfoundland, and it seems to me that if, and when, that capital comes here, and new industries function and flourish, there will then be a very powerful case for improvement in the Labour Code in the interests of Labour, and, indeed, in the interests of Newfoundlanders in general.

I'd like to add my congratulations to the honourable the Minister of Labour and to the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Veteran of this House and a man in

his seventies, who has been a Trade Union Member for over half a century, and whose heart is as much in the Trade Union Movement today as it ever was in the past, and to say, at the same time, how glad we were to hear from the Labour Members on the other side, and from the other Members as well, their expressions of support of this Bill, and to say again that I have a sneaking regard for my honourable friend, the Senior Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island, and the viewpoint that he has expressed about the immature reflection. I do feel that he will, this time, as he has often done in the past, let his head guide him in this matter more than his heart, because we know where his heart is.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, before you put that, as it reads on the Order Paper, if Members would look on the Order Paper, it says: Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes;" I don't think that was intended.

MR. SPEAKER: On the Bill, it says "Mediation," however, I would recommend it for their meditation.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I move that this Bill be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Aren't you going to present it?

MR. BALLAM: I can present it now, though it is better to present it after the other.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right, Mr. Speaker, excuse me.

MR. SPEAKER: I must first ask leave of the House to have the motion withdrawn. Does the honourable House grant permission to have the motion withdrawn for the Bill to be deferred? Moved and seconded that the motion to have the Bill deferred be withdrawn.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" be read a second time.

Carried.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, in rising to the second reading of this Bill, I may say I made many references to it in the introduction of the Labour Relations Bill, and probably covered nearly all points that I can, at this moment. I will say, however, that this Trade Union Bill is peculiar only to the Unions, themselves; the conduct of the Unions within their own ranks; the way that they should handle their affairs, although it doesn't dictate to a Union, mind you, how they should run their affairs but it states they should have this and that in their Constitution and By-Laws. Mostly all, probably 100% of the Unions have

these things already in their Constitution and By-Laws, so that that part of the Act would not affect them very much.

It also provides that they will be certified with the Department of Labour, and also that they would submit to the Department of Labour certificate of their Constitution and By-Laws and so on, and upon request, also, that they would submit audited returns. I think that the honourable Mr. Premier mentioned that in his talk just now, regarding the Labour Relations Act, that it was in the original draft that it would be compulsory that audited returns, etc. would be made by every Organization to the Department of Labour, but we have recommended a change in that, and such returns shall only be made now on the request of the Minister; that is necessary, in our opinion, for the protection of the members within the Union ranks, themselves. We do know of certain instances where Unions have not conducted themselves to the best interests of either the Public or members of the Unions, so that, in order to protect, and we feel, and we are assured that in some cases the Union Members, themselves, need such protection. We are, therefore, introducing this Bill, and putting in it a clause whereby if, in the opinion of the Minister, or on the complaint of any members of a Union, the Minister will have the right to demand a certified audit of accounts from that Union. This is no reflection, by any means, on the well-conducted Unions who do handle their own affairs, as the Premier mentioned a few minutes ago, in a manner that is without question. As he stated, 99% of the Unions in this Country are well conducted; have their own Auditing Committee, or else have outside auditors keep

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their accounts carefully and without any questions, and we do not think, and agree with members from the Federation of Labour, that it should not be compulsory for these members to have to make returns to the Law every year. I agree in that respect, and will agree we probably went a little too far in making that demand, but must agree we should be able to investigate the accounts of an Organization if we think fit, or if we should have, at any time, complaints from the members of that Organization.

We are going to recommend the changing of that section of the Act when we come to it, and we have a new provision, a new section outlined for approval.

There are other things in this Act that might bring up a little debate, and so on, when we come to it, when it is presented to the House. There are certain clauses in there that are very difficult to understand; it is very legal, and is written in such a way that it is difficult for the ordinary layman to understand what it is all about. The substance of the thing is that a Union cannot be summoned suddenly. That is something taken from our old Trade Union Act, and it doesn't mean now that members of the Union cannot be used, because, if they had an unfair Act, that is, the members of a Union, the part in this Bill which is connected with that states that you cannot sue a Union, however, we will come to that when the Bill comes up in Committee Stage, and I am sure my Great and honourable friend, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, will have something to say about it.

There is nothing in the Act that has to do with collective bargaining. It is purely and simply a Trade Union

Act, conducted entirely within Unions, within their own rights.

I have much pleasure, indeed, in moving the second reading of this Bill.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this Bill, the Trade Union Act, but in doing so, I understand that quite a bit of this is copied from the original Trade Union Act we have at the present time. Now, I may say that in the old Trade Union Act, we had some trouble with a Union chartered by the Federation back in 1938, and that Union went to our honourable friend the Attorney General, at the time, to get some legal advice insofar as peaceful picketing was concerned. We find that peaceful picketing was permitted here in Newfoundland. That Act had been taken from the Act in Great Britain, and that Act was repealed in 1927 in Great Britain, not repealed here, that is, up to the present time.

Now, in this Act, I am not quite clear as to what rights workers got. I prefer to take it up when we go into Committee of the Whole, insofar as rights.

I do notice something where the Union can be sued, or sue. I notice they were in the same category as other Organizations or Societies or Fraternal Organizations; they could not sue, or be sued. This clause brings the Union under the heading where the Union can sue, or be sued.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, quite the reverse.

MR. FAHEY: I read, perhaps, in reverse. "May sue, or be sued, in any Court," that is, in the name of the Organization.

For instance, if a particular Union had a strike and some of the mem-

bers got out of control and caused damage, in the past, the Court only takes action on the individual members and not on the Union.

MR. BALLAM: Right.

MR. FAHEY: Perhaps I am wrong in that, as I read this, the Union, itself, can be sued.

Those are the only remarks I have to make on this Act. The honourable Minister says this reads in reverse; perhaps remarks can be made in Committee of the Whole.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? Moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time. And it would be referred to a Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, I move that be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927," it might perhaps be well, first of all, to express one or two convictions; and secondly, spend a few minutes in high-lighting some of the things in our present Educational System, and perhaps from that conclude reasons why this particular amendment is called for.

First of all, I think I am not wrong in saying that I believe, if there is one field more than others to which every child should be given equal opportunities, it is the field of education, and it is in keeping with that conviction that this measure is introduced today. It is, I hope, merely a first step in trying to give these equal opportunities. I believe that firmly, Sir, because I am equally convinced that the economic program of Newfoundland will be proportionate to our educational advance.

Now, when we look back over the history of education in Newfoundland, while there are certain things of which we might feel justifiably proud, I feel there are other things which give us real concern, if we want to make educational progress in this country.

It would be well for us to remember the first Education Act in Newfoundland passed in 1836, just a little over a hundred years ago, and that first Education Act carries with it a financial obligation of nineteen hundred pounds. When we compare it with our figures, it is roughly 20% of our current revenue. We can see, there alone, we have some measure with which we might pat ourselves on the back. In addition to that current expenditure, there is, roughly, \$125,000 spent during the current year on capital expenditures. These figures, alone, indicate we have come a long way since 1836.

Midway between 1836 and the present day, we instituted, in 1934, the Council of Higher Education in Newfoundland. At that time, and possibly some years later, it was practically impossible for any boy or girl to obtain a certificate in any outside school or any school outside of the three colleges, and the colleges at that

time were really **Residential Schools**, and both the honourable Premier and myself, and several others of this House, happened to come under the category of residential quarters. Even today, we have some 800 Chartered Schools in Newfoundland, yet there is scarcely a village or hamlet in which it is not possible, either within the school, or within very short distance of that school, to matriculate or pass a Grade XI examination. That again, is another sign of progress. But, there are two or three dark threads running through whatever progress we may care to admire. In the census last taken, figures show we had some 27,000 people who were illiterate; 27,000 out of a total of 310,000, roughly.

Educationists are agreed that an ordinary child may carry away with him something of what he has learned; that a minimum of six years is required on Fundamental Education.

Now, it is quite true that, for the last few years in Newfoundland, we have had a School Attendance Act made obliging parents' attendance of a child at school until the age of 14 years, but because of attending difficulties in our country, and, in large part, due to the parental carelessness, we have had a very poor attendance, much, much lower than we find, on an average, in the provinces elsewhere. Our figures show that we had an average attendance, prior to the coming of the Family Attendance Act, of 75%; 75% was our average attendance. On the Mainland, they have found that, during the last five years, average attendance has gone up tremendously, because of the Family Allowance, and, although we cannot give the actual figures, yet, from the figures we have, we already know the average attendance of school in Newfoundland has gone up considerably since the Family

Allowance came into being the first of April last year.

That is one of the dark things running into our educational framework, very low average attendance.

There is another one, which is perhaps equally, or perhaps more, disadvantageous.

The last figures we have show that we have, roughly, between seventy-two and seventy-three thousand children enrolled in our Newfoundland schools. Out of these, we have some 2,000 who manage to hold on until they reach Grade XI. In other words, two out of every hundred children who attend school manage to hold on until they matriculate, or get their ordinary High-School-Leaving Certificate, Grade XI. Members of this House are well aware of this today, that, in practically any job, they call for High School Education; Grade XI is looked upon as a minimum standard. That is looked upon as one of the weakest things in our education today. To gain what is necessary, in order that they may pursue a profitable education after leaving school, there are certain ways, certain measures in which this can be remedied; one of them would be for our parliament to pass legislation whereby school leaving age could be raised one year, or two years, whatever the case might be, and that is a procedure which has been adopted in most civilized countries today.

But, barring Government legislation, and irrespective of whether Government legislation comes in or not, the attitude of parents to school is the main factor in deciding whether the children shall be encouraged to continue their education after they have reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, or Grade IX and X.

Last week, we saw, in Newfoundland, the annual observance, observed here as well as across the mainland, of Education Week, a week devoted annually toward focussing the attention of people as a whole upon the importance of education. It is pretty difficult, at times, to gather statistics to show just what has been the result of these annual observances, but, by and large, I think more and more people are becoming conscious, or more conscious, of the importance of education in the lives of themselves and of their people. It is the part of the Government, as I see it, to try and stimulate that consciousness more and more actively.

Under our old Education Act, and for some years now, we have had, on the Statutory Books, legislation whereby every year we have picked out, on academic ground, generally, seven candidates, who have been awarded scholarships, so the total paid out is approximately \$4,000. The scholarship is a means whereby we can, in some measure, encourage parents to send their children to school for one, two, or three years longer. We have brought in this amendment. It must be remembered that, up to Grade VIII in this country, school books are provided at half price. There are no tuition fees, as such, although, in many schools, they do have to pay maintenance fees, professional, if you will, etc., but when you come to Grades IX, X and XI, virtually the boys and girls are getting to the stage of adolescence, when ordinary expenses for food and clothes and pocket money are considerably greater than they were. They find the help which has been given the parents is no longer being given; they have to pay tuition fees, books, full price, and they are much more expensive than the books for

Junior Classes; ordinary living expenses are much greater, and it was because of this economic reason that this Act is being presented before you today. Instead of the seven scholarships, as previously provided, this Act calls for the substitution of twenty-eight, one for every member of the House. In other words, there is one scholarship for each Electoral District in the Province, with the exception of these Electoral Districts, which have two Members: St. John's East, St. John's West, Harbour Main and Bell Island. In these three Districts, there will be two Electoral Scholarships. The scholarships, in themselves, vary a little from what was previously given. In Central Ontario, the scholarship consists of \$300, \$150 for each of two consecutive years. Payment for the second year is contingent upon work done in the first year by the scholar. In the other Districts, the scholarships are \$800, \$400 a year, and subject to the same conditions.

The regulations governing these scholarships have not yet been drawn up, but a Committee is working on them at the present time. The chances are, of course, that the conditions governing them will be largely the same as those which govern the award of the present-day scholarships.

There is no attempt on our part Mr. Speaker, to suggest that this measure of ours by any means solves the difficulty of giving to all children in this country an equal opportunity to get an education. The problem of giving full opportunities of education is one that is exercising the mind of people very much on the Mainland; in the United States of America and in England. Perhaps it is in England, itself, that most progress has been made during the last few years



since the war. On the mainland of Canada, tremendous steps have also been taken, and they have found a solution chiefly in providing Regional Schools whereby all children in an area can be taken generally by bus to a large central school, to some of which there are residential dormitories attached; but erection of any one of such schools involves a tremendous amount of money, and quite a number run anywhere from three hundred to six hundred thousand dollars erection cost, each. Such a scheme for Newfoundland does not seem to be very bright. As a substitute, we believe any such of the substitutes we have hitherto tried could possibly be within reach. Scholarships which we provide, merely provide for those going on to Grade XI, awarded on the results of Grade XI.

One might say one of the marks of progress is the institution of the Memorial University College, recently raised to the status of a University. At the present time, there are some 305 students at that Institution. We hope the inauguration of these scholarships will give much greater attendance in the university, itself. But, granted that we reach our objective by passing this Bill, it seems to me that at some time or other we shall have to go much farther.

Those of you who are familiar with the scholarships at the present time will recognize that there are three of which I said nothing; three scholarships are still being given in Grade X.

Possibly one of the ways of overcoming some of the shortcomings in education may be, at some future year, not too far future, expansion of scholarships provisions in Grade X and Grade IX, where, if we cannot get Regional Schools, we can subsidize the children in some places, so they might

get an opportunity equal with the person more favourably situated to get chances denied them under our present system.

I said, at the beginning, that this Act might be quite innocent, but I think it carries with it something which might be of tremendous importance to the future of this country, and I have much pleasure in introducing the second reading of this Bill.

MR. COURAGE: I am very proud, Mr. Speaker, to associate myself with the Minister of Education on this Bill, and congratulate him on his very fine speech he just made in moving the second reading.

I agree with him wholeheartedly when he says people of Newfoundland today are more conscious of education than they ever were. Anyone who has observed, made an observation of, education as occasioned in this country, I am sure will agree with him on this point. To my mind, probably the most outstanding act of the Commission of Government was passing of the Compulsory School Attendance Act. This is an Act which will have a greater effect on the history of Newfoundland, I believe, than any Act passed up to that date. It certainly had a great effect.

I did not intend to make a speech, or say anything this afternoon, but I could not let this opportunity pass without observing this Bill. Having been a teacher for sixteen years in this Province, I can realize the significance of this Bill which will give twenty-eight more scholarships to children of this country. Teachers know how important this will be, because every teacher has at some time or another come across an exceptionally bright child, a child who has brains and ability to go farther; who would

probably make a great contribution to his country, but who, alas, possibly would never be able to get beyond Grade VIII or IX. This Act will make it possible for twenty-eight of these children, who otherwise would be left behind, to go on, and it will be a great incentive to the teachers as well as to the parents and children of this country; it will, too, have a great effect on the University of Newfoundland.

This Government certainly has demonstrated to the country its great interest in education, not by talking but by its deeds and its rights, Sir, for the Government to interest itself in the welfare of its children, its right that these bright children should be encouraged to go ahead. It is a very significant fact that there will be, after this Bill has become an Act, two years after that, there will be no less than sixty children who will be attending the University of Newfoundland as scholarship winners. The advancement of any country depends largely upon the education of its people, and it can only come about when we have a genuine interest of parents and teachers and of Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927," be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill of an entirely different

nature from the one that preceded it.

It is all very well to try and do things for people, but, at the same time, it is necessary that you set up the proper machinery, in order that you may be able to get things done well.

Since I entered the Department of Education, I have been conscious of some of the difficulties, perhaps inherent because of our peculiar system. During my first two or three months in the office, the Deputy Minister was away, through illness, and there were times when I found certain things were referred to me, and there was nobody in the Department with whom I could converse, or who had the necessary knowledge to transmit to me on the things referred to them.

In most Government Departments, there is a Deputy Minister and the Assistant Deputy, as a rule, has the threads of his Organization beneath his own thumbs, as it were, and, consequently, in the absence of his Deputy Minister, whoever he may be, he can call upon his Assistant and generally get the required information.

Under the peculiar denominational set-up of the Department of Education, that is not so. The Executive Officers representing their denominations all take up the work which impinges on the Day Schools within their own respective denominations. There are certain other activities which come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education with which the Executive Officers have no part nor lot; and whatever transpires, transpires directly between the outside divisions and the Deputy Minister, and then the head of the Department, and, consequently, when the Deputy Minister is absent through illness or any other

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cause, the Minister has no party on which he can call to help him out of the difficulty. Because of these things during the last six months, the matter of making some changes in our Departmental Act has been under active survey and consideration.

The Honourable members should know that, at the Department of Education, the Executive Officers, with the Deputy and the Minister, himself, form what is known as the Council of Education, and all matters of policy are referred to that Council. Under the proposed change, that still continues. The changes of name from Executive officer to Superintendent is, in itself, not so very important, but it has got some significance, because of the connotation of the two words "Superintendent represents" in great measure, much more so that Executive Officers do know just what their work is.

Under this amendment, it gives the Minister a chance to designate to the different members of his council specific duties, so that all work which impinges upon Day Schools can be carried out, I believe, more efficiently, perhaps, with less friction than they have hitherto had.

In addition, up to now, everything in the Department has had to go through the Deputy Minister, with the result that he is being weighed down with so many things that it has been practically impossible to attend them all. Under the new amendment, again, we hope, by internal arrangements, that some of that pressure will be lightened somewhat on the Deputy Minister. There are certain things, of course, such as the Vocation Division, the Handicraft Division, as such, which do not come under division of Executive Officers, themselves, still

come through channels directly used, through the Deputy, through the Ministers, but, by and large, this amendment, and I might add that this Amendment required concurrence of the Denominational Authorities, which was sought and received. This amendment merely provides for, we believe, a smoother efficiency of the Departmental working machine.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Educational Authorities have given consent to this, I don't see how we can disregard the principle.

I do not think that education has been carried on properly in the past. I think that the percentage of educated people was fairly good; every country has a percentage of uneducated people. The United States found, in the last war, a vast percentage of people not educated.

We may talk of education, but, in my opinion, among the men of my time, there were never so many scholarships produced as in the days of Professor Holloway of the Methodist College. There were a large number of scholarships, and there were many hardships involved. When I went to St. Bon's College, we didn't have heat like they have today, we had a stove, but we endured those hardships, because we wanted to be educated. I felt the Council of Higher Education had done splendid work, although they were disbanded without a word of thanks. We talk of education, but the mere fact of sending someone to school doesn't educate them. It requires boys, men, who will understand why they are making sacrifices.

I always liked to read, because we had real good teachers, and as I said before, the period of Holloway, Blackall, Craig, was the period of great education. Never did they produce so many great educationists, men like Boyle, Cracken, and all of them. So we talk of a program of education, progress of education, let's do what these great men did, then blush for the past.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time. It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to committee of the whole House on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the end of the Orders of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we hope to resume the debate on the Address in Reply, and to go into Committee of the Whole on these two Labour Bills, and possibly to get second reading of the Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act, and if there should be time left, go into Committee of the Whole on these two Education Bills. I hope that we will be ready tomorrow to proceed with the debate on the Address in Reply; there is a slight tendency for the debate to drag, and I will hope that we could be ready to proceed with it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 14th, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement to make; I am afraid it may take a few minutes, but it is very important.

The Government have decided to discontinue as of the fifteenth of this month, that is, I think, tomorrow, the Work Relief Program inaugurated last Fall, at least, in its existing form, and there are two reasons for discontinuing.

One is that we can't readily contemplate continuing a large-scale Relief Work Program extending into the Spring and Summer at very great cost to the Treasury.

The other is that we can't contemplate the magnitude of cost involved in such a Program, and so, therefore, by the end of tomorrow, the Work Relief Program will come to an end, and its place will be taken by an entirely new system, which is being introduced on an experimental basis, and on a temporary basis, lasting for several months throughout the Spring and Summer, during which time we will still give very careful consideration to planning an entirely different approach to the question of destitution in the various districts of the Province, and in the hope that by the Fall we will be ready to introduce such new program as we are able, during the Summer, to work out; so that my announcement takes three forms, or deals with three matters.

First, the discontinuance, as of tomorrow, of the Work Relief Program introduced last Fall.

Second, the introduction of a temporary system, commencing the day after tomorrow, and extending through

the next few months to deal with destitution.

And third, the possible introduction, by next Fall, of a different method of coping with such destitution as there may then be in Newfoundland.

Now, the new temporary measure which we propose to introduce the day after tomorrow is something of this order.

In the first place, it will be a measure, quite frankly and quite literally, dealing only with destitution. Then, the qualifying of destitute men for the benefit of this new program will be done by the regular Relieving Officers, so that any man who is destitute will report to the nearest Relieving Officer, who will be charged with the duty of saying, himself, that the applicant is truly destitute. When he is so satisfied, he will issue the destitute man an order to work; he will also decide what work the man shall do, and where he shall do it, and he will also supervise the work the man does, and, finally, he will pay the man by cheque for the work he does.

Now, so far, it may be thought that the only difference between that scheme and the scheme which came into effect last Fall is that the Relieving Officers take the place of the District Administrator, or the Regional Supervisors, I think they were called, the men who were engaged especially to operate the Work Relief Program in the various parts of the Province, that the only difference between the two schemes is that the Relieving Officers do it, where, up to now, the specially-employed personnel carried out the program. Well there is that difference, but there is another, and the other difference is that, in the first place, the destitute man will be

paid at the rate of fifty-five cents an hour, for every hour he works; and secondly, that the amount of money he is permitted to earn by his work is the amount he would have received had he been on dole.

Now, these are the two vital differences from the program which goes out of effect tomorrow, that is, to repeat myself, that the rate of pay will be fifty-five cents an hour for every hour he works, and the amount of money he will be permitted to earn is the amount he would have got had he been on dole.

Now, that program, as I said, is temporary, in the sense that we propose it to operate only for the next few months, the Spring, and possibly, in some cases, the Summer months; and second, that it is experimental in that we want to see how it operates, and judge accordingly.

Now, with regard to the Fall, we are naturally hoping, I suppose everyone in this House, and out of it, is naturally hoping the problem of destitution may not be as serious as it was last Fall, but we dare not gamble that it will not be as serious as last Fall. Indeed, we must be prepared, while, in the meantime, we do what we can to prevent it; prepared to fight destitution, even worse next Fall than it was last. At all events, we must prepare against the amount of destitution, great or small, that will face us in the months of next Fall, and the months of next Winter. We'll take very active steps positive and constructive steps, during the coming Summer, based largely on our experience of the past four months, to prepare such a program, to go into operation, if need be, next Fall.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think this

House, when it hears and reads the report of what has been accomplished in the past four months by the Work Relief Program, will agree that it was a successful experiment from the standpoint, at least of the amount of work done; of the amount of value created for the people of Newfoundland, and especially for the far-flung communities stretching along our Coast; from that standpoint, the pro-

gram was strikingly successful. True, it was enormously expensive; we spent, in those four months, almost exactly double what dole would have cost in the same period. We spent, in the four months, \$1,700,000. It was a rather frightening expensive program of relieving destitution, but the work performed is, I hold, quite startling.

**Number and Types of Projects (with values) Completed Under Works Relief Program from November 1st, 1949, to February 28th, 1950**

Values as shown are those appraised as of dollars and cents value to the community and are not related to moneys expended.

111½ Miles new roads built .....	\$ 199,605.00
888 Miles roads repaired .....	577,299.00
946 New bridges built .....	106,117.00
349 Bridges repaired .....	20,743.00
207 Church grounds cleared .....	92,534.00
47 Church grounds fenced .....	11,960.00
240 School grounds cleared .....	76,589.00
41 School grounds fenced .....	13,950.00
50 Playgrounds built .....	25,665.00
18 Playgrounds fenced .....	17,750.00
2 Playgrounds fenced .....	2,500.00
43 Skating rinks built .....	25,664.00
66 New wells built .....	20,515.00
103 Wells cleaned .....	6,898.00
265 Schools supplied with fuel .....	26,010.00
495 Widows supplied with fuel .....	26,012.50
472 Sick families supplied with fuel .....	28,606.50
19,205 Ft. Timber cribbing built for roads .....	26,950.00
19,140 Ft. rock cribbing built for roads .....	31,895.00
406¾ Miles winter trails cut .....	75,310.00
21 Winter camps built .....	3,415.00
53,179 Sticks timber cut and used .....	21,880.60
66,090 Sticks timber cut and stored .....	27,872.20
10,887 Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	12,675.00
35 Widows' houses repaired .....	3,795.00
3 Widows' houses built .....	1,900.00
6 Monuments beautified .....	1,850.00
36 Community halls repaired .....	9,642.00
28 Community halls painted .....	7,035.00
51 Schools repaired .....	8,775.00
34 Schools painted .....	4,716.00

25	Basements excavated for schools .....	10,684.00
16	Basements excavated in other buildings .....	5,361.00
41	Outdoor toilets built .....	3,130.00
6	Firebreaks cut .....	2,830.00
5	Football fields built .....	7,300.00
34,510	Ft. railing erected .....	21,165.00
1,144	Telephone poles cut .....	5,472.00
500	Telephone poles erected .....	1,100.00
	Miscellaneous projects .....	87,470.00
	(As specified on individual District Reports)	

Total Value ..... \$1,660,640.80

DISTRICT	Relief Work Expenditure For Wages Nov.-Feb. Inclusive	Value of Work Done Excluding Snow-Shovelling, Cutting of Fuel for Relief Workers, etc.
White Bay .....	\$ 80,112.54	\$ 61,555.00
Green Bay .....	67,382.82	65,547.00
Grand Falls .....	32,455.30	19,682.00
Twillingate .....	69,670.45	79,295.00
Fogo .....	41,650.45	47,694.00
Bonavista North .....	136,994.85	188,755.00
Bonavista South .....	82,705.85	81,675.00
Trinity South .....	177,753.90	168,945.80
Trinity North .....	71,507.11	149,180.00
Carbonear — Bay de Verde .....	71,143.11	37,105.00
Harbour Grace .....	77,628.12	48,180.00
Port de Grave .....	39,649.09	34,955.00
Harbour Main — Bell Island .....	82,035.73	82,060.00
St. John's East & West .....	207,493.74	152,040.00
Ferryland .....	80,230.35	64,300.00
Placentia — St. Mary's .....	97,866.98	77,445.50
Placentia West .....	71,796.34	68,068.50
Burin .....	35,130.91	46,810.00
Fortune — Hermitage .....	72,209.62	91,442.00
Burgeo — La Poile .....	18,430.89	5,248.00
St. George's — Port au Port .....	4,478.68	5,200.00
Humber .....	16,551.04	15,050.00
St. Barbe .....	77,650.91	52,078.00
Labrador .....	26,952.82	18,330.00
	<u>\$1,679,481.55</u>	<u>\$1,660,640.80</u>

**White Bay**

4	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 15,830.00
28	Miles roads repaired .....	8,655.00
70	New bridges built .....	6,850.00
16	Bridges repaired .....	750.00
7	Church grounds cleared .....	2,050.00
3	School grounds cleared .....	850.00
1	School ground fenced .....	70.00
1	Playground cleared .....	100.00
6	Playgrounds built .....	900.00
1	Skating rink built .....	864.00
7	New wells built .....	400.00
14	Wells cleaned .....	300.00
25	Schools supplied with fuel .....	970.00
8	Widows supplied with fuel .....	465.00
69	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	2,692.00
950	Ft. Timber cribbing on roads .....	1,000.00
104	Miles trails cut, 22 Miles can be used by cars or trucks .....	14,133.00
6	Winter camps built at Westerbrook, Leweys Nuddock .....	390.00
5,980	Sticks timber cut and used .....	825.00
900	Sticks, 11,000' Timber cut and stored at Roddickton .....	1,371.00
1	Community Hall repaired .....	40.00
1	Community Hall painted .....	150.00
1	School repaired .....	100.00
3	Schools painted, 2 Churches painted .....	500.00
4	Outdoor toilets built .....	230.00
80	Telephone poles cut and erected 1½ Miles St. Carol's to Main Line .....	500.00
200	Loads gravel stockpiled .....	100.00
26	Ladders built .....	275.00
5	Miles Guide poles on barrens .....	175.00
	Digging up frozen sewer line, St. Anthony .....	20.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$ 61,555.00</b>

**Green Bay**

8½	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 10,500.00
18½	Miles roads repaired .....	10,300.00
49	New bridges built .....	7,050.00
15	Bridges repaired .....	1,300.00
13	Church grounds cleared .....	2,540.00
1	Church ground fenced .....	40.00
16	School grounds cleared .....	3,800.00
3	School grounds fenced .....	450.00
1	Playground cleared .....	110.00
1	Skating rink built .....	200.00
5	New wells built .....	425.00
10	Wells cleaned .....	585.00



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

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25	Schools supplied with fuel .....	2,714.00
31	Widows supplied with fuel .....	2,738.00
29	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	2,822.00
68½	Miles trails cut .....	9,950.00
3	Winter camps built .....	300.00
3,600	Sticks timber cut and used .....	3,400.00
3,700	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	1,500.00
5	Widows' houses repaired .....	590.00
3	Community halls repaired .....	450.00
1	School repaired .....	100.00
2	Basements excavated in other buildings .....	250.00
1	Outdoor toilet built .....	50.00
2	Firebreaks cut .....	800.00
1	Football field built .....	150.00
6,400	Ft. Railing erected .....	600.00
208	Telephone poles cut .....	1,518.00
5	Ladders for churches and schools .....	55.00
	Telephone line — South Brook .....	50.00
	Transportation sick patients .....	110.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$ 65,547.00</b>

**Grand Falls**

½	Mile new road built .....	\$ 4,660.00
5	Bridges built—180 feet .....	3,035.00
1	Bridge repaired .....	153.00
3	Church grounds cleared .....	624.00
10	School grounds cleared .....	2,194.00
3	School grounds fenced .....	1,700.00
1	Well repaired .....	350.00
1	Well cleaned .....	13.00
14	Sick families supplied with fuel.....	1,374.00
8	Miles trails cut .....	1,200.00
68	Sticks timber cut and used .....	39.00
800	Sticks timber cut and stored at Peter's Arm, Windsor.....	765.00
3	School basements excavated .....	1,084.00
1	Basement excavated in other buildings.....	256.00
	Digging frozen water lines, schools, churches .....	115.00
	Botwood and Peter's Arm	
	Clearing debris after fire at widow's house.....	100.00
	Preparing children's clinic .....	36.00
	Clearing cemeteries .....	1,149.00
	Excavating community cesspool—not finished.....	800.00
	Widows supplied with fuel .....	35.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$19,682.00</b>

**Twillingate**

5	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 8,875.00
150	Miles roads repaired .....	30,000.00
700	Feet new bridges built .....	20,500.00
3	Bridges repaired .....	200.00
2	Church grounds cleared .....	300.00
1	Church grounds fenced .....	40.00
6	School grounds cleared .....	750.00
4	Wells cleaned .....	60.00
17	Schools supplied with fuel .....	2,000.00
23	Widows supplied with fuel .....	1,650.00
45	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	2,250.00
200	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	300.00
23	Miles winter trails cut .....	6,500.00
1	Winter camp built at Chapel's Arm .....	100.00
10,000	Sticks timber cut and used (included in roads)	
150	Sticks timber cut and stored at Virgin Arm .....	15.00
50	Feet concrete culvert placed .....	60.00
1	School repaired .....	125.00
1	School painted .....	50.00
1	Outdoor toilet built .....	25.00
300	Feet railing erected .....	135.00
500	Telephone poles cut .....	1,250.00
500	Telephone poles erected .....	1,100.00
	Line from Kettle Cove to Twillingate (approx. 5 miles)	
9,000	Pickets .....	2,250.00
800	Paling junks .....	120.00
	Shores .....	120.00
	Ferrying children to and from school—Cobbs Arm .....	40.00
	Treetops cut and placed on Twillingate Bridge .....	50.00
	Stakes cut and erected as markers .....	400.00
	<b>Total value .....</b>	<b>\$79,295.00</b>

**Fogo**

10	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 12,660.00
24	Miles road repaired .....	19,040.00
10	Church grounds cleared .....	5,050.00
7	School grounds cleared .....	650.00
3	Playgrounds cleared .....	400.00
5	Schools supplied with fuel .....	910.00
8	Widows supplied with fuel .....	37.00
5	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	690.00
3,500	Pieces timber cribbing for roads .....	500.00
‡	Miles rock cribbing for roads .....	500.00
12	Miles winter trails cut—Ladle Cove to Aspen Cove and Middle Arm Point .....	2,297.00
3	Winter camps built .....	900.00

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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

243

500	Sticks timber cut and stored for Beaver Cove Road.....	680.00
2	Schools repaired .....	500.00
1	Firebreak cut .....	80.00
2	School woodsheds built 12' x 8'.....	250.00
4	Miles brush cut .....	700.00
	Ground cleared 90 x 20, stumped .....	500.00
	Parish Hall work on dirty days .....	50.00
	Siding from road to seashore 80' x 20'.....	700.00
	Miscellaneous jobs .....	200.00

Total Value .....\$47,694.00

**Bonavista North**

8½	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 12,900.00
64	Miles road repaired .....	87,900.00
525	Feet new bridges built .....	3,550.00
106	Bridges repaired .....	3,450.00
29	Church grounds cleared .....	15,890.00
5	Church grounds fenced .....	1,600.00
21	School grounds cleared .....	12,600.00
9	Playgrounds cleared .....	4,850.00
2	Playgrounds fenced .....	2,500.00
3	Playgrounds built .....	1,500.00
1	Skating rink built .....	500.00
5	New wells built .....	1,150.00
16	Schools supplied with fuel .....	4,220.00
16	Wells cleaned .....	3,150.00
26	Widows supplied with fuel .....	4,705.00
30	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	5,300.00
8	Miles trails cut .....	2,450.00
3	Winter camps built at Safe Harbour, Pound Cove, S. W. Neck	1,100.00
400	Sticks timber cut and used for roads.....	400.00
900	Sticks timber cut and stored, Traytown.....	65.00
5,087	Feet concrete culvert placed .....	720.00
1	Widow's house repaired .....	800.00
1	Widow's house built .....	1,600.00
5	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	3,050.00
9	Community Halls or Lodges painted .....	3,450.00
7	Schools repaired .....	720.00
1	Schools painted .....	50.00
1	School basement excavated .....	600.00
2	Basements excavated in other buildings.....	1,100.00
2	Outdoor toilets built .....	60.00
1	Firebreak cut 2000' x 150'—Hare Bay .....	1,500.00
1,500	Feet railing erected .....	1,070.00
	Concrete floor in school—Hare Bay .....	400.00
	Ladders constructed for church .....	80.00

	Hospital grounds improved .....	1,450.00
	Gravel stockpiled .....	1,000.00
	Church repairs .....	250.00
	Sawing wood .....	100.00
1,500	Feet lumber on hand .....	75.00
	Miscellaneous jobs .....	900.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$188,755.00</b>

**Bonavista South**

	14½ Miles new roads built .....	\$ 15,510.00
	24 Miles roads repaired .....	20,520.00
	35 New bridges built .....	2,125.00
	9 Bridges repaired .....	1,400.00
	20 Church grounds cleared .....	3,375.00
	2 Church grounds fenced .....	1,650.00
	2 Playgrounds cleared .....	1,350.00
	1 Playground built .....	250.00
	1 Skating rink built—1 repaired .....	300.00
	20 Schools supplied with fuel .....	2,700.00
	31 Widows supplied with fuel .....	2,450.00
	15 Sick families supplied with fuel .....	1,350.00
1,500	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	1,200.00
100	Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	200.00
	42 Miles winter trails cut .....	8,630.00
1,350	Sticks timber cut and used .....	455.00
4,500	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	3,935.00
	60 Feet concrete culvert placed .....	750.00
	1 Widow's house repaired .....	50.00
	1 Monument beautified .....	300.00
	2 Community Halls repaired .....	220.00
	2 Community Halls painted .....	400.00
	3 Schools painted .....	700.00
	4 Basements excavated for schools .....	650.00
	2 Basements excavated other buildings .....	755.00
	2 Outdoor toilets built .....	100.00
	1 Hospital grounds repaired .....	200.00
	1 Beach cleaned .....	150.00
875	Acres cleared, planted, under reforestation program— 8 miles trails cut .....	10,000.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$81,675.00</b>

**Trinity North**

15½	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 35,300.00
68	Miles roads repaired .....	58,230.00
19	Miles new bridges built—147 bridges.....	10,860.00
12	Bridges repaired .....	1,250.00
11	Church grounds cleared .....	3,250.00
29	School grounds cleared .....	6,400.00
1	School ground fenced .....	250.00
2	Playgrounds cleared .....	300.00
12	New wells built .....	1,450.00
9	Wells cleaned .....	300.00
20	Schools supplied with fuel .....	1,950.00
16	Widows supplied with fuel .....	3,100.00
37	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	3,760.00
1,000	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	\$ 2,500.00
1,650	Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	3,700.00
28½	Miles trails cut .....	7,100.00
	2 miles can be used by cars or trucks.	
470	Sticks timber cut and used .....	200.00
1,440	Sticks timber cut and stored British Hr.....	1,250.00
3	Widows' houses repaired .....	75.00
2	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	300.00
1	Community Hall or Lodge painted .....	300.00
3	Schools repaired .....	200.00
3	Schools painted .....	150.00
1	School basement excavated .....	200.00
1	Outdoor toilet built .....	150.00
10,860	Feet railing erected .....	6,605.00
	River cleared to prevent flooding—Melrose .....	50.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$149,180.00</b>

**Trinity South**

5	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 25,700.00
55½	Miles roads repaired .....	72,450.00
110	Feet new bridges built .....	5,705.00
18	Bridges repaired .....	470.00
14	Church grounds cleared .....	4,650.00
7	Church grounds fenced .....	475.00
11	School grounds cleared .....	3,950.00
	Concrete steps at Chapel Arm	
11	School grounds fenced .....	6,770.00
20	Playgrounds cleared .....	12,580.00
9	Skating rinks built .....	2,900.00
10	New wells built .....	1,075.00
6	Wells cleaned .....	450.00
17	Schools supplied with fuel .....	1,359.00

22	Widows supplied with fuel .....	675.00
23	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	1,003.00
1,810	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	1,250.00
870	Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	1,295.00
4	Miles trails repaired for use .....	640.00
1	Winter camp built at New Harbour.....	50.00
10,714	Sticks timber cut and used .....	4,850.60
15,958	Sticks timber cut and stored at New Perlican, Wintertown, Long Cove, Chapel Arm .....	5,633.20
2,000	Feet concrete culvert placed .....	1,140.00
3	Widows' houses repaired .....	400.00
3	Community halls repaired .....	500.00
4	Community halls painted .....	640.00
3	Schools repaired .....	650.00
4	Schools and 1 church painted .....	900.00
3	Basements excavated for schools .....	1,250.00
7	Outdoor toilets built .....	315.00
1	Football field built and railed .....	2,000.00
500	Feet railing erected .....	120.00
4	Turn around for cars .....	650.00
	Parking place for cars 180 x 12—Heart's Delight.....	200.00
	Demolishing old school—Sunnyside .....	150.00
	Retaining walls 400 ft. x 8 ft. x 300 ft. x 3 ft. ....	950.00
2	Harbour banks rebuilt 100 ft. x 35 ft., Vitter's Cove, New Perlican .....	3,650.00
	Building rock wall 9 ft. x 100 ft., Brownsdale .....	1,500.00
	Total Value .....	\$168,945.80

**Carboncar-Bay de Verde**

14	Miles roads repaired .....	\$ 18,700.00
7	New bridges built .....	470.00
15	Bridges repaired .....	720.00
5	Church grounds cleared .....	600.00
11	School grounds cleared .....	3,270.00
2	Playgrounds cleared .....	350.00
2	Playgrounds built .....	1,800.00
1	New well built .....	50.00
3	Schools supplied with fuel .....	1,250.00
6	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	60.00
1,050	Ft. Rock cribbing on roads .....	700.00
2	Trails cut .....	150.00
60	Sticks timber cut and used .....	60.00
50	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	50.00
5	Widows' houses repaired .....	120.00
3	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	350.00
1	Community Hall or Lodge painted .....	50.00
3	Schools repaired .....	1,050.00
7	Schools painted .....	1,380.00

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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

247

1	Basement excavated for schools .....	800.00
1	Basement excavated in other buildings .....	300.00
4	Outdoor toilets built .....	415.00
	Hauling coal to school .....	10.00
	Rock culverts .....	1,400.00
	Landing slips .....	800.00
	Water pipe line about 600' — Carbonear .....	1,000.00
	Laying and repairing storm sewer .....	200.00
	Installation sewer system — Victoria School .....	1,000.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$ 37,105.00</b>
<b>Harbour Grace</b>		
3	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 7,000.00
15½	Miles roads repaired .....	8,980.00
10	New bridges built .....	1,500.00
10	Bridges repaired .....	800.00
9	Church grounds cleared .....	1,800.00
4	Church grounds fenced .....	1,000.00
14	School grounds cleared .....	3,850.00
1	School ground fenced .....	350.00
1	Playground built .....	600.00
1	Skating rink and dressing room built .....	800.00
15	Widows supplied with fuel .....	170.00
8	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	90.00
1,000	Ft. Timber cribbing on roads .....	1,000.00
1,050	Ft. rock cribbing on roads .....	2,000.00
200	Sticks timber cut and used .....	150.00
610	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	350.00
10	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	75.00
1	Widow's house repaired .....	70.00
1	Monument beautified .....	50.00
6	Community halls repaired .....	1,820.00
4	Community halls painted .....	1,450.00
4	Schools repaired .....	1,950.00
2	Schools painted .....	200.00
3	Basements excavated for schools .....	3,400.00
2	Basements excavated in other buildings .....	900.00
2	Outdoor toilets built .....	500.00
180	Telephone poles cut .....	1,500.00
100	Yards sewer pipe laid — Harbour Grace .....	800.00
	Repairs to skating rink .....	200.00
100	Ft. Drain dug .....	200.00
58,000	Trees planted Tilton Barrens .....	1,100.00
3	Miles wire fencing .....	1,000.00
	Stockpiling gravel .....	725.00
	Concrete wall topped with paling fence, Cemetery, Spaniards Bay .....	1,800.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$ 48,180.00</b>

**Port de Grave**

1/8	Mile new road built .....	\$ 800.00
23	Miles roads repaired .....	16,000.00
16	Bridges built .....	500.00
10	Bridges repaired .....	200.00
12	School grounds cleared .....	3,600.00
3	Skating rinks built .....	950.00
4	New wells built .....	550.00
8	Wells cleaned .....	800.00
9	Widows supplied with fuel .....	300.00
4	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	150.00
2,400	Ft. Rock cribbing on roads .....	1,200.00
2,000	Ft. Timber cut and used .....	80.00
1,410	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	1,350.00
1	Monument or Memorial beautified .....	1,000.00
2	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	250.00
3	Schools repaired .....	300.00
1	Basement excavated for school .....	500.00
	Repairs to drainage system — Schools .....	2,800.00
	Brigus and Bay Roberts — Gravel stockpiled — 3,000 loads .....	1,500.00
	Brook cleaned and walled — Clarkes Beach .....	1,800.00
	Improving approach to wharf .....	250.00
250	Ft Railing erected .....	75.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$ 34,955.00</b>

**Harbour Main-Bell Island**

60	Miles roads repaired .....	\$ 50,000.00
3	New bridges built .....	60.00
12	Church grounds cleared .....	12,000.00
2	Church grounds fenced .....	1,000.00
19	School grounds cleared, graded ditched .....	8,000.00
1	School ground fenced .....	100.00
4	Skating rinks built .....	1,500.00
2	New wells built .....	500.00
12	Wells cleaned .....	150.00
10	Schools supplied with fuel .....	200.00
40	Widows supplied with fuel .....	1,600.00
20	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	200.00
30	Miles Rock cribbing on roads (Included in repairs)	
3,000	Sticks Timber cut and stored 4 Miles from Avondale .....	1,200.00
135	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	2,700.00
3	Widows' houses repaired .....	400.00
8	Schools repaired .....	400.00
6	Outdoor toilets built .....	200.00
150	Rock culverts — 10' wide .....	1,850.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$ 82,060.00</b>



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St. John's City, Eastern Extern, Western Extern

56	Miles roads repaired .....	\$ 17,400.00
20	Bridges built .....	1,000.00
35	Bridges repaired .....	2,200.00
21	Church grounds cleared .....	27,000.00
6	Church grounds fenced .....	2,200.00
19	School grounds cleared .....	12,200.00
6	School grounds fenced .....	2,000.00
5	Playgrounds cleared .....	4,200.00
4	Playgrounds built .....	9,000.00
20	Skating rinks built .....	17,500.00
2	New wells built .....	1,500.00
4	Wells cleaned .....	150.00
13	Schools supplied with fuel .....	1,500.00
108	Widows supplied with fuel .....	2,200.00
32	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	500.00
800	Ft. Timber cribbing on roads .....	1,600.00
2,100	Ft. Rock cribbing on roads .....	11,500.00
34	Miles trails cut .....	5,400.00
1,400	Sticks timber cut and used .....	1,400.00
1,500	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	300.00
750	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	3,500.00
4	Widows' houses repaired .....	400.00
3	Monuments or Memorials beautified .....	500.00
4	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	1,600.00
1	Community Hall or Lodge painted .....	250.00
2	Schools repaired .....	600.00
2	Schools painted .....	400.00
4	Basements excavated for schools .....	1,200.00
3	Basements excavated in other buildings .....	1,200.00
2	Outdoor toilets built .....	240.00
1	Football field built .....	4,000.00
1,600	Ft. Railing erected .....	2,100.00
	General Hospital — general improvements, roads, grounds .....	3,000.00
	St. Pat's Field — Breastwork, grading, filling .....	3,000.00
	Victoria Park sliding run and maintaining .....	2,000.00
	Removing debris rear Central Fire Hall .....	1,500.00
	Snow clearing Government buildings .....	1,500.00
	Gravel on bank — 700 horse loads .....	2,100.00
	Slipway, Portugal Cove .....	2,000.00
10	Graves dug .....	200.00
Total Value .....		<u><u>\$152,040.00</u></u>

**Ferryland**

4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 13,400.00
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miles roads repaired .....	29,110.00
10	New bridges built .....	1,345.00
10	Church grounds, school grounds and playgrounds cleared .....	7,250.00
4	Church grounds fenced .....	475.00
1	Playground built .....	4,000.00
9	New wells built .....	700.00
9	Wells cleaned .....	550.00
7	Schools supplied with fuel .....	520.00
25	Widows supplied with fuel .....	320.00
24	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	430.00
8	Miles winter trails cut .....	1,250.00
480	Sticks timber cut and stored at Trepassey and Bay Bulls .....	400.00
3	Widows' houses repaired .....	200.00
2	Community halls repaired .....	950.00
2	Community halls painted .....	100.00
2	Schools repaired .....	400.00
1	School painted .....	50.00
1,200	Ft. Railing erected .....	300.00
14	Gravel pits opened at Trepassey, Renews, Ferryland and Calvert .....	1,400.00
	Outlet from pond to harbour at Calvert deepened to prevent flooding .....	150.00
	Dismantling old school house — Trepassey .....	100.00
	Water supply — streams diverted at Fermeuse .....	500.00
	Water supply at Renews cleaned and walled .....	400.00
	<b>Total Value .....</b>	<b>\$ 64,300.00</b>

**Placentia-St. Mary's**

12	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 13,200.00
75	Miles roads repaired .....	23,700.00
143	New bridges built .....	6,585.00
33	Bridges repaired .....	600.00
6	Church grounds cleared .....	1,090.00
3	Church grounds fenced .....	630.00
15	School grounds cleared .....	2,975.00
6	School grounds fenced .....	1,300.00
2	Playgrounds cleared .....	600.00
2	New wells built .....	50.00
3	Wells cleaned .....	50.00
21	Schools supplied with fuel .....	2,550.00
19	Widows supplied with fuel .....	835.00
23	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	1,440.00
1,070	Ft. Timber cribbing on roads .....	1,750.00
260	Ft. Rock cribbing on roads .....	300.00

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

251

8	Miles winter trails cut .....	4,200.00
1	Winter camp built at Riverhead .....	150.00
9,085	Sticks timber cut and used .....	1,610.50
2,050	Sticks timber cut and stored at Pt. LaHaye South, Cuslett, Branch .....	1,370.00
75	Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	900.00
1	Widow's house repaired .....	50.00
1	Community hall repaired .....	100.00
1	Community hall painted .....	100.00
2	Schools repaired .....	300.00
1	Basement excavated for school .....	250.00
3	Outdoor toilets built .....	550.00
2	Firebreaks cut 450 ft. in length at South East Placentia .....	450.00
3,000	Ft. 6" Water line to Branch 4 ft. deep .....	9,000.00
100	Ft. Breakwater repaired Pt. LaHaye North .....	400.00
	Repairs to Water Main Placentia .....	60.00
	Clearing Waterline to Courthouse, Placentia .....	100.00
250	Ft. Water Main to School, Fox Harbour .....	200.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$ 77,445.50</b>

Placentia West

6	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 8,750.00
54	Miles roads repaired .....	27,330.00
231	New bridges built .....	6,802.00
7	Bridges repaired .....	175.00
12	Church grounds cleared .....	600.00
3	Church grounds fenced .....	600.00
17	School grounds cleared .....	2,180.00
4	School grounds fenced .....	560.00
1	Playground cleared .....	150.00
1	Playground built .....	300.00
1	Skating rink built .....	150.00
3	New wells built .....	290.00
1	Well cleaned .....	20.00
9	Schools supplied with fuel—30 cords .....	310.00
21	Widows supplied with fuel .....	1,102.00
25	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	1,588.50
3,450	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	1,740.00
1,150	Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	650.00
12	Miles trails cut—7 can be used by cars or trucks .....	1,150.00
3	Winter camps built—Merashen .....	425.00
4,290	Sticks timber cut and used .....	2,628.50
25,300	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	3,950.00
645	Feet concrete culvert placed .....	265.00
3	Community Halls or Lodges repaired .....	12.00
2	Community Halls or Lodges painted .....	345.00

1	School repaired	50.00
1	School painted	25.00
2	Basements excavated for schools	500.00
1	Basement excavated in other building	100.00
2	Outdoor toilets built	45.00
1	Football field built	150.00
4,590	Feet railing erected	4,430.00
	Landing slip—Oderin	125.00
20	Tons relief coal delivered indigent families	140.00
	Cesspool dug for school—Salmonier	60.00
	Cleaning and painting Courthouse—Burin	320.00
	Stockpiling gravel	50.00
	<b>Total Value</b>	<b>\$68,068.50</b>

**Burin**

12	Miles roads repaired	\$ 12,000.00
30	New bridges built	6,000.00
3	Church grounds cleared	1,400.00
3	Church grounds fenced	800.00
9	School grounds cleared	6,300.00
20	New wells built	12,000.00
24	Widows supplied with fuel	700.00
16	Sick families supplied with fuel	480.00
300	Feet timber cribbing built for roads	450.00
200	Feet rock cribbing built for roads	1,800.00
610	Sticks timber cut and used	240.00
40	Cords, 300 small logs cut and stored—Grand Beach and Garnish	560.00
500	Feet concrete culvert place	40.00
3	Widow's houses repaired	300.00
1	School painted	100.00
1	Basement excavated Parish Hall	250.00
1	Basement excavated for school	250.00
1	Football field built	1,000.00
60	Foot railing erected	10.00
8	Light poles erected	80.00
	Gravelled road to Church—Lamaline	800.00
	New cemetery built—Grand Bank	1,000.00
	New roof R. C. Church—Lamaline	250.00
	<b>Total Value</b>	<b>\$46,810.00</b>

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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

253

**Fortune-Hermitage**

2½	Miles new roads built .....	\$ 10,175.00
32½	Miles roads repaired .....	25,135.00
52	Bridges built .....	7,800.00
42	Bridges repaired—130' bridge—Pushthrough .....	4,900.00
15	Church grounds cleared .....	2,190.00
6	Church grounds fenced .....	1,450.00
8	School grounds cleared .....	1,190.00
3	School grounds fenced .....	350.00
18	Schools supplied with fuel .....	465.00
35	Widows supplied with fuel .....	1,315.00
17	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	590.00
2	Wells cleaned .....	70.00
2,225	Feet timber cribbing on roads .....	6,260.00
6,190	Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	6,650.00
3,934	Sticks timber cut and used .....	5,234.00
3,522	Sticks timber cut and stored .....	3,568.00
2	Widows' houses repaired .....	340.000
1	Community hall painted .....	100.00
3	Schools repaired .....	340.00
1	School painted .....	96.00
2	Outdoor toilets built .....	150.00
7,250	Feet railing erected .....	5,720.00
176	Telephone poles cut .....	704.00
	Material supplied for new clinic—St. Alban's.....	50.00
	Community Hall built—St. Alban's .....	4,000.00
	Hospital dam repairs—Hr. Breton .....	600.00
	Demolition stone church, removing 30,000 bricks—Hermitage .....	2,000.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$91,442.00</b>

**Burgeon-La Poile**

1/10	Mile new road built .....	\$ 500.00
20½	Miles roads repaired .....	2,500.00
6	New bridges built .....	650.00
1	Bridge repaired .....	125.00
1	School ground cleared .....	30.00
1	School ground fenced .....	50.00
1	Playground cleared .....	75.00
1	New well built .....	25.00
3	Schools supplied with fuel .....	60.00
10	Widows supplied with fuel .....	200.00
4	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	80.00
½	Mile trail cut .....	300.00
108	Sticks timber cut and used .....	108.00
31	Cords timber cut and stored .....	470.00
1	School painted .....	75.00
	<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$5,248.00</b>

Complete report of works performed in this district not available due to communication difficulties with isolated sectors.

**St. George's-Port au Port**

10 Miles roads repaired .....	\$ 1,200.00
1 New bridge built at Tea Cove.....	300.00
3 Bridges repaired .....	500.00
5 Schools supplied with fuel .....	400.00
5 Sick families supplied with fuel .....	400.00
7 Miles trails cut .....	1,500.00
1 School repaired .....	250.00
1 Church basement excavated .....	250.00
½ Mile water supply brook ditched deeper at Felix Cove.....	200.00
Cutting material for new school at Sheaves Cove.....	200.00
Total Value .....	<u>\$5,200.00</u>

**Humber**

7 Miles road repaired .....	\$ 10,000.00
12 New bridges built .....	1,800.00
1 Church ground cleared .....	450.00
2 School grounds cleared .....	600.00
1 School supplied with fuel .....	200.00
4 Miles trails cut .....	1,000.00
Work done under supervision Town Councils .....	1,000.00
Total Value .....	<u>\$15,050.00</u>

**St. Barbe**

1 Mile new road built Norris Point.....	\$ 2,445.00
46½ Miles roads repaired .....	26,399.00
50 New bridges built .....	1,630.00
13 Bridges repaired .....	1,550.00
1 Church grounds cleared .....	25.00
5 School grounds cleared .....	600.00
4 Wells cleaned .....	250.00
18 Schools supplied with fuel .....	832.00
8 Sick families supplied with fuel .....	757.00
12 Widows supplied with fuel .....	915.00
1,400 Feet timber cribbing on roads.....	7,400.00
800 Feet rock cribbing on roads .....	1,000.00
13½ Miles trails cut .....	5,460.00
200 Sticks timber cut and used .....	200.00
Timber cut and stored at Rocky Hr. and Eddie's Cove for bridges .....	490.00
115 Ft. Concrete culvert placed .....	1,125.00
3 Schools repaired .....	700.00
2 Outdoor toilets built .....	100.00
Cleaning sewer drains .....	150.00
Firewood for Post Office .....	10.00
Cutting ice from road .....	40.00
Total Value .....	<u>\$ 52,078.00</u>

Labrador

1	Mile new road built, Lance au Diable .....	\$ 1,400.00
3½	Miles roads repaired .....	1,750.00
10	Bridges built — 90' bridge Forteau .....	10,000.00
3	Church grounds cleared .....	400.00
5	School grounds cleared .....	600.00
12	Schools supplied with fuel .....	900.00
12	Widows supplied with fuel .....	500.00
13	Sick families supplied with fuel .....	500.00
20	Miles trails cut .....	2,000.00
1	School repaired .....	40.00
1	School painted .....	40.00
	Procured framing for building school at Green Bay .....	200.00
<b>Total Value .....</b>		<b>\$ 18,330.00</b>

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that the average value of relief which normally would have been given to the same number of families as cared for under the Work Relief Program would have been \$200,000 per month, or \$800,000 for the four months, if it had been dole, or roughly half the amount spent on the Work Relief Program. On the other hand, it can be seen that the work accomplished, much of which is of permanent value to the community, cost the Government approximately \$800,000. The effect of the program has been the circulation of \$1,600,000 among destitute families over the dead of winter period in communities where it would obviously do most good.

The total cost of bridges, not counting labour, was \$65 paid for spikes used to nail down the planks.

So, Mr. Speaker, I can say, in all sincerity that but for the very costly nature of this Work Relief Program, I think my colleagues on this side of the House would be most happy to recommend a continuation of the Work Relief Program to the House, and I feel that every Member of the

House would be happy if it were financially possible for the Government to continue this Work Relief Program on much the same basis, with improvements made, as the result of our experience and what we have learned in the actual operation of it in the past four months. Unfortunately, the cost is just a little too rich for our blood; we can't afford to spend \$1,600,000 every four months; it wouldn't be long, if we did so, before the prophecies of my honourable and Gallant Friend from Ferryland would be borne out, and the Province would, indeed, find itself insolvent in an uncomfortably short time. We'd love to be able to carry it out; we are proud of it; on that, may I say that undoubtedly errors were made, blunders were made at many points, and, on many occasions, unnecessarily expensive, even extravagant and wasteful, but on the balance, taking it on the whole, on the average when you remember that it was very hastily got up, you might almost say that it was slapped together at a few weeks' notice; in view of that, on the balance, the thing has been a useful, if costly, experiment.

Now, before I sit down, I would like to pay tribute to the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, who, from the beginning, shared fully the view of the Government, and, as it turned out, the view of this House, I believe, that something ought to be done in Newfoundland to get away from dole, and who entered into this thing with sincerity and an ardent desire to blaze a new trail in the treatment of relief in Newfoundland. I am full of admiration for the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare for his attitude from the commencement of this problem. I want to pay tribute to the honourable member for St. John's West, on my left, whom we appointed to be Administrator of the Program in an acting capacity. It required the hasty opening of offices, the hasty gathering of office furniture; they didn't even have a chair to sit on; as a matter of fact, I don't mind saying that when he appealed to me, I went down and began hauling chairs around myself, from other Government Offices; we found offices with a number of chairs, quite frankly, I found to be unnecessarily large. If you find an office with four or five, chairs and one person working there, you find you can hook two or three and put them together. It was very hastily got together. He had no trained staff, and yet, by working night and day, frequently until midnight, and punching in time, and telegrams pouring in in the thousands from all the nooks and crannies of this Island and Labrador, with relief Officers pouring in, and men pouring in looking for relief, the place was like a bedlam, and I do, in all sincerity, pay tribute to the honourable member for St. John's West for a very fine piece of Administrative Work performed by him.

At the same time, I want to pay tribute to Mr. Crummev, his assistant, a man, who with his widespread knowledge of Newfoundland and relief conditions, generally, for many years past, was of invaluable help to him; and Regional Supervisors who, with possibly some exceptions, and in a thing like this that overspreads the face of the Province, there must have been some exceptions, but, who, generally, turned in excellent results, and made the whole scheme the success that it became.

Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in tabling copies of this, so that honourable members may study it at their leisure, and possibly the Press might be concerned with publishing it, and the public at large can see that, although the thing was very useful, it was too expensive a luxury, perhaps, for the Treasury of Newfoundland to afford in the months ahead.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Notice of Motion

Honourable the Minister of Health gave notice that he would on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

Honourable the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."



**Notice of Questions**

MR. CASHIN: There are a few questions, Mr. Speaker, outstanding on the Order Papers, I believe, for some time. I notice the Minister of Finance is not here this afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I believe he will be here later.

MR. CASHIN: Whilst I am on my feet, Mr. Speaker, might I ask the honourable the Premier whether I mistook him or not, when I understood an announcement had been made between the Government and IBEC. Has there been an agreement made, and if so, can we have a copy of it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said yesterday an agreement had been made, but the actual execution of the document has not been made. An agreement has been arrived at, and I said that I would later table the agreement here in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 45. Mr. Higgins asked a question to the honourable the Minister of Finance. As the honourable Minister is not present, we might pass on to question No. 47.

I believe Question No. 47 is addressed to a non-existent Minister. Should we read there "Minister of Natural Resources" for Question No. 47?

**Orders of the Day**

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, unlike the other speakers, I am unable to pay tribute to the proposer and seconder, because, unfortunately, I wasn't here present, and consequently cannot pay tribute. I deeply regret I was not here at the opening day; I had to go to the Mainland, and thought I might

be a day late, and asked the Minister of Public Welfare, was it possible to open the House a couple of days later than was anticipated, and he said it was just as well not to open for a week, for which I was very thankful to him. I might say, I would have arrived here on time, but, unfortunately, I met with an accident, and particularly within a sober moment.

There is one point I want to bring up.

The Premier, on his trips to the Mainland, has often associated himself with F. G. Bradley. He has referred to the two of them as the "Champions of Liberty", and Mr. Bradley has recently been boasting about the matter of having something to do with Confederation. The Premier may say something. Bradley, in my estimation, is one of the most sinister characters who struts on the pages of Newfoundland history. The honourable member for Ferryland has told about the so-called "Orange Letter," a challenge by a member of the Orange Association to vote against Responsible Government, because the Roman Catholics had supported it. I look upon it as an outrage, but must say that, to their own eternal honour, many, a very large number of the members of the Orange Associations denounced the letter. It might be said "the honourable member is an alarmist." I would say Bradley's action should have been so regarded that he should have been cut apart from Public Life. He is the member who broadcast an opinion of praise for England because Confederation was put on the ballot paper, yet that gentleman had been denouncing Commission of Government with terms of abuse, condemnation and scurrility.

If praising Russia makes one a Com-

munist, then Bradley is a Communist. I remember at a dinner in Grand Falls when Mr. Bradley was proposing a toast to Newfoundland, just before the last war. He started with the glorification of Russia, with a denunciation of the Commission of Government and England. He ended up with the warning "In the next war, will any of you people who receive dole from the Commission of Government fight, or allow your sons to fight?" That is the man that has been praised with a Commission in the Canadian Cabinet.

I say the Prime Minister of Canada has insulted one-third of the people of this country by placing Mr. Bradley in that position. It has been said now that Mr. Bradley has been slated for the Bench. I say this much to the Prime Minister of Canada, if that thing is done, it is a prostitution of the Bench, he is insulting all the people of this country, and I trust that the Bench will not be prostituted.

It has been said that all that is past, this is water under the bridge. If Bradley is allowed to get under the bridge, what is to prevent anybody from turning one religion against another in this day and age of freedom of religion, thought and action? What is to prevent anyone from raising a political strike, and when it is over, saying, "it is all over and done with?" The bully who knocks me down and shakes me up, when I get up, I shall not let him get away. A man who is wrong should not be allowed to get away with it.

Why is it religion is never spoken except in churches, except at the time of election? It is raised then by some individual; the vast majority of people do not want it; they say: "We can get together, I don't want religion."

I know most are Protestants; what the others are has nothing to do with their roll as Newfoundlanders or the Legislature. I think it is time something was done to stop this. We have been carrying on for years now without the cry of sectarianism being raised. We have football matches, hockey matches, and we never hear bickering about religion there. We have chartered associations with all religions, nobody cares what their religion is. The time when Mr. Bradley is put on the Bench, will be a glorification of sectarianism.

The Minister of Public Welfare, trying to make a case for Confederation did so first by the Amulree Report and the McKay Report; he said both these showed that Newfoundland couldn't be self-supporting. England made the fault; Australia made the fault, and let me tell you, Canada is in no great position, and she just nearly had her farms deserted; thousands of people were pouring into cities to live on soup. I saw it myself. One thing in McKay's book was shown to be very unreliable. Never did conditions for Newfoundland seem brighter than in the dawn of Confederation. Newfoundland's debt was smaller than any other country in the world. She had a surplus of many millions, with United States bases going full swing. Just because of her relations with the United States and her strategic position with the great airport in Gander, Newfoundland could have faced the future with complacency and hope.

The Minister said that men are more important than machinery. I didn't know what he meant by that, he didn't enlave upon it. Is there a hint that machinery must not take

the place of men? Is there a hint that machinery cannot be used? One thing that is going to be sure, if war starts on Labrador, then machinery won't help Newfoundlanders, they will have to do all the pick and shovel work.

The Minister of Public Works said that men like to pay taxes. Yes, when used for good work, not when used squanderously, when a Board is being set up, when men are being paid big salaries. Let's take the Liquor Board, three supporters are carrying on the work. Mr. French can carry on the work better than any three, but three greenhorns have been brought in and are being placed above him.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not so green.

MR. HIGGINS: They are men who never made so much in business.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I never did; you didn't either.

MR. HIGGINS: Do you mean to say that if you got a chance to run liquor you would?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think I would, you would too.

MR. HIGGINS: No, to sell liquor, and try to, that is not the same. People want liquor, whether it is good or bad; they will pay for it, whether it is \$3 or \$5. It doesn't take a salesman to sell liquor. One of them got a trip right down through the West Indies to get information which Mr. French could have supplied him.

Now, these three men, with no nerve, are put in over a man who has nerve. Three men with no experience are put in over Mr. French who has years of experience; who knows what is good, what is bad; where it should be sold, where not. I suppose that is "Liber-

alism," a party who have no nerve at all, except that they supported the Liberal Party.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is nerve.

MR. HIGGINS: If the Prime Minister laughs that \$4,000,000 have been put in, let him laugh, but he won't be the last to laugh.

Now, Mr. Horwood attacked everything and everybody. He attacked the Government on that the Government spent money on other things besides the fisheries. The fisheries are a very important industry, probably the most important thing in this Country; they should receive much support, but we cannot subsist on the fisheries; the other industries must be looked after in some way.

I don't think the boundary line in Labrador can be set up quite as easily as Mr. Horwood said, jumping from the highest point to the highest; I think it is more difficult than that; I don't think we are going to find that Quebec is going to help us out on that. Somehow, I am afraid of the big bad wolf; I am afraid we are going to lose out in Labrador. I expect the big Mining venture will require a large number of workmen; all these will come from Canada; a big infiltration will start. French-Canadians will pour into Labrador, and what they won by Confederation, they will lose by that infiltration, and Labrador will become part and parcel of Quebec.

Why did revenue go up in 1946, just why? We had the biggest revenue just at the time of Confederation. At that time, we find we had the heaviest revenue in the history of the Country.

I think a good fishery policy could have sold fish in Sterling areas. Now, we have so many hundred thousand quintals on hand. Now, we will be

able to sell our wood just as well as before.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Where? To whom?

MR. HIGGINS: Sure we will be selling it. Why stop as soon as Confederation comes? We fall in with the Canadian Mills. If we had been in with Canada during the war, we would never have sold wood.

We were led into believing the airport at Gander was a non-paying proposition, that we would never make any money on it. We have been told now, if Canada gained nothing except that, Canada gained much. We would have had more United States Bases going, and I can say that we could easily have carried on the Family Allowance. We find ourselves heavily taxed now. Take the Tobacco Tax; take the amount we are paying on liquor and imports from United States. The cost of living is going up.

It has been said that the Commission of Government didn't have imagination enough to carry on with the amount they had in hand, we could have paid the Family Allowance and brought it up too. At the same time, I am going to say this much,—Canada never put on any Family Allowance until 1944, twenty-five years after it started in other parts of the world.

I agree with you, now, there is too much bureaucracy. English action creates boors and officials. The State Tax became top heavy. Medicine has been nationalized in England. The Doctor, instead of helping patients, spends most of his time filling out forms; treatment is free, but poor.

I agree that the merchants made a mess of things, but those things are in the past. Our fish was dumped,

and the market became a slump; the first load that went over, we got a big order on; the next load was smaller; the next, smaller, until, finally, when balance went over, there came a terrific slump.

I must pay tribute to Mr. A. Bishop; he has been getting big; but he went too far on his attacks of the merchants, particularly the Water Street merchants, when he called them parasites. We have them, but we still have some very fine merchants, men of great integrity; we have the Harveys, the Outerbridges, the Ayres and the Bowrings; men who give their time and money to the Country in every charitable cause, and give generously; who spend money, and spend it well. We have got, in the younger generation, men like Gerald Doyle, Harold Mitchell and F. M. O'Leary, men of that type, and the finger of scorn can't be pointed at them.

Now, I am one branch of my family who came here in 1817 and 1896; probably one left to escape the gallows, one to escape hunger. I can't count my friends among the blue-bloods; I don't mix with them. I have some friends they call "middle class;" I don't think the blue-bloods are any better. The men I like best are the fishermen. I like to go into the outports and have a glass of rum and smoke my cigarette when they smoke their tobacco. It is a frightful thing to have to pay forty-four cents for tobacco.

Now, maybe I can tell Mr. Horwood that Labrador is coming into its own, but I think its greatness would have been very much more assured if the greatness had come at the time of Responsible Government. Newfoundlanders would be sure of better jobs when the mines open up. I am afraid

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when the mines open up, they won't be Masters in their own house, but will be Slaves of outsiders.

MR. SMALLWOOD : What are they in Labrador now. Could they be any worse than they are now?

MR. HIGGINS : I don't know much about Labrador. I hear talk about them being poor. People who are poor are happy. Most of us are very much better off than in the old days. Most of us were among the poorer class; some of us were brought up by widows, I don't know whether I wasn't better in those days than I am now. We are putting too much stress on decency. I tell you that many men who are poor are better off than those with money. I wouldn't change my place with a millionaire, as well as many a poor man wouldn't change place with me.

Mr. Horwood was talking about his poor. The merchants, to put it in his own words, "the merchants are a very rotten class, generally." As far as I am concerned, a little humility is a fine thing; you just find out where you are standing. I don't like attacking people, unless it is absolutely essential.

Another thing, don't be talking about conscience, spending money that belongs to other people, don't let him boast about it. The question is—"How much money would he spend out of his own pocket?"

I must say, I couldn't follow Mr. Janes' thoughts. He was against roads first, but later agreed with roads and the Premier. I might say that roads are good in some places, but in some places steamers are better.

MR. JANES : No, that wasn't so.

MR. HIGGINS : I disagree with him entirely in his speech where he said the people were degenerate. I was shocked to hear the Premier agree with him on that. Our people may be poor, but never degenerate; we have people who are sometimes poverty-stricken, but never degenerate; holding their faith too; we have religious people.

Now, the honourable member for Fogo tells us his people are happy under Confederation, satisfied with present conditions. It is easy, very easy, to say that, because it is difficult to find out how a man thinks.

MR. JANES : Wait till they bring in the Derby Road, you'll see.

MR. HIGGINS : I'd be happy.

There was an article in the Evening Telegram, and the Evening Telegram is not amicable to the Liberal Party; the Commentator wrote in the Evening Telegram something Mr. Janes talked about; he glorified him too, on Tuesday night, September 20th.

On Tuesday night, September 20th, a public meeting was held in the Wesley Hall. The guest speaker was the honourable Gordon W. Janes, Liberal representative for Fogo district. The public availed of this return visit of the honourable Mr. Janes to get a clear view of the government's plans for this area. Introduced by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Frank Whiteway, J. P., the speaker reviewed the new legislation introduced by the government and informed the meeting of the future plans for this district, which were not taken in any too pleasant a manner. The plans, to coin a phrase "Being remarkable for what they did not contain" rather than what the people expected.

Nodding of heads, and "I told you so," were common sights and expression after the meeting. Whether it was good business to let the honourable member know that it was not the man who was soliciting their support in May Month we are unable to say.

All of us got a letter the other day, and it addressed us as "Honourable;" I thought I'd let the Cabinet know it, we are all honourable, us, as well as the Cabinet.

March 28, 1950.

Hon. John G. Higgins, K.C.,  
St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir,

In the very near future a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants Associations of Newfoundland" will be brought before the Provincial Legislature. In connection with this Bill and so as to give you some idea of the said Association I enclose herewith a copy of the Annual Meeting of the Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario, which Association has offered the Nfld. Association, if and when it is incorporated, its full facilities as regards the training of the students of the Nfld. Association. The training consists of a 5-year course under the supervision of the University of Toronto and is regarded as being equal in every respect to the course supplied by the Dominion Institute of Chartered Accountants to its students.

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. PARSONS.

JRP : JG

Now, that is just a little bird that told us that, Sir.

Now I come to Mr. Button. I agree with Mr. Button, when he talks of food, and mentions the Seal Fishery.

MR. SPEAKER: I hate to interrupt the speaker, but it is better to refer to a Member as the honourable member, in this case, the honourable member for Trinity South.

MR. HIGGINS: The honourable member for Trinity South, oh, I caught it, I had missed it.

Now, thousands of carcasses are thrown away every year and wasted. Now, unfortunately, we ignore so much of what God gives us. We are living in a land of plenty; we too often destroy what God has given us. When I was a boy, it was possible for every fisherman to have his barrel of caplin; now, it is impossible to get. It was only a few years ago that anybody thought of eating flatfish; I think they are a delectable little dish.

I was equally surprised to find out people live, must be determined to live in luxury, and I learned that through the brother of the Minister of Public Health. I am sorry, I didn't want to make a mistake. I learned from his brother George, going up north, while I was expatiating with him, as we do with quite a number of people without knowing why; I said: "I suppose you get hungry up there," and he replied: "Everybody lives well there." We talked about poverty in this country, and he said: "You must remember people are living well, because they are living logically."

Seal is a wonderful fish, a wonderful meal. If any of you people in the Outports, who live there, want to know how to cook it, it will tell you how to make it. You try to think of bringing in fifty, sixty, seventy thousand carcasses, and bring them around here, and you will settle the food question quite a lot.

The honourable member for Port de Grave has spoken as an expert. He

told us that beef cattle can stand the rigors of winter. That is to be expected, if you only realize there is a habitat, natural habitat of animals—the open air. Even in the Cave Days, men lived in a cave and animals, cattle, out in the open air.

It was very good to learn from him that the breeding of cattle and sheep can be carried on on an extensive basis.

He refers to our blueberries. In no place have blueberries attained the majority as they do in this country; the hills and valleys grow purple with them, but nothing has been done; there have been spasmodic efforts made; there hasn't been enough effort to be successful.

There are a lot of things we can preserve here.

We are spending millions of dollars, have spent millions of dollars at different times, to provide sanitariums for patients, so they can be sent there to be cured and go back to the same conditions as gave them tuberculosis.

If we tell people how to use food and eat it; eat the food at their feet in the beginning, teach them that is much better. People in the city, if they have no food, get food by robbing. Yet, out here in the woods, people can get food, and they won't make an effort to get that food.

Now, we come to the Minister of Natural Resources.

Now, I must admit that his speech was a very good, very interesting speech; one worth while listening to. I must say, when he finished, I was very sorry, because it was a speech I listened to with very rapt attention. I had intended to criticize him in his speech, in saying \$1,000,000 had been

spent in the salmon rivers, and only \$13,000 collected from the people. He said that 90% of people get sports at the expense of other people. If everybody tried to, \$130,000 would have to be spent, because all the salmon leave the sea to go up and spawn in the rivers. Now, for a number of years, our rivers have attracted many tourists. Nay, in recent years, the net or sea fishery formed a large part of the economic life of our country, but the river and net fishery are closely interdependent, because, as I said, all the salmon must go to the rivers to breed. Anyone, without much thought, can realize why there is a failure of salmon in the sea; propagation is impossible when breeding fish are caught in nets going up to the river, or gathered in when going up to the spawning pools.

Forests are as important as fish to the country. The forest played an important part in our country; it furnished fuel to heat, and wood to build, our homes. It gave timber to build schooners and dories. From tall fir and spruce were made masts for ships to sail the seven seas. Ties for the railway came from the same bounties, and still subsist from the forests for the same products: Paper Mills, whereby employment has been given to thousands. Trees have great importance besides, providing as pipes for the great floods ravaging the land, and erosion of soil taking place, because watersheds and advance of rivers have been unduly interfered with by trees. Trees form the natural banks of rivers; remove them, and the river flows down wide banks, wearing up the soil. Through the tearing up of grass and trees, the clay is no longer bound together, and it flows out into the ocean. Where the soil has been washed away, it becomes a desert, where nothing can grow. Among the

perfect examples of that in the United States is the area stretching down into Texas, over 725,000 acres, more than twenty-five times the size of Newfoundland. We are creating the same problem in some places; doing our best to achieve it. More than one-third of Newfoundland is under water. If the river banks are interfered with, the banks get overloaded, and erosion of soil takes place, and a miniature desert will be ours.

It must not be forgotten, the preservation of forests and wild life go hand in hand. The forest is the natural habitat of wild life. It serves three essentials: food, a breeding place and as protection from other animals. Undue interference with forests, whether by fires or unnecessary cutting, has done untold damage to wild life, to plants and mountains, with the conclusion that large pools do not exist in the same quantity; salmon don't come into the pools; all this being caused by the fact that watersheds are being denuded, timber being cut away from the banks of the river.

The Minister drew attention to the Salmonier River being depleted. If anyone wants to see an illustration when a river is unloaded of timber, look at the Robinson Rivers, these shadowed pools.

Now, to show what a vast source of wealth salmon may be to a country, consider how profitable it may be to Alaska. Russia sold this vast continent to the United States for \$700,000,000. Alaska is noted for its timber, furs, and gold, and other materials, but the greatest commodity received was from salmon. The United States got \$200,000 from Alaska up to 1898, but from the salmon industry \$800,000,000 came. In 1938, salmon produced \$43,-

000,000; at that time the population was only 63,000.

Now, for a time, it looked like a great wealth was going to come here; in 1936, 1937, we sold something like a million pounds. Industry failed, went down, will never come back to that. We easily know why, because the rivers, pools, legal jigging is going on, netting is going on; the channel is only a few yards wide; when nets are put on all sides, jig-jagging, the salmon cannot possibly get through; no, only a small number of salmon go to the rivers to spawn, a very small number, the rest are outside. Now, there are certain regulations broken regularly about setting the same nest in certain places; they can't set in certain places; they can only put them within certain places yes, the fishermen put cod traps within a few yards, not for the purpose of catching cod, but salmon.

I would make the following suggestions:

The Crown Lands Act provides a margin, in all, of 2100 feet, consequently, I feel the minimum should be 2100 feet. In all Grants and Licenses, margins of 2100 feet should be set; that would mean trees should remain, and not be interfered with, because trees keep water and allow gradual running of cool water, various pools.

In the case of leases issued, it should be seen that no interference is made with trees, except for timber.

Trees cut down from the banks of the river and lakes. Steps should be taken to see that these saplings are protected. They will not attain a normal growth; they will be small, ordinary trees, but sufficient to keep water there.



I would suggest that rehabilitation of the well-known salmon rivers should be started by planting trees along the river; fir and spruce trees make the best combination.

Attention should be drawn to the necessity of preserving the forests, at the expense of the rivers.

A careful study should be made of the effect of drift nets. It is told by an expert that the sight net to salmon is appalling. A large school of salmon, when they see it, run away, and probably do not enter the river that year. Mr. Percy, a great authority on that, has drawn attention to the danger of drift nets into the rivers in Quebec.

Now, we must conserve our wild life. I don't want to be too long on this, but it is a subject I must refer to at a time when the Minister fathers very great importance to Newfoundland, because Newfoundland is ideally situated for fur-bearing animals; we have so much muskeg, so many swamps, that Newfoundland is a great breeding place for most birds on the North American Continent.

Now, we must conserve our wild life too. Earth, sea and all wild life therein was given to us to enjoy, but to enjoy it with prudence. In the use thereof, we are to think of future generations. Nature replenishes, and we are entitled to use its produce from year to year, but that which deals with production, we must not touch, because we then come to natural depletion. The remnant of the herd that is left, of the animal, is thrown at the mercy of an excessive number of enemies. Natural wild life needs protection; the animal should not be destroyed at a greater rate than what it can increase. Don't let

us be carried away by stories of great numbers in one place. Let's realize that when a formerly prolific animal begins to decrease, the natural remnant gather together and give the impression of great numbers in one place. This is true of our caribou that used to be spread all over the Island. An abundance of an animal is sometimes the cause of its ruin. This is borne out in history. Many animals that formerly roamed the world in large numbers are now extinct. Pigeons once darkened the sky. Now, the same animals that once came in millions were never seen after 1897. A great many others roamed our coasts, hundreds of thousands, and now they are no more. Where are the curlew, the great birds of the year? Once, countless buffalo roamed the deserts of the United States, as prolific as the elephants of the forests, yet their final herd was only saved by the foresight of Canadian authorities who, at that time, preserved them, when they could be counted.

Now, saving.

A few moment's reflection will give us a conception of the possibilities of the trapping industry, and the untold wealth which lies within our grasp for the developing, costing little money, and requiring little development. Land can be developed which lies in the great number of rocky waste swamps, with no great outlay of capital. There is no need to stop there; Nature made provision. I know it is necessary in Agricultural Farms to clear the soil, but all that is needed is protection of animals to make this country a large fur farm.

We must realize that the way to help one is to help all, incorporate one and all. A number of men in the paper companies suffer from lack of

timber, water; fishermen have difficulty taking fish, because the spawning pools have been destroyed. In this way, the country suffers frightfully, economically.

If we were to care for all these things, the tourists would have beauty spots to roam over; the fishermen would have good fishing; the lumbermen would have good rivers to drive their logs in, and there would be plenty of lumber for the lumbermen, and the paper companies would have plenty of lumber, and the trees could be spared for the soil.

Mr. Speaker, I move that we adjourn at this time for a few minutes' recess, and I ask leave to continue again tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that this debate do now adjourn, and be continued again upon tomorrow.

Carried.

Thereupon the House recessed for five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move that this Order be deferred.

It was moved and seconded that this order be deferred.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, in Clause 4 (1) selection and administration should be duties of the Union.

MR. HIGGINS: What did the Premier say yesterday?

MR. BALLAM: He agreed first, but stood corrected later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following amendment is moved: that the word "selections" be changed to "selection."

MR. BALLAM: In order to conform with the request made and which has been approved by Council, we want to add Section 7, which would read as follows:

"Except with the consent of the employer, no trade union and no person on behalf of a trade union shall attempt, at an employer's place of employment during the working hours of an employee of the employer, to persuade the employee to become or refrain from becoming or continuing to be a member of a trade union."

I move that this section be added.

Passed.

MR. BALLAM: I also move the adoption of a further Section which would be 4 (8), which is as follows, and this is in line with our agreement with regard to slow down.

"No trade union and no person acting on behalf of a trade union and no employee shall support, encourage, condone or engage in any

activity that is intended to restrict or limit production."

That is the slow down question. I move that this be added to this.

Carried.

Section 5 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, in dealing with that clause there on Page 7, the second line, it goes on to say "or granting a preference of employment to members of a specified Trade Union." I wonder if the Minister could explain that particular part of that clause on Page 7, second line down. It starts off by granting preference to specified Trade Unions. There is nothing in the Act which prohibits him putting in a clause giving rights to a member of a specified Trade Union. I think that by this clause any member may join a dozen Unions and go around where there is work to be had; if he is financially well enough off, he could obtain a dozen employment cards and create a job wherever it would crop up. The general impression is that employees would be hired in respect of Union rights, and Union members get priority rights. That doesn't clarify any Union.

MR. BALLAM: It says nothing in the Act which prohibits parties to a Union; it means Union Committee and Management.

MR. FAHEY: Further on.

MR. BALLAM: It says nothing from inserting in a collective agreement.

"Nothing in this Act prohibits the parties to a collective agreement from inserting in the collective agreement a provision requiring, as a condition of employment, mem-

bership in a specified trade union, or granting a preference of employment to members of such specified Trade Union."

It is a collective agreement between the two of them.

MR. FAHEY: I am not raising the question on that, it is the way it continues after that.

MR. BALLAM: Or raise the Union, means specified Trade Union; there is nothing in the thing to prevent bargaining action on both sides to the granting of preference of employment to members of a specified Trade Union; you may be an Electrician or Mechanic, etc., it is just a matter of agreeing between the two bargaining agents who will be given the preference of employment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I think the point made by the Junior member for Harbour Main-Bell Island would be met by substituting the word "such" for the word "a" in the second to last lines of that clause; it would then read; "nothing in this Act prohibits the parties to a collective agreement from inserting in the collective agreement a provision requiring as a condition of employment membership in a specified Trade Union, or granting a preference of employment to members of such specified Trade Unions."

MR. BALLAM: That would change the complexion of the thing.

MR. FAHEY: In other words, it would give preference of employment to members of a Trade Union belonging to that particular class.

MR. SMALLWOOD: With that agreement.

MR. FAHEY: But, otherwise, mean any members of a Trade Union.

Passed.

Section 6 (1) read.

MR. HIGGINS: Why should there be exceptions in an Organization?

MR. BALLAM: I will say that it is not contained in the Federal Act, but it is contained in the Acts in most of the provinces, all except two; as a matter of fact in the Federal there are no provinces, there is no provision in Alberta, it is compulsory there. This is voluntary there; it is compulsory, if requested by a member of the Trade Union, certified by the Bargaining Agents. In Nova Scotia, it is compulsory, if requested by the employee. In New Brunswick, it is compulsory, if requested by a member of the Trade Union, certified by the Bargaining Agents.

In Nova Scotia, it is compulsory for the Minister conducting the booking, if requested by employees.

In Ontario, there is no provision, but I understand from our friend Mr. Millard who was here yesterday that this is coming up in Ontario in the House, and they figure it will go through.

In Prince Edward Island, it is permissible, but in any case, it is not compulsory, but subject to supervised vote.

In Quebec, there is no provision.

In Saskatchewan, it is compulsory, at the request of the employee, under the Trade Union Act.

In Alberta, it is compulsory on the employee's request.

In Nova Scotia, compulsory, after vote of the Union,

Saskatchewan, compulsory, if employees and Union request, so that all across the Continent, I might say that it is permissible; also, in Ontario and Quebec, I know many Plants in Ontario and Quebec that have had, for years, the check-off; it is arranged by mutual agreement between Organizations; they have them in Newfoundland at Bell Island and the Paper Companies, in connection with their Unions. They are not necessarily a new thing; they have been in force for many years. I knew, probably twenty years ago, when I first became connected with the Trade Union Movement, the Paper Mills in Ontario actually had this check-up, and many have had it since. It is not something we are bringing in here new, right off the bat. It doesn't seem to be causing very much harm in other provinces, where we don't hear anything of it; it becomes a matter of routine, and it is a means, after the thing gets going, it is a mean of encouraging good association. Mind you, employers do it as a favour, a concession for their employees, just as they do when they take off their Insurance money. The employers take off Insurance Fees, and the Federal Tax off your Income Tax, and surc, anything at all, if there is something going on like, for instance the Stadium will be built, and probably the employers, themselves, may be asking employees if they will contribute something towards the Stadium, and they'll say: "if you do, we'll take it off your cheque."

MR. FOGWILL: That won't pass in Ottawa.

MR. BALLAM: We couldn't, there is only one Stadium. When built, the need will be not there any longer,

but these Unions will last forever; there is a difference, you see.

MR. HIGGINS: I can see where, if a Union becomes essential to business (very often, employers find it is essential), I should think they would make an agreement; I would say, it would be mutual rather than by Act of Parliament.

MR. FOGWILL: This Section 6, no doubt, is a very desirable thing, in case of some Trade Unions, but perhaps other Trade Unions don't look upon it in the same way. I know some unions have a check-off system which is mutual between employer and employees, but it doesn't seem entirely fair to me. I have been in Trade Unions for a number of years, and personally that is the very point in it I don't think entirely fair, to place the onus on the employer; it is bound to be on the part of the employer and employee. All right, this places the employer in the position where he has got to collect the fee. It doesn't affect me, I have been in Trade Unions too long, but I think it should be left out, until we see how it is going to work out. I know Trade Unions can't get everything at once. In my opinion, this clause in its assignment of wages will work more injury than good, that is my frank opinion of it, because the tendency will be that a Trade Union man won't have any more worries; he won't know what is going on, possibly, in many instances. If this goes in, many Organizations, Unions, in the long run, will be governed by the employer; that is the way I look upon this here. The strength of the Trade Unions is going to be taken away from them. Trade Unions didn't build up on this, they built upon their own strength. We haven't got an Act like

this, but, nevertheless, what we have got today we have gained on our own strength. If it is going to be detrimental, I wouldn't care to have it in here. I believe there are others on the other side of this House who feel that supervision and assignment of wages will, I think, work more harm than good in Trade Unions.

MR. BALLAM: Now, my honourable member from St. John's East, I can't altogether agree with you there, when you say it would sort of encourage members not to be interested in their Unions. I am sure your friends sitting right beside you, who have had a check-off for many years on Bell Island, I am sure they haven't discouraged the interest of members; as a matter of fact, I would say, rather than discourage, it would encourage.

MR. JACKMAN: We are going to keep 99% organization.

MR. HIGGINS: Who is an old sinner, I say?

MR. BALLAM: I don't know. Probably the President.

MR. JACKMAN: No, I pay my dues.

MR. BALLAM: You see there, rather than discourage them, the working activity of the Union has probably increased there, because all are interested in what is going on; it is up to the individual himself, first, to agree with the taking off of his dues; he must give a written authorization; if he is interested enough in that; if he is not interested any longer in Unions' activities, he is not a very good Union member anyway, and what he would do if he didn't have this sort of business, he wouldn't pay any dues, he would let the other sucker go ahead and pay them for him.

MR. FOGWILL: I hope that the honourable Minister is not going to try to reorganize the House on his opinion.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I was confused here yesterday concerning this whole Act. Possibly I said things I didn't mean, spoke out-handedly. I want to say I agree with the whole Act, apart from the one thing I am chiefly interested in. I was going to present it this afternoon, but when I see what we have to face, I am going to let it drop; but I would like to add a few words on the check-off, from the employer's viewpoint. I speak from experience.

Our employer on Bell Island is not very good, but he has admitted the check-off benefited him, benefited his production; before he got it, so many of the fellows, he couldn't get to haul. Many times a fellow would be driving away at a drill, and you'd come along and say: "Hey, fellow, what about coming to the Union?" They'd say: "By granting us the check-off."

We have a voluntary check-off. The Company did help by granting us the check-off; they helped production. If we wanted to go before them and say: "we don't want to check-off anymore," they'd try to persuade us to keep it.

Instead of having it voluntary, we would like to have it compulsory, leave it there.

MR. BALLAM: I might say, Mr. Chairman, before we go on in Clause 6, in this assignment "I hereby request you to deduct from my wages and pay to (name of the trade union), the word "the" should come out; and in (2) (1) "Initiation fees" should be "Initiation fee," delete the "s."

Passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

The Committee rose, reported progress having passed the bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

It was moved and seconded that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

Carried.

MR. CURTIS: I move, Mr. Speaker, that this House at its rising do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

Presenting Petitions

None.

**Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

None.

**Notice of Motion**

None.

**Notice of Questions**

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I confess to a little embarrassment this afternoon, in relation to several questions from the honourable member for Ferryland. I expected to have the answers to his questions here, but, so far, they haven't turned up. I can, however, answer orally Question No. 38 on the Order Paper of February 27th.

The question was asked in Paragraph 6 to inform the House whether instructions had been given the Board of Liquor Commissioners not to purchase certain brands of beer, etc., and if so, what the reasons were for such instructions, and if Senator Petten had any control over patronage in the Board of Liquor Control.

I have not knowledge whatsoever, Sir, as the Minister responsible for that, of any instructions issued by the Board not to purchase any brands, and can also assure this House that Senator Petten has no control whatsoever, as far as patronage is concerned in Board of Liquor Control.

On the other questions, I shall strain every point to have them with me for tomorrow afternoon.

While on my feet, Sir, I should like to give an oral answer as an interim reply to Question No. 46 asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition in connection with fares and the Labrador fishermen.

As the House knows, the changes in ownership and management of the

Newfoundland Railway have rather changed the position with regard to special rates, and the whole question is under discussion. At the moment, negotiations are going on, and I hope to have a full answer for the honourable member in the immediate future.

Question No. 45, asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition is not sufficiently explicit to be able to reply to it at present, and I should like to ask the honourable member if he will take notice of some points that I have raised on a slip of paper, (it is unnecessary for me to repeat it to the House) which will help me to clarify it to the House. Question No. 45 is concerning employees of the Customs Department who have been pensioned or dismissed. The point arises whether he wants the names of the employees concerned. Part 1 seems to ask for a general answer, and Part 2 for a detailed reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other answers to questions?

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 47. I would like to express regret at not having tabled it yesterday, but I was unavoidably absent from the House.

Now, actually, I could have answered that with one word.

No. (47)

Question—(1) Are the oil lands at Parsons' Pond held under lease.

Answer—No. They are held under Fee Simple Grants.

Question—(2) Who are the Leasees?

Answer—The lands are granted to—  
(a) General Oil Fields, Ltd. Two grants totalling 14,177 acres.

(b) Newfoundland Oil Co. Ltd. Six grants of 1 sq. mile each.

(c) Newfoundland Petroleum, Ltd. Six grants of 1 sq. mile each.

**Question—(3)** Are any steps being taken to develop the lands?

**Answer—No.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are there any further answers?

#### Orders of the Day

Yesterday, we adjourned the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

**MR. J. C. HIGGINS** (Leader of the Opposition): I am sorry I took so much time yesterday about the Natural Resources of the country, Mr. Speaker, and I deeply regret that the Minister for Natural Resources was not present when I gave my recommendations, and now I shall turn to unemployment.

There is very heavy unemployment in this country, at the present moment. In St. John's there are a very large number of longshoremen out of employment, who will be permanently so, owing to the change brought about by Confederation. Quite a lot of relief is going on in this country; quite a large amount of money is being spent, and there will be quite a large amount spent in the future. On the Mainland, the situation is also serious. At the end of January, the Government said there were 200,000; Trades and Labour said there were 300,000; probably soon there will be 400,000 on the Mainland. There is only one reason, that is scarcity of labour. Good workmen are paid off only when a business cannot afford to employ them. It is all right to talk high wages, minimum wages; it

is all right to pass legislation about this, but it is not going to give a job to the man out of work, and give work where there is no work. The best solution is for Capital and Labour to get together; for both sides, Capital and Labour, to meet, to try to do their best to bring about employment. The tax situation is not going to retire it. I make no apologies for quoting one of the articles by Pope Pius XI. He was the forerunner of all labour laws of the present day. Pius XI was the man who led the Polish forces against Russia in 1919, and climbed one of the highest peaks in Italy, Mount Rosa, 22,000 feet; I admire a man who would do that; I wouldn't climb a house.

He wrote this; it is entitled:

#### "The Pope Pointed the Way"

"Unless human society forms a truly social organic body; unless the various forms of human endeavours, dependent one upon the other, are united in mutual harmony and mutual support; unless, above all, brains, Capital and Labour combine together for the common effort, man's toil cannot produce due fruit. Let employers and employed join in their plans and effort to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and let them be aided in this wholesome endeavour by the wise measures of the public authority. . . . Now this is the primary duty of the State and of all good citizens: to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests. . . . Since the present economic regime is based mainly upon Capital and Labour, it follows that the principles of right, reason and Christian philosophy regarding Capital, Labour, and their mutual co-operation must be accepted in theory and reduced to practice."—From the *Quadregesimo Anno*, by Pope Pius XI, 15 May, 1931.



Now, if we all followed that golden rule, we'd find there would not be so much difficulty in the world, would not be so much doubt about legislation, when legislation came up about Labour, if we acted in that spirit, both sides of the House, and both sides to whom legislation pertained; if there was no bickering, both recognized the rights of each other.

I think, if we followed the principles outlined in the *Quadragesimo Ensignia*, we'd be going a long way to solving the problems in this country.

I might say that I was surprised to find that a Committee had been drafted to form Labour laws. Everybody was a labour man except one person from Corner Brook. I was very glad to learn that the Government used a free hand. Whether the Acts produced by this committee were the ones followed, I don't know. I understood there were a vast number of changes from the one produced by the committee, but I think the Acts turned out to be very good ones, indeed. I think their introduction means they will provide a minimum wage for everyone, which is a very good step. In large places like St. John's and Corner Brook, people secured a good wage, but many places are not large enough for people to organize, and they were so affected. This being a Minimum Wage Act, the Government will step in and see that no man will be exploited, and every man will get a living wage. That is a very sober and very good Act, and I take this opportunity to congratulate my honourable and gallant friend not only on this but on other Bills which will become Acts; I think he should be complimented. When good acts are done, I am always willing to give praise where due, and pay tribute

where due. Acts between employer and employees are good Acts.

I want to thank the Premier for following with my suggestion that this Bill and the Trade Union Bill be put off, so it would give us a chance to digest them, so that we can discuss them in a logical way. The length of time was such that we were able to digest the Acts in the way we should. We were concerned about this Bill passing without realizing it had been done.

Now I will ask if anything is going to be done to help the men with the fishery. I was amazed to think the honourable Member for Placentia West checked the clause to break the contract. It is not dignified for this House to break a contract; a contract should not be broken, particularly a contract which affects the lot of this country. If they continue, we don't need to worry about the Bank Fishery, there will be none. If they cannot get the length of time and service from the men to warrant the trip, you will find the owners of these ships will no longer outfit them, and the Bank Fishery will go to the wall.

Now, I come to Agriculture.

I understand the Federal Government spends \$90,000,000 a year towards Agriculture. If so, our share should be two-and-a-half million dollars. Agriculture is a basic industry in this country. The farmer must be encouraged, prized and helped, shown he is an adjunct to the Mainland of this country. On the Mainland, many products are honoured, shown to the world, advertised throughout the world; people come and see; the farmer comes and sees the product he has produced; he sees it exalted in exhibition. You remember the time here

when we used to have parades of horses. You could see the great pride every carriage owner had in these horses; he put them in the best condition; he put things on their heads; dressed them up like little boys and girls; took pride in their work, because the public took pride in their work. When people see them exalted in these things, people take pride in their work.

Apparently, farmers may be divided into two classes :

The farmer who makes a living of it. And secondly,

The farmer who does it in his spare time.

Maybe the big class, or the fisherman farmer, or the man out of work, does farming now and then, or clerks in stores for other people.

The first man must make a living out of it. The second man is supported out of it; the little he gets provides food, and if there is anything over, he gets a little bit of money.

I submit that the Government should see that farmers should be encouraged by being given an amount of land as a present. The big thing is that farmers have altogether too small an amount of ground; five or ten acres is not enough. I think, if the Government could get land and clear it, clearing is an expensive process; I suppose clearing would probably cost \$500 an acre.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): We are doing it now for \$5 an acre; that is all we are charging.

MR. HIGGINS: That is all you are charging, yes. I was on land once, and understood the estimated cost was \$150 an acre, by the time the land

was cleared and the rocks taken off. If you are doing it for \$5 an acre, it means you are subsidizing; it would be a very good thing.

Now, let's talk of tearing down slums and putting people in houses in the country until you have finished tearing down the slums.

I think it would be much better if you would keep the people out in the country, and not build them a little part-time house, give them a permanent house. They would be away from the city and out in the good fresh air; they would be away from the slums, and would have produce there. I think it would be very much better for them to leave the slums, and tear them down and build better houses for other people. Give these others a piece of land. There have been more murders and wars over a piece of land than anything else.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You don't want us to start murders, do you?

MR. HIGGINS: No, but there is a man who will fight. Once a man gets his piece of land, he has an interest in it, in the country. Give these poor people who live in the slums, give them five, six or one acre of ground, and you will find they will make a living off that acre of ground.

Now, how far can agriculture be carried on?

In Ireland, in 1846, there were 8,000,000 people living there, practically the same amount as in England. Then came the famine, and hundreds, thousands of people died, and hundreds, thousands, emigrated, until finally, in the aftermath, when the famine was over, there were less than 4,000,000 left in Ireland. These people lived on agriculture; the main thing

was potatoes, unfortunately. When the potatoes failed, they were wiped out, but it must be said they didn't sit down and say: "this is eternal."

Even in our worst nightmares, we didn't experience such a thing as that.

2,000,000 died or left the country; they weren't going to sell their birth-right, in spite of the penal laws at the time.

Three men getting together on a street after seven o'clock in the evening formed a conspiracy, and brought about a revolution; in spite of that, they kept together, and Ireland today is one of the few fighting, self-supporting countries in the world. They rotate their crops. Before the war, they sent \$45,000,000 worth of eggs over to England. They are a prosperous country. You can get food over there you can't get in England.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** What is their currency? Sterling?

**MR. HIGGINS:** Oh yes, Sterling, pounds.

There is no necessity for people living on big farms. I am told most people use their farms to get money; all allocate a certain part of their farms for their own use; they grow all their own vegetables. Why can't we encourage poultry, the breeding of sheep? I think I told of the man turning barren land into great grazing land in Scotland. That was a poorer country, poorer than many parts of Newfoundland, still, for hundreds of years, Scottish people have been making millions out of Cheviot sheep.

I suggest we have exhibitions of poultry, sheep, vegetables, so that the farmer will know the Government is taking an interest in him, and he will

take pride in his work from the encouragement given him.

I must say a great discouragement is the attitude of Prince Edward Island. I noticed in the Daily News this morning that Prince Edward Island is making a determined effort to get most of the trade here. I have often observed that this is a dumping ground for poor produce. People here like to buy the cheapest. They will go down on Water Street and buy the cheapest, for instance, women will buy a pair of shoes that will last them a couple of weeks, instead of paying \$3 for a pair that will last several months. That article got me worried. I think the Minister of Natural Resources has in mind some way of trying to help out the farmer, because he must be helped out. He is a man who has an interest in the country; he has his land; lives on his land; it would be a terrible thing to see him go.

Now, I'd like to come to another matter which has nothing to do with the Speech from the Throne, but has an effect on this country, that is, the Postal Service from North Sydney.

Now, our services have been built up over the years, they must build up; they have been useful. One method is going to be changed. Our Postal Service has been carried out very well, and one service, particularly, the Postal Service in North Sydney. On account of their expert work, in one hour, our mail is assorted and put in the post office box. I don't think we have ever given sufficient credit to our strong body of men who remained at North Sydney. These men developed a service which should have obtained our thanks. As soon as the mail arrived at North Sydney in the morning, these men arrived and sorted out the mail and news-

papers, in such a way, also, they asserted it for St. John's, Corner Brook, and when the express passed by the mail was dropped off place by place, with the result that when it arrived in St. John's it was dropped off, and all the people did was get it. As a matter of fact, I arrived one morning, and one of the men asked me: "Do you want your mail?" I said, "Yes, I'd like to get it," and he went over and got it and handed it to me. That is extraordinary. I understand that is not going to be done. I have heard reports, complaints, recently; the mails are not coming in, the mails are coming a little late, two or three weeks late. I am afraid they think, on the Mainland, that we are a bit out of date.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Has the honourable the Leader of the Opposition heard they are going to close the Sydney office, because we'd naturally protest very strongly against any change which wouldn't be for the better?

MR. HIGGINS: I wasn't well enough to go down to the office, but I heard rumours that it is going to be changed; they are not going to carry on the same system. In other words, it might be twenty-four hours before we get our mail.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): All letter mail comes by air, it wouldn't go to Sydney at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All East-West mail.

MR. HIGGINS: Well, does it? Probably they are referring to magazines and newspapers. I heard the rumour around St. John's or Corner Brook that we wouldn't be so well served as in the past.

I was very disappointed to learn that part of the Government House grounds were going to be sold to the Federal Authorities.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You mustn't believe all you hear.

MR. HIGGINS: I thought you gave a hint that it would be sold.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There has been no decision to sell an inch of Government House properties.

MR. HIGGINS: That is a rather quick reply. In case there is a decision in future, I want to render a protest now which will be binding in future. I am going to protest now. We have an example of grounds called "Barrens" for years and years; the great "Commons" of St. John's; they sold out part of that, or gave them out they should never have done it. The result, we could have put a University there, and we now find the place is not big enough for a University. If we had all that land it could be used for a University. If we are going to have a Government House, let's use it ourselves. I don't care if we built a University or a Museum; a big place between is vacant, but let us own that ourselves. I don't think we should change that at all. That should be our land, our land in perpetuity.

Now, it isn't the duty of the Government to plan the economy of the country; that is the work of people in business, people who have had experience, become expert by experience, people who have learned the work. If the Government plans the economy of the country, men must stand aside, or fall in line with the Government. No business in behaving the way the Government is going to do, we are going to have chaos. If

the Government so planned, we must go ahead, everything will be regimented. The Government will say "do this, do not do that." Bureaucrats will step into the shoes of men learning business. Ignorance will lead, and men will fall in the background.

Since the war, there has been a rapidly increasing trend towards the Welfare State. The degree of development varies in various countries. Some boast that CCF is Liberalism in a hurry. No one wants to return to the old "Laissez-Faire System." I think that most thinking people will not approve any demonstration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals and groups of firms. We must not forget, it was not the Government but private enterprise which built up, or made success for this country. England developed through its Private Enterprise. The pioneer movement of men who went out with their own private money and built up an Empire, Newfoundland, India and the United States. Nobody can deny at the present day that the great power of the United States has come from Private Enterprise, and not from Government interference. The United States may be the last resort of Capitalism, as has been said, but the United States' development has depended on the fact that Capital has moved, not the Government. It certainly has not been Government funds spent by politicians, but private capital invested by a large number of people and handled by foresight, business training and ability that have developed the natural resources of their country, and brought about work and labour necessary, and money for the Government to carry out its natural functions. Everybody has functions, but there is a great danger of enlarging these functions and endowing the Govern-

ment with too much responsibility for economic welfare; supplying needs, and taking too big parts of the needs. Immediately, the Government goes beyond; immediately, there spring up Boards and Administrators; a vast army of people must be paid out of Government funds, and they have no personal interest in the matter. They are suffering now from this, and claim the public fund is being wasted. No one can claim the Government can carry on work as well as an individual, men who would get far bigger money than in the Government. In the Government, you find a large percentage of "time servers" and incompetence in business. Now, if the Government is to be run by politicians, too often men not able to serve Labour or Management, they certainly cannot have the same interest as the man running his own business. If the Government Department fails, it does not become bankrupt, the public foots the bill of insolvency. There is no such thing as free education; there is nothing free in Government work, somebody pays, and that Party is always the taxpayer.

Some Economist made the following remark, which I quote in part; it says :

"Motive power drives people along the road toward the Welfare State, the natural urge to receive without giving; profit without risk; earn without labour, and arrive finally at a state of security where the Government provides a guarantee against want. The citizen benefits; he has little interest towards profits and needs. Before he knows it, he has sacrificed his liberty to a domineering State. The saddest part is that he receives no return for this sacrifice, whatever. The citizen finds he has lost his liberty without gaining security, and he has found that, in shirking the

responsibility of freedom, he has reaped only the reward of serfdom."

Now, one of my objections to the Public Utilities Bill was a Board. I said we would not have three men who would be competent enough to carry on the Board and dictate to an expert in their line. The Premier told me rather confidently he had three men. I said I'd be surprised, and I am surprised, but in the other way. There is one expert there, Mr. Jack, and I presume he wasn't recommended by my honourable friend over there, the Minister for Home Affairs. But what are the credentials of the other two mentioned? One, Mr. Frampton, the Premier mentioned he was a labour organizer. That has nothing to do with relations of employer and employee. It has nothing to do at all, except to see the public protected. The public are only protected by having three men there who know about public utilities; men who must know about engineering and electricity. The Board is set out in Section 17—Duties of the Board.—The Board have general supervision of all public utilities.

"The Board shall have the general supervision of all public utilities, and may make all necessary examinations and enquiries, and keep itself informed as to the compliance of public utilities with the provision of law, and shall have the right to obtain from any public utility all information necessary to enable the Board to fulfil its duties." Then, there is Section 25.

(1) The Board may make rules and regulations for the erection, construction, maintenance and repair of all poles and pole lines, specifying the type, character, quality and dimensions of such poles

and the cross arms and other equipment to be attached thereto, and for the stringing, construction, erection, maintenance and repair of all wires, including drop wires and service wires, or other conductors for the transmission of electric energy, messages, or signals, and for the construction, erection, maintenance and repair of all conduits, ducts, pins, insulators, attachments, transformers or any structure or device used or useful connection with the transmission of electric energy, messages or signals by wire, as the Board may deem in the public interest, and may require every public utility to bring its existing poles, pole lines, wires, conductors, devices, attachments and equipment into conformity with such rules and regulations.

(2) Such rules and regulations shall have the force of law, and any provisions contained in the Act of incorporation of any public utility or in any city charter or in any act establishing a Town Council, Rural District Council or a Local Government Area Council, or in any by-laws and ordinances thereunder, conferring upon any public utility or any city, town, municipality, Town Council, Rural District Council, or Local Government Area Council, or any official thereof, powers which are by this Act conferred upon the Board, are repealed.

Now gentlemen, you don't expect anybody except someone who is an expert to understand that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not? Can't they get any advice they need? Do they have to be technicians themselves? Not at all.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes. You are not going to pick a man, a man who knows

anything about electricity or anything else who is going to depend upon a man like Mr. Jack. If I were offered a job of that kind, I'd refuse it, I'd say: "I don't know anything about it; it is double dutch."

MR. SMALLWOOD: You can find out.

MR. HIGGINS: You should learn by experience.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You can read it in books; read that in books; you can get reports from all over.

MR. HIGGINS: Not at all. I'd have to get experience. You could try and put my friend, Mr. Fogwill, there, he's an Electrician, he can understand. To put a man there who doesn't know anything about it, I think is a pure waste of money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You don't have to be a hen to know anything about eggs.

MR. HIGGINS: All you can do is eat them. You don't have to know how the eggs are produced, except that they came from a hen. That brings up the question of which came first—Was it the egg, or was it the hen?

Now, if some people think a real Progressive State should know all things and applaud, most States take people's money and apply to them for benefits; then they must understand they undertake to do for people what they should do for themselves. Personal tastes shall no longer count. The State knows best what they want. They shall be told, if they want a carton of beer: "You can only have Carling Beer." I suppose it will be the same thing with whiskey, which is going to be read "Liberal" whiskey.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Allow me, what we are doing, we have gone this far, by way of suggestion only by the Liquor Commission, to encourage the sale of beer. If beer must be drunk, we will have local beer, to stop all American Beer, because they tax American Dollars, and to have as little Mainland Beer as possible.

MR. HIGGINS: Very good.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, if you want the story of Black Horse, we will be happy to oblige, and someone will be sorry, it won't be the honourable Leader of the Opposition; the story is there.

MR. HIGGINS: There is another beer besides Black Horse, you know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, and others too.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't drink it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nor I.

MR. HIGGINS: I only buy beer for friends who come into the house, sometimes they take it, and sometimes they don't. I had to buy some the other day, and I could only get Carling or Red Cap. Somebody borrowed some from me and returned Carling, and apologized; they said they couldn't get anything else. I don't know anything about it, except that they produce good pictures of game. If they do nothing, they produce good pictures of game or birds. That is one thing, they have good painters of Newfoundland birds, we'll hope.

Well, that is one thing. I am not blaming the Premier for that state of affairs, he has his own Board. While he has the story for Black Horse, the story might apply to other beers. He might explain why Carling Beer now is all we can buy. What is going to

happen to the licenses? Are they all going to Liberals? There have been quite a number of applications issued. Is anybody else going to have them? I made an application a few months ago, and I didn't have a reply.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, indeed, others will have them. Was the Board set up then when you applied?

MR. HIGGINS: I applied in December or January, I don't remember which.

Now, I heard, when I came back, that the Premier used the words "make or break the Country." Now, if he said it privately, I wouldn't mind, but it was said at some public gathering. If the Premier used those words as Mr. Smallwood, that is his business, but I don't know what we are going to do with a Premier who, at a public gathering, suggests gambling with the public resources of the Country. This is no time for gambling, keep our surplus for hard times. He said he would spend money and something would turn up. Well, that savours something of Micawber in Dickens.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I didn't say that something would turn up. We are not following the policy of hit or miss; we are gambling, yes, but there is no hit or miss about it. I didn't say it, he was mistaken.

MR. HIGGINS: Well, I'll take that back.

Now, I understand that the Premier said some very kind words about me at the beginning of the Session, for which I want to thank him. I am told he praised the Party, but gave some rather dubious praise. He told us we were the best Opposition there ever was. Now, did he give the opinion we were mere putty, prey to fall

to anything happening, pliable to fall to his touch? Let me tell you, we'll help; we can help. Would legislation, if we had Responsible Government, be brought in, there would be no reason why we should oppose that and every reason why we should help out in every way. I have been helped by the Attorney General in several ways, and in several matters he came to see me. If I told him he shouldn't go, it would be an insult to the Supreme Court of Canada. The only one to go was the Attorney General, if there was any criticism for going up, I could tell him I could go up; I was rather surprised to learn that I was referred to as the Attorney General. If I had known that, I would have come down and made myself felt pretty strongly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think what the Attorney General meant, I was appointed Acting Attorney General, and though I was appointed, you were Acting Attorney General, that is what he meant.

MR. HIGGINS: Don't let me take away the glamour. I must have got it because you turned it down.

There is a feeling we are an easy Opposition. If the opportunity comes, we are going to kick out, I want you to know that.

Now, we recently found there was something very rotten in the State of Denmark. We were beginning to feel something had been put over on us; we were beginning to realise we were being rushed into things without finding where we were. More recently, we found we had been put apart from other provinces in connection with the freight rates going up; we were going to lose four-and-a-half million dollars a year. Out goes the cry: "There go the terms." Isn't there



something we can do? These terms were improperly discussed; one of the delegates didn't want to accept any further terms. The terms were put before Mr. McKenzie King and the people accepted them before the vote for Confederation. Isn't that a fact?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, I was there, I never heard that. I can assure you, every delegate there, everyone, fought; regardless of the referendum, they fought for the best terms they thought could be obtained; every member of that delegation; there were Anti-Confederates on that delegation. What else could we do, except knife the people of Newfoundland? We are not going to do that. If the terms are not lived up to, no one I know of associated with that delegation is prepared to see Newfoundland knifed, be the terms what they may.

MR. HIGGINS: I suggest that these terms be picked by a delegate from the Government, not by individuals. We should have got our own experts to go up there and discuss terms, not have them discussed by the Federal Government and independent delegates. That is where we are going to lose out. If Confederation had come after us, it would have come properly. There is another year ahead of us. What is the future? People are worrying. There is a lot of unemployment. The cost of living has not gone down, it has gone up. The old order has gone out, where? Things haven't turned out as well as they had been expected to. Is there confusion in the little Island?

Let me quote from Browning:

"Let one so remain,

The Gods are hard to reconcile,

'Tis hard to settle order once again."

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, if no other honourable member wishes to proceed, I move that the debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

On motion the debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, and with the permission of the House, I ask to have this recommitted again, presently.

It was moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole immediately.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, Section 2 of the Bill needs to have two slight corrections. They are purely technicalities, and don't in any way effect the future destiny of dogs at all. Whereas, as we passed it in Committee the other day, it read like this: "Section 1 of the Dog Act of 1938 is amended."

We discovered since that it had already been amended, so, therefore, it should read: "Section 1 of the Dog Act of 1938 as amended is further amended."

Later on, in the same Section, it referred to the Newfoundland Railway. Now, of course it should read: Canadian National Railway." I move that it be amended.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. RUSSELL: Section 3 at present reads: "Section 7 of the Dog Act."

Now all that is necessary to say is: "Section 7 of the said Act." I move this amendment be made.

Section 3 read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported progress having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on A Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read and passed.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, on the side note, the title, after the word respecting it should be "revision" instead of "Condition." It should read: "No strikes or lockouts while agreement in force; where dispute respecting revision of agreement."

Section 22 read and passed.

Section 23 read and passed.

Section 24 read and passed.

Section 25 read and passed.

Section 26 read and passed.

Section 27 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, in the first line of Clause 28 (1), the word "shall" has an "l" left out; and in the side note, after the words "Conciliation board," instead of a comma, there should be a semicolon.

Section 28 read and passed.

Section 29 read and passed.

Section 30 read and passed.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: In sub-section 6 of Clause 32, there is an "i" left out of the word "conciliation."

Passed.

Section 33 read and passed.

Section 34 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: In the seventh line up from the bottom, the letter "s" is left out of the word "inspect."

Passed.

Section 35 read and passed.

Section 36 read and passed.

Section 37 read and passed.

Section 38 read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, in Clause 38, it says "when a Conciliation Board has been appointed," then says further down "the recommendation of the Board shall be binding." I'd like for the Minister to explain. By this clause, Conciliation Board findings would be binding. I understood the Board brought in their findings, and more or less they were used as a guide for the Unions to accept. You use the

word "binding." That would mean a Conciliation Board would act in the same capacity as an Arbitration Board.

MR. BALLAM: It says that if the Parties agree in writing, then the recommendations of the Board shall be binding.

MR. FAHEY: I agree with that part, but in this here it says "where the Conciliation Board has been appointed;" further it says "shall be binding." I always understood the Conciliation Board only brings in recommendations. Generally the Arbitration Board decision is agreed upon. In other words, the Conciliation Board is taking the place of the Arbitration Board.

MR. BALLAM: That is so, but they also say if they do agree in writing, then their agreement in writing then becomes binding, because they have agreed it should be so; that is very clear in the section.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, but in other places in this Act, we referred to the Arbitration Board. Then you would have two Boards, would you not, two decisions?

MR. HIGGINS: I wonder if Mr. Fahey has read Clause 32 (1).

"A conciliation board shall, immediately after appointment of the chairman, endeavour to bring about agreement between the parties in relation to the matters referred to it."

MR. BALLAM: The findings of the Conciliation Board, as such, are not binding, unless they agree in writing; then the findings become binding. But, an ordinary Conciliation Board, unless they agree to that point, then it doesn't become binding.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, on Page 17, we use the words "by Arbitration or otherwise." Well, you are going to have arbitration. Over here, you are setting up a Conciliation Board, which would act in the same capacity as the Arbitration Board; you would have dual Boards set up; insofar as it says there if you agree in writing, the findings of the Conciliation Board will be final. At the same time, in general practice, the Conciliation Board meet first, their findings are brought in, and they may be accepted by both sides, and they may be not. Then later, if found necessary to set up an Arbitration Board, both Parties agree, it is the final decision on that then that would be binding, but we are making the findings of the Conciliation Board binding by that clause there.

MR. BALLAM: If they agree.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, but in another paragraph we use the word "arbitration." In this, we should define the duties of the Conciliation Board and the Arbitration Board, otherwise they have dual capacities, and we won't know which has authority to make a decision.

I'd like to make an amendment to strike out the word "conciliation" and put in the word "arbitration."

MR. BALLAM: You can't do it. You are talking about the Conciliation Board and this report of the Conciliation Board. If you set up a Conciliation Board, and they reach an agreement, they reach an agreement between the two parties concerned, and give a written agreement. There is nothing you can do about that; you can't change that; there is no need of an Arbitration Board, if they have reached an agreement. I am sure our hon-

ourable friend, Mr. Higgins, will agree with us on that; there is no argument there.

MR. HIGGINS: My friend from Harbour Main has agreed the findings are final, if they agree, if they don't that is not so.

MR. BALLAM: That is right; they are not final, unless they agree; if they agree in writing, it must be final.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, my argument is that the Conciliation Board, in my opinion, haven't got a right to make a final decision, it says so here. I do agree I have a right to make an amendment. If Members wish to turn it down, that's their business. Therefore, I wish to make an amendment to delete the word "conciliation."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, this is a little more important than just choice of words. I must speak against his amendment, to make it clear that it is not just a matter of words. What I mean is, which word we are going to use. If the Conciliation Board meets and negotiates to make a report to which both parties agree, surely that is what the Conciliation Board is appointed for, and it has done a perfectly good job. If you strike the word "conciliation" out there, you have to take it out of the whole Act. I have to support the motion as it stands.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, am I allowed to speak on that amendment now? My point on that there, I agree with what the honourable Member over there just pointed out; if the decision is not binding, there is not much use bringing it in; by my argument, the decision is brought in by the Conciliation Board, and it should

be one side, or both, could accept or reject. Generally, you find out the findings brought in are binding. In this, we are taking over, or giving over, the work of the Arbitration Board will be final. Now, we are cutting that step out, when we say their findings shall be binding.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I have had much experience. I have been before Conciliation Boards many times, and the object of the Board is, where there are disputes between employer and employee, or employers and employees, both sides meet; the Conciliation Board hear both sides, their grievances, and then they take it from a conciliatory standpoint, and try and make adjustments, which they often do. I have come out of meetings with a Conciliation Board, and we shook hands, we came out united; the thing was settled in a conciliatory manner. If, on the other hand, we didn't accept the advice of the Conciliation Board, it was referred to Arbitration then, and taken out of our hands altogether, and they made an investigation, to find out who was right and who was wrong. They are two different Boards altogether.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island is only pulling our legs; as a Trade Unionist he knows that; he is only pulling our legs, only joking.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I am not joking. I just made that same point the honourable member over there made in different language. I said the Conciliation Board brings out a report and it is not binding, the Arbitration Board's is binding. Now, in this clause, we say the recommendation of the Board shall be binding. In other words, the Conciliation Board is taking the place of the Arbitration

Board, rather than bring in a report to try to solve the grievance. I contend it is not the work of the Conciliation Board, it is the work of the Arbitration Board.

MR. BALLAM: Why an Arbitration Board, if both parties agree, what are they going to arbitrate on?

MR. FAHEY: Why use the word in Clause 19?

On motion it was moved that the word "conciliation be deleted and the word "arbitration" be inserted in its place.

The motion was lost.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I move there be a five minutes' recess.

Thereupon the House recessed for five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage takes the Chair of Committee.

Section 39 read and passed.

Section 40 read and passed.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, line 1 of Clause 40, (1), I wonder, wouldn't the word "or" be a better word than "and" in "Every person, trade union, and employers' organization." I am not sure, myself, I think "or" would be a better word.

MR. BALLAM: Well, yes.

HON. DR. H. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Why doesn't the word "corporation" appear in Clause 40, sub-clause 1, when it appears in the main paragraph, a trade union and organization? It includes an individual or person, but also include trade unions. Why isn't a corporation included away up above?

MR. MURRAY (Solicitor): It is.

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Chairman, before you put that clause, I should like to draw attention to the same conjunction in the first line of sub-clause 3.

Passed.

MR. MILLER: One point, Mr. Chairman. I know this Section has been passed, but in Clause No. 37, "No report of a conciliation board and no testimony or proceedings before a board shall be receivable in evidence in any court in Newfoundland except in the case of a prosecution for perjury."

What I am wondering, if the conciliation board went through the stages of the work and they moved from one court on into the Federal Court, would then advantage be taken of them, since this only names Court of Newfoundland for the evidence given. The conciliation board, the findings of that board, could that be moved to a Federal Court and then this be used? Maybe there wouldn't be such an instance, but I was just wondering.

MR. MURRAY: You mean where prosecution would be taken?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Committee wish to revert to Section 37?

MR. BALLAM: It is taken from the Federal Act, it seems to be all right up there.

MR. HIGGINS: What he means, no report should be received in Newfoundland maybe, except in Ottawa, for instance.

MR. MILLER: Something on the northeast coast may be controlled in Nova Scotia, and the question might come in as to what part of the work would be done here in this province under the Conciliation Board, but actual judgment may go on in the Nova Scotia court, and this Act would not protect evidence, except as it pertains to the Conciliation Board, except it was heard in Newfoundland. There may be nothing to it.

MR. BALLAM: I imagine, if it was held in the Federal Court, Federal laws would apply, and the Federal Law is exactly the same as this; this is taken from the Federal Act. I don't think they would sort of condone anything that is contrary to our law here.

MR. HIGGINS: I thought he meant, supposing there is a Conciliation Board there and certain matters came up and the Federal Authorities got hold of this, could that be used as evidence at some future time.

MR. MURRAY: What form of procedure have you in mind, criminal proceedings?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, for some reasons the Federal Law may get after a Company for Income Tax, or something like that.

MR. MILLER: Yes, in my opinion the evidence should be really frozen, once it has served its purpose here in Newfoundland.

MR. MURRAY: How can this province say what Nova Scotia should do?

MR. MILLER: Yes, but it is our material they have investigated, the Conciliation Board from their own province; they should be frozen. I quite understand, we can only legislate for Newfoundland, but, nevertheless, can continue with what is our own property, that is, in case of findings of the Conciliation Board. There can be cases of information gathered, and it might be intended to restrict findings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee is out of order; unless the Committee wishes to discuss further, it is out of order.

MR. BALLAM: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, this point is passed, but we'll take that point you mention and get something from Justice on it, and, if necessary, we can add to or take from it.

MR. HIGGINS: Very rarely the Federal Court refuse to take notice of this; it would be hardly just for a company to call against the dignity of any such institution.

Section 41 read and passed.

Section 42 read and passed.

Section 43 read and passed.

Section 44 read and passed.

Section 45 read and passed.

Section 46 read and passed.

Section 47 read and passed.

Section 48 read and passed.

Section 49 read and passed.

Section 50 read and passed.

Section 51 read and passed.

Section 52 read and passed.

Section 53 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, on the side line, the word "enquiry" should be "inquiry"; it is in all the others. In sub-section 5, "Section" should be "Sections", and in the word "matandis", it should be "mutandis", substitute "u" for the "a".

Passed.

Section 54 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, what about Federal employees under that?

MR. HIGGINS: It is in No. 56.

Passed.

Section 55 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Minister, why should the Lieutenant-Governor exclude anyone from this Act, if the Act is general and includes anybody in this province? Why should that clause be in there to exclude anybody, or why should the Act refer to some and not to others?

MR. BALLAM: I think we are referring to mostly Government employees. The next section means Civil Servants, well, employees of the Government, it is not intended to refer to the rights of employees in their own field.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, it says this Act does not apply to such corporation and the employees thereof that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council excludes from the provisions of this Act. Corporation is referred to there. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may exclude a corporation. Why should some be excluded from the Act, if you are only going to refer to so many? The one you are referring to is the employee.

MR. BALLAM: I think, in Section 55, they are referring to the Crown Corporation.

MR. MILLER: It is not stated as such, it could be stated.

MR. BALLAM: The Act says "this Act applies in respect of any corporation established to perform any function or duty on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland," so, therefore, that would be a Crown Corporation, and that is the meaning of this, that they could be excluded temporarily. I think it is the Crown Corporation duty on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland. The next one goes into the Civil Service.

MR. FAHEY: Does that mean the Government may exclude a corporation which the Government may set up?

MR. BALLAM: You only read part of that clause, you didn't finish it.

Passed.

Section 56 read and passed.

Section 57 read and passed.

Section 58 read and passed.

DR. POTTLE: Maybe I missed it, Mr. Chairman, but is there a provision for the appointment of the Chairman of this Board? There is provision for appointment of a Vice-Chairman and Members. Who appoints the Chairman?

MR. BALLAM: The Board could recommend a Chairman, nominate him and make provision for him.

DR. POTTLE: It should be so provided, shouldn't it?

MR. BALLAM: Well, they arrange for a Chairman. They all have to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on recommendation.

DR. POTTLE: Why doesn't it say so?

MR. MURRAY: Sub-clause 3 says so.

MR. HIGGINS: There is something in what the Minister says. Why do you have two? Why not state "the Chairman and Members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. BALLAM: That could be done. The Chairman is a member of the Board; there are five, actually, two from the Trade, two from the employers, and another person the Board, themselves, would appoint amongst them; the Chairman, and then the members of the Board would be appointed, of course, by the Lieutenant-Governor, that is, the whole five, but the Chairman, himself, is a member of the Board. It says: "There shall be a Board, and it shall consist of a Chairman and four other members."

MR. HIGGINS: Who appoints the Chairman?

MR. BALLAM: The Board.

MR. QUINTON: The Board has no power to appoint.

DR. POTTLE: It isn't in that the fifth member, the Chairman, is to be the member for the Board.

MR. BALLAM: What was your recommendation, now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Chairman should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. BALLAM: It is suggested that, in Clause 2, it should read, that is Clause 58 (2), it should read: "The Chairman and other members of the Board shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Passed.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, at the end, then, in the phrasing of sub-

section 3: "and the Vice-Chairman shall be a member of the Board while so acting." Doesn't that give the sense to it that the Chairman is a sort of additional member? Why the necessity of that?

MR. HIGGINS: He is not a member of the Board, his only business is to act as Chairman. He acts as Vice-Chairman.

DR. POTTLE: Doesn't it mean there has to be a balance of representative employers and employees, and the Chairman cannot be selected from one of these four? If the Vice-Chairman goes out, somebody has to come in in his place, subsequently.

MR. BALLAM: Yes.

Passed.

Section 59 read and passed.

Section 60 read and passed.

Section 61 read and passed.

DR. POTTLE: Let us consider, for a moment, paragraph (c), following the words "as whether" in sub-clause 1, to see whether it is clear, to make sure that (c) is interpretable; it may be, but I wasn't sure, on first reading.

"In any case a collective agreement has been entered into and the terms thereof and the persons who are parties to or are bound by the collective agreement or on whose behalf the collective agreement was entered into."

I think it is an unfinished thought; we seem to have lost some words there.

MR. HIGGINS: There is something left out there.



MR. BALLAM: I don't think so. This is also taken out of the other Act, word for word.

MR. HIGGINS: I believe the word "or" shouldn't be there.

MR. BALLAM: We'll check it with the original Act, and make the correction, if necessary.

Passed.

Section 62 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like for the Minister to explain, I am not quite clear on that part where we have to pay the Canadian Government, that is, if the Federal Minister of Labour, or the Board, has some work or dealings in this Province concerning Federal employees, do they come to this Province? What does it mean? I don't quite get it.

MR. BALLAM: It doesn't mean that, honourable Member. I think, actually, that this Section here more or less answers the question raised by the honourable member from Placentia. If there was anything in connection with this Act, and it was being done in the Canadian Department of Labour, or they could do it in conformity with our Act here, if they did the job for us, we'd naturally have to pay them. I think that is the way it is. I'm not quite sure.

MR. FAHEY: There is another point on which I am not quite sure, quite clear. For instance, can the Labour Department of Canada come to this Province any time they feel like to have a look over the situation and change whatever they like? I asked for an explanation as to why we should have to pay the Federal Government, the Government of Canada.

MR. BALLAM: It has nothing to do with the Government. Check into it.

MR. FOGWILL: The whole clause doesn't apply at all, unless they enter into an agreement with us.

MR. BALLAM: That is right. If they enter into an agreement with us, naturally, we'd pay them.

MR. MILLER: That does bring up the question, but it doesn't answer it, the question which I raised a few minutes ago. If we empower the Federal Authorities to come here and they work under this Act and make investigations under this Act, then can they use that in Federal Courts? This Act says "no," but, still, if they operate under this Act, they would then be confined under restrictions of this Act, and consequently their work would be within it.

Passed.

Section 63 read.

MR. BALLAM: There should be a heading to that clause—WITNESS FEES; that should not be a side title.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members will note that this "Witness Fees" should not be a side title, it should be a heading.

Passed

Section 64 read.

MR. BALLAM: The same thing applies there, the side note "Clerical Assistance" should be a heading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members will note that the side title "Clerical Assistance" should be a heading.

DR. POTTLE: Might we set down so specifically the number of posts? Shouldn't a general position be pre-

ferable? We provide for only one shorthand-typist; if we are going to employ another, we are going to have to amend the Act.

MR. BALLAM: It says: "Such other clerical help." It is very technical.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is true, though.

MR. BALLAM: Cut out "shorthand-typist", and put in "secretaries and such clerical or other assistance."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Eliminate "shorthand-typist," and insert "secretary and such staff as is necessary."

Passed.

Section 65 read.

MR. MILLER: Could that be read to be such other dates as may be stated in the regulations? Would that be effective in retroactive regulations? Under such clause, could that be done?

MR. BALLAM: Well, it just says that the regulations shall have effect on the date of publication in the Newfoundland Gazette, or such other date, if a different date than that on which the Newfoundland Gazette, is published. The Newfoundland Gazette might not say from this day, it might say from yesterday. Instead of saying from today, which might be the tenth, it could say the first.

MR. HIGGINS: People are supposed to know such date the regulations are published; you can't make that retroactive; you could probably make it "future" date.

MR. MURRAY: Delete the word "other" and substitute the word "future."

Passed.

Section 66 read.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, I move that this section be deleted, and that this be added as a substitute. ANNUAL REPORT. "The Board shall, not later than the fifteenth day of February each year, submit to the Minister a report of the proceedings under this Act for the preceding year, and the Minister shall ratify the report with respect to matters transacted to him under this Act before fifteen days, if the Legislature is in Session; and if not, within fifteen days of the next ensuing Session.

Passed.

MR. HIGGINS: Where was the first copy different?

MR. BALLAM: The first copy did not include submission by the Board to the Minister. The Minister is supposed to report on the Board without having secured a report. The first one was taken from the Federal Act, and we didn't think it was good enough, so we made a brand new one, ourselves.

Passed.

Section 67 read and passed.

Section 68 read and passed.

Section 69 read and passed.

Section 70 read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr Chairman, before we go on to 71, I would like to refer back to a clause. May I?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make an amendment to clause 8, page 9, but first of all, I want to explain why I make the amendment.

This clause here provides for a group in a Trade Union to get certi-

fied, except, as it were, as skilled workers. In many cases, in my experience, I have seen that taking place, and it was the cause of dividing the employees in a particular Plant or different Trade, particular Trade, and it was inspired in lots of cases by employers for one group to get certified, or have a separate Union from another group, and, therefore, in the course of a short while, there were two Unions operating and it caused the result that nobody was organized. Unions operating under one Plant, or in one Trade, highly skilled men were separating from the others by having a collective agreement something similar to the railroads and Paper Companies, and I would like to add into that Section 7, and shall be subject to certification in joint agreement as a Bargaining Agency; the words to be inserted there go in after the word "certified" "in a joint agreement," then continue "as the bargaining agent." In other words, get a certificate provided in "joint agreement" to come in between "certified" and "as," insert those words "in a joint agreement" there. That is my amendment.

MR. BALLAM: I am sure that we couldn't do that. If you have, in a Plant, several Trade Unions, which we have all over the Country, it is up to them to decide amongst themselves if they want to get together and bargain collectively, but we cannot tell them and legislate a ruling here that individually they cannot be a bargaining agent for their own Union, not at all. We couldn't do any such thing. Every Union has its individual rights; if they have, their membership do their own bargaining, if they wish to do so, as they do in Paper Towns, they bargain collectively, yes, of course, they may, but they can also bargain

individually, and be organized as such. We couldn't make it such that all Unions have got to bargain collectively, not at all. I don't see how you can agree with your own suggestion.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, why I made that amendment to have it inserted in there, I am not speaking about a Union that would be organized, I am speaking from experience. Why Unions have been in operation, and operated in a Plant, and finally somebody, whether by his experience, or inexperience, would say: "Look, you fellows are more skilled," in some group. In other words, they get the feeling they are the Aristocrats of Labour, the Bluebloods of Labour; they want to break off by themselves, and finally they come to the Minister and want to bargain as a separate Union. I say, if they want to, they should be able to do so. The very minute they go in as separate Unions, you have got two Unions representing two groups of men. That is done to create chaos, and both Unions are broken up.

I contend it is all right to certify them, and give them a Charter, if they feel they are Aristocrats; that is why I put in the amendment. I am surprised to hear the Minister say he wants to have groups divided in a particular Union. We have got too many of those Unions working against each other. It has been a headache to me, in my ten years of experience in the Federation of Labour. I know of others who have had the same headaches to try to keep them from overlapping. That is what is causing most of it. Sometimes, it is inspired by employers. They shouldn't be in Unions with employers; they tell the Union to go off by themselves. You have got one group by themselves,

and finally, in the final analysis, you have got no Union.

It is all right for the Minister to certify them and give them a Charter, but they should be compelled to bargain under the same collective way they did before.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, I can't follow my honourable friend.

MR. FAHEY: Perhaps you haven't had the experience.

MR. BALLAM: I have had experience. You mean to tell me that in the railroad up there, in a factory, or Plant, or railroad, or anything at all, you may have one, two, three, four, five, ten Unions?

According to our honourable friend here, these ten Unions all get together to do their bargaining, they have got to negotiate collectively, they can't go out and bargain individually as a Union.

Mind you, all Unions are fully-organized Unions. Why have all these Unions? We should have one Industrial Union, instead of ten. That is the idea of the CIO, having individual Unions. Where all crafts are in one Organization, then they naturally bargain for everybody, but in an Organization where you have five or ten Unions, you cannot lay down legislation. Fellows haven't a right to bargain for themselves. My goodness, I wouldn't be a Party to that, not if you paid me.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the honourable Minister to give the matter serious consideration, because after all, perhaps you are not seeing it in the light that the honourable Member on the opposite side of the House is trying to make you see it.

Now, it says here, where a group of employees have an employer belonging to a craft or group exercising technical skills, by reason of which they are distinguishable from the employees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: From the employees generally.

MR. SPRATT: Well, what does it mean? It means they are employees of the same craft, or they wouldn't be there.

Now, I can speak from my own Trade experience. I worked in a Union where one man could put down two bricks to my one, but I was a Mechanic just the same, and there may be many of them, and may be many men in my class, but we were all Mechanics, the Almighty didn't endow us with the same skill in brick-laying, but he may endow us in another way in the same Trade, so that is where the danger is, in classifying; classification brings discontent amongst the Union men, and I do know the honourable Minister doesn't want to do that.

Now, I am not speaking against the Bill, because I stood up here on the first day of presentation of the Bill and congratulated him, but there are a few that understand the layout, and many in the Legislature can make mistakes. We have trained minds here today, and some of us are offering opinions against Technicians, themselves, so there is a danger, and I don't want the Minister to have an Act or Bill go through that would be a means of bringing about some disagreement between working men, and I feel the Premier, the Leader of this Party, and every Member of the Government, don't want to see any disastrous effects from any legislation brought in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I must say I admire the honourable Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island, in what I thought was his best speech since he was a member of the House, because it was a speech inspired by very genuine feeling, arising, no doubt, out of experience in the Labour Movement. He raised, as the Minister pointed out, the Minister of Labour, the question of "horizontal vs. perpendicular." Trade Unions, that is, Craft vs. Industrial Unions. Well, that is the question involved, without the shadow of a doubt. Take the case of the Daily News Office, or the Evening Telegram Office, the Printers there are members of the Printers' Union; the Electricians there are members of some Local Union of the IBEW. Say there may be only one, or two, or three of them in the building working for that employer. The Printers have their Union, Electricians, or perhaps Stationary Engineers. I mean the Stationary Engineers, the Firemen, there may belong to a Union of such workers and that Union of Firemen may have employees scattered all over St. John's.

The honourable member's amendment would require that all employees of a given employ, though they were organized in a number of Trade Unions different one from the other, would be required to bargain jointly with the employer.

Personally, I have, for many years, been for the Horizontal Union; to me, it is the last word in absurdity in this modern world for workers to organize by Craft, or by Trade; it is the last word in absurdity.

With a great corporation spreading right across Canada, right across the American Continent, spreading across the entire United Kingdom for the

workers employed by it, by the railways, by the great steel mills, and by other great Industrial concerns, to organize themselves Craft-wise, it is the last word in absurdity. But, who am I, or who is any Member of this House to require that, once workers choose voluntarily to organize themselves in Craft Unions, working for the same employer, they shall through their respective Unions, bargain jointly with their employer? Who am I to demand by law that any idea of Trade Unionism should be carried out? And, by the same token, who is the honourable member to demand? He will see what I mean. He may, unlike me, favour the Craft Union. I, unlike him, may favour the Industrial Union organized by Industry, but that is beside the point. They have the right to organize as they will, and each individual union, whether the members of it are working for one or a dozen different employers, each individual union is to have the right in the legislation as it stands in the Bill; as it stands, to do its own negotiating with its own employer, regardless of whether the other Unions of employees of the same firm wish to negotiate or not.

I think the Minister of Labour is perfectly right, and I, for one, will vote for the clause as it stands.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to get the point clear, I think the honourable Premier has got me wrong. I have nothing against Craft Unions. I spent years, up from 1937 to 1948, and presided over meetings where thirty-eight different Unions were organized. One I have had the honour of presiding over was at Pitts Memorial Hall, in 1937; the honourable Premier was there, himself, at that meeting. If I had anything against Craft Unions, I would not be presiding and be willing to set up Craft Unions.

However, I think I was taken wrongly. I favour Craft Unions, as the CIO does. But the point I was making—there could be a Union, say, Carpenters, working on Government House grounds, known as "Joiners" and "Ordinary Carpenters," at two different rates, and after a while a group of those fellows would get together and be inspired perhaps by somebody else, and consider themselves experts, and they would want to draw up a certificate from the Department of Labour to certify them as "Joiners", or Special Craftsmen, or Labourers, and the Department of Labour would do more harm than good to that particular Craft.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If they organize. If they organize separately as Joiners, have done so, they are a Union; they are certified. Now, what do you say in your amendment? You require that they and Carpenters' Unions and any others in the class you suggest shall jointly negotiate. That is what your amendment does.

MR. FAHEY: Insofar as this is concerned, if they came along as a Union and wanted to be certified, yes, but if they are already in a group, already certified, and want to break off separately, I say all right, it is all right for the Department of Labour to do that, but they should stay within their own special working agreement. That is what my amended clause is, Sir, not against Unions. Let's keep Unions into whatever Groups they want to call themselves; let's get different rates of pay, but be organized under the same way as before they broke off.

Passed.

MR. MILLER: I was wondering, was the side clause corrected there in Clause 8?

MR. BALLAM: No.

MR. MILLER: I know I take it as Craft or Technical Skills. If you leave it as it is, then I should say you would have to make it "Crafts or Groups", because you wouldn't infer that one group would exercise different technical skills more than one skill or a technical skill.

Passed.

Section 71 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: Before we go on, I should like to revert to Page 6, Clause 5.

Yesterday, we took out the word "a" in the last line of sub-clause 1 and put in the word "such." I don't think that is correct, in reviewing the thing, it should be a "specified trade union." I move that this be amended.

Passed.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, the member for Placentia is perfectly right, on page 9, it should be "skills" instead of "skill."

Passed.

MR. BALLAM: A Craft or Group are a Group of technicians; they are exercising technical skills. Skills are skills. My honourable friend from St. John's East, like myself, is an electrician. We are not satisfied with "skill", we are "skills". I am not satisfied with that, I think the honourable member for Placentia is trying to pull my leg.

MR. HIGGINS: Skills is all right there.

MR. BALLAM: On Page 22, Clause 27 (c). We deleted the words "as to."

DR. POTTLE: Leave "as to" in, it might be advisable. It might be

something else. If you leave it in, the Minister can only set out advisability. Whether you want something more than that, I don't know.

MR. BALLAM: "As to the advisability"; "make a report to the Minister as to the advisability." I move we put it back in.

Passed.

The Committee rose and reported progress, having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I ask that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred, but that we might take the four Notices of Motion on the Order Paper, merely the first readings, so that the Bills can be proceeded with.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Public Welfare Act, 1949."

Has leave been given to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

DR. POTTLE: The Order should properly read: "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949."

MR. SPEAKER: Members will please take note of the change.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time. And it was ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Premier to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

Has leave been given to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time. And it was ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Education to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time. And ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Health to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time. And ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 16th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

**Presenting Petitions**

None.

**Reports of Standing or Select Committees**

None.

**Notice of Motion**

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

**Notice of Questions**

MR. CASHIN: There are several questions outstanding there, not answered, I think.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret I have not my copies of previous Orders of the Day, if the honourable Member would care to call those questions to which answers are outstanding.

MR. CASHIN: The Minister of Supply is out of town.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): He is due back tonight.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, I think nearly all the rest of them have been answered, Mr. Speaker. At any rate, if I have overlooked one, I will let you know.

MR. SPEAKER: If my memory serves me correctly, the Minister of Finance has two or three.

MR. QUINTON: Yes, Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I undertook to have here

the balance of the answers, I have located them and shall produce the answers now.

**Board of Liquor Control**

(i) — *Mr. Gregory J. Power*

Prior to his appointment as Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, Mr. Power had been a successful Life Insurance Agent. In February, 1948, he was elected Assistant Campaign Manager of the Confederation Association at a public meeting held in the Newfoundland Hotel. He edited the Newspaper "The Confederate."

In April, 1949, he was appointed Executive Assistant to the Premier.

Before accepting appointment as Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, he spent some five weeks in one of the biggest distilleries in the West Indies studying the methods of blending, bottling and marketing liquor. Considering the information thus acquired, Mr. Power has probably more knowledge of the liquor business than any previous Chairman of the Board.

(ii) — *Mr. W. J. Banfield*

Mr. Banfield has had twelve years' experience in the General Business life of this country; was employed with the well-known and established firm of G. N. Banfield of Bay L'Argent, Fortune Bay, Importers & Exporters. He also conducted a general business of his own at Millertown, Hermitage Bay, which he had the misfortune to have destroyed by fire in April, 1949. He also served as a member of His Majesty's Constabulary in Newfoundland for a period of nine years, from which he had an honourable discharge. He was also elected by acclamation as a Representative of Fortune Bay to Newfoundland's first National Convention.



(iii) — *Mr. S. F. Vincent*

Mr. Vincent has had eighteen years' experience in the business life of this country, actively engaged in the mercantile trade with substantial interest in all phases of the codfishery, and was for years owner and supplier of Labrador schooners. He owned and conducted a very successful general trading business at Pound Cove, B. B. He was elected by acclamation as the Representative of Bonavista North to Newfoundland's first National Convention; for three years Chairman of the Wesleyville Town Council; served for a number of years in the Newfoundland Teaching Profession.

**Board of Liquor Control**

(i) A Chief Inspector and three Inspectors have been appointed for the Board of Liquor Control, namely, James Fagan, Chief Inspector, salary \$3,000 per year; Edmund Wyse, Eric Cook and Maxwell King as Inspectors, salary \$2,400 per year. These positions are unestablished and non-pensionable, and the appointments were made in accordance with Section 8 of the Alcoholic Liquors Act.

(ii) **Qualifications of Appointees***James M. Fagan — Chief Inspector*

Education—Grade XI. One year Commercial.

Eight years in the employ of C. P. Eagan, Grocer; two years as Assistant Manager.

Served five and one-half years with the 59th (Nfld.) Heavy Regiment. Decorations—Croix de Guerre; General Montgomery's Certificate of Merit.

On discharge, held the rank of R.S.M.

An intensive course of training with the National Assoc. Boys' Club, England.

Director of Catholic Boys' Club in St. John's.

Owned and operated a Grocery Store until December, 1949.

*Eric T. Cook — Inspector*

Education—Grade XI. Methodist and Bishop Feild Colleges.

Ten years clerk and two years Manager of Wholesale and retail business known as Cook's Grocery. Three years' experience in mill and lumbering business and also in carpentry, reading and drawing blueprints, renovations, etc. Also wide experience in successful dairy farming, farm management.

*Edmund Wyse — Inspector*

Seven years with the Newfoundland Railway (Marine Branch); occupation, 2nd Steward. Two years in the British Merchant Navy. Clerk with the U.S.A. at Marquise, Argentina. Clerk with the Board of Health (Local Branch) Placentia.

*Maxwell King — Inspector*

Education—Grade XI. I.C.S. Course, Business Management with Mercantile Law.

Clerk, E. V. Royal Stores, Ltd., twelve years.

Five years President, Shop & Office Workers' Union, Grand Falls.

One year Vice-Chairman, one year Chairman, Grand Falls District Trades and Labour Council.

Served during War in Grand Falls Branch Nfld. Militia.

I am not sure, Mr. Speaker, whether one or two questions, or parts of questions, remain to be answered but I will go carefully over the Order Papers, and bring whatever is required, if anything, to the next Session of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other answers to outstanding question?

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to lay on the table of the House copy of the amended Regulations provided under Section 7 of the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1929. These have been published in the Newfoundland Gazette, dated Tuesday, March fifteenth, incidentally.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House give leave to the honourable Minister to lay on the Table of the House these amended Regulations?

Carried.

#### Orders of the Day

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, you will find a great many people with long faces going around the footpaths and the land marshes of this Province these days, and not all of them are worrying about the Hydrogen bomb; a great many of them are worrying about what the price of fish is likely to be next Fall, and, in doing that, they are doing exactly what their fathers did before them for years and for decades for some centuries.

Now, I suppose that I may take it for granted that there is no Member of this honourable House who is so ignorant of our history to believe, or so ignorant of our people to believe that they could be led to believe that this phenomenon of fishermen worrying about what the price of fish is likely to be next Fall is something new, something that came into our lives only with the advent of Confederation, of this Government. This business of fishermen wondering and worrying about what the price of fish is likely to be next Fall is something as old in this Island as is fishing, and as old as life is, itself.

For my own part, I remember the fisherman who was my grandfather, in his day, worrying about what the price of fish was going to be the next Fall, and I know that the grandfather of my son is wondering what the price of fish is going to be next Fall, wondering what he is going to eat next Winter, if the price of fish is not enough.

So it goes on; it still goes on, and life goes on somehow, and Newfoundland men worry about what the price of fish is going to be the next Fall. When I say "worrying", I mean wondering what the price of salt cod is going to be, the price of a quintal of salt cod. That, for the most part, has been the worry of Newfoundlanders' Historic Past, for Newfoundlanders have been mostly fishermen. And what has come of their fishing? It has been mostly salt cod. All too often, the price of a quintal of salt cod has been the price of survival, whether it is going to be sufficient to provide what they need in order to go fishing next year. Must it always continue to be such? Must it forever remain such that the price, forever, of salt cod will remain the measure of all we hope to attain in this Island? We intend to find out if it is going to be. It is so written in the bond, so written in the Speech from the Throne.

To determine our potential for the good life, or at least, at any rate, our potential for a less austere existence than we have previously known, it is necessary that we cause an economic measurement of our natural resources. That we should have to do so in this day and age is nothing short of fantastic. Here we are in the middle of the twentieth century, and almost completely in darkness. As far as we are concerned, the Geiger Counter need

never have been invented. And it is not a century ago that they sneered at the diamond drill for our Mining Engineers.

Our ignorance of the knowledge of Labrador will perhaps be understood and forgiven us, but that we should have lived in this Island for one hundred and fifty years and have so little knowledge of our ore bodies and fish habits is in the category of the incredible, and the matter of economic measurement of natural resources in the past is full of a monumental negligence, and our debt in that regard to those who have gone before us in this Island might well be put in this fashion: "Never did so many owe so little to so many."

Mostly do I blame the Commission of Government, and in attaching that blame, I should like to make it clear that I except those who are in this present company, or were Commissioners, for they came too late to change the pattern of that system for the rest. I blame the Commission for that; they had authority; they had the necessary stability in office, and could have had money up until the war broke out, at any rate. They had everything except vision, and because they lacked vision, we in this day and age, and here in the middle of the twentieth century, must seek to get together the scientific data that even now should be in a hundred reports. We must turn, in other words, to having our natural resources, if I may coin the word, to having our natural resources, "eye-picked." It is indeed unfortunate for Newfoundland that the necessary scientific data which could be to hand is not to hand, for, were it to hand, I have very good reason to believe that the Premier would, here and now, have considerable capital at work in this Province.

We hope that the future will bring such a sufficient measure of industrialization as to make for a more diversified, and, therefore, a more stable economy; but whatever else the future does, or does not, bring, I do sincerely hope that it brings more fish, more fish in any one year than we see now in ten; for, if, for the future, the most of us must depend on it for a livelihood, either directly or indirectly upon an annual catch of fish of such meagre proportions as are presently taken, then do I think that we had better resign ourselves to a standard of living that will not amount to much more than herring and hard-tack, and salt junk on Sundays. You cannot build a great civilization; a great province cannot build anything much upon a million or so quintals of fish a year, and, indeed, in this day and age, thirty thousand fishermen with their families can't stay alive on that much, and the plight of the Newfoundland Shore fisherman, particularly, has come to be that he increase his annual catch at least ten-fold.

The Newfoundland Shore fisherman is one of the tragic figures of the world. His historic portion has been meagre, and his days upon the earth full of many miseries, and, often, as I have watched him bend to his lines over the side of his dory, or watched his wife, from the skillet, toss fish on his plate, my mind has bent to wondering with Edwin Markham: "Is this the thing God gave to bless the seas, to fill the search of power? What to him are Plato and Swinning? What the long reaches of the mines of salt, the brevity of dawn, the turn of the road? Time, tragedy, is in that. How would he straighten out that shape, touch it again with immortality? Give back the upward-looking and the

light. Rebuild in it the music and the dream."

How to rebuild the music and the Dream? How to give back the upward-looking and the light? How to touch again with immortality? Maybe that is more than any one Government can hope to do in its own time, but one Government can try, and to that end we shall seek to make it possible for Newfoundland Shore fishermen to come by greater portions than the historic portion, for, after all that has been said and done, it is better to lift up your eyes to the mountain tops and stars on a full stomach than on an empty one, and we shall seek to make it possible for the Newfoundland fisherman to come by greater portions, by making it possible for him to produce more fish, and getting the fisherman into larger all-purpose boats of his own ownership.

The fishing structure I envision for the future is one of centralized fishing, out of ports which are equipped with adequate plant facilities, by fleets of long-liners, drift-netters and boats of that type, and all owned by the fishermen, themselves, and to that end we are ready and willing to talk of loans to fishermen for boats and gear to fishermen of vision, and for plants to groups of fishermen who show promise. Maybe by some we shall be put down as dreamers of impractical dreams, for their dreams are dreams of large plants suited to bring in fish by draggers. I do not doubt that they are suited to take up everything by separate boat, but doubt they are too, when it comes to taking up, as a matter of fact, by new techniques. A comparatively small number of fishermen and draggers will be more than able to keep that which they have, and with all other fishermen out of fisheries, what they will do is turn

to the Government for dole, or go to the Mainland for jobs. The net result would be particularly sad, and so we are going to have to follow a policy of trying to get the Shore fishermen out of the trap skiffs and into larger boats of their own ownership, and have plants and floating plants and others on the shore that will emerge.

Now, I have heard it said that to talk of increased productivity at this particular moment is to bark up the wrong tree, although now I come to think of it, I have not heard that said by any fishermen. Nevertheless, I have heard it said that what counts most at the moment is, not increased production, but markets. After all, what doth it profit the fishermen if he come to produce an extra hundred quintals of fish per year, if the fish comes to rot on his flakes and in his stages?

The point is well taken, and I do not reveal anything that is not already known, when I say that the fish marketing situation at the moment is difficult. But, there is written into the Speech from the Throne all the justification that is necessary for the Government intent to put the accent on production, and I should like to read back that passage to you, for it seems to have been overlooked somewhat by all those who have been pounding the table about markets.

The passage is this: "My Government firmly believe that it would be shortsighted indeed to allow the present position on the marketing side of the fisheries to deter them from proceeding energetically with their plans to encourage the introduction of more modern and more efficient instruments of production in the basic industry of the Province. The only

sound outlook in Newfoundland is that the fisheries must continue for many years to be the economic backbone of the Province, and that no temporary difficulty on the marketing side should be permitted to delay a long-overdue program of modernization of the fish-producing and fish-processing techniques that would increase considerably the quantity of fish that each fisherman is able to produce, and improve the forms of processing that the fish would receive after being removed from the water."

Mr. Speaker, we have to believe that the difficult marketing situation that now obtains in fish is only temporary. We have to believe that we shall sell fish again. We have to believe that we shall sell more fish than we ever have before. Indeed, we have to believe that we shall sell fish in such quantities as will make our present annual catch look like a drop in the bucket, and if we cannot believe those things, then let us close up shop and get out of this Province forever. If we cannot believe those things, then let us call the settling of Newfoundland a mistake in the first place, and write off all the great industry and high cuttings gone through the shaping as so much wasted effort. If we cannot believe those things, then all our hopes and fears of great endeavours of our four hundred years of history have been in vain, and the great historic question, as to whether Newfoundland should ever have been settled in the first place, is answered now at long last, and answered in the negative.

Well, if we can believe those things, then let us prepare to produce more fish, and with regard to the new fish that we hope to come by in consequence of increased production, let us begin to sell it in other markets except

European. All my life, somebody or other has been telling me we must sell most of our fish in Europe for ever and ever, Amen; and I notice some of the gentlemen who have participated in this debate have taken to the singing of this old refrain.

Let me say, for the record, that in that regard, I am somewhat from Missouri; to that opinion, I have never quite subscribed, and it is a matter on which I am still open to conviction, and possibly the reason why I prefer not to believe is that my mind refuses to equate all my hopes for Newfoundland fishermen with the most that may be hoped for for the European peasant. It is not the aristocrats of the world who eat Newfoundland salt cod; the greater portion of it is eaten by the European baker, butcher and candlestick maker, and I do not intend to equate all my hopes for Newfoundland Shore fishermen for as much, or as little, as these can hope to pay for a quintal of salt cod, and I am not at all convinced that we cannot sell more fish in the Western Hemisphere than we do, particularly in the West. I think I have reason not to be so convinced. Recently, when the Premier and I visited New York, we were told by the manager of the largest fish distributing establishment in that city that at that moment he was able to procure only one-quarter of the Newfoundland frozen fillets he could dispose of. Remember, he was only one of a great company of fish distributors.

With regard to salt codfish, I am convinced we can sell more of that product in the United States, if we put it up in proper form. Let me indicate to you some of the things that lead me to that conviction. In 1938, the Newfoundland Government published what was called "Economic

Bulletin No. 5", which was a Fishery Market Survey of the United States of America by J. Morris, and the significant conclusion of that survey was this, that Newfoundland products of good quality and competitive price can be sold in the United States, there is little doubt. Again, in October of 1947, the then Secretary of Natural Resources, and now Deputy Minister, returning from a visit to the United States, was reported in the Daily News in this fashion: "Most of the leading dealers in fish and fishery products, and large, wholesale grocers were contacted, and without exception all were keenly interested in purchasing salt codfish, for which there was a demand from September to the Lenten Season."

From observations made by the Secretary and Trade Commissioner, Mr. Percy, which confirmed previous views obtained from the Commissioner in visits to other States, it is evident that, if Newfoundland salt codfish is prepared and packaged in a manner suitable to the United States, a ready market for a proportion of this country's entire catch is assured. A good advertising campaign should assist the establishment of this market. Boneless and salt codfish put up in packages of 1 lb. will be retailed in the Central United States at fifty-nine cents (59c.)

And finally, at the Fourth Annual Conference of East Coast Fisheries, which I, myself, attended recently in Fredericton, I heard Mr. Percy, who was then Trade Commissioner at New York, and is now, make this statement with regard to boneless and salt codfish: "The present picture is good." And so, gentlemen, I repeat, I am far from convinced that we cannot sell the United States salt as well as fresh cod.

Just in case what I have said may, in some manner, be misconstrued or misunderstood, I should like to add this, I quite realize, just as everybody who knows anything about the fish business does, that during 1950 we must sell somewhat over half a million quintals of salt cod to Europe; if we don't sell it there, we have to sell that much extra in the Caribbean market, or somewhere in the Western Hemisphere, and if we have to do that, then we shall bring about a complete collapse of the salt fish price structure in the Western Hemisphere, not only to our own great detriment but that of other Maritime Provinces who have salt fish to sell in the Western Hemisphere first. What I have said holds true for 1950 will for 1951, and certainly for a number of years to come, and I do very much hope that that is something which the Federal Government will take very much into consideration when giving to this whole matter the attention they have promised to give. Indeed, I do hope that we shall be able to, always be in a position to, sell half a million or more quintals of salt cod to Europe. What I am concerned about is that for any new fish that we may come by in consequence of improved methods of production, markets should be sought for that new fish outside of Europe.

I should perhaps remark, in passing, that it is not the particular responsibility of my Department, or of this Government, to try to sell fish.

When it comes to the sale of salt cod, everybody knows that NAFEL has to give its blessing to every quintal sold. Market development and control are principally Federal functions. Indeed, all the Provincial Government knows with regard to the situation of fish stocks and markets at any particular moment is what NAFEL or

the Fisheries Board chooses to tell them. The Provincial Government at this moment has no direct source upon which to draw for statistics on the basic industries of this province. Since the fisheries are concurrent, however, the Provincial Government is at all times anxious to make any possible contribution to the resolution of the fishery problems, and particularly marketing problems, and in that regard, I think the Provincial Government is making a sufficiently good contribution in order to have the Provincial Industry "IBEC-ED."

At any rate, this Government is not going to be diverted from its purpose of seeking production through marketing difficulties. We shall go on to seek the proper market, through production and spread of the fish market, for only in that direction can we hope to help Newfoundland shore fishermen come by the simple things they seek, the simple things all men everywhere in the world have a right to ask of life—butter for their bread; a home to call their own; security in some livelihood; a hand in the management of their own affairs; a say in the shaping of their own destinies, and peace in the land in their time.

It may seem to some that these are small goals, but they are not little goals, and, in any case, are what all the generations of man have asked of life, and that generation will be, indeed blessed that will see them come to pass, for men in those days will be as close to the millenium as men are likely to get to be in their days upon the earth.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the adjournment of this debate until tomorrow. I presume that when this house closes this afternoon, it will possibly close until Monday. I

move the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow, Monday, afternoon, at three of the clock.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Third reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): It is taken from our old Trade Union Act, and it is in our old Trade Union Act, and you understand it provides that no action can be taken either directly against the Union or against members on behalf of the Union for any wrongful act for which an individual could normally be sued. This is a note I have written on here. "This does not free an individual person from action taken against him for any act performed on his own behalf, it does free Trade Unions from any particular suit, for instance, if the Trade Union destroyed property, no action could be taken against such." You couldn't sue an Organization for something done by a mem-

ber; you could sue a member as an individual, but not as a whole.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Now you can't sue a member as he is acting on behalf of the Union.

MR. BALLAM: I think so, I think a member must assume his own right; like the fellow in the Secret Service, he is to blame and not the Party that sent him there.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I can see what is meant, but it means that a Trade Union could do nothing, but supposing a man comes in on behalf of a Union and can't get into a store, and in order to get in he has to break a door.

MR. BALLAM: Oh yes, he'd be sued, he is not going in there on behalf of the Union. Also, they should be officials.

MR. HIGGINS: I say what that really means—if a member is acting lawfully, on behalf of a Trade Union, suppose he does anything unlawful, breaking a door, for instance, he is acting on behalf of the Trade Union.

MR. BALLAM: He'd be responsible for that, himself, he is liable to suit, but not the Union.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman I sort of disagree with that too, more particularly if such act or offence is done, say, in a critical period, or something like that. When he acts by the Union it is well established in the public eye, if, on an occasion like that a certain member of a Union or group of members act, there is a lot of publicity about a strike, and such an act, if it were to take place, it could be traced to the Union. This excludes the privilege of the individual, even

though very evident circumstances could be traced to show that Unions could have leadership too. I think that that is a trespass on the democracy. After all, we all live in a democratic Country; we all recognize each other's rights, and when someone has to have an Act of Parliament to protect them and establish rights which are not common to all, then I think that is a slight on the Union, itself.

MR. BALLAM: I'd like to say to the honourable Member that I don't think this is a trespass on democracy. Of course, I won't say it, but I think that people who made this Act, (Mind you it is taken from the old Act; has been on the Law Books for a number of years) I wouldn't even attempt to suggest these fellows are a trespass on democracy.

MR. MILLER: This establishes a right to have a Union sued, does it not?

MR. BALLAM: No, it establishes a right to have the Union not sued, but the individual. This is exactly the same as the old Act, word for word, identical.

Carried.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I ask the Chairman—where the Union may sue or be sued, that is not the common practice at the present time. Is it in the present Trade Union Act?

MR. BALLAM: Yes, that is taken right from our old Trade Union Act.

MR. FAHEY: I don't think so.



MR. BALLAM: I can assure you it is so.

MR. FAHEY: I was going to make an amendment to that, but it would only cause a lot of debate, even if in the interests of making the Bill function properly, but it only causes a lot of debate, and is voted on after.

Clause 9 (2). At the present time I don't think a Union can sue or be sued; the individual of the Union can sue or be sued, but not the Union, itself, because it is not incorporated under any Act; now, with that clause there you would put the Union in the same category as a Limited Liability Company, and it could sue or be sued. I don't think that is the proper way. Now, perhaps some of our Legal Members of the House could tell us something about that. I understood, for a number of years, the Union could not be sued, only the individual of the Union.

MR. BALLAM: That is right. Well, I think the honourable member was out, but if you look back in Section 2, which was passed while you were out, you will find there that a Union cannot be sued, that the individual member can be for anything. That section was passed. This is referring here to something else whereby President or Secretary could be sued for doing damage within the Union. That is within the Union. If you read back on the first Section, then you will find it is covered, the point you mention is covered there, the Union could not be sued, but its member could for a wilful act; that is there, and, as you say, it was taken from our Old Trade Union Act.

Passed.

Section 10. read.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, we

want to delete 10 (1) (c), and 10 (2) and (3), and that will be replaced by a new Section, as follows: (c) "Whenever requested by him to do so." That means that whenever the Minister requests an audit, or information, or statements, from a Union, that he shall be given them.

Whenever the Minister requests audited statements of receipts and expenditures for the preceding financial year in such form as the Minister may, from time to time, require, the Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require an audit or further audit, at the expense of the Union, by such person or persons as he may approve.

Such other particulars as the Minister may, from time to time, require.

I move adoption of this Section as amended.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I hadn't heard that amendment until this moment. It is an amendment suggested in pursuance of an earlier suggestion, and my own reaction is that the new clause was not merely to give the Minister authority to demand an audited financial statement of the Union's accounts, but to order that copies of it be made available to all the members of the Union concerned.

MR. BALLAM: I may say, Sir, that this new recommendation here is in line and in accordance with a recommendation brought in by the Trade Unions to the Select Committee and upon which we agreed in Council to agree; it replaces the Sections 10 (c) and 10 (2) and (3). They objected to parts of this, so we changed it to agree with them; but, at the same time, not altogether; they did not want the Unions to have to

submit to the Minister these returns, and so on, but we had it previously that they had to do it, it was compulsory by law for all Unions, but we changed that by saying all Unions would, upon request of the Minister.

MR. HIGGINS: In other words, if he got a complaint.

MR. BALLAM: If he got complaints, for protection of members, if they thought something was going wrong with their accounts, etc., then we must force that Union to give us a report of their accounts. Every member is entitled to a copy, if he asks for it, and the returns are read out at the time of audit, or posted up in a hall. They do that, you see, but there are some Unions who do not do that; we know cases where members' monies have been misspent, or lost, or something like, and in order to have some control, protect the members of Unions, themselves, we must have something to allow us to do so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman I accept the Minister's explanation completely, and the amendment which he proposes does, indeed, carry out the suggestion, but not wholly, not entirely. The idea, as I understood it, was that the Minister would have authority to demand from any Union an audited financial statement, and that he would have authority also to demand that copies of that financial statement be circulated amongst the members. Now, it is that latter feature which I don't see covered in the amendment which he has moved.

My reaction is that it was left to the Minister to implement, by way of an amendment, the proposals and suggestions made when the matter was considered, and it is not until now, hearing the amendment, that it hap-

pens that I have heard it, and it does not seem to me to go all the way along the route proposed earlier. There might well be cases in Newfoundland of a Union whose members are very widely scattered, scattered geographically over a very wide area, residing in, perhaps, as many as a dozen settlements removed as much as two hundred miles one from the other at the two extremes. Such a Union might, or might not, have a Union Hall, and if it did have a Union Hall, perhaps no more than one or two percent of the members of the Union could ever hope to see the hall, let alone enter; and if there were such a case, the mere posting of the audited financial return in that hall would not meet the situation in any sense or degree, in any real sense or degree. And, in case there be such a Union today, or should be one in the future, the idea was to give the Minister authority not merely to demand of the Union an audited financial statement but also that copies of that financial statement be circulated amongst the members of the Union.

Now, clearly, that would meet the case of no more than a very limited number of Unions at the most, but it is to meet such cases that the proposal was made. I agree entirely with the amendment that the Minister has moved; I think we all do, but it does not quite cover the case, and perhaps the Minister would be willing to have that additional feature added to it. We don't want to talk too bluntly and plainly here, but we know we are talking about, and we know what we are trying to reach, and the Minister does too.

MR. BALLAM: I missed just the main point, that the Minister have authority to require that such audited

statement as he may require of the Union be circulated to its members, just that one additional feature.

MR. MILLER : Mr. Chairman, if I might ask a question.

That being an order directly to the Minister, and in the event of the disclosing offences, would the Government then, in the knowledge of this criminal act, be, in the first instance, the Party to take action, or would the decision, say, be optional with the Union, or would the Government, say, be forced, in the light of the disclosure, to demand court action? Would it revert to the Union, say, to decide between themselves just a matter arising from that?

MR. BALLAM : I think that on report being made to the Minister not correct, any shortages of money and so on, that the Minister would take it up with the Executive of the Organization.

MR. MILLER : Would it not be necessary to have some further paragraph to cover procedure, I mean, procedure should be set down in that instance.

MR. HIGGINS : Sure, the Minister would be bound to prosecute.

MR. MILLER : That is what I mean. The Minister would be bound to proceed with action, which, otherwise, would be settled quietly. There is just a question arising. In my opinion, the Minister would have to pass the case over to the Justice Department for court action.

MR. BALLAM : I imagine, otherwise, they'd be a Party to it.

MR. MILLER : Mr. Chairman, I wonder, should it be an addition or

amendment? The honourable Premier offered an addition or amendment.

MR. SMALLWOOD : I imagine it would be easy to draft. Part (1) would be part of the amendment—the Minister may require that the members of said Union circulate copies of such said statement to all members.

No. 2 might be left, but left to the initiative of members. I am thinking of the case where members, because of the widely scattered nature of their domicile, are unlikely to demand it.

DR. POTTLE : I might say, if the initiative has to be taken by Ministers that members get certified copies, the question arises—at whose expense?

MR. SMALLWOOD : At the Union's expense. I wouldn't suggest that the Minister be responsible for circulating it. It is the right of the members of the union to have a financial statement of that Organization, and well, the fact that the Union has thousands of members, it ought to be in a fairly good financial position, and the ability of that union to bear the cost of circulating the audited statements to its membership ought not to be doubted, if it is a large Organization.

MR. FAHEY : Mr. Chairman, I agree with the point of the Premier that those reports should go out. Now, I have in mind three different Unions in this country where the membership is widely scattered in various areas, and perhaps it is impossible to have meetings; after this audit is made, and a report made to the Department of Labour, a report could go out to that particular office, and it could be asked to have it circulated to the members, and the members may not get it. I still think it is the duty of the Union to send a circular out

to the membership, but there should be a clause, further, that any member of that Organization requesting a copy of that report could do so from the Department of Labour.

The honourable member brought up the point as to who should take it up properly. Should it be the Department of Labour or the members? In most constitutions, you find any member, two or three, may take action. If we had some sort of clause that if the Minister asks for receipt of a report, it would be circulated to the Unions to distribute to members, and any member wanting a copy could write the Department of Labour direct, and also state that any member or members have the right to take action, then it wouldn't be the fault of the Department of Labour if action wasn't taken.

MR. HIGGINS: In an ordinary Organization, complaint must be made by that person, because the Government Department have no knowledge. For instance, money stolen from me, I have to make a report, because the Justice Department has no knowledge of my being robbed, but if its some public offence like murder or burglary, why the Justice Department knows. In this case, the Ministry of Labour, and consequently, the Justice Department, have full power. I think the Department of Labour is the one to act.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, the actual placing of complaints, that is to be done by two officers of the Union. Would that appear to be rather restricting the rights of the individual members of the Union? After all, there might be a clique at the head, and events may be countenanced by several which may not be quite satisfactory to the main body of the Union, and this would, I believe,

deprive the general ranks of making a complaint to the proper man.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, I owe it to the Unions to say there, because it is the simple truth, that our Trade Unions in Newfoundland are singularly free from graft, and impropriety in the conducting of their affairs, and the handling of their finances, but this legislation must bear in mind, within reason, all practical possibilities and, certainly, all probabilities.

Now, you need imagine only the existence of only one percent of the Trade Unions operating in a different way, to see the need for covering a possibility in the legislation. "I notice that, in Clause 2, if the Minister would just follow this on Page 5, Clause 10, Sub-Clause 2, "Every member of a Trade Union shall, on application to the secretary or the treasurer of the Union, be entitled to a copy of the audited statement free of charge."

Now, that might well remain in to cover the case of any member of any Union, giving him the right which, no doubt, he already has in most Unions by virtue of the constitution of the Union, the right to demand a copy of the financial statement. That sub-clause might well remain there, but in the new section which the Minister proposes, if he added to it some such words as I suggested there, that is, in such cases as the Minister demanding of a Union a certified financial statement, he has the right also to demand of that union that it circulate that financial statement amongst its members; that would cover it all.

You leave intact the right of any member of any Union to demand a

financial statement, and you create the right in the Minister to demand of a Trade Union that it shall circulate its audited statement amongst its own membership, not that he would be wanting to do that very often, but should there arise, if it does not already exist, a case of a Union which is not, or would not, in future, be circulating that information to its membership, then he would have the right so to demand.

MR. MILLER: Mr Chairman, I quite agree with that. The only thing we would want to be clear on is the word "circulate." I think we should be clear in the matter as to the manner in which such circulation should be made. We must consider the fact that, as these things are introduced, there are also certain things not pending in the Act that, in the event where a Union does not comply with things laid down in law, it forfeits certain laws, and if, in the event of let's say loose management, this paragraph was not carried out one hundred percent, or according to the full sense of the word "circulation", then at the critical time between an employer or employee, or the Union as its bargaining power, the employer may investigate and find the Union did not comply with the different necessities laid down by law, and under text only, deprive that Union of its bargaining power.

MR. BALLAM: I must remind the honourable member that there is a penalty clause which has all the bargaining power and certification a Union must have, unless those were sections we were talking about yesterday. Unless they complied with the Act, they could not have the benefits of the Act.

MR. MILLER: That is my point.

Now, in complying with the Act, I think it should be very clearly stated what is required.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I move Mr. Chairman, that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. I don't like the words, the amendment the Chair has brought in, I think this should be looked over, and I think we should ask leave to sit again.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Carried.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. FAHEY: I wonder if the honourable member crossed the House officially.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As a matter of fact, the only difference is one geographically.

MR. HIGGINS: More than that.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the honourable Junior Member for St. John's East care to make a motion that the honourable Leader of the Opposition be appointed Assistant Attorney General?

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I move that this Act be deferred until tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An

Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

DR. POTTLE: Why do we have the plural instead of the singular in the word "Officer"? Aren't these certified by the singular instead of plural, "Executive Officer"? Why is the plural form used there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is merely a point of editing. This is not an amendment; it doesn't change the meaning, it merely says that the word "Officers" should be made singular; the same with the word "Superintendents," it should be made singular.

Passed.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee rise and report having passed the bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, this Bill aims at making slight amendments to three sections of the existing Crown Lands Act. Section 141A already makes provision for the issuing of permits to people who wish

to cut pitprops and railway ties. Now, that has been the law for a considerable time, and the Department of Natural Resources has found it very useful in that it gives the Department an opportunity of knowing where railway ties and pitprops are being cut, that is, of course, on Crown Land. The purpose of having that in the Act is not to prohibit or restrict the cutting of pitprops or railway ties, or even to impose any royalty or fee; the principal purpose is solely that the Department may know where the cutting operations are going on, and thus be in a position to supervise the cutting and see that too wasteful methods are not being used. The purpose of this amendment is to extend that authority to the Department of Natural Resources, so that it will include not only pitprops and railway ties, but telephone, telegraph and power poles, saw logs or timber for wear of breastwork or bridge construction, or repair, or any of them, and, save with such permission, the amendment says none shall be cut. The permits issued, it is envisaged, will be free permits. That is the purport of the first amendment.

I trust that I appeal, Sir, to the sympathy of all members of the House on both sides that the matter of conservation and of the ensuring that the cutting of all timber of such size as referred to here should be done with the knowledge of the Department, so that power supervision may be exercised.

The second point is an amendment to Section, in fact to the Section 143, as it was previously amended by Act No. 27 of 1949. Now, Act 27 of 1949 was one of several Acts passed by the Commission of Government on the 31st March. This particular section has been referred to earlier by me in

another connection; it put a restriction on the holders of timber licenses. It said that the holders of timber licenses should not be permitted to obtain timber cut on Crown Lands. In other words, it required timber licensees, seeing they had certain areas of our forests under their control and alienated for the time being from the Crown, to use the timber on their own properties. I don't know whether the legislation was hurried a little or not, but it overlooked two important points, and those two points are being taken care of in the present Bill, Section 3 of the amendment of the Bill now under discussion.

The first thing that was overlooked probably, apparently it was, was that there are times, there may come times in Newfoundland when it is difficult to know whether a Company is a timber licensee or not, it may not have the license issued in its name, but may be intimately connected with some other person or corporation who has a timber license, and there are two or three cases where the Act No. 27 of 1949, wasn't quite rigid enough and clear enough to fit several cases that need to be attended to. Then, you have Section 3 which is meant to attend to, not only a timber licensee who has a license issued in his name but, another corporation which has an interest or reversionary interest in the Corporation who is the actual licensee.

Now, the second part of Section 3, Mr. Speaker, is a very interesting one. In 1947, there was a land transfer license extension, the Government and Bowater's Agreement Act. Under that Agreement Act, among other things, Bowater's agreed to pass back to the Government certain areas, including the considerable number of thousands of acres in the Upper Humber, part

of which area the Government was using to promote the land settlement for veterans, now known as Cormack. It was specifically mentioned in that Agreement that this area was going to be passed over to the Government for purposes of land settlement; that there would never be anything about it in the way of the settlers when they went up there cutting timber off that area to sell pulpwood to Bowater's. Now, in March, 1931, when the new provision was made to the Crown Lands Act I have already mentioned, and Bowater's, as a timber licensee, were forbidden to buy off Crown Lands. This agreement was apparently overlooked. In any case, we propose to rectify that now, so that the settlers at Cormack will have no difficulty whatever, as far as the law is concerned, in making a contract with Bowater's to cut and sell pulpwood to them. They have a right to cut it, but Bowater's are not permitted to buy it under this Act at the present time. By this, we will be giving the settlers in Cormack an opportunity to make a little money by selling wood to Bowater's. Since they went to Cormack, we are keeping faith with them by doing things they have a right to expect and believe.

The final thing is a new Section 159. There is very little difference between that and the original Section. The original Section was written in a rather clumsy way; it said the Lieutenant-Governor in Council could, by proclamation, prohibit cutting of timber on Crown Land for any purpose that he wished to specify. Well, if you have to put in a proclamation all purposes for which anyone can't do a thing, the list might become very, very long, and it is a great strain on the imagination to think of all the things that could be put on the list.

It is made much simpler now by just stating that the proclamation must contain the purposes for which it may be cut. There is nothing new about the idea of reserves, Mr. Speaker, because there are some being set up every year, and as soon as a timber area on Crown Land is set up as a reserve, it just means no cutting will be allowed except under permit. In proclamations regarding reserves, four weeks' notice must be given; that is in order to give people an opportunity to complain if they don't like that reserve.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time.

Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: The only objection I have, it is rather difficult to follow the Crown Lands Act. I would suggest to the Minister that all the Crown Lands' known amendments be consolidated in the 1930 Act, then they can find out what the law is. Unless they know what the law is, they are going to be in a very difficult position. A lawyer sometimes finds it difficult. I would suggest, as soon as possible this Act should be consolidated, so that it can be obtained in copy form.

MR. RUSSELL: We realize the situation, and there will be copies, consolidation and copies of it in a couple of weeks.

MR. JANES: Section 141 here. It would appear to me, Sir, that Section, that a fisherman who requires a few sawn logs must require permission from the Department of Natural Resources. I don't know whether I am reading it quite right, if so, I don't

know how the Government is going to enforce that, I know, at Cormack this year, farmers have been considerably inconvenienced because of the fact that they were not able to cut timber; it played havoc with them. A considerable amount of timber was lying on the ground, and they weren't able, allowed, to cut it; it had been blown down. They weren't allowed to sell it to Bowater's.

There is the matter of the permit to cut. I am wondering whether it applies to fishermen or not, who would require some sawn logs; I don't see how they are going to get that permit.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried. Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949."

DR. POTTLE: This Bill is to take care of two verbal oversights which occurred in this Bill, the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949. At that time, along with the Department of Health Act, we were attempting to divide the functions of the former Department of Public Health and Welfare, in doing so, it came about that the words "Public Health" and "Public Welfare" appeared in the wrong Bill, and similarly with the phrase "Minister of Public Welfare," where it should have read "Minister of Public Health" and vice versa. This Bill is designed to take care of two verbal amendments which should be made to Section 5 and Section 6 of the Act of 1949. As I say, the amendments are verbal, and should create no difficulty.

I move the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Speaker.



It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried. Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that Bill has arrived from the printers, it was supposed to come today, and in its absence I ask to have it deferred.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, this Bill merely takes the place of one that has been in existence for some considerable time. Certainly, as far back as 1903, the teachers have had some kind of a Pension Act. From 1903 to 1908, by means of contributory premiums, they have built up a fund, but the situation was not very clear, and so in the Session of 1908-09, the Association at that time approached the Government, and, by means of mutual agreement, they passed over their fund collected, somewhere in the vicinity of \$30,000, and the contractual agreement was made whereby teachers would continue to contribute so much per year, based on age in entering the profession, and would receive a pension on their retirement. During the succeeding years, it was felt that the contributions by teachers were a very heavy drag on the Government resources, that is, in proportion to what the teachers, themselves, had contributed, and so in the early twenties, the Government, sort of arbitrarily, threw out, to one of the

teachers' associations, a suggestion, more than that, really, that they were going to deduct a much greater premium than they had been doing up to that time. The Association of that day immediately secured legal advice, and the Government was convinced that, because of the agreement of 1908 and 1909, which was mutual, they were unable to make a unilateral action. From the negotiations which followed, a compromise was effected whereby, in addition to the annual premium that the teachers had been paying up to that time, they paid, an extra premium of 1% of their salaries for the previous year. That came into effect in the Education Act of 1927. It has continued, in effect, up to now. Over the period of years, however, between 1927 and 1950, several anomalies were found in the Pension Act, and there have been several occasions during the last four or five years when legal advice has had to be sought over an interpretation, not always, I might say, to the advantage of the teachers, themselves.

During the last three years, negotiations have been going on between the Teachers' Association, representing all the teachers in Newfoundland, and the Government on two counts, largely: the matter of adjustments of salaries, and a Pension Act which would do away with some of the anomalies, and perhaps make other improvements possible for the teachers, but also at the same time give the Government more revenue.

Under the estimates of last year, you will notice that the teachers' pensions aggregate somewhere about \$130,000, whereas the income from premiums collected amounted to \$26,000, and out of that \$26,000, because of their withdrawal privileges, there was a further loss of \$12,000, so that really

the Net Income from teachers towards their pension fund was roughly \$14,000 last year. That amount varies a little, year by year.

When, last September, following negotiations which we had been pursuing for some time, the new teachers' salaries were introduced, the teachers were told at that time that the Pension Act would also be revised and offered to them to become active at the same period.

Members of this House will recall that, in last Fall's Session, a Pension Act was introduced and given a first reading, and then, because of pressure of business, was deferred. The Pension Act which we have introduced now is practically the same as was introduced last Fall. Now, this Pension Act is a result of a great deal of negotiations carried on between representatives of the Teachers' Association and members of the Department of Education. In some features, it departs from the Pension Act which precedes it, but these measures have largely been subscribed to by the teachers, themselves; the noted departures are in the matter of increased premiums to be paid by teachers. Under the old Pension Act, the average premium amounted to approximately 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ % of their salaries. Under the new Pension Act, women pay three, and men four, percent of their salaries, and the average premium has been cut out altogether. There is an additional premium for provision, whereby pension privileges may be extended to widows and children of deceased pensioners, under certain conditions. The different sections of course, can be taken up in detail when we move into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in moving the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: I was rather surprised to find, Section 4, a teacher shall be retired when he attains his sixtieth year. I always understood they were rather short of teachers here. I think a teacher is at his best in his fiftieth or sixtieth year. Why retire him at fifty or sixty? He has to be retired, in my estimation, at a time when he is mellow, or has more training and experience, at a time when I think he is at his best. Did all teachers agree to this, or do you mean it was only a few of the Executives?

MR. HEFFERTON: That is the age in the old Act; it has been for fifty years.

MR. HIGGINS: I know that has been there, but I could never understand why teachers had to retire at that age. As I say, some of the professors in some of the colleges and universities are sixty-five. I understand a man is at his best in his sixties, why force him to retire?

MR. SPEAKER: That is offered as a question for information, I take it.

MR. HIGGINS: I'll take it up on second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: No doubt the honourable Minister of Education will take notice from the member.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, acting for the Minister of Health in this instance, I move the second reading of this Bill.

As I anticipated a few minutes ago, this is the second Bill whose purpose was to provide for the Department of Health and Welfare. In this case, also, certain verbal errors occurred. In fact, there where "Department of Public Welfare," should have stood for "Public Health and Welfare," and "matters of Public Health" should have stood in place of "matters of Public Welfare." The matters are the same as correspond to the Bill which we passed just now.

Sir, I move the second reading of this Bill.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. O. L. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, could I ask a question for the edification of the members here? We seem to be at a loss to know why the form of the Education Bill is different.

MR. SPEAKER: It is in error from the Printers. That is the end of the Order Paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 20th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

#### Presenting Petitions

Honourable the Minister of Labour from Summerside, Irishtown, Cox's Cove and Brake's Cove, Road.

Honourable the Attorney General from the Architects of Newfoundland asking for incorporation.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any suggestions as to the personnel of the Select Committee?

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): You could defer the naming.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee will be appointed later in this sitting.

#### Notice of Motion and Questions

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting the granting of supplementary supply to His Majesty.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask

leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

#### Answers to Questions

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Speaker, I have here answers to question No. 29 asked by the honourable member for Ferryland, No. 29 (3); it is a detailed report of information respecting the

amount of deposits in the Newfoundland Savings Bank.

At the time the question was answered respecting deposits in the Chartered Bank of Canada operating in this Province, I gave an interim reply to the honourable member of a total amount of credit of depositors, I think it was Monday of last week.

The total amount of credit of depositors in the Newfoundland Savings Bank as at the 28th February, 1950, was \$22,519,000.

Now here are the total assets, which was the second part of the honourable member's question.

#### Bank Deposits, Canadian Chartered Banks, as at December 31, 1948

The total amount of Bank Deposits to the credit of the people of Newfoundland in Canadian Chartered Banks as at 31 December, 1948, was \$108,788,188, of which \$13,072,212 represented various Government accounts. The figures relate to deposits by Newfoundlanders in the Chartered Banks operating in Newfoundland at that date; no information is extant as to the amount of such deposits as at that date in such Banks operating outside of Newfoundland.

#### Newfoundland Savings Bank

(i) Amount to credit of depositors at 28/2/50.....\$22,519,556.27

(ii) Total Assets:

Investments at Cost				Par Value	Cost
Commonwealth of Australia	3½%	1950-52	£30,000: 0:0	\$143,837.05	
Commonwealth of Australia	3%	1952-56	£50,000: 0:0	235,567.48	
Nfld. Guaranteed Stock	3¾%	1943-63	£42,191:14:3	202,282.73	
				\$581,687.26	

#### Canadian Government

Canadian National Railway	3%	1959	\$70,000.00	\$ 68,075.00
Dominion of Canada War Loan	3%	1951	495,000.00	495,000.00
" " 2nd Victory Loan	3%	1954	1,500,000.00	1,500,937.50
" " 2nd Victory Loan	3%	1955	170,000.00	167,980.68
" " 4th Victory Loan	3%	1957	1,400,000.00	1,400,625.00
" " 3rd Victory Loan	3%	1956	1,430,000.00	1,432,625.00
" " 4th Victory Loan	3%	1958	375,000.00	370,520.84
" " 4th Victory Loan	3%	1959	1,550,000.00	1,550,375.00
" " 6th Victory Loan	3%	1960	1,600,000.00	1,600,625.00
" " 6th Victory Loan	3%	1962	1,250,000.00	1,251,375.00
" " 6th Victory Loan	3%	1963	2,900,000.00	2,940,129.40
" " Perpetuals	3%		852,000.00	835,338.29

Investments at Cost				Par Value	Cost
Dom. of Canada	Perpetuals	3¼%	1956-66	315,000.00	310,462.50
"	" 9th Victory Loan	3 %	1966	5,300,000.00	5,477,125.00
					<b>\$19,401,194.21</b>
<b>Newfoundland Government</b>					
Government of Newfoundland		3¼%	1957	99,200.00	99,090.20
Government of Newfoundland		3 %	1958	298,400.00	296,094.92
Government of Newfoundland		3¾%	1965	31,900.00	32,729.05
					<b>\$427,914.17</b>
<b>Commonwealth of Australia External Loans</b>					
Commonwealth of Australia		5 %	1957	257,000.00	258,400.62
Commonwealth of Australia		5½%	1966	320,000.00	320,162.50
Commonwealth of Australia		3¾%	1962	355,000.00	352,969.37
					<b>\$931,532.49</b>
<b>Can. Utilities Guaranteed by Provinces</b>					
Quebec Hydro Electric Commission		3 %	1960	50,000.00	50,000.00
Province of Ontario Hydro-Electric		3 %	1968	225,000.00	223,593.75
British Columbia Power Commission		3 %	1937	225,000.00	224,062.50
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario		3 %	1969	150,000.00	\$422,312.50
					<b>\$647,718.75</b>
<b>Provincial Issues</b>					
Province of Ontario		3 %	1965	75,000.00	75,187.50
Province of Ontario		3 %	1968-70	50,000.00	50,000.00
Province of British Columbia		3 %	1969	200,000.00	197,750.00
Province of Manitoba		3 %	1967	100,000.00	99,375.00
					<b>\$422,312.50</b>

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other answers to outstanding questions?

The honourable Minister of Finance to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this bill.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

I have to say that, as I have not seen the Bill, the title of which is "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums," I am not certain at the moment if the Bill should not be preceded by Resolutions, before going to a Committee of the Whole House. Any Bill which imposes a charge upon the Public Fund, a tax upon the portion of the equal, should be preceded by Resolutions from a Committee of the Whole House.

MR. CURTIS : I think, Mr. Speaker, your notice is correct, and, therefore, I give notice that I will on tomorrow give notice that the House resolve itself into such Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Orders of the Day.

**Address in Reply**

MR. CASHIN : I move, Mr. Speaker, that this Order be deferred until tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that this Order be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER : Third Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage takes the Chair of Committee.

MR. BALLAM : We went along as far as 10 (c). We had the amendment, and there was an addition thought to be necessary, and I think the Attorney General has the amendment to the next, Clause 11.

MR. CURTIS : Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the honourable Minister the following amendment to Clause 11.

MR. FAHEY : Mr. Chairman, I am not quite clear where we stand on Clause 10, before we go to Clause 11.

THE CHAIRMAN : Clause 10 was not put.

MR. BALLAM : I think, Mr. Chairman, you are right, 10 (c) has not been put, I think that is so, and the

question came up regarding this point, and it was thought that we should add it into 11, so it was necessary to put 10 (c) as amended.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition) : What was the amendment?

MR. BALLAM : No. 10 (c) and two of the three were taken out.

MR. CURTIS : Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we might read 10 again from the beginning, to see where we are.

Section 10 read.

MR. BALLAM : Well, Mr. Chairman, I beg your pardon. I remember the elimination of 10 (c), 10 (2) and (3), and submit as follows as an amendment : "Whenever requested by him to do so." That is the Minister, of course. "An audited statement of its receipts and expenditures for any financial year in such form as the Minister may from time to time require and the Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the audit or a further audit to be made, at the expense of the union, by such person or persons as he may appoint or approve." "Such other particulars and information as the Minister may from time to time require." It just means that, instead of having an order in here that every Union shall, within three months, from the time at the end of their year, submit returns; that it would not be made compulsory, except on request of the Minister.

MR. MILLER : Is this standing, itself, only for the preceding year? If, after expiry date the Minister gave notice, this only covers business of the previous financial year. I would point out that perhaps there are instances where he might want the books, say, at the tenth month.

MR. BALLAM : If you followed the amendment, you would have

heard: "in such preceding year as the Minister may require it." It is at the request of the Minister. Previously, it was three months after the end of the preceding year, but this year gives the Minister power at any time to make an investigation.

Now, normally, all the Unions and so on have well-run books and accounts. All International Unions have audits every three months, a lot of them do. This is not altogether necessary, except in certain cases for protection of members of some Organization, if anything did happen. If the membership thought that there was something going wrong in their Union, they'd have the right to ask somebody to make an investigation, and this here just merely gives the Minister power to request an audit for their returns.

MR. MILLER: But, Mr. Chairman, I thoroughly understand the clause probably will rarely be used, but if a case did arise for investigation within the current year, I think the clause amendment would not empower them to do anything except with respect to the business of the preceding financial year. It would not affect or cover the eight or ten months of the expired current year.

MR. CURTIS: The point raised by the honourable member, I think, should be considered.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister for Provincial Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I don't see it that way. We take, for argument's sake, that a Union has run ten months and a misdemeanor has occurred within the ten months' time, the regular quarterly time hasn't expired, but even admitting that to be a fact, whenever the Minister, at the request of the Minister at any time, according to the Act as it is worded

now, he has power to make an investigation. Take for argument that there was a misdemeanor in the Union at the end of September, or October or November and the financial year was the 31st December. He could make an investigation there and then, according to the wording of the Act as now amended, as I see it.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, we could take out "for the preceding year" and say "for any financial year."

MR. CURTIS: I'd leave out the whole thing, leave out "for the preceding financial year."

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): If you say "in any financial year," you are only defining limits.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I'd leave out "For any financial year."

MR. BALLAM: They usually have an audit at the end of the financial year, most of the organizations have them about every three months.

MR. MILLER: If you say "for any year", I think you might say "for any and other", not any one particular, because it might cover a period of consecutive years for any period.

MR. BALLAM: Could we pass over this section and carry on with the Bill, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the request of the Minister, we'll defer Clause 10 and pass on to Clause 11.

Section 11 read.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, to meet the point raised when we were discussing Clause 10, I suggest the following amendment; perhaps the best way would be if I would read the clause as amended. "The Treasurer or other Officer of the Trade

Union having custody of funds or property of the Union shall at such times as required by the rules of the Union", after the word "Union" insert "or whenever so required by the Minister of Labour", then following that "render to the members at a meeting of the Union, then after the second Union write: "and forward by mail at the expense of the Union to each and every member thereof", and then continue on as in the section provided.

MR. HIGGINS: Shouldn't a copy be sent to the Minister too? Shouldn't he have a copy of all those statements?

MR. CURTIS: I think there has been a misunderstanding; I think 2 and 3 should remain there.

MR. HIGGINS: It was suggested by the Minister that 2 and 3 should be taken out.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, but that has been adopted, I am presuming this clause will stay there.

Passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister why two-thirds? In changing the name, why it was necessary to have two-thirds.

MR. BALLAM: Well, why not? That is just a practice, just a follow-up of our old practice. These things are mostly laid down in the Union's rules; we are just supporting them.

MR. MILLER: Why do we have to mention law? The old practices

can be laid aside. We have a very outstanding example of where they change the name of a country on less than two-thirds.

MR. BALLAM: Two rights won't make a wrong. This is the practice applying to the Union, if they want to change their name.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, in the light, since you use two-thirds, it might work some harm within the Unions, and I think there may be instances where corporations have demanded a two-thirds' gathering before they take a decision; they won't take a decision of an ordinary majority. If we take that as a policy, I think we are tying the hands of these employers or corporations, and working to the harm of the Union. It says "two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting convened for the purpose of changing the name", but it does not necessarily hold that such meeting would be held like if it were a Union which would have a large number in St. John's and a lesser number in some other part of the country and represented around the country, and if that reading were convenient, say, in Port aux Basques, they could change the name or properly do more business than that of a Union which has its largest list of membership here in St. John's. I think it would be sort of necessary to lay this down, that that meetings for such purpose would be held where the Head Office of the Union is located.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, again I might point out that Unions as constituted in Newfoundland are governed by a quorum. The meeting is generally advertised and held at a certain time, and if there is a quorum as laid down in the constitution of that union, the meeting will proceed,



no matter how important the business is.

MR. MILLER: Not irrespective of this law.

MR. SPRATT: Oh yes. I never knew there was ever any specific number, two-thirds, or a specific majority.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, this just means that if it is desirable to change the name of a Union, and there is a meeting convened for that purpose, well, we will just say they must be desirous of doing that, and I suppose people, members of the Union must know what they are doing. If it is desirable to change the name of the Union, before they do that, we just set down here that it is necessary for two-thirds of the members to be present to change that name. There is nothing very contentious in that. People are meeting there to change the name of the Union. Wherever done, they have been given notice that there is a meeting for this specific purpose. We say that two-thirds of those there must give their consent.

MR. FOGWILL: I have seen a number of constitutions, and haven't seen one yet where they do not have such a clause as this here, because of the means by which they can change their name. The same change in by-laws requires previous notice of two-thirds' vote of those present.

MR. BALLAM: Quite so, I might say just the following practice is contained in all by-laws of Unions.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, the position taken by the honourable Member for Placentia that the meeting should be held at some reasonable

place is well taken. It is quite possible that the meeting may be held in some place where there may be a very small majority present. A change is something important; it always requires a two-thirds' majority or three-quarters. In other words, you can't change the by-laws without that majority.

I understand there was a meeting in Corner Brook or somewhere on Confederation. The Premier got a telegram saying a thousand members voted. What is to stop having a meeting in a place where there are very few members? They may call a meeting and very few will get there. That is what the Member for Placentia is talking about; you have two-thirds' majority, and you have to have a quorum at every meeting besides the two-thirds' majority, but the quorum is usually a very, very small percentage.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, touching on the point made by the honourable Leader of the Opposition, I have no knowledge of having received a telegram from any Trade Union in Corner Brook or Humber District stating that the members were in favour of placing Confederation on the ballot paper and it having turned out subsequently that only thirty of the members attended. I would doubt the truth of that story, because the fact of the matter is that out of 11,000 voters who voted in the Humber District, I think 10,000 of them voted for Confederation.

MR. HIGGINS: I wouldn't doubt it at all.

MR. BALLAM: It wouldn't do by telegram, either.

MR. CURTIS: Is there any need of explaining that?

MR. HIGGINS: No, it is just for clarification, because the Member for Placentia was talking about it.

MR. CURTIS: He didn't suggest any change.

Passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, you will notice that there is nothing in this Act regarding the repeal of the old Act. Now, our friends in Justice are not quite clear on this, and if it is necessary, they suggest another Section here to repeal the Act.

MR. HIGGINS: I think so.

MR. BALLAM: Well, in that case then, this will be 19, and the original 19 will be 20; 19 would be as follows: "Chapter 21 of the Consolidated Statutes, third series, entitled Trade Unions is hereby repealed."

Passed.

The Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Carried.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I move that this Bill be withdrawn from the Order Paper, with your permission, and that of the House, and I should like to explain why.

When this Bill was introduced, I explained why it was brought forward, merely because the introduction of a series of scholarships took place of what we already had, namely, duplicate scholarships. Since presenting this Bill, representations have been made, and the Government has decided, in order to avoid a break with the continuity of tradition associated with the name of Jubilee Scholarships, that new scholarships put in would not be a substitution but an addition; that we'd continue the Jubilee Scholarships, and add an addition by carrying these twenty-eight electoral Scholarships, and that being so, there is provision in the original Act whereby such additional scholarships may be instituted at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Because of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to withdraw this amendment from the Order Paper.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be withdrawn from the Order Paper.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. MAKINSON: I would like to ask the Minister if 141A is going to stand as it is there, because it is my personal opinion that it is going to cause considerable hardships on people in various districts. They will go in for a load of wood, see a few logs they could cut for firewood, and in order to do so, they will have to write

in to St. John's in order to get permission to do so. I think that this clause should receive further consideration with a view to amending the words "saw logs."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister for Natural Resources): Well, Mr. Chairman, it is quite in order, if members wish to offer some amendments. I admit there is a great deal of work involved there. If people are not allowed to cut saw logs, it is going to mean issuing of permits each year, and there will be a great deal of work involved, a great deal of annoyance to a great many citizens, maybe they will feel it is getting so that they can hardly do anything without asking the Government's permission.

Now, we have, today, in Newfoundland, as I mentioned on another occasion, less than 6,000,000 cords of wood, timber, left on Crown Land, roughly about one-sixth of the timber left on the Island is subject to such regulations, and everybody will agree we need to conserve that as much as possible. We need to develop it, use it, but we have to try and ensure that there won't be any great waste.

Today, there are two or three reasons why I would like to see the words "saw logs" put in there. One is, unless some such provision is made, the Department and its officials have no way in the world of knowing where the saw logs are being cut. Since they don't know where they are being cut and what quantities, they have no way of going there to supervise to see, first of all if people are cutting logs in places where no logs are to be cut.

It may sound strange, but it is a fact that thousands of saw logs are being cut, waiting to be sawn; that the whole thing just adds up to a waste of timber. There are trees cut that have not yet matured to the point where they make a saw log. As a matter of fact, people are cutting saw logs in areas where no tree is matured, no tree is being cut to make anything bigger than one piece of 1 x 2. Then, on the other hand, if we did saw logs in this section, we would ask the man where he planned to cut saw logs, how many he intended to cut, and how.

Another thing that happens in hundreds of places in Newfoundland. We have areas where we refuse to give sawing licenses. That is irritating, and is causing some bad feelings not only among the people, themselves, involved, but between people, and any Government who tries to enforce any such laws.

Now, it is a bit annoying to people, what the honourable member for Port de Grave mentioned, but either they knew they went into the woods, and they were hoping to get a few saw logs, or they didn't. If they did know, they'd write in and get a permit; if they didn't know, all they cut was firewood. If they didn't know, I think, I would look at it as some man who looks at the woodpile and thinks "those would make a nice hen-house," so if he takes those to the nearest mill and gets them sawn, I don't think we would do anything about that.

Since we do legislate for all, I think the House would be sympathetic to our trying to conserve the amount of timber left; there should be some-

thing left to posterity. I hope they will give us a chance to make this effort. The small person won't be hurt by it, he may be irritated a little the first year, but we must remember a considerable proportion of the existing timber on Crown Lands is going away into saw logs, and we would like to be able to exercise some supervision to see immature trees not cut; where mature trees are cut for fire logs, no wastage, or fire hazard and such things. An amendable stands in order. I stand by that.

MR. MAKINSON: The explanation given by the honourable Minister makes it much more agreeable to me at the present time. I realize we have to have some jurisdiction over the cutting, but I realize this applies to somebody cutting for Mill Operations, or for sale to mill operations. I was thinking of persons going in to get a load of firewood, and seeing a few logs they could use. As the Minister tells us, the Act isn't to impose hardship on this particular type of person, and it will give the Government better opportunity on large operations by having this in. I think this meets with my approval.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add a word to the discussion.

Newfoundland is just recently beginning to share the viewpoint which is now well established in most parts of the Mainland of North America, namely, that the public domain ought not only to be conserved and jealously guarded, but turned to the best possible social account. Newfoundland is only very late beginning to acquire that viewpoint, and for a very good reason, namely, that our people live over a very far-flung area scattered in

thirteen hundred places stretching along six thousand miles of coastline, and living really, even now, in 1950, under pioneering conditions not very different from what they were fifty, a hundred, even two hundred years ago, in some places, and that pioneer background which bred the pioneer spirit is still there, and if you cast your minds back, you will recognize the truth of what I say when I say that the one part of North America, British America, where the public domain has not any particular value placed on it, is Newfoundland. Now, the reason for this is that in the past Governments quite frankly sought the bulk of their revenue by means of the Customs Import Duties, and for that reason, following, as they did, the line of least resistance in raising revenue, they had no particular desire to collect revenue in the means conventional in other parts of the world, namely, by taxation of public domain, and as the incentive to acquire revenue from the public domain was not present, little, if any, effort was made to collect revenue in that way, with the result that with the most careless and almost indifferent air of former Governments, they parted light-heartedly with title to vast stretches of public domain.

Now that the old and conventional means of raising of revenue, namely, Customs Duties, are lost to the Government of Newfoundland, I suggest that increasingly, increasingly this, and all future, Governments in Newfoundland must look to the public domain as an increasingly important source of public revenue, and that increasingly from here on the Government of Newfoundland and the public must come to place greater value on the public domain. Now, this legislation introduced by the Minister of

Natural Resources, and this very clause which is under discussion, are aimed at establishing that very viewpoint, not necessarily the viewpoint that more and more revenue must be derived from taxation placed on public domain so much as the viewpoint that the public domain, itself, is not something into which anyone who cares may dip for his share any more than the ordinary citizen would feel that he was justified in going to the shed of the Highroads' Commission, and because the contents of that shed was public property he could take a truck or other implement or piece of machinery on the grounds that it belonged to all of us anyhow, and that the old viewpoint that anyone who cared to do it could quite probably go and cut any wood he liked without reference to anyone, so long always as it was public domain, is a viewpoint which we must from here on oppose, as a Government and as a People.

Like the honourable member for Port de Grave, and the Minister, said, we don't relish the idea of imposing restrictions and regulations merely for their own sake, merely for the sake of doing it. We don't relish the idea of limiting people's freedom where that freedom is basic and where it ought not to be restricted, but here, surely, irrefragable case, indisputable, where, if a member of the public which owns that timber wishes to exercise his individual right to take a share of that publicly owned wealth through the Government, which is the agent of the public in that matter, of his intention so to do, and that he should do it when he does in conformity with the rules made for him as for all members of the public by the public, itself, through its legislature which it has elected for that

very purpose. I don't know any type of legislation more soundly justified than the very clause which is under discussion at this moment.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, the more we look at this, the more it comes home to us, and I want to well appreciate the remarks of the Minister when he said how he could look at the matter with considerable discretion. Surely, it calls for a tremendous lot of discretion and consideration, because by this, and I will go on, not only that Section dealing with saw logs, and whilst I don't emphatically condemn the paragraph, I do feel sincerely for all those people whom it will affect, following saw logs, or timber for breastwork or bridge construction, or repair for any of them on Crown Lands; it means that the ordinary fisherman, in order to secure breastwork (and he may be dependent on airmail or boat mail), he must write and get permission, while his work lies in the coalshed for months. There is where I would draw my greatest complaint, because unless it could be done through resident forces, Inspectors or other representatives of the law, and I believe there is a tendency now-a-days to really channel the business of one Department right in through officials of that Department; we have had occasions in the past where replies could service that Department, and by that service there was a greater service rendered, even if, perhaps, at times, he did act for the Customs Department. But, we find that, fishermen, to get wood for breastwork and boats, would have to apply to the Department; if a Committee wants to repair a road, they would have to apply.

We have had instances under the Relief Works Program whereby a

great number of bridges were built with this ordinary material we referred to, and I also notice large quantities of it are being stored up.

Now, in respect to the man whom the honourable member for Port de Grave mentioned, the man who goes into the woods and gets timber for firewood and finds logs as well. I am sure that the Minister is aware of this, that is, this, we have in our timber lands today a tremendous number of trees, a tremendous amount of rotting wood; we have an all too high content of what is termed "red wood;" in our lumber, it makes the second grade, and in many cases that is the kind that is found when a man goes into the woods to get a load of wood; and a few logs, but I thoroughly appreciate the remarks of the Minister. Of course, his term is twenty-five years, and he'll look at that with some discretion, but nevertheless, the whole phrase "saw logs, or timber for wharf, breastwork or bridge construction or repair," I don't like it, I feel it is not going to be carried out, and feel it is not right to make laws which are not going to be carried out.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, you will note we have left out the words like "legislation," quite a number of words we would like to put in. I don't know whether the wording is correct or not, but I can assure the honourable member it is not our intention, to hurt a man who wants to cut firewood, or wood to repair a wharf. In the case of the Roads Department, or the Federal Department, it is a very simple, ordinary routine, thing, to get a permit, but stage and flake material are deliberately left out, and it is not our intention to include those in breast or road work.

Strange to say, a great many fishermen are applying to us for permits to go and cut flake material. From the Bay de Verde area, we get regularly numerous applications for permits to go to an area which, fortunately, the Government has reserved for that very purpose. There is an area on the Salmonier Line, on the north side of the road starting just about ten miles outside Holyrood and continuing until you get almost to the mouth of the Salmonier River. That area is reserved for those purposes, and all that mentioned here is forbidden, one of the places left on the Avalon Peninsula, where fishermen from Bay de Verde area can get their requirements of flake and stage material. They apply, since the area is reserved; they can't go there without a permit, and I might say that they are very, very willing, delighted to apply for a permit, knowing they have a reasonable chance, almost a certainty of getting one. It is to prevent too many places having to apply where we have this flake section, which does not include necessity for fishermen to keep their equipment in repair.

MR. MILLER: I wonder if that sense could be more clearly written into law. As I take it, it would include breastwork. That is the phraseology we recommended on, I think; if it is not meant, and you think it is sufficiently clear, I'd be willing to take it.

If the word "commercial" purpose could be brought in in some manner, it would take care of saw logs and all that there.

MR. RUSSELL: I'd be willing, except for one thing, but the Federal Government has on it "for bridges, wharves, etc.," and some sizable contracts will be given out. You could

hardly call that commercial purposes. but I would like to feel that this Government had some authority, because they are being carried out on a large scale. I would have had the words put in there, but I am afraid it wouldn't affect the big contracts going to be in effect next summer and for some years.

MR. HIGGINS: There may be some hardship, but I think there will be far worse hardship if the Government does anything to limit the right for cutting as it exists, because cutting is essential. In other words, there'd be nothing more to cut; in such places as Harbour Grace and Port de Grave, people cannot get timber, unless they go many miles because of extensive cutting in years past. People regard timber of such importance that they don't mind taking chances starting forests first to do it.

The Minister mentioned six hundred cords of wood. How many cords are accessible to districts. Very few. Unless some steps are taken to preserve the little timber, in order to preserve timber, for people along the Coast, there will be nothing left at all. We find that people from Harbour Grace and Port de Grave have to go to Carbonar in order to cut timber. If this will do something to help people in the future, I think this Act is a good thing. I think that is a greater hardship than allowing people to cut timber.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I agree so heartily with my honourable friend that, although I don't advocate this, I wonder if we, even the fishermen, cutting stage and flake material should be required to get permits, not with a view to putting any particular restriction on them for those purposes so much as for em-

bedding in the minds of all people the fact that what they are cutting is public property which belongs to all of us. The more that thought is driven home in Newfoundland that the air we breathe, the land we walk on, (except what is privately owned), the water power, minerals, timber (except what is privately owned), are the property of all of us, and ought to be conserved and guarded jealously by all of us, the better it is, and the better it will be for Newfoundland.

I don't advocate that, but I would almost advocate it.

MR. RUSSELL: In the meantime, if I say, to reply to the honourable member for Placentia East, our Law Clerk here agrees with me; in our opinion, as that section reads today, a fisherman's stage would not apply. The word "stage" is so well known in Newfoundland that I think a court would distinguish between a stage and a wharf, and if a fisherman was accused of breaking this Act because he cut a stick for his stage, he could say: "Well, the Law is aware of the fact that I haven't a wharf, I have just a fishing stage." I expect the word "wharf" is so well established, it wouldn't be sufficient to incriminate him.

MR. HIGGINS: No doubt. It would be of advantage to the defendant, the accused. In other words, in a case of that kind where the crime is committed, the generally-accepted usage which differentiates between wharf and stage is taken.

Passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

The committee rose, reported having passed the bill without amendment.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the bill without amendment.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, I move that this Bill be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is designed to give the Government authority to regulate the building of tourist cabins and other accommodation for tourists.

If we are to have a Tourist Industry in Newfoundland (and we are going to try to), we must very definitely before that happens, make sure that Newfoundland is not dotted with a lot of shacks endeavouring to cater to tourists. Newfoundland is in a very lucky position in that regard, in that we begin from scratch. There are, in Newfoundland, today extremely few tourist cabins, not, I suppose, more than a couple of dozen altogether, compared with the many thousands of them in, say, the nearby Maritime Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces and certain other Provinces of Canada, and no doubt in certain States of the United States, they are wishing now that they had had the foresight to give themselves authority in legislation such as this to regulate the standards of tourist cabins and other tourist accommodation early enough to prevent the growing up of numbers of tourist cabins and other places



of tourist accommodation of very low standards, because, although you do see some perfectly magnificent tourist establishments on the Mainland of Canada and in the United States, you do, on the other hand, see some that are scandalously low in standard, with the result that these provinces have, themselves, enacted legislation giving the Government authority to regulate such matters, but not early enough to enable them to prevent the growth of cabins and other establishments catering to tourists of quite low calibre, and in the sense that we have in Newfoundland so very few tourist cabins up to the present moment, most of them not too bad altogether, we are lucky that it is so, because we can take the matter at the very commencement, and by adopting legislation such as this empowering the Government to lay down standards, minimum standards of quality and hygiene and the like for cabins, we can produce a much higher average standard than perhaps they have in any of the other Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Now, this business of tourist cabins has become what that word suggests—a business. In fact, it has become big business, so much so that the University of Minnesota, I think it is, has set up a Department for the study of tourist cabins, for the design of cabins and for the teaching of what it has discovered about cabins to people who go there from all parts of the United States and Canada to learn the latest and best ideas, and any Member of the House who has travelled through parts of the United States and Canada (and many of them have done that) must have been tremendously impressed by the batteries of tourist cabins, groups of six, eight, ten, twenty, thirty, in along the roadsides, and must have been impressed by the ex-

cellent quality and high standard of many of them, while at the same time they must have been a little repelled by the low quality of some of the older ones.

Now, with regard to the tourist cabins in Newfoundland, we are hoping that we can develop for this Province a type of tourist cabin which will have two qualities: one, the quality of comfort, of attractiveness, of cleanliness and that sort of thing which tourists have come to demand wherever they go in any cabins anywhere; and, secondly, a type of cabin which will be peculiarly "Newfoundland," distinctive, distinctively Newfoundland in character and appearance, fitting into the Newfoundland background in such a way as to give a pleasant appearance, and create a pleasant impression, so that, indeed, if we had the genius—that we have the genius, I don't doubt, but if only we could develop our latent originality in Newfoundland so as to devise, to create a type of cabin, a style of architecture, if you like, that would be distinctively Newfoundland in character, it would be a great advantage to this coming Tourist Industry.

Now that, I admit, is a bit beside the point of this particular Bill, because the Bill does nothing more than give the Government, give the Minister of Economic Development, authority. No, it doesn't do that even; it gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authority to make regulations providing for as many of these desirable things as might be practical, regulations to define and classify tourist establishments; to provide for the licensing of tourist establishments and suspension and cancellation of licenses, and prescribes fees for licenses and renewals thereof; providing

for designation by the Minister of officials and employees of the Government as inspectors and for prescribing the duties and powers of inspectors; prescribing ground plans for tourist establishments including specifications governing the relative positions of and distances between the component parts of such establishments; and so on, giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authority to make regulations along the lines indicated, all with a view to seeing that Newfoundland gets a good start in the provision of tourist cabins and other accommodation for what we hope and believe is an important coming new industry to Newfoundland in the next few years, namely, the Tourist Industry.

The sad truth, Mr. Speaker, is that if this authority is not taken by the Government, is not given by the Legislature and not used by the Government, the result will be inevitably the springing up along the Trans-Canada Highway and other highroads in Newfoundland, of virtual "shack towns" aiming at the tourists' pocket-book, which could give Newfoundland an irreparably bad name at the very outset, which could send tourists back to the Mainland of Canada, the United States and other Countries from which they may come completely disgusted by the kind of accommodation and things they would find in these establishments, and thereby do Newfoundland as a whole, people as a whole, irreparable damage which might take many, many years to recover, and then only at great loss and great expenditure of money to overtake the lost ground thereby created. It is a perfectly, I think I can say, perfectly, necessary piece of legislation, and I am quite sure that my friends opposite, and especially my honourable

friend, the Leader of the Opposition, will agree, with his well-known faith in the beauties of this Island, in the attractiveness of Newfoundland for visitors, for him legislation such as this is a pre-requisite to a sound future Act along those lines.

I commend it to the House, and ask for, if I may dare to do so, unanimous consent for second reading of this Bill. Not by that do I mean, however, that I ask for silent assent; I would like to see the principle upheld or condemned by the House, and then in Committee of the Whole, we can tackle it clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and if necessary, word by word.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill go into Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now appoint the Select Committee to study and receive comment upon the Petition and Bill presented by the honourable Attorney General earlier in the sitting, the Committee to consist of:

Hon. Attorney General

Hon. Leader of the Opposition

Mr. Courage.

That is the end of the Order Paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 21st. 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Notice of Motion and Questions

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Finance to move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the granting of Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, in presenting this motion, I should like to advise the House that I have the honour to announce to the House that I have received a message of approval by His Honour the Administrator, Sir Albert Walsh. The message is addressed to the Minister of Finance, and reads as follows:

The Honourable Minister of Finance,

The Administrator of the Province of Newfoundland transmits Estimates of Sums required from the Public Services of the Province for the year ending 31st March, 1950, as Supplementary Supply, and in accordance with the Provisions of the British North America Act of

1867, as amended, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) A. J. WALSH,  
Administrator.

20th March, 1950.

Mr. Speaker, in moving the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider these Resolutions, I have to offer a word of explanation as to the need for this requirement in Supplementary Supply. I believe the Resolutions have been circulated to all honourable members.

It will be noted that a special warrant dated 14th February, 1950, was sought and obtained for the sum of \$1,175,000, which is embodied in the item of expenditure shown in the schedule under the head XI. This particular warrant in the sum mentioned was for assistance to indigent persons, and the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1949-50 for assistance of this kind, including cash relief, rents relief in kind and also relief works (by relief works, we mean the projects that were carried out during the latter part of 1949, and in the Winter just passing); the amount of the whole will be in the vicinity of \$4,175,000. Now, of this amount, \$600,000 was for expenditure of relief accounts unpaid as from the 31st March, 1949, and belonging, of course, to the previous fiscal period.

When provision was made in the amended estimates for assistance to indigent persons, the amount was put in as \$3,000,000. In excess, the amount of expenditure, therefore, over and above the provision made of \$3,000,000 is \$1,175,000, which is the amount of the special warrant I have already mentioned.

Now, in addition, under the same

head of expenditure No. XI, an amount of \$1,008,000 is required.

When the Department of Public Health and Welfare, as such, was divided into two Departments, namely, the Department of Health and the Department of Public Welfare, it was very difficult to ascertain the requirements of the Department of Public Welfare. Certain phases of policy had not been developed to the point where the required financial expenditure could be estimated properly. For instance, the revised estimates for Old Age Pensions was set at \$2,500,000 against which actual expenditure to the end of the 31 March, 1950, will be in the vicinity of \$3,195,000; this means an increase of \$695,000, and it was brought about by a larger number of pensioners in retirement than was anticipated, and by the Government having to pay Provincial Pensions, that is to say, \$25 a month, in cases where regulations imposed by Federal Authorities could not be met.

Again, in the bracket of Widows' and Orphans' Allowance, and Mothers' and Dependents' Allowance, an additional expenditure was called for in the sum of \$313,000. Old Age requirements, \$695,000, added to \$313,000 for Widows, Orphans and Dependents' Allowance, make up the \$1,008,000, making a total of \$2,183,000.

Honourable members will notice that under the Head of Expenditure XII is an item in the Department of Finance, or more properly Board of Liquor Control, for \$4,000; this is brought about by an oversight in estimating the amount of the Cost of Living Bonus for the Staff of the Board of Liquor Control. The amount required for the Cost of Living Bonus was \$4,000 short, due, as I say, to an

oversight. This makes a total in Supplementary Supply Estimates of \$2,187,000.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of some urgency, and we are anxious to proceed as quickly as possible to a solution.

I move, Sir, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider these Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): I just wish to add a word of elaboration to the words already spoken by the Minister of Finance; inasmuch as the bulk of the amount in question refers to the Department of Public Welfare, I should like to say again that it should be understood by the House that when we came into being as a Government, there was just one vote for the Department of Public Health and Welfare at our disposal, as far as Public Health and Welfare facilities were concerned. We had one Accounting Staff at the time, and have had one only up until very recently. What we did when the revised estimates came into being was to divide it under various sub-headings as well as we could apportionately to Health and Public Welfare, likewise what properly belonged to Public Welfare. In doing so, what happened, certain votes were over-estimated for Public Welfare. In other words, they put more than what they needed. These were smaller votes, but, in larger votes, where the element of uncertainty was greater, we, in fact, in these votes, under-estimated. The total result is that we under-estimated considerably in Public Welfare.

The total result is that in the revised estimates a vote of \$360,000 for original estimates which, when these revised estimates were brought into being, had been, in fact, spent; in order to show the total liability for the fiscal year, we should have included that amount when we brought in the revised estimates, because that amount was not included, consequently full liability is not shown under the Subhead of what is called "Indigents."

Now, my colleague of Finance has also shown, with respect to Old Age Pensions, "Under-Estimated," because we weren't able to predict exactly what number of people would qualify at a relatively early date in the year. We subsequently introduced a Provincial Section which invested a lien under Old Age Pensions and decreased proportionately the revenue we should expect from the Federal Government.

Now, as my colleague in Finance has also shown, the warrant for \$1,175,000 already has been authorized by His Honour the Administrator. That amount was brought about by the fact that we had engaged in Relief Works more costly, item for item, than the ordinary Relief System.

I am bound to go on and remind the House again that we have one, but one Accounting System. We have now divided the Departments more according to their responsibilities. As a matter of fact, the situation is not nearly as difficult as it looks on the face of the Resolution, because I understand from my colleague in

Health that there is a considerable saving in his Department, which will almost correspond exactly to the \$1,008,000 given here somewhere. The over-expenditure in Public Welfare will be an almost corresponding saving in Health, so altogether, the division, taking all things into consideration, was not a bad division after all.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid, after what I have just heard now, what I heard the Minister for Public Welfare say, I think we should have further particulars of this.

The first thing, I'd like to know how much we are paying out on the Provincial Pension Scheme. It seems strange to me that that should be considered in Court and not be accepted by the Federal Authorities. Why pay \$25 to a pensioner because he can't prove his age by a Birth Certificate? There are other ways of proving age than by a Birth Certificate. People clearly beyond 70 years of age have a pension refused. I would like to ask the Minister to give us particulars of the Old Age Pensions paid in that way; the cost of Relief; the cost of other items, separately. It is very hard to discuss the amount of \$1,175,000, unless we know the various items; get that tomorrow.

DR. POTTLE: Just what precisely is the honourable Leader of the Opposition asking for?

MR. HIGGINS: That this be broken up in its various forms.

Secondly, how the balance was divided amongst pensioners and others. Your Department, I understand, has \$1,183,000, isn't it?

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, are these copies available now, what the

Minister of Finance read? Shouldn't each member have a copy in detail?

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Chairman, there are just notes, they don't make any sense to the document.

Under Assistance to indigent persons, the Resolutions show, we find a Special Warrant for indigent persons of \$1,175,000; that is for Relief as distinct from others; the Old Age Pensions item is \$696,095; the amount required for Widows' and Orphans' Allowances and Mothers and other Dependents is \$313,000; these two items, \$695,000 for Old Age Pensions, and \$313,000 for other types of Allowance, Widows, Orphans, Mothers and other Dependents, amount to a maximum of \$1,008,000. Now, if you add the \$1,008,000 to the amount of Special Warrant, \$1,175,000, you get a total of \$2,183,000, in XI.

DR. POTTLE: There are about 11,400 pensions.

MR. HIGGINS: That is an enormous amount. The Federal authorities would be paying these out if these people had a Birth Certificate?

DR. POTTLE: That includes Provincial Pensioners as well but 95% of these people are qualifying federally.

MR. HIGGINS: How many do not comply to conditions of the Federal Law?

DR. POTTLE: I believe somewhere in the vicinity of 600 people, which will be a decreasing number all the time.

The honourable Leader of the Opposition has asked why there should be so many. The Federal Department, with regard to certification of age requires that there should be a formal Birth Certificate. Now, a great num-

ber of people in Newfoundland cannot furnish a formal Birth Certificate, and where they cannot furnish a formal Birth Certificate, or cannot produce evidence which can be taken as the equivalent of a Birth Certificate, namely, where they cannot furnish corroborative evidence of age of the eldest child, together with a Marriage Certificate, they do not receive Old Age Pensions federally; that is to say, we cannot put them on the Federal list, and expect to get three-quarters of the money back. There are a considerable number of people in Newfoundland who are 70 years of age, and who, financially, are in just as great need as the people who can qualify, and from the point of view of Public Welfare, it seems to be a very arbitrary distinction to make, and this isn't the view of Public Welfare alone.

If you are thinking of finance, that is another phase of it. It seems unfair to allow thirty or forty dollars to a person who can produce a Birth Certificate, and for another person, probably in the same circumstances, probably worse, probably older, there is nothing. The Government has thought that out, and thought we may give \$25. The reason is vindicated further as the days go by.

We lately introduced the Dependents' Act, and if they didn't qualify for the Old Age Pensions, they may under the other.

What the Department of Welfare is likely to do is to put them on the Old Age Pension list and put them on the Dependents' list, so they will get an equal amount or more.

So, the liability to the province isn't less. It so happened that there was no Dependents' Act, and we al-

lowed them to reap as much as they could under the Old Age Pensions Act.

MR. HIGGINS: Is a Marriage Certificate proof of age?

DR. POTTLE: Where their age is on the Marriage Certificate.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't think it is on. I can't understand it, because I have been told that if their age isn't on it, they will allow seventeen years, and seventeen years seems to me to be a very short time in this country; people don't marry until after they are seventeen years.

You say the province doesn't suffer; the Province does suffer; if these people got full allowance under the Pensions Allowance, the Province would only lose a small amount, now we are losing \$2500.

DR. POTTLE: We can't say it is under law. We can't dispute it, we are governed by the same statute as Nova Scotia and British Columbia. We have had Federal people and the best Provincial person we could find here with us for weeks, and we know we are following the Federal Statute as closely and efficiently as any province probably in the Dominion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I had a case brought to my attention on Sunday afternoon. This lady was married a second time; as a matter of fact, she was ten years older than her second husband, but, as some women will sometimes do, she cut a number of years, exactly 20, off her age, when she got married the second time. The result is she has a son living now of 60, she is 68, and has been denied her Old Age Pension, although she is actually 88. Her second husband died and she is quite destitute; her son of 60 is not able to

help her, and she doesn't get the Old Age Pension, which reminds me that I intended to bring the case to the attention of the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, because the son can obtain his Birth Certificate, and he is the oldest son, and the production of his Birth Certificate showing him to be 60 ought, I think, to be taken as conclusive evidence that the lady in question is older than 68; she was older than 8 when he was born, but as it now stands, she has got to wait two years before she is 70, and would be entitled to the Old Age Pension, because the only record the Department has is the record of her second marriage giving her age at that time, which would make her 68 now.

Insofar as regulations are concerned, the honourable the Minister of Public Welfare has made that very clear, and my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, can, I think, rest completely assured that the Minister of Public Welfare has done everything humanly possible, and legally possible, to qualify every last person eligible for Old Age Pension, so that the Federal Government would pay us 75% of what we pay for the pensions. When the Federal Government pays in arrears, the Provincial pays the full pension, and then every three months the Provincial Government renders an account to the Federal Government for 75% of what it has paid, what the Provincial Government has paid in Old Age Pensions in the preceding three months. The Federal Government pays 75%, but 75% only of the Old Age Pension that had been paid in those three months to those qualified for it according to the Federal Government's own regulations. It is their money; they lay down the conditions under which they will repay the Provincial Government, and ob-

viously it is the duty of the Provincial Government to recover from the Federal Government every last possible cent of what the Provincial Government pays out in the first place for Old Age Pensions, and that the Government have done; that, there need be no doubt in the world about. We are not so fond of the Federal Government that we are prepared to forego recovery from them of even one dollar of what we pay out for Old Age Pensions; we want every last copper back, and we have taken every possible step to get every last dollar back, but having done so, there remained some old people who did not and could not qualify under the Federal regulations for the Old Age Pension. To them, the Provincial Government has paid its own Old Age Pension of \$25 a month without any hope of recovering any part of it from the Federal Government.

MR. HIGGINS: I may say, Mr. Chairman, I might have been satisfied, but when the Prime Minister brings an example forth such as this, I am far from satisfied, I must say. The whole law is a shame, there should be a law against anybody being a medical freak. If there is a presumption against nature that that woman was 8 years old when her son was born. She evidently hid her age for fashion's sake, but there is a stronger presumption that the person making out the Marriage Certificate must have made a mistake. I cannot understand how the Federal Government can say anybody can produce a child at 8 years of age.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but it was not until I discovered by accident on Sunday afternoon that the lady has a son living who is 60 years of age; that fact was not made known to the Department, but, according to

her own Marriage Certificate she is 68 years of age.

MR. HIGGINS: I understand now.

I remember a case where a woman was no doubt 70 years of age, she couldn't have been under, she must have been 78 or 79, but she didn't have a Marriage, rather, a Birth Certificate, and her Marriage Certificate didn't show her age.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): For the benefit of the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, I know several people of over 80 years of age. The honourable Minister of Public Welfare will agree with me; he has received notification from me. I am over 70, I am not taking anything from my age. These people were married when I was a little boy going to school; I have known them since my childhood days. After wearing themselves out here in the City, they went to the West Coast, St. Andrew's, I think is the place, and they have been continually writing me about it, and I got in touch with the Federal Department, and they had to produce a Birth or Marriage Certificate; they couldn't produce either, and so far as I know, I don't think they got it yet.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Chairman, this is all very human and quite to the point, because our own Newfoundland people are involved, and needy people of Newfoundland are involved.

Now, the Federal Government will accept other forms of certifications than a formal Birth Certificate.

I have to speak without the Act before me, or the regulations, at the present time, and without the immediate advice of the people who work with these things day after day, but



my knowledge is that the Federal Government collects the Marriage Certificate of the person who was married, say, at 58 years of age. It will also accept corroborative evidence such as a record in the Family Bible or corroborative evidence from people known to be 68 years of age who can attest that this person was two, three, four, years of age and older than this particular person; there are various forms of corroborative evidence besides an actual Birth Certificate, and we are making use of all of these. I see every list which goes through the Department. I see, as late as March, 1950, people qualifying from a way back to July. Why? Because only now they have been able to produce that form of Birth Certificate or something like it. What has happened in the meantime is that we may have been paying the Provincial Pension; we now carry them back to July, and make an adjustment on the Provincial and get returns.

Let's say the Federal Government, has agreed that what looks to be a technical matter turns out like this. People may take affidavits to say they are 70 years of age; that isn't enough; people take them with very good faith, but it isn't enough. Experience that has been trusted to affidavits alone is unreliable in principle. They have already found out that they have an affidavit from people who say they are 70 years of age, only to find from records in the Registrar's Office that they are less than 70 years of age, so I say it is not a technical matter only. I can say that we are conducting the Old Age Pension matter in a way that we are doing very much good to the province.

I have had discussions with people in Ottawa. We took over with a very elementary system. Now, we are in

a very widespread system. I am satisfied that we are doing a very good piece of work.

Let me say, before I sit down, in order to satisfy in part the House, our people are profiting from the benefits of the Old Age Pension. Shall I say, I believe it is the case that a higher proportion of people who apply in Newfoundland, a higher proportion of those who apply, qualify, than in any other Province? They are able to make a test, because our standard of living is lower than it is in other places. A greater proportion of people who apply qualify, and I know, in Newfoundland, the average pension is higher than in any other province.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I do say it is rather a pity to see 600 of these old people just receiving \$25 a month. In fact, if it were at all possible for those people to qualify under the Federal Act, it would save the province probably \$100,000 a year. I would like to ask the Minister—In the amount of \$10 increase in pension, is the amount of the Old Age Pensioner increased equivalently?

DR. POTTLE: No, it is fixed, it still remains at the old level.

MR. HIGGINS: It has not decreased?

DR. POTTLE: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not as yet.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, if I may add a word, it would be to say that I regret that the pension, instead of being \$25, was not the equivalent figure of the two totals presently being paid under the combined Provincial and Federal. It seems to me that these people having satisfied the Provincial Authorities that they are of a

certain age, that they should suffer something which we all deem to be their right, and, of course, there are people passing on and they enjoy less and less as the years go by the things of this country; it seems to me that for the sake of a few dollars in each particular case, the \$5 a month, saving that, there should have been no discrimination that that \$25 should have been stepped up to \$30. That is one regret which I have in the matter, since the thing has come up for so much discussion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't you think that there ought to be some special incentive to urge people to produce evidence? If they could get the full amount anyhow, wouldn't there be a tendency to take less trouble to produce evidence?

MR. MILLER: That, Mr. Premier, is the way you look at it. It might be considered an incentive to go find out, or a penalty if they don't find out. In my mind, it is a penalty. It is no fault of theirs. Maybe the records were destroyed by fire, or they weren't kept, but I always heard the Premier say that records weren't kept in this province of ours. Nevertheless, I feel it is a compliment to the adjustments which have been made, and the compliment goes out to the Government where there was an adjustment.

Now, since we have made an attempt to right the wrongs, we still have not brought it up in equality to both parties concerned.

From the other side, we have been assured that these matters will not be so far out of balance. I can readily understand that an awful lot of guess-work had to be brought into this matter and shifting of funds from the Department of Public Health and

Welfare, distribution to two different Departments. I am, however, brought to a caution, not in the words of the Minister for Public Welfare—he says a saving has been made in the Public Health Department equivalent of the over-expenditure in the Welfare Department. Well, now, in my opinion, we never make a saving in the Health Department. These savings are very minimum. I could perhaps link that with a statement which appeared in the press earlier when, following the visit to the Mainland, I believe the Minister of Health and some of the doctors in attendance with him made the statement that Newfoundland had Health Services better than on the Mainland. Now, one may take that as a sort of argument, saying to the people of the country, "we have come to the point where we can stand still in health." That isn't so, and I don't want to see any money left over in the Public Health Department other than what the first budget set up for it in the beginning of the year. I think more and more demands come to that Department, and if I am wrong, of course, I'll gladly be corrected.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable member for Placentia-St. Mary's, I may say that on part of the paper to which he refers I was definitely misquoted. I said it would be possible in the near future to bring our hospitals and our present system of health up to the equivalent of some of the provinces in Canada; that was the statement I made.

With regards to a saving in Public Health, I wish to assure the honourable member that during the splitting up of our two Departments that the honourable Minister of Welfare and I had to do something which was

rather a difficult job in this respect—being both new, at least I was very new in the Health end of it, and I think that the division that we did make in no way dislocated Health Services during the past year; as a matter of fact, they have progressed far better, in my opinion, than they would have ordinarily. I haven't got the statistics ready, but I hope, not at this Session, but at the next, to be able to give honourable members of the House definite statistics as to costs per day and the program which this Government intend to continue with in order to produce a Health Department and hospitalization that will be as good as any other province in Canada.

DR. POTTLE: I just wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that it has been gratifying to me to see that from the other side of the House there has been a variance of view with regard to this matter of Old Age Pensions, because it appears to me to be not a "Party" Measure at this level.

I said in an earlier statement that our most dependent people are involved in this, and if they cannot qualify, if those people now on Provincial Pension, if we feel sure they cannot qualify on the Federal basis, we shall seek to bring them into line under the Dependents' Allowance Act, if it be to their advantage to be so brought under. In the meantime, we shall do all we can to enable them to qualify so that they receive the benefit of a higher pension.

Passed.

Thereupon the preamble to the Resolutions was read.

Thereupon the title of the Resolutions was read.

It was moved that the Committee rise and report having passed these Resolutions.

Carried.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Thereupon the Resolutions were read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Resolutions were read a second time.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that these Resolutions be now introduced and passed as a bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: To move the House into a Committee of the Whole to Consider certain Resolutions respecting a Bill "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Yesterday, notice was given of a Bill, and the Bill was read a first time. The Bill was a Bill "An

Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

His Honour, the Speaker, drew attention to the fact that this was a Bill which should be introduced by Resolutions, and consequently the House has now been moved into Committee to consider certain Resolutions.

I might say that, owing to pressure of business, Mr. Chairman, I overlooked the fact that these Resolutions would need to be printed and passed around so that the honourable member may read them, but while the House was considering the last measure, I have drafted the Resolutions, and in view of the fact that the House has already had the Bill in front of it, perhaps the honourable members might be willing to consider the Resolutions without their being printed.

I might explain that the object of the Bill is very simple. When, some years ago, there was enacted the Income Tax Act, there was, you remember, a clause in that Act taxing Fire Insurance Companies, and the tax placed on the Fire Insurance Companies was 8% of the premium income.

Now, Fire Insurance Companies, Mr. Chairman, are always generous people, very generous. Those of us who have had fires, or those of us who are apt to have the misfortune to have fires, know how difficult it is to get substantial payments from them, but they were more than generous in this case, and passed this tax right on to policy holders, with the result that if you apply for a Fire Insurance Policy now, you will notice that on the inside it says: "a premium—so much; a tax—so much; total—so

much," so the tax, instead of being a tax on Fire Insurance Companies was really what we now propose to make as a tax upon policies of Fire Insurance; subsequently, the Government of the day increased the Income Tax by 20%, and, therefore, the 8% tax became a 9.6% tax, but the Insurance Companies absorbed that extra 20% and collected from the policy holders 8% as formerly.

Now Mr. Chairman, the object of this tax is this. Under the Tax Rental Agreement we'll have to stop collecting the 8% tax from the Insurance Companies, as, although it is collected from the insurance from the insured, it is nevertheless nominally an Income Tax, and, therefore, cannot be collected from us if we sign the Tax Rental Agreement. But, Mr. Chairman, during all the last year, the Insurance Companies have collected the tax, and they are still collecting it, and if we do not impose legislation such as this to collect that tax, the Insurance Companies will be able to put the money in their pockets—that, or they would have the very difficult job of going to each and every policy holder and paying them back this 8%.

We need every cent we can get, as under the Tax Agreement we stand to lose very considerable in the way of collections, so the object of these Resolutions is to impose this tax as the tax on the insured, and to have it collected by the Insurance Companies.

I would move the Resolutions, but on the other hand, if any of the honourable members of the House would prefer to delay the matter until the Resolutions are printed, I cannot object. But, as you will hear, Mr. Chairman, when they are read, they are very simple; they just set forth brief

action, and with the consent of the House, I ask they be read.

MR. HIGGINS: Personally, Mr. Chairman, I think we should keep things more formal. I have no objection, but think it very much better to carry things through and not in a slipshod way.

MR. CURTIS: That is perfectly reasonable, and as a result I move we rise and ask for permission to sit again.

It was moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

Carried.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Has the honourable the Attorney General leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Public Works to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

Has the honourable the Minister of Public Works leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other outstanding answers to questions?

None.

#### Orders of the Day

Address in Reply.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I move that this Order be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, yesterday the whole of the Bill was completed except for one section; we asked to have that left over. I therefore, now ask that in Section 10 (2)—(2) is eliminated, and I would like to replace the following to (2): "Every member of the Trade Union shall, on application of the Secretary or Treasurer of the Union be entitled to a copy of the audited statement of receipts and expenditures of the Union for any financial year." I move the adoption of that section.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, we have been three long days arguing this through. I don't want to see it rushed through, I want to see how the brains of the other side read again, the whole Section 10.

MR. BALLAM: The Whole of the thing was passed yesterday, with the exception of 10 (2).

MR. HIGGINS: If you don't mind my telling, you asked that (c) (2) and (3) be wiped out.

MR. BALLAM: That is right. Well, it was asked that 10 (2) be placed back in again, but 10 (3) is

cut out; 10 (3) is covered by the amendment made before.

MR. HIGGINS: What about 10 (c).

MR. BALLAM: (c) was amended and passed, in place of (2); questions came in that 10 (2) be left in; we are not leaving it as it is, we are putting this other in its place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Moved that Clauses (2) and (3) be deleted, and in their place that we put as (2) "Every member of the Trade Union shall, on application of the Secretary or treasurer of the Union be entitled to a copy of the audited statement of receipts and expenditures of the Union for any financial year."

If you don't mind, Sir, I think I'll put that amendment first, and see to (c) after.

Moved that the amendment do pass.

Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Do you remember the point brought up yesterday that the Minister of Labour should have the right to ask any time for a statement from the Trade Union? Not three months after the end of any year.

MR. BALLAM: That was 10 (c), and is as follows: "within three months after the end of each financial year, an audited statement of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding financial year in such form as the Minister may from time to time require and the Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the audit or a further audit to be made, at the expense of the Union, by such person or persons as he may appoint or approve." Although we passed it yesterday.

MR. HIGGINS: We passed and re-passed and took back again, it is so hard to know what was passed.

MR. BALLAM: Clause 10 (c) was as follows: "That whenever requested by him to do so (Minister, that is, we are referring to the Minister) an audited statement of its receipts and expenditures for any financial year in such form as the Minister may from time to time require, and the Minister may, if he deems it necessary, require the audit or a further audit to be made, at the expense of the Union, by such person or persons as he may appoint or approve.

MR. HIGGINS: At any time.

Carried.

It was moved that the Committee rise, report having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read and passed.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, in respect to Section 22, it seems to me, Sir, that is a departure from the regular sections you will find in most Pensions Acts where contributions are made by employees such as teachers or any person employed who contributes towards a pension. I have read many Acts, and the person who contributes, all pensions are paid back to him. I think that you will find that 90% of all Acts in this Country or any other provide that. I think the Minister should consider that point.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): In answer to that, I might say that any teacher who spent less than five years teaching withdraws nothing at all when he retired, but after six or more years, then when he left the Teaching Profession, he would draw out all he put in. Now, this one, they change it, and they change it on a graded system. Now, that was drawn up by representations of teachers, themselves, in the Department, and they felt that was much fairer to pension people as a whole.

MR. FOGWILL: I still contend, Mr. Chairman, I can't understand the viewpoint expressed by the Minister in which he says the view expressed is the viewpoint of the teachers. I cannot understand at all how they would think any amount of that money would stay in the Government's funds; it doesn't belong to the Government, it belongs to the teachers. I can't see how any of that belongs to the Government, it belongs to the teachers and should come under this Act, it doesn't belong to anyone but to the teachers who put it there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are many points.

For one thing, for many years past, contributions have fallen far short of the amount of payments put out by the Government.

In the second place, an incentive ought to be created by this means for teachers to remain in the Teaching Profession. There is a very heavy turnover of personnel in the Teaching Profession, and that turnover occurs mostly, I believe, in the first place, amongst teachers in the first few years of their service, so that it is definitely desirable and necessary that various things be done, this being one of them, by way of giving an incentive to teachers to remain in the Teaching Profession.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I don't follow that incentive at all. I more or less say that that is a course to keep them in the Teaching Profession, by keeping part of their savings and money, to keep them in this Profession. Then, I would call this a Tax Act, you are taxing teachers for their pension, if they can't get pensions back when they leave.

MR. JANES: Mr. Chairman, I don't

know what pension the member for St. John's refers to whereby what they subscribe to that fund they are able to draw out at any time, unless they have exceeded the numbers of years put into it. Like an Insurance Policy, the cash surrender value is not equal to the amount put in in premiums. After all, it is costing the Government something to operate this, like the Life Insurance Company.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't agree with that. In other words, if you died within say six years, your insurance would be paid out. Your insurance takes effect immediately you are insured, say, for a thousand dollars, and if you died in the meantime, the Company would come up with a thousand dollars. In other words, they are betting you will die within that time. On the other hand, in this scheme, you are putting money in, and if you leave, you have nothing.

MR. HEFFERTON: It is only your contribution, the amount of money you leave in there. If he were only ten years teaching, provided he retired under certain conditions, he wouldn't get full pension, but would get a portion for the number of years.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I am just going to say one more word about the honourable member for Fogo and his statement that he couldn't understand what I was driving at. If honourable members would like to see, I can bring down thirty here tomorrow. You will find every member gets money back, and in all cases gets it back with interest. That is the first I have ever seen like that.

MR. FAHEY: In some cases, you will see where the employee gets interest dollar for dollar. In others, you find, if the employee drew all he's



got in, if he died the balance of that would be paid to his widow. In any case, if the person lived to be old enough to go on pension regularly and was only pensioned for two years, and didn't, at that time draw all he put in, the balance would be paid to his widow, or child, or estate.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I wish to move an amendment that it be drawn out altogether; that this be put in: "Where a teacher has paid into contributions, that an equal amount shall be paid him in respect of such contributions or premium."

Mr. Chairman, I offer that as an amendment.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, may I say that some of that is already covered in this Act.

Where receipt of pension, or where a teacher has served so many years and would be a pensioner, if he lived or died, the contributions he paid in are paid back. The same thing applies if he leaves a wife, it is paid to his wife, or paid over to his children, or paid to the estate.

MR. FOGWILL: But in Sections 6 and 7, if he makes application to be excluded from that, he has no survivor. If he died, there would be an amount left which should be paid to someone.

MR. HIGGINS: This should apply as to Civil Servants. I don't know whether it applies or not. What is a Civil Servant only supposed to get, less than the other man? Therefore, he is supposed to get something. A Civil Servant makes no contribution at all towards his pension. He contributes nothing, and gets a pension. If after ten years, his widow comes into pension, does she not, if he dies after a certain time?

Why should a pensioner not have to contribute towards a pension, but if he leaves before a certain time, he gets none of that back. I can understand, if the Government gives him so much money each year, he couldn't get the Government money, or in view of the fact he would get interest; I can understand that, but I can't understand why he wouldn't get any money.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the teachers have seen this?

MR. HEFFERTON: Yes, as I pointed out earlier.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I objected to Section 22. The reason is that there is not special teachers' funds set aside. I wouldn't be so determined in opposing it if there were such a fund, if it would remain to the benefit of teachers; but in this case there isn't a fund, and these payments are then forfeited to the Government of this country. If forfeited to the interests of a special fund, I probably would not oppose it so much, but I think, in a case where the Government does not have a special fund, then the teacher having made payments for a special time would then, under the present set-up, forfeit these to the Government. I think that is not right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, contributions teachers have been making towards pensioning have been amounting to something like a quarter or a fifth of the cost of the pensions, because of this new Act, because, to begin with, we have been perhaps more generous, not nearly enough, but more than any other previous Government with regard to teachers, and because this Act is a considerable improvement over the others, we cannot accept the amendment offered by our friend on the other side.

MR. HEFFERTON: May I say that this pension is a result of negotiating, and in thrashing out certain things, certain things are given in this Act not given in previous ones. For instance, it is possible, under certain conditions for a teacher to retire at the age of 55 under this. Pensions are continued from the teacher to his dependents. These are a few things which go a bit farther than under our old Pension Act.

Because of that, we had to change, or felt it right and necessary and proper to change the schedule whereby repayments of premium are changed a bit from what they were before.

In answering the honourable member from St. John's East, I might say that I made a fairly close study of the Teachers' Pensions Acts across the Mainland of Canada; I have been working on this these past three years, and you will find, under certain conditions, there are no refunds.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that under the Federal Act of Canada, contributors' dismissed from the Civil Service may get an amount equal to this sum.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But in the Federal Civil Service of Canada, contributions are made by the Civil Service actually almost equal to the amount of contributions made by the Government. In Newfoundland, it falls far short, very far short, of equalling the amount the Government has got to pay. Even now, with the new rates, if this Act be passed, teachers will be paying in, in aggregate, far less than the Government will be paying out, and far less than half of what the Government will be paying out.

MR. FOGWILL: I see that, but what percentage will they be paying?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Up to now, the Pensions Bill has been somewhat in the order of \$130,000, of which total contributions by all teachers is \$26,000, of which they then draw out \$12,000, leaving a net total contribution by all teachers of Newfoundland of \$12,000 out of a total expenditure of \$130,000; less than 10% of the cost of pensions.

Now, it is true that this Bill, if it becomes an Act, will improve that situation somewhat, but it will still leave the teachers of Newfoundland, in the aggregate, paying "Net" far less than half the cost of teachers' pensions.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, under the proposed contributions under this Act, it is proposed, in the case of females that it be 3% and males 4%, and if the teacher concerned wishes to be excluded in Section 7, it be 5 and 6% respectively, whereas in the Civil Service of Canada the highest is 6%, and those in lower brackets, 5 and 5½%. So, as far as this is concerned, in relation to the Civil Service, they will be paying as much as the Government of the Civil Service of Canada.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it will be some time before the Province of Newfoundland can emulate the generosity of Canada, and I must say it gives me great pleasure to hear the honourable member for St. John's holding up the Federal Government of Canada.

MR. FOGWILL: I didn't say that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I say, in Newfoundland, they pay far less than the cost of pensions, whereas in Canada they pay just slightly under half the cost of pensions. The total Pensions Bill for Civil Servants incurred

by the Government of Canada is "X" amount of money; the total amount of money paid by the Civil Servants of Canada is "X" amount of money less a slight amount. They pay in almost half the cost of the pensions, whereas in Newfoundland they pay in a fourth or fifth, even now under the new legislation we have here.

MR. HEFFERTON: Section 17 was definitely deferred because we haven't as yet decided whether it shall be written, so there are, or shall be, some changes.

MR. FOGWILL: I didn't say it was, I said "proposed" amendment.

Carried.

Section 23 read and passed.

Section 24 read and passed.

Section 25 read and passed.

Section 26 read and passed.

Section 27 read and passed.

Section 28 read and passed.

Section 29 read and passed.

Section 30 read and passed.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read and passed.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, before you put that motion, I wonder if any member of the House has anything to suggest as an addition to that list of powers. Is anything omitted, anything of importance, from the standpoint of protecting the public interest in a Tourist Industry which has yet to be created to any extent? If so, I am sure we'd be very happy to hear it. Everything we can think of is there, and we have had the benefit of the Acts along the Nation, right across to Victoria, but there may be points distinctive and peculiar to Newfoundland not covered there, and if there are and any member can think of them, we'd be very happy to add them, because I am sure every member of the House has an active and abiding interest in this subject, and regards a potential Tourist Industry as being amongst the most important of our prospects, given the necessary roads, transportation and accommodation facilities and certain other organizational advantages.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to add. I support the Act insofar as increasing the Tourist traffic, and believe, in time, it would be a good thing for the Country. I feel that practically all those rules here are necessary, in order to establish proper conditions and so on, but noticed there in (j) a rule prescribing the number of tourist establishments for any designated area. Now, I think it is the place of the Government to set up regulations as set out in this Act, and tell, besides, how it should be kept, the number of rooms, rate per day. I believe in all that, but don't

believe in the Government controlling it, and with that clause there it gives the control to the Government, and it could easily be used by the Government to give licenses for tourist establishments to friends of that particular Government today.

Of course, we understood, a while back, that the Government is in for 25 years. There may be no discrimination while this Government is in, but with this it still gives the right; political strings can, and will, be pulled, and some people willing to, or prepared to, put in money for tourist establishments will not be granted a permit while others may be granted several permits. Now, as I said before, I have nothing to say about the Act. It is a good Act. Money brought in by tourists is as good as money brought in by fish. But in that Act there, I don't agree with that particular clause; clause (j) gives the Government permission to control that.

**MR. HIGGINS:** Mr. Chairman, I agree with that Act. I believe in a clean place. I notice you go into a hotel and find the place full of flies; they have outside lavatories, and flies, and at dinnertime they get the smell of the dinner, and come inside; it is unhealthy, disgusting, but all you have to do is put wire on the windows.

I have been in homes, boarding houses, and also agree with what my friend said from Carbonear; nice little tourist establishments, and the personal side is going to come in, it always does, friends, and people more entitled to it will not get it.

I agree that for the Government to set up regulations is a good thing, regulations to see that every hotel and boarding house is put up right; re-

gulations about a fine and three months' imprisonment, but to give the Government control I don't think is a good thing. People come in who have money to put up a hotel, and they can't do it. It is going to be done in future. I have suspicions, cases of these things. I object to, not so much jails, they are probably good. The Act is pointing in the right direction. The Americans want a good place to go to. Any fisherman who comes here wants not a hotel, he wants a log cabin. Many men want to come out in the woods and get a log cabin. Running water where a man can wash himself and bathe is good enough for him. It is different for people out on the road who want to stop at a hotel and stop overnight. Some are more finicky than the sportsman.

Proper care should be taken to see that proper checks are made on the river. I do agree with those things too.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to hear, not surprised, but very pleased to hear from my honourable friends that they support the purpose of the Bill, but in the best spirit, and quite candidly, I just don't follow their objections to (b) and (j).

(b) says that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the licensing of tourist establishments and the suspension and cancellation of licenses and prescribing the fees payable for licenses and renewals thereof,—

(j) says that he will have power also to make regulations prescribing the maximum number of tourist establishments for any designated area, and the grounds for their objections appear, so far as I can judge, to be

that it gives the Government too much power.

Well now, what about some of these other sections, in the light of those same grounds of objections?—

(d) he shall have power to make regulations prescribing ground plans for tourist establishments including specifications governing the relative positions of and distances between the component parts of such establishments;

and then again, (e) prescribing specifications governing the construction and size of buildings and other structures comprising tourist establishments;

and then again, (f) prescribing cubic space requirements in respect of living and sleeping accommodation in tourists establishments;

and again (h) governing and regulating the manner in which the grounds, buildings, equipment and other facilities of tourist establishments shall be maintained, including the cleaning, fumigating, and sterilizing of any part thereof;

and again, (i) prescribing requirements for tourist establishments in respect of water closets and other sanitary facilities, water supply, plumbing, ventilation, heating, lighting, electrical equipment, food storage, food handling, disposal of garbage and other matters pertaining to the health and welfare of persons accommodated;

and finally (o) prescribing the minimum amount of furniture, bedding, linen, heating and lighting devices, electrical outlets, utensils, dishes, cutlery, floor covering, window covering and other fixtures, furnishings, appliances and equipment that shall be provided in tourist establishments.

Well, if there are sound ground for objection to (b) and (j), surely these same grounds apply to the clauses I have just read, and in which case we might as well have no Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to lay down minimum standards.

And, Mr. Chairman, I draw your attention to the fact that in the very next succeeding section, Section 5, all of these requirements are deliberately laid down as minimum requirements.

Now, we might as well face it. The Government have got to have the power to put the tightest of tight controls over the erection and operation of tourist accommodations, or have none at all,—all or none. Frankly, I don't see much room for drawing a line.

I know that Governments, I suppose in Newfoundland as elsewhere, feed on the power, grow on the power, on which they feed, and tend to grow arrogant and power mad. If this Act is an indication that this Government is growing mad with power, let's cancel it. If, on the other hand, it is too late, to protect the public interest in a Tourist Industry by ensuring at the outset reasonable, solid, sensible, minimum, requirements for the provision and maintenance of tourist establishments, then let us pass it.

Now, I won't have my honourable friends think that I am just stubborn. It is not that I honestly think that this is necessary, every part of it, and the only worry I have got is that we may be leaving out something that is important and have to come back to the House a year from now and request the insertion of additional safeguards. I'd rather see these safeguards inserted now, but I do not, quite honestly, see the point; although I'll say, that in all fairness, that my

honourable friends have not moved an amendment, and I suppose I would be correct in assuming that their expression of opinion is more along the general line of suspicion of growing governmental powers. It is a philosophy with which I am familiar, and with which I may say I have a very considerable amount of sympathy, but far more sympathy when that growing power of Government is in another field altogether, a field of conscience, fine philosophy, freedom of speech and press, things of the mind and spirit, not just property right, because to me there is nothing more sacred about property than there is about pigs; nothing sacred whatsoever, and certainly nothing so unusual or different about property as to rule out the property right of the Government representing the whole public of Newfoundland; suggesting to the Legislature, which it does indeed literally represent, all the population, laying down conditions for the operation of private property.

MR. HIGGINS: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that the regulations that the Premier read out come within the scope of human effort. They can be carried out by anybody who wants to build a hotel, but the other ones put in front of people a blank wall—you go so far, nothing else, get no license. That is not within scope of human effort, if one decides he shan't get it.

Now, the ones he read are the ones which just affect persons' duties about building. You can say—you are going to put up a certain kind of hotel, spend so much money. If you say you are going to have one hotel in this town, nobody else is going to build there, or a license will not be granted to anyone else. The other things, I agree with. I don't agree with that.

We have a perfect right to differ, differ conscientiously; have discussions as to private property.

We had that argument before. I certainly hope it is not coming to where I can't own what I earned.

MR. QUINTON: Mr. Chairman, I believe we are thinking too much of huge establishments when we think of tourist establishments. Perhaps the honourable the Leader of the Opposition may be thinking of very large hotels instead of the more modern method of approaching the whole problem.

When you see, as is well known in other provinces of the Country and in other Countries as well, the tourists, the standard tourist establishments now consist of a combined holding, a number of cabins for sleeping accommodation, with provision for food and other amenities set up in separate buildings, provision for a restaurant, or a place where there might be a cocktail bar, and a place where other facilities than sleeping are required. I think, in that case, other things are more likely to be prevalent than in the building of hotels the size of the Newfoundland Hotel, or hotels of similar size.

I think the Bill covers the field. I more or less support the principle of control in this thing, because if this Tourist Trade which will be absolutely new in this country, if this Tourist Trade is to get off to a good start, we can't have people monkeying around with this. We need also to look at other laws that exist in this Country for the protection of beauty spots, protection of game and wild life, and that the franchises be granted to large Companies that operate for Paper Mills in this Country, in order that they too may bear their

share in responsibility in making the Tourist Trade of this Country one of value and importance.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I am entirely in accord with the honourable Minister of Finance in his remarks, and I think he inferred that great care must be taken in issuing of licenses, and also in the size of establishments and where they be built, and particular care must be taken when these licenses are issued, and as this Act could come under supervision of the Minister of Economic Development, I think much more care should be taken in the operation of this Act in making appointment where Liberal supporters got appointments. I think that is what the members on this side were trying to point out without being too blunt about it.

I am suggesting that you will get people with money, who will be able to put up a proper establishment. I think this should be understood.

This is an important Act, and may be the means of bringing in money to Newfoundland. As the honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island brought up, tourists are as important as the selling of fish. I think that is one point which must be brought up in issuing licenses; we must forget entirely political patronage.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, there has never been in Newfoundland a Government so immune to the issuing of political patronage as this one. If any of my time-honoured friends want a record of that, I will very gladly table it.

Records speak for themselves. This Government has purchased many millions of dollars of supplies since we have been in Office. The records

show the bitterest, most implacable enemies of this Government, bitter and implacable unquestionably and permanently opposed to us, and engaged this very day in violent opposition, are treated as most ardent supporters of the Government; treated in regards to purchases and Government orders. In the history of Newfoundland, there has not been a Government which has treated patronage, that is, Government purchases and placing of Government orders, so cleanly and decently and impartially as this Government has done, and any time-honoured friend on this side who wants evidence tabled on the question in this House, I have it all ready, in fact, to table at the moment it is requested. And to suggest it is the sort of question I would expect from the honourable the Junior member for St. John's East, it is exactly the suggestion I would expect from him, not the suggestion I would expect from any other member on the other side of the House, to suggest apportionment of licenses, granting of licenses for hundreds and thousands will be treated as a matter of political patronage, is perhaps a reflection of what he would do if he were in our position, but it is not what we have, in fact, done, and if there is one complaint of what our supporters in Newfoundland have against us, it is that we have appointed bitter enemies, and have awarded thousands of dollars worth of business to our implacable opponents, and I wonder, if our honourable member from St. John's East were in my place, I wonder, would he be able to make that same boast, if he were in Office.

Now, I think that is all I have to say on that point. The point made by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition is fully appreciated by me, and the point made by the honour-

able member for Harbour Main-Bell Island is equally appreciated by me, but the point made by the Junior member for St. John's East is not fully appreciated by me.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I was about to make a few remarks when the honourable Premier stood up, and I have forgotten what I was going to say at that time, because I act on impulses generally, but as I understand the Act, this Act is made to control licensed hotels throughout the Country where tourist traffic will be engaged in, and, as I understand it, any person who applies, who builds one of those hotels in accordance with the regulations in an area provided or laid out, or designated, by the Government no matter who he is, if he builds one of those tourist hotels in accordance with the regulations, I have no hesitation in saying that what the Premier has already stated, he will get a license, no matter what side of politics he is on; but, if he doesn't comply with the regulations, he is not entitled to a license.

Again, who would be the right Party or Parties to control licensed hotels, or any sort of licensed house?—Only the Government. Who would have the right of consolidation in case of violation for proper carrying out of the liquor law?

I am here, and I don't imbibe in intoxicating liquor, but I am supporting anything that will be a means of developing or instituting resources that will bring in a revenue so much needed in this Province today, and I hope and trust that the Premier in all his endeavours—we are all very seriously concerned about the welfare of this Province just as well as any

member of the other side of the House—and I hope and trust that God blesses him in his endeavours, and hope that we will be able to look out as far as Vancouver and say that we are the most prosperous province in the Dominion of Canada.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I would say I dislike Clause (j) somewhat, but I will leave it there. If I might add, it is that it could tend towards monopolies. I will leave it there, because there are different kinds of monopolies. It could be political, but I will leave it there for everyone to think about. It could tend to a number of buildings erected in certain areas. That, itself, suggests "economic" measures, if I might use the word. I believe the Department would undertake to determine how many buildings there would be in certain areas. They'd charge to capacity, in other words, and lay down that such would be so. I can see than that it wouldn't be any great burden to that Department, if it did make known to people of that area—"such and such are the Government's plans, and beyond this, we will not go," and than say right away the local people ought to get some preference. Big money can create some monopolies, not altogether political monopolies; but, giving due notice that such is the plan, and if they feel that they are financially and otherwise able to undertake part of the plan, then they will be given a chance to go ahead. When you say to these people that anyone else will be granted a license to establish tourist cabins, etc., then, I think, from that day of notice, the principle could be posted again. They have something like that in the Sawmill Act. If they want to get an application for a sawmill, a notice is post-



ed; if approved, the approval becomes public.

I think I would be against somebody getting a license and letting that lie idle, because these are precautionary things I suggest ought to be brought into the regulations, because that, I think, would be harmful and cause progress to come out of step. Because somebody would get the whole Upper Humber or other area, because someone might get a grip on it and not develop accordingly, and consequently, I think, get out of step with the Governments' progress, and consequently lose.

Must I say, I disagree somewhat with that clause—reverse it, and not be alarmed over it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I might say, in reply to my honourable friend, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the vast majority of tourist cabins presently existing were built out of loans made to their owners by the respective Provincial Governments, and these three Governments, between them, have literally millions of dollars of public money out on loan under sound and reasonable conditions made for the very purpose of creating tourist cabin accommodation. It would not surprize me if we found that it was necessary for us to do something of the same character.

Now, having replied to my friends, the honourable member from St. John's East and my honourable friend from Harbour Main-Bell Island on Section (j), I now give them a point in their favour, which is this—that, should the Government have to begin lending money to citizens, groups of citizens, to build tourist cabins, their point, their objection, would have

much greater point. I am afraid they will have to take us on faith that we will, in issuing licenses and possibly, subsequently, making loans to citizens to erect tourist cabins, we will treat all people alike, honestly and fairly, without regard to their political predilections, because after all, Mr. Chairman, who knows—the strongest Tory of today may be the strongest Liberal of tomorrow—While the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks of the Premier there, insofar as if the Government loans money on those establishments, perhaps it may be necessary to control them; but I was thinking of conditions the Government should lay down, various conditions—the size of building, etc., that should be built in an area. If private enterprise wants to go in there, "yes, you can have a permit, provided you live up to those standard requirements." I am not thinking of the part of the Government loaning money at all. I think it could be done through private enterprise. Then, if it came to the point where the Government wants to loan money, then we would have to have such a clause as (j). But, to make the point clear, I went in to get a permit to build a garage. The Council told me I could have a permit, providing I lived up to the regulations. They said: "Have you a copy of them?" I said: "No." I don't mean if the persons are prepared to build in accordance with standards laid down, live up to requirements, etc., the Government shouldn't have to grant licenses. I think competition will take care of itself, providing it is kept up to a certain standard.

For instance, the Government don't control the number of stores that go

up on Water Street. If you go down to the Council to get a permit to build, they don't care if it is the same kind of building; competition takes care of that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think you are getting on slippery ground; I think they do control the number of buildings within a certain space.

MR. FAHEY: I do say they should control the standards, and anybody should be allowed to go there, providing they live up to the standards; that is my point.

DR. POTTLE: I should like to make a point or so of varying consequence.

It is a matter of surprise to me that there should be political difference of a noticeable kind out of a Bill such as this. It is remarkable, surprising, that it should come out of such a clause as paragraph (b) providing for the licensing of tourist establishments and the suspension and cancellation of licenses and prescribing the fees payable for licenses and renewals thereof.

It is the Lieutenant-Governor who makes these regulations not the Minister, and it is inconceivable to me how regulations could be constructed on paper to make any valid difference between Conservatives and Liberals.

MR. HIGGINS: How about the Board of three? It isn't the Minister; it is a Board of three. I mean, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Board, if he wants to; he can make his own regulations.

DR. POTTLE: Yes, that is so, but can you conceive of the licensee of property in such a way as to discriminate between individuals because of political beliefs?

MR. FAHEY: It is possible.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All things are possible.

DR. POTTLE: Now, in paragraph (j), the same objection is raised, the tendency towards bureaucracy or political tendership, because the Lieutenant-Governor shall make regulations prescribing the maximum number of tourists establishments for any designated area. It may turn out that a political opponent of the Government's may be the very first person who will seek to establish an establishment in a given area. Why did not our honourable friends point to Clause (m), for there is also a distinction? Do we make rules to conform to Conservative and Liberal behaviour? I think we are drawing the thing out too far.

MR. MILLER: I can foreshadow all Liberal and Conservatives occupying them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a good way to turn Tories into Liberals, or the other way around.

MR. HIGGINS: You might refuse a license to a Conservative, and that is the end, but you couldn't turn around and say a Conservative must take two bottles whereas the Liberals could have four bottles; you couldn't do that sort of thing that openly.

DR. POTTLE: Even more seriously, paragraph (i) related to paragraph (p); paragraph (p) provides for returns to tell how many people are brought into the province.

I raised the point, because it once occurred to me, when we looked into the Bill first in Committee of Council, whether we might not require some such record of people who travel to

and fro within Newfoundland. The register referred to is just a local register, a register kept by the operator.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Yes.

DR. POTTLE : But the Minister might also require returns of natives frequently.

MR. HIGGINS : Just to require home tourists.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Just (l) and (p) would show that.

DR. POTTLE : We take it carriers in air transport services are persons, so we say "other" persons. Air Transport Companies and other persons. Just a verbal point applies there, all persons.

MR. BALLAM : It applies to railways, air transport and other persons engaged in carrying passengers.

DR. POTTLE : I raise a serious point also with regard to paragraph 4. I wonder whether the Minister would consider it obstructive if we required a blood test under paragraph (r), a medical certificate.

MR. SMALLWOOD : A blood test of persons employed in, or in connection with, tourist establishments.

MR. QUINTON : Blood test and X-Ray also.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Well, wouldn't that be contained in the regulations made under this? Regulations made respecting health of persons employed in connection with tourist establishments; production of medical certificates by such persons?

DR. POTTLE : Medical certificates don't ordinarily contain blood tests unless so specified.

MR. SMALLWOOD : We might also include the number of times such certificate should be produced; in other words, every year.

Carried.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Chairman, before we rise, I notice now, at the last minute, there is a clause which ought to be there that is not. In all our Acts which authorize the making of regulations, we provide that copies of these regulations shall be tabled in the Legislature within fifteen days, if the Legislature is then sitting, and if not, within fifteen days of the next ensuing Session. Could we have a clause like that inserted and adopted now in Committee? It is the normal thing to do, that all regulations are to be tabled here in the House. Could we take that here as read? I haven't got the actual wording.

Well now, we could add it to Clause 6—"Regulations made under this Act shall be published in the Newfoundland Gazette and shall have effect from the date of publication or from such other date as may be specified in the regulations and all such regulations and amendments thereto shall be laid before the Legislature within fifteen days after they are made, if the Legislature is then in Session, and if not, then within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing Session."

MR. FAHEY : Mr. Chairman, before you put that amendment. The

Minister, in reading out that amendment, first, he said "all regulations and amendments thereto," but can you amend those Acts without amending them?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Amendments to regulations—regulations and amendments thereto.

MR. FAHEY: Amendments to regulations?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Amendments to regulations.

DR. POTTLE: Side title to Clause 8 "Repealed."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh yes, the word "Repealed" comes opposite Clause 8.

MR. QUINTON: There is a side note also to the new Section, the last one added.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is Publications and Regulations. "Regulations to be printed" says that already.

Passed.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Mr. Courage left the Chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the end of the Orders of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 22nd, 1950

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing or Select Committees

None.

#### Notice of Motions and Questions

Honourable the Premier to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Has the honourable member leave to introduce this Bill? Moved and seconded that the honourable Premier be given leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Carried.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any outstanding answers to questions?

Yesterday, we adjourned the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I had a telephone call this morning from the hon-

ourable and Gallant Member for Ferryland acquainting me with the fact that he was not well and asking if I would, unless some other member of the House wished to speak, asking if I would move the adjournment; but I understand that there is another member of the House who desires to speak in this debate, and after he has done so, I would then move the adjournment of the debate of the honourable and Gallant member for Ferryland.

Mr. Speaker, I intended to read this telegram earlier in the sitting, and forgot to do so, and I wonder if the House would bear with me while I do it now.

It is from the Acting Premier and Minister of Finance of the Province of British Columbia, and it says :

"Would appreciate your letting me know convenient time for me to present Mace to Legislature of Newfoundland on behalf of Legislature and people of British Columbia.

Our House expected to prorogue early next week. Had thought that presentation could be made in your Legislative Assembly with suitable accompanying address if that's agreeable.

Please advise whether arrangements satisfactory to you and most convenient time."

(Sgd.) Herbert Anscomb,  
Acting Premier, and  
Minister of Finance,  
Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Speaker, that cable was handed to me last night at a moment while I was speaking with Mr. Anscomb on the telephone, he having called me from Victoria, and in that telephone conversation he suggested as a date

the fifth of April. He asked me when our House was likely to prorogue, and I told him that while I didn't know exactly, it did seem to me it would be getting up toward the middle of April, judging by the amount of work that still lay ahead of us, and that for that reason Wednesday, the fifth of April might be agreeable to us if he appeared at the Bar of the House, and I said I thought that we'd allow him inside the Bar; that when the Speaker of the House in the Province of Ontario visited this House he was permitted inside the Bar, and then he wanted to know how he should be dressed, and I said that we were a very free and easy crowd down here. He said: "Oh well, that is fine? In that case, would a morning suit do?" I said I thought it would do very well. And they are sending an illuminated, be-ribboned Address of Greeting from the people and Legislature of British Columbia to the Legislature and people of Newfoundland; and, as the House will have read in the local press, the Mace is said to be an extraordinarily beautiful and quite costly piece of work. It is made of all British Columbia metals, I understand, silver and gold, and what wood is in it is British Columbia Wood. They think, in British Columbia, that it is the first mace here made of wood, I am inclined to guess that it was probably made here in St. John's. I don't know, and I haven't been able to find out much of the history of that particular mace. I don't think that it is the original mace with which the House of Assembly was opened on the first occasion in 1832. That is the mace, as the House will remember, which was seized by the landlady of the Boarding House in which the first Session of the House of Assembly met.

The Session met that year, and they prorogued after forgetting to provide in the estimates an amount of money to pay the lady for the use of her house, and she promptly got hold of the mace and hid it, and resolutely refused to give up until they paid her bill for the use of her house. They couldn't pay the bill until the House met to vote the money; the House couldn't meet to vote money until they had the mace, and so there was a complete deadlock, which was resolved only by Mr. Speaker of that day, paying the bill out of his own pocket and being reimbursed by the House when it did meet.

I don't think, Sir, that that is the same mace. How old this mace is, I don't know, but I think everyone in the House would agree that this mace ought to be most carefully preserved and given a post of honour in the museum when it is finally opened, and it will be replaced by a mace which I think will be one of the most costly and beautiful in North America.

If the members of the House would think about this impending visit from all across the Nation of the Acting Premier and Minister of Finance of British Columbia, we might, between us all, think of some way of making a notable occasion of the presentation. It would be on a half-holiday, the fifth of April. It might be worth considering whether we should invite some distinguished guests here to help signalize this very interesting event.

Strictly speaking out of order at this point, but would any other honourable member care to make a comment?

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that I don't think

this date is a holiday, inasmuch as Good Friday is April seventh.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

#### Address in Reply

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, may I open my remarks by congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply. Considering what little they had to work with, I consider they did a real good job.

As far as I can see it, the Address in Reply covered everything and touched nothing.

The thoughts in the minds of roughly 30,000 people, working people of Newfoundland today are—where are they going to get a job, or how are they going to get it?

The policy of the Government, as far as I can see, is a policy of expediency, stop-gaps and half-measures.

If poverty is to be stabilized in Newfoundland, a large number of our workmen, except those who can get out, will be in the role of a "modern Lazarus" crawling on his belly to the tables of the modern Dives in Ottawa, awaiting the crumbs from their tables.

Soon, the people of this country will realize that they have been tricked and swindled out of a most precious treasure, that is—their National Independence; and when that time comes, the "mills of the gods will begin to grind", and they do grind, even now, exceedingly small. The rape of Newfoundland has made a shambles out of the Atlantic Charter.

The "Iron Curtain" of political and financial intrigue dropped on this country in 1946 when that National disaster, that National disgrace, which

was known by its real name of "National Convention."

Now, it might be said: "Why go back to the National Convention, or, why go back to Confederation? That is all water under the bridge." Yes, it is water under the bridge all right, but water has sometimes a way of backing up, and this water is muddy and filthy and dirty with an evil propaganda which it contains, and some day this water will have to be swallowed by those responsible.

Yes, I come back to the National fiasco, because that was the instrument used to sell us up the St. Lawrence river; that was the instrument in which Newfoundland Judas Iscariots in collusion with political Shylocks robbed us of our independence.

I come back to the National Convention, because I want to quote our present Secretary of State, and what he said in our National Convention. He said this in the National Convention; "Today, I am neither a Commissionite or Anti-Commissionite; I am neither friend nor foe of Responsible Government; neither a Confederate or an Anti-Confederate. I have not the facts through which I may arrive at a reasonable conclusion, the fact that one of these forms of Government can only be obtained by sending a delegation to discuss matters with the Canadian Government. I want those facts; demand them; refuse to offer any opinion on any form of Government until I get them." What he said after the delegation went up there. And don't forget this, when that first delegation went to Ottawa, they brought back terms here, and I am one of the 29 dictators who turned them down, and it was subsequently proven that the

terms were not sufficient, not adequate, by any means.

I want to get back to the Secretary of State. He knew something about Hitler all right. He said: "From now till polling day, think and talk Confederation; on that day, vote "Confederate."

Here is a man with an open mind. Here is a man who was neither Confederate nor Anti-Confederate; neither Anti-Responsible nor Responsible.

He was a Confederate right from the very beginning.

I was called a traitor in this House by the same man when he occupied the Chair. He called me a traitor, because I moved in this House that a delegation should be sent to the United States, the greatest country in the world and the country everybody is running to for money.

In fact, the Leader of our present Government scurried to New York, too, as fast as he could, to try and get American capital.

I don't mind being called a traitor for that at all. I could not accept these terms, because I have had 20 years' experience in the Trade Labour Movement. In the Trade Labour Movement, we are trained to barter on terms. We go in to sell Labour, or barter, we do not take the first thing that is fired at us. That is just exactly what was done in this House during Convention Days.

Now, the Prime Minister of Canada at that time, a man whom the Trade Union Movement, both in the United States and Canada, has very little respect for, he said this much in his letter to us; and because I was one of 29 who refused to take these terms, I was called a traitor. I might say there

is another one here beside me, and another back of me. We refused because we opposed dictatorship. We'll come back in another four years; we'll be on the other side of the House.

Now, to get back to these terms.

These terms were negotiated by whom? Not by representatives of the people in Newfoundland. These terms were represented by a few who went up there, and who went the back way to get into Ottawa, and they came back with these terms and they laid them before this House.

The Leader of the Government; the Minister, Secretary of State for Canada, and there is another man over there, the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives; these men came back, and another one over there, the Minister of Labour. These men came back and said: "Here boys, these terms are wonderful." They recommended them to our people. Our people, 70,000 wouldn't take them, and another delegation went back and jacked up 15,000 more, and Ches Crosbie said, if they backed up a little more, they would have had 24,000,000, but poor Ches—I don't know what to think of him—he went about it the wrong way on the end of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to appear prejudiced or anything like that. I do say this, and publicly. I will never consider myself a Canadian. I am the father of six children, and I don't want any Baby Bonuses. Very likely, if we had Responsible Government, I might have had six more children, but I will never have a Canadian. Speaking of Canadian people, in the Maritime area, they don't call themselves Canadians. Get up around Sydney, or around New Brunswick, where they had the food riot last

week and the police had to come and shoot down hungry people. They will tell you they are not Canadian people; they will tell you Canada ends at the St. Lawrence; that is where it ends, as far as we in Newfoundland are concerned.

Mr. Bradley says: "We'll go up with Canada; we'll go with Canada; we'll be prosperous with Canada." He says: "We'll grow up with one of the greatest and strongest Nations in the world." How strong? I am not an economist, I don't know much about trade, but I have learned a little through the Trade Labour Movement to form an opinion anyway, even if not a very good one. Canada today, as far as I can understand, or from what I can read, Canada today, her whole economy depends on External Affairs Trade only. To quote the words that the present External Minister of State, I think his name is Pearson, says: "World Trade is to Canada as a difference between the full dinner pail and the bread run."

Now, let's take a look at World Trade.

Canada has a trading deficit of \$427,800,000 with the U.S.A. A deficit of the Commonwealth today runs to an average of \$21,000,000 a month, and is increasing. The oil wells in Alberta today are not going; that is, they can't get pipeline there, because they can't find the money in Canada, and are down on Wall Street today trying to raise a loan of \$100,000,000—economic union, that is the way it functions.

Canada is only a satellite of the United States, and we here in Newfoundland, this Government here in Newfoundland, is only a puppet of Ottawa, and I will prove it.

Now, I meant to get back to the thing that causes me the most concern.



I feel it my duty to bring this matter up—that is, the Unemployment situation in the District which I have the honour to represent—Harbour Main-Bell Island. Words fail me to express my indignation and rage at the situation at present existing. Just a short while ago, I left five young men to travel from Bell Island this afternoon; five had to leave there, their own homes, go around Canada, or wherever else they can get a job. One of them told me he was going to get married last year; he put every cent he had into it, every bit of money he had, in the last month, jumped off the job. He had to borrow money from his father to go to the United States. He's not going to Canada.

Now, to get back to the Bell Island situation.

The situation on Bell Island today is supposed to be caused by no dollars; it is not a question of markets, it is a question of "no dollars." Well now, in that respect, when you are dealing with England, you are dealing with the cleverest people in the world when it comes to business. England is only going to buy where she can get her best bargain. She'll bargain today with her enemy, just as well as she would bargain with her enemy tomorrow; it is just a question of where she could strike the best dollar. The excuse she is using today is she has no dollars. England has dollars; has \$1,642,000,000 of Canadian security; \$105,000,000 of that is Government Bonds; \$315,000,000 is in the Canadian National Railways, which is owned by the Government.

Now, I am not going to blame this Government for the devaluation of the pound; that would be childish anyway, it wouldn't make sense. This

Government has nothing to do with devaluation of the pound.

I am going to blame Confederation for the situation we have here on Bell Island today. I blame it for this reason; I blame Confederation for this reason—in every Government we had down through the years, in Responsible Government, Bell Island was always considered. In 1923, under the leadership of Sir Richard Squires, the Company tried to close down the mines at that time, and the Government of Sir Richard Squires said: "No, you are not going to close them down."

In 1943, the Commission of Government, as bad as it was, provided dollars to buy Bell Island iron ore to go to England.

When this delegation was in Ottawa, if an arrangement had been made that way in the terms, you would have iron ore going from Bell Island to England today.

Now, I know that some people will say that there is some ore going to England—yes, 300,000 tons. That is a drop in the bucket. And it was said last night over the air it is going to employ 250 men. It is not going to do anything of the sort. There might be a hundred-and-a-quarter working, and there mightn't. The point of that is this. If that delegation who went to Ottawa had something written into the terms whereby money could be provided if Britain were short, people would be working in Bell Island today; people wouldn't have to be leaving their homes in order to get work. Unfortunately, that isn't so.

Here, we find ourselves in this position today. On Bell Island, where we had 2,137 men working last year, we have 1,087 this year. There are now a total of over 1100 men out of work, and last year we were told—

"Oh, when we go into Confederation there'll be no more dole, there'll be no more unemployment; everybody will be "Hunkey dory." "All you've got to do is ask Ottawa for money and we'll get it."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who said that?

MR. JACKMAN: If you want to speak, Mr. Premier, speak after I am through, I am not going to be side-tracked.

Who said it? I'll tell you, I'll say who said it—the Confederates.

MR. SMALLWOOD: 78,000 of them?

MR. JACKMAN: No. 78,000 were bluffed. Five or six of them said it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I ask the honourable member to withdraw that statement, prove it or withdraw it. He has named me to have made that statement, I ask him to prove it, or withdraw it.

MR. JACKMAN: I will withdraw it. It was said by you too that when we would go into Confederation we'd have a higher standard of living, better working conditions; we'd have more employment. The condition is, we have over 30,000 people unemployed in this country. There is no hope for it. There is no hope for the fishermen, no hope for a thousand men on Bell Island, no hope.

I say this again, when those terms for Confederation were negotiated, that situation needn't have been; there could have been an arrangement whereby money could have been forthcoming; it was done under the Commission of Government. As I said before, England is not short of dollars, and I am sure the Canadian

Government could find some way of appropriating some of that, which would mean at least 1600 men working; that would give us 1600 more men working.

A short time ago, I went through our own district, and everywhere I went all I could find was old men, no young fellows left. I inquired where so and so was, and they said: "Oh, he has gone to Philadelphia. So and so, he has gone to Boston," and so on. That is not only typical of our district, it is typical of every district in Newfoundland today. What is going to happen? Every country doesn't depend so much on its dollars and cents as it does on the youth of its country; when the youth of a country has to get out, that country is going to begin to go down. We are going down fast. What is going to happen to the rest who get out when they get out? When the rest have gone, what are we going to have to say?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't want to take up the time of this House by talking. I realize not much can be done by talk.

I would say this to the Government—that lip promises and also fancy fandanglers are not going to help this country in any way.

Referring back to the Speech from the Throne, great emphasis was laid on the development of new industries. At the present time, that is not going to do a great deal of good. Something like the saying "live horse and you'll get grass."

I would say to this Government that they would do everything in their power to protect the industries we have, and see, as far as possible, that these industries will get into the posi-

tion where they will be able to advance to full time. I think that could be done. I think it could be done in this way, and only make this suggestion before I sit down—I think that we shouldn't just sit back and just listen to what we are told from Ottawa or from anywhere else. I think this Government should set up a delegation, a Trade Delegation, and send that delegation to Ottawa, and see if Ottawa can't be persuaded to put up these dollars to see if they can't get the money to put Bell Island miners back to work; the fishermen in Labrador back to work, and men in Lumberwoods, back to work.

I am not going to say any more. All, I will say, before I sit down some of the things I have said might sound bitter and prejudiced, but I want to give the Government this assurance—in so far as I am concerned, and I think I can say it for all of us on this side, our Leader has already said it—as far as we are here, we are not here to obstruct, to criticize destructively; we are here to criticize constructively; we are here to give our opinions as we feel they might help the Government to get the country back on its feet properly, and in closing I might say that anything I can do at any time to help the Government, I will certainly be only too glad to do so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

Carried.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the bill was read a third time.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the bill was read a third time.

Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Mr. Courage left the Chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Committee rose, having reported that they have considered the matter to them referred and have agreed to certain Resolutions.

It was moved and seconded that these Resolutions be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Resolutions were read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the last clause was that the Bill to give effect to this proposed tax be proceeded with in due course. The Bill was read a first time upon yesterday, and I would move now, as provided in the Resolutions that the Bill now be read a second time, otherwise that it be removed from the paper altogether.

I don't believe I need to give an address in explaining the Resolutions.

I move the Bill be now read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the Bill be now read a second time. Is the House ready for the question?

MR. FAHEY: Sir, in speaking to the principle of the Bill, it provides for Insurance Companies to collect taxes retroactive to 1949. That has been, already, I understand, imposed on the policyholders through a tax, and under the present set-up, the Tax Rental Agreement, the Insurance Companies do not pay the Provincial Government, and this Act is designed so as they would have to pay the Provincial Government. Is that it?

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

MR. FAHEY: Now, otherwise, they would have to return the money to policyholders. I feel that the Insurance Companies should return it. Now, they don't have to pay the tax back to the policyholders; the person in the lower income brackets who has to pay extra insurance should get the benefit of that, and I feel that is where it should go; we have enough taxation already on the lower bracket people. We are getting so far along now, we are getting taxed on everything everywhere twice, and it is time taxation was lowered on the lower brackets.

I feel, in speaking on this, that policyholders should get the benefit; it should be returned to them, due to the fact that those are people mostly in the lower income brackets.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I disagree with the continuation of this tax. I say that this tax was discontinued by the right of the taking over by the Federal Government of the right of that taxation, and that from there on that tax should be, should have been, seized. I can't accept the explanation given by the Minister of Justice. He said that, in effect, after we signed the Tax Rental Agreement, we lost the right to collect such tax. I believe that to be the case, but do not believe that the Federal Government forfeited any right of taxation on the people of Newfoundland. I believe, in their system of taxation, that coverage was fully looked into, and that they are getting, somewhere in the background, similar taxation of Insurance Companies.

Now, I am particularly opposed to this taxation even as it existed. My reason for it is because it lays an additional burden on the people of the outports.

Why do I discriminate? I certainly don't want to ever introduce discrimination into this House. Why do I discriminate? Here in St. John's, the Government helps to set up the first department. That is not so in all other outports of this country. Now, how does that work? It means, here in St. John's, people are privileged with reduced premium cost; it means, in the outports they have to pay half as much as that and even more, in some instances. I cannot come down on the Insurance Companies for that, because here in Newfoundland we have largely wooden structures, and

they are a great fire hazard, but according to the terms set down, it will be a long time before our second-largest towns will enjoy reduced fire costs. I think, because of the fact the Federal Government is getting that little grasp, I am not sure there isn't something direct in such cases. I would like to have the assurance of the Minister of Justice that there is not a somewhat similar tax collected on premiums by the Federal Government.

So it is, in our country, more and more being borne out in evidence, particularly more in the Winter Season, that churches, schools, all places the public have an interest in, are being destroyed and lost to them because of the fact that the Insurance Premium is beyond their ability to pay. Consequently, I oppose this strictly on the ground that it is laying an extra burden on the people of the outport towns, because it is the imposition of the extra burden of a new tax. If collected over the year, I fail to see how it can be justified in its collection, and certainly there is no law on the book to prove it was a legitimate collection. The only thing this can be is for it to become a retro-active law; when you introduce retro-active laws, you are going to have that.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I wish to register objection against this Bill and further taxation against the people of this Island.

Since this Government was brought in last year, seven or eight Bills have been passed on taxation; the responsibility of paying taxes always falls on the people who are producers. Last analysis shows that the responsibility lies upon the logger, the fishermen and those who toil. I don't think it should be the responsibility of this Govern-

ment to put further responsibility upon the toiling masses of whom we have heard so much in this country. Now, if it is passed, it is going to put an additional burden on the toiling people, they are the ones who pay.

The Federal Government has put 8% on the Fire Insurance Premium. For people of this country to have to pay an additional 8%, I don't think that is right, particularly in view of what we have been told the past couple of years, that people were not going to be taxed as they were before.

In this very Chamber, there was a budget presented in here by a gentleman member of the National Convention. He presented a budget in this House; said Newfoundland could be operated on ordinary expenditure of revenue to the tune of \$16,000,000; ordinary expenditure is going to be in the vicinity of twenty-three or twenty-four million this year. That is a long ways away, just about \$8,000,000, more than the people were promised. These promises went out over the airways of this Island; people were promised some relief from taxation; instead, taxes are being piled on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Bill before the House does not impose on the people of Newfoundland even one cent of additional taxation.

All the argument coming from the three gentlemen who have just spoken adds up to this—that there is not one solitary syllable of sound truth in what they have said, where they have argued that it is putting additional taxation on our Newfoundland people, because the Bill, if it becomes law, does not impose on our people one single cent of additional taxation. Now, either that is so, or it isn't so.

What does the Bill do? The Bill, recognizing that this tax imposed many years ago to collect that 8%, is not now under the Tax Rental Agreement Permit. It had to be collected by this Government in the same way that it has been collected for many years past. Now, it sets out to enable us to collect it in another way, no more, no less, and identically the same amount, in fact, rather less. I am wrong there, instead of imposing more, it is imposing less, as the Attorney General pointed out here so clearly yesterday. Rather than impose more, it imposes less, and the Bill is for the simple purpose of enabling this Government to collect by another means the same tax as all other Governments for some years past collected, but, in effect, although the rate is the same, it will collect less money from the people of Newfoundland.

Now, mention has been made of what the Federal Government collects from Insurance Companies. That has got nothing whatever to do with it, nothing; it does not affect the people of Newfoundland. The people of Newfoundland buy Fire Insurance. The rate they pay on their Fire Insurance Premiums is determined, amongst other things, by the amount of taxation imposed by all the governments that impose taxation on those countries, viz., the Government of Canada, the Government of Newfoundland, and possibly in some parts of Canada, the Government of the Municipality. But, these taxes being what they are, the rates charged by these Companies for premiums are what they are, and the rates take into account all the taxation collected by all the governments concerned.

Now, on this question of taxation. I am out of order in discussing it

just as much as were the honourable Gentlemen on the other side. This is not the occasion, according to Parliamentary Rules, to have a general discussion on taxation; it is not the occasion to have a general discussion on budgets; there are occasions set by the rules of the House for such discussions; this is not one of them, but I am no more out of order than were the honourable Gentlemen on the other side.

If I have been exacting from my honourable Friend, the Junior member for St. John's East, a toll of \$100 a year for some purpose, and for years he has paid me that \$100 each year, and then I come to him and say: "in future, I will collect from you only \$50 a year," and then that hasn't been done. I come along subsequently and say: "I am going to make that \$51," and then a little later I go to him again and say: "I am going to make that \$52," and then subsequently I say to him: "I want another dollar," which will make it \$53. How sound would he be if he argued that I was collecting more taxes off him? He would be this sound, just as sound as he was when he argued. Even if this 8% were an imposition on people; even if it were additional taxation that would remit net income in the amount of taxation taken from Newfoundland people; when the fact of the matter is that with the advent of Confederation there have been two things: one, an absolute reduction in the amount of taxation collected from the Newfoundland people; and two, a fairer distribution of the burden of that taxation.

In this year in which we live, the financial year 1949-50, which comes to an end on the last day of this month, the Government of Newfoundland and

Government of Canada, between them, will collect a total sum in taxation from the Newfoundland people. I say that the amount of money which the Government of Canada is pouring into Newfoundland in this year is as much as the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland are taking from the people. Put them both together, what the Canadian Government and the Newfoundland Government between them, the two of them; put together what they are taking from the Newfoundland people, and it is less in cash: the actual amount of it is less than the Canadian Government is pouring into Newfoundland this same year. And then they talk about increased taxation, and expect people who don't know the difference to swallow it; but we are not dumb; we are not stupid on this side of the House; we have proved that. We have proved we know how to put our story to the people of Newfoundland, and know how to put the solid truth to them, and the people of Newfoundland believe us, because they have yet to find us in lie. But, when it comes to lies, I'll show some lies, and show where they come from, and I'll detail them one by one—Lie 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and I'll name them, and I'll detail them, and I'll describe them, and I'll say where they come from. No, I won't, I don't even need to show it; I merely need to name the lies, and the mere naming of them will be clear evidence that they were lies. All I need to do is remind the people that these things were said. And that I can do. And that I will do.

This is a Bill to authorize this Government to collect what the previous governments were collecting, only in effect it will be rather a bit less.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that this Bill be now read a second time.

At this period, the opinion of the Bill is being discussed. The long title of the Bill is "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Both the honourable members of the Opposition and the honourable Premier are in order in discussing taxation; as I see it in this, it is impossible to discuss the principle of the Bill without discussing taxation. I dare say, in the course of the argument, one or two things were brought in which strictly did not belong to the principle, but it could be argued that they were merely brought in to strengthen the argument of the Opposition that taxes were being imposed and the fact that taxes are not being imposed.

MR. HIGGINS: I am glad that lies are going to be explained—Lies 1, 2, 3.

There is a gentleman here in the position of Judge. At one time there was only one Judge, and the merchants weren't satisfied with his judgments; they sent a petition to the Governor, and made three charges against him. The Governor sent the petition to the Judge, who was an irascible old gentleman. The Judge sent a reply back, and he said:

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform your petitioners that the first charge is a lie; the second is a damn lie; and the third is a damn infernal lie."

I do not know why we are always lectured to by the Premier. Does he think we are a crowd of schoolboys to be lectured?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I do, and sometimes a lot worse than school-boys.

MR. HIGGINS: We can all raise our voices and rant and roar, if we want to. I do not know how much is going to be collected by the Federal Authorities from insurance companies, but something is going to be paid to the Government, for the public always pays taxes. Whatever it is, this is a Bill concerning certain people who will be paying taxes on their houses. Aye, 'tis time that taxes on houses and insurance should be reduced, because every encouragement should be given to people to have their houses insured at the lowest possible rate. Insurance in this country is higher than in other countries. Most of the wooden houses are joined together; there are possibilities of conflagration, which has been the case a number of times in the history of this country. If a house is burned down, there is always a chance that they will have to build a new house; that means borrowing money; that means mortgage, which takes some time to pay off. It was put on some years ago, only a few years ago. It is not because it was on before that it should be on now. A certain amount of taxes are being put on here, I do not care what the Premier says. Certain taxes have been put on here which were not here before. If the tax is to be put off, let it be put off. Let the people benefit by some cheaper insurance.

MR. JANES: Surely the honourable the Leader of the Opposition does not believe the Government collects taxes being paid by people; it is profits made by companies, not premiums paid by people. This 8% tax is a small thing; this 8% tax is very, very, insignificant.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be Awarded in Respect of Their Teaching Service."

Clause 17 was read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendment. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial year ending the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I should like to repeat my suggestion of yesterday that the urgency of this matter is apparent, I think, to all of us. There are a number of persons who cannot receive benefits to which they are entitled until these funds are provided, and I should move, Sir, with the unanimous consent of the House that this Bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Standing Order 261 was suspended and the Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Section 1 was read and passed.

Preamble was read and passed.



The Committee rose and reported that it had considered the matter to it referred, and had passed the Bill without amendment.

Standing Order 261 was suspended and the Bill was read a third time.

Second reading of a Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

MR. CURTIS : Mr. Speaker, I would like to move the second reading of this Bill which is entitled "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts." Really a more proper name for the Bill would be "An Act for the Registration of Assignments of Book Debts."

The object of the Bill, which is identical to the Bills, to Acts, existing in all the provinces of Canada, is to provide that assignments of book debts shall be registered in the Registry of Deeds at St. John's, so that information will be fully available as to the ownership of debts. The serious clause is Clause No. 4, which provides as follows :

(1) Save as herein provided every assignment of book debts made by any person engaged in a trade or business in Newfoundland is absolutely void as against the creditors of the assignor and as against the subsequent purchasers unless the assignment is

(a) in writing;

(b) accompanied by an affidavit of an attesting witness or affidavits of attesting witnesses of the execution thereof by the assignor or by the assignors respectively identifying the assignment and stating the date of execution by the assignor or the respective dates of execution by the assignors, as the case may be,

and a further affidavit of the assignee or one of the several assignees, or of his or their agent, stating that the assignment was executed in good faith and for valuable consideration and not for the mere purpose of protecting the book debts therein mentioned against the creditors of the assignor or for the purpose of preventing such creditors from recovering any claims which they have against the assignor;

(c) registered as provided in this Act together with the affidavits, within thirty days of the execution of the assignment.

(2) If there are two or more assignors, the date of execution of the assignment shall be deemed to be the date of the execution by the assignor who last executes it.

(3) Every assignment which is required to be in writing and to be registered under this Act takes effect as against creditors and subsequent purchasers only from the time of the registration of the assignment.

Now, the Act provides, Mr. Speaker, that these assignments should be registered. I can see nothing controversial in the Act, and on the other hand, I can see nothing that may require any explanation; if there is, however, any point that is not clear to the honourable members, I shall be glad to try and explain it.

As I say, it is an Act similar in nature to Acts in all other provinces, and simply provides that assignments, for instance, such as assignments to the bank of a Firm of Traders, assignments of book debts are to be registered.

I move the second reading.

MR. HIGGINS: Does this only apply to books, or generally has everybody to register, or only banks?

MR. CURTIS: Everything as provided in Clause 3, Section 3.

MR. HIGGINS: How does registration take place, by copying in the Registration Books, or a copy of the assignment being filed?

MR. CURTIS: It is covered in Section 5, Mr. Speaker. With permission of the House, that is, I would say, all covered in Section 5.

MR. SPEAKER: With leave, the honourable Minister may reply to the question.

MR. HIGGINS: Why I ask that question, I think it is a good thing not to have the Registry of Deeds mixed up with other things, mortgages, conveyances of land, and now assignment of book debts. Searches should be made as quietly as possible, so there would be no mix-up. I should think, instead of filing the actual assignment of debt, it means the assignment would have to be filed and copied. It says "registration of assignment." Suppose that has been done in the very same place, couldn't arrangements be made whereby a copy should be filed and that should be a separate registration entirely?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I think the point by the honourable member is well taken. I think it should be, the assignment should be taken in duplicate. If my friend remembers the wording of the Deeds Act, every Deed must be deposited for registration. Notice the wording here

"Every assignment shall be effected by filing the assignment together with such affidavits as are required by this Act, within thirty days from

its execution, in the Registry of Deeds for Newfoundland."

so every bank taking an assignment will take it in duplicate and file it with the Registry; after registry, will file it, not take the file, and make the necessary notation in the book. That is a point we may take more fully perhaps when we get in Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House upon tomorrow.

Carried.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, as that Bill is not ready for distribution to the House, I move it be deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved and seconded that the Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works" be deferred.

Carried.

That is the end of the Orders of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move, Mr. Speaker, that the House at its rising adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it do stand adjourned until tomorrow at at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 23rd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

None.

#### Orders of the Day

Address in Reply.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourned the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. CASHIN: I move that this Order stand deferred until tomorrow, Mr. Speaker.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I move that this Order be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the honourable Minister could tell us how much revenue we are going to get out of it.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I think, Mr. Chairman, it is in the vicinity of \$40,000.

Passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

Thereupon the preamble of the Act was read by the Clerk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I hear the honourable members call for a division?

MR. FOGWILL: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A division was called for by an honorable member in the Opposition. All those in favour will please stand. Mr. Clerk, please call out, count out the members. (In favour—15). All those against, please stand. (Against—6).

Carried.

MR. CURTIS: The Journal, Mr. Chairman doesn't record at all; it just says: "House with Committee; House without Committee."

Thereupon, the title of the Bill was read by the Clerk and passed without amendment.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report having passed this Bill without amendment.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time upon tomorrow.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the adoption of this clause be deferred, as did my learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition. The Judicature Act makes certain provision as to the assignments of "choses in action", and this possibly may conflict with the section of the Judicature Act dealing with it, inasmuch as, if I remember correctly, in the Judicature Act it is expressly said "assignment must be absolute and not by any way of charge," therefore I think I may have to ask the House if they will amend this section to fit in with the Judicature Act, and then again consider the period of 30 days will be a little too short; I was going to suggest 90 days, in the case of outport assignments.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Not in the City, I

should say 30 days is altogether too much.

MR. CURTIS: I wonder, Mr. Hunt told me otherwise this morning. Why doesn't he make it 90?

MR. HIGGINS: If I received an assignment from a fraudulent person, and previous to that he has already assigned to somebody else, that person has a right, within 30 days, to register that, and gets precedence over me, and I don't know anything about it, in the matter of chattle mortgage.

MR. CURTIS: 5 days in the City, 30 in the country.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't see why it should be any more. A man may assign three or four times. The reason for notice is in order to give notice to decent people. Unless protected by a certain small time, I am afraid they would lose out. I would suggest the same as registration of Deeds, 5 days in St. John's, and 30 days in the outports. Take up around Flower's Cove, or those places, it may take two months.

MR. CURTIS: I move the clause stand deferred.

Carried.

Section 5 read.

MR. CURTIS: I guess that clause had better stand deferred too, Mr. Chairman, since it ties in with 4; it mentions 30 days.

Carried.

Section 6 read.

MR. CURTIS: Before putting that, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the honourable the leader of the Opposition might assist us, I don't like the use of that word "discharged" in paragraph

6. If Book Debts are assigned and they are absolutely assigned, it should be "resigned" and not "discharge."

MR. HIGGINS: Re-assigned, yes.

MR. CURTIS: So perhaps we might make these changes—"may be re-assigned" instead of "discharged."

I think perhaps it might be well to let the whole section stand. I move that the section stand, Mr. Chairman, all section 6.

Carried.

Section 9 read and passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: Let it stand.

MR. CURTIS: Let Section 12 stand.

Carried.

Section 13 read.

MR. CURTIS: That will have to stand.

Carried.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: Let it stand, yes.

I move, at this stage, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. I do that, because I am not satisfied that there is sufficient revenue coming into the country under Paragraph 17 to justify our putting this thing through.

MR. HIGGINS: Except in one instance, special service, you generally only need twenty-five.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, but for filing and registering an assignment—50 cents. I think it should be more, a more substantial sum than 50 cents. You have to satisfy \$10,000 worth of book debts. There is another amendment I have to make to Section 17. That is another reason I have to ask leave to have the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

MR. HIGGINS: That is something like up in Nova Scotia, the Registrar pays salaries. If you copy this from the Nova Scotia Act, no doubt that is why it is put in; he gets a fee; I don't think he should get it; but I think Registrars should get the same salaries as Division Heads. He should have that, particularly when he has all the extra work on it.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Chairman, do I understand "revenue" refers to officer of personal property?

MR. HIGGINS: When registration of any document comes up now, you have to pay the value. If I have a Deed Conveyance of \$10,000, I have to pay \$22.

MR. QUINTON: That money belongs to the Exchequer Account, and this will fall to it in the same way.

MR. CURTIS: Yes. I move the Committee rise and report progress.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): I move it be deferred until tomorrow, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have great pleasure in moving the second reading of this Bill and in saying that I know that I voice the feeling of everyone on this side of the House, and, I have no doubt, of everyone on the opposite side as well.

It has by now become a fairly well-known fact to the people of Newfoundland that this Government has very definite intentions of availing itself of the very generous offers made by the Government of Canada to assist provinces financially in providing for slum clearance and the provision of housing accommodation generally.

In Canada, for some years past, housing, insofar as it was a Government responsibility, and insofar as the Government of Canada desired to assume responsibility for housing, has been in the care of an Organization known as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, of which Mr. D. B. Manser is President and General Young is Vice-President. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation are a Crown Company set up by the Government of Canada under authority of the Housing Act or Acts of Canada for the purpose of being the chosen instrument of the Government of Canada through whom the Government of Canada would discharge such responsibility for housing as Parliament imposed upon them. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has been responsible for the construction of many hundreds of thousands of homes and home units in various provinces of Canada, but until

last year there had been, for some months, or perhaps even for some years, a feeling in many quarters in Canada that the legislation as it existed was not wide enough, not lasting enough to enable provinces to take full advantage of the financial assistance that was available, and, furthermore, that sufficient financial assistance was not available in the first place, and so, last year, the Parliament of Canada broadened the scope of the housing legislation of Canada, and it is under that broadened scope of the Canadian Legislation that the Government of Newfoundland are able now to bring this present Bill before the House.

Now, under the housing legislation of Canada, the Government of Canada, or rather Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, are employed to participate with the provinces in the provision of housing on a very generous scale, indeed. They are prepared, in any province which is willing to make an agreement with them, to provide 75% of the cost of acquiring land on which houses are to be built; 75% also of the cost of servicing the land, that is, making roads and sidewalks, laying down water and sewer lines, and providing the other amenities of modern housing, and are empowered also to provide 75% of the cost of constructing the houses, themselves, with the Provincial Government, in each case, or the Municipality, as the case may be, providing the remaining 25%. That means, obviously, that if the Government of Newfoundland were prepared to spend a million dollars on housing in Newfoundland, it would involve, it would entail, an expenditure of not one but four million dollars—one million from the province and three millions from the Government of Canada through the Central

Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Now, that housing can be of various kinds. In the first place, under that arrangement, once the agreement is made between the province and the Government of Canada, the money can be forthcoming to acquire land and service the land on which to erect dwellings which are to be sold to those who will occupy them, sold outright, or sold on a down-payment by the "hire purchase plan," that is a perfectly conventional form of housing.

Then again, under the arrangement, money can be forthcoming to service, to acquire, land; to service the land, and on it to build dwellings to be rented on what they call "economic rental," that is, the rent to be charged for such houses to be economically carried. The amount of rent would bear a regular and proper relationship to the cost of the house.

And thirdly, money would be forthcoming to buy land, and service it, on which to build houses to be rented to those who would occupy them, at rents which would not be economic, which would not return the necessary cost of the land serviced and the houses built on it; in other words, subsidized rental; and subsidized rental means, as I understand it, that a house placed on a piece of land costs "X" amount of money; that the tenant going in that house is required to pay not a rental based on the cost of the land and house but based rather on his own income. I believe the general rule is to regard 20% of a man's income as being the maximum amount which he can soundly pay as rent on his house; and so in the subsidized rental houses, the amount of rent that the tenants would pay for those houses would be a certain proportion, prob-

ably 20% of their income; but that 20% of income might fall quite a bit short of being an economic return on the houses, themselves, and the difference between the two, between the amount of rent which the tenant can afford to pay and the amount which needs to be paid to cover the cost of the house, to cover the cost of amortizing the original cost of the land, the servicing of the land and the construction of the house; the difference between the two would be subsidized by the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland in the same proportions, that is, 75% of the cost of the subsidy to be paid by the Canadian Government through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the remaining 25% to be paid by the Government of Newfoundland.

And so, Sir, in this new liberalized generous legislation of the Government of Canada, designed as it is to make it easier for the provinces and municipalities to furnish housing for the people who cannot in fact furnish their own housing, and to furnish housing which private enterprises cannot, or will not, provide; in that generous legislation, three kinds of housing are made possible, as I have already said.—First, houses for sale either outright or on the hire purchase plan. Secondly, houses for rent at an economic rate; and thirdly, subsidized rental housing.

Now Sir, when the Housing Corporation was projected here in St. John's in the earlier stages of the late war, there was a considerable amount of discussion, and it all seemed to be based on the idea that these houses were to be built for the purpose of enabling the slums of St. John's to be cleared away, that is, these were to be

houses for the working class. They were to be houses for people who lived in housing conditions that were a shame and a disgrace to the ancient city of St. John's, instead of which, as the House knows, a magnificent housing development was constructed, but at a cost which brought them within reach not of the dwellers in the slums, not of those who most badly needed housing, but rather only of the better paid Civil Servants, Commission Merchants, Shop Keepers, Professional Men, and even, I may say now, a certain limited number of Politicians. In other words, the Housing Corporation project never did even begin to, and I suppose when it was begun, never even pretended to meet what is, after all, the basic need of St. John's today, where housing is concerned, that is, the need to clean out the utterly scandalous slums that are here in the heart of this city, occupied by people who, for the most part, may be poor but are honest, decent, law-abiding citizens, and who ought not, in this modern, civilized Age, be compelled, due to the shortage of housing, to live and rear families of young children under such abominable conditions, all of which means to say that the basic housing problem of the City of St. John's, which we thought for a while the Housing Corporation Project was going to solve, has not been solved and remains here in all its ugliness, to this present moment.

Last Summer, I had the pleasure of asking my colleague, the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs, to make a personal "on-the-spot" investigation of housing conditions in the heart of the City of St. John's in what has come to be known as the slum area. I pay tribute now to the ardent enthusiasm and the great energy spent, expended,

by the Minister in the making of that survey. To him, it was not a chore, it was not an unpleasant task, but a labour of love, to travel those streets and go into scores, if not hundreds, of homes to see them for himself.

Well, subsequently, well before the legislation had passed the Parliament of Canada, I had a number of discussions with the Canadian Minister under whose jurisdiction housing came and would continue to come, Colonel Winters, the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply. I had discussions with him here in St. John's and in Carbonear during the Federal Election, because, Sir, although we were electioneering and seeking votes, while we did so, we found time and sufficient interest to discuss and do certain planning with regard to housing here in Newfoundland. Subsequently, I discussed the matter of housing with Colonel Winters again in the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and attended a Meeting of the Cabinet of Prince Edward Island at which Colonel Winters was present and at which he outlined, in some detail, the legislation which he proposed to lay before the Parliament of Canada in connection with housing, and then later again I had subsequent discussions with Colonel Winters and with Mr. Manser at Ottawa on this same question of housing, but by that time I came to the conclusion that it was a physical, if not a mental, impossibility for me to give the necessary amount of time and energy and enthusiasm to the job of mastering all the details and implications of this housing problem in Newfoundland, and for that reason, seeking the services, needing the services of a colleague in this Party who had youth and energy and ability, and who had



the time to devote to it, I asked the honourable the junior member for St. John's West, if he would, as a matter of obliging the government and obliging me personally, if he would undertake to study this matter of housing to master it, to get the complete picture lodged in his mind, and having done so perhaps to take an active and aggressive part in forwarding such plans as we might adopt as a result of these various investigations and studies. I am glad to say that he agreed readily, and tackled that job with a zest and skill which I found good indeed to see; and, at my request, he visited Ottawa while I was there, and I had the pleasure of introducing him to Mr. Manser, the President of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, who, by now, is an old friend of mine, because I first took up the matter with him when the first Newfoundland Delegation visited Ottawa, having been a member of a sub-committee of that delegation authorized to take up the housing question with Mr. Manser to learn what Canada would be likely to do in connection with housing in Newfoundland should Newfoundland ever become a province of Canada; and present at that meeting where I introduced the junior member for St. John's West were General Young, the Vice-President of the Corporation, and Mr. Wilson, the Corporation's Counsel, Legal Authority, and as a result of a conference which lasted one Sunday (and I suppose I ought not to admit that we did business on Sunday, but we did, I am afraid) from three o'clock Sunday afternoon until seven o'clock that evening, and as a result of that conference, the honourable member had a number of other conferences with those same men and also with other Authorities and Experts of

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as a result of which they urged on him the idea that he ought not to confine his investigations to the offices of Central Mortgage and Housing in Ottawa but that rather he ought to go and examine actual housing projects put up by Central Mortgage and Housing, or put up with their assistance in the City of Ottawa, itself; in the Great City of Montreal; in the Great City of Toronto, and in the Cities of Halifax and Saint John, and that further he ought not, while he was at it, if he was to make a complete study of housing, he ought not to confine the investigations to towns and cities of Canada but ought to cross the Border and make an "on-the-spot" study of housing in various cities in the Great State of New York. He did that, and spent several weeks visiting those cities, contacting the Housing Authorities of those cities, and came back to St. John's equipped with more information, I believe, on housing in other parts of Canada and in at least one part of the United States, than is possessed today by any other man in Newfoundland. He came back and reported to the Cabinet. We invited him to appear before us to outline what he had learned, and so the thing moved on until finally General Young arrived here in St. John's accompanied by Mr. Wilson, the Corporation's Counsel, and accompanied also by the Central Mortgage Regional Director of the City of Halifax, and the Member for St. John's West introduced these gentlemen to the Cabinet, as well, I believe, as having called conferences with the City Council of St. John's and with a number of active young citizens who might be expected to take a particularly active and enthusiastic interest in this problem of housing; and so the matter

moved forward until today I am very happy indeed and very proud of the privilege of being able to move second reading of this Bill which is designed, if and when it becomes law at the hands of this House, to enable the Government to make an agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at Ottawa, under which agreement housing can actually go forward.

Now Sir, what we propose to do is this.—We propose to take St. John's, as a *starting-point*, and I emphasize the word "starting-point;" it is to begin but not end at St. John's. It is to begin at St. John's because we feel that the slum area of this City is most pressing, the most pressing problem in housing that confronts Newfoundland today; and so, beginning at St. John's, we propose at first to concentrate our attention on what is known as the "slum area."

Now Sir, that has an ugly sound to it, and I would make it very clear that within that slum area of St. John's, bounded approximately by Carter's Hill in the East; Barter's Hill, or somewhat west of Barter's Hill in the West; New Gower Street in the South, and Monroe Street in the North; that, within that so-called "slum area," there dwell people against whom nothing can be said except, that like so many working-men, so many of the toiling masses, in the towns and cities of this world, they are unfortunate enough not to have the earning power to be able to afford the kind of homes that other people more fortunate can afford to live in. In that area, there will be, undoubtedly, the normal proportion, at least, of people who are not as energetic, who are not as ambitious as the general run of citizens, but by

and large, they are a fine class of people to whom now the Government, so far as housing is concerned, proposes to reach out a helping hand, which, I believe, will be received by them with a certain degree of gratitude.

Taking that area, we propose to level it to the ground.—No, first, we propose to take the area, itself, buy it, every last inch of it, and every last house on it, and to do that, we are not standing for any nonsense. We have appreciably little respect; in fact, we have nothing but the unutterable contempt, the most unutterable contempt,—if I dared to use the words I would need to use to describe the contempt we on this side of the House and every decent citizen must feel for the owners of some of the vile slums in that area, I am afraid I'd have to use language which fell far short of parliamentary decorum, Mr. Speaker, that you wouldn't allow for one moment. We'll not stand on ceremony. We'll take that land; we'll pay for it, and to be quite honest about it, I, personally, regret we have to pay a dollar for it; some of it, we'll not pay a dollar for it, not a copper; some of it, nobody knows who owns it; there are rents being collected today on some of that land from the tenants by agents, or alleged agents, in St. John's who put it in their own pockets, and that is the last that it is ever heard of, because the actual owners are not known. Well, we'll find out, and not a copper will they get. Some of that land they get for nothing. Some other of that land we'll pay for; we'll pay for all land in that area whose ownership can be established, and that whose ownership cannot be established, we'll not pay for. We'll buy all those houses in that area, and the hundreds of homes

built on that area which have been condemned by the City Council, or which will be condemned by the Housing Authorities which this Act will set up, these houses we'll order destroyed, and we won't pay to do it either. We'll destroy them; level them, and mind, we don't require the owners of these wretched slums to remove the debris at their own expense; but we'll level off that whole area.

Now, obviously, you don't level a house to the ground until you have found decent accommodation for the Christian people who live in the house, and so, first having acquired the land and the dwellings on the land, we'll then proceed at once, as soon as the snow is off the ground, to construct a very considerable number of dwellings for people who live in the homes which are to be destroyed.

Now, in the City here, there is an area of land which is owned by the City, known as the Ebsary Estate that has been surveyed, and I pay tribute now to the City Council, City Government for their great readiness and indeed their alacrity to co-operate with us, because that land is not only there but already serviced, and has room, I think, for 144 families. Is that the correct number? 144 families, and so, therefore, our first move, having acquired the slum area in question, will be to begin promptly to construct homes on the Ebsary Estate for 144 families. The present plan it to erect four-family units, that is a building similar to two dwellings joined to each other; two dwellings in one, with a partition, of course, separating the two; with an apartment downstairs in each of them and an apartment upstairs in each of them; what is known on the Mainland, I understand, as a double duplex; a

building containing four families, each apartment quite separate and self-contained, and the whole thing substantially erected and the place landscaped and open spaces left, and the whole thing made as decent and attractive as we can do with the amount of money we have to spend on it.

Other areas will be found and acquired and serviced on which to construct still more houses of the type that are to be built on the Ebsary Estate, because these houses which are to be built on the Ebsary Estate are to be "subsidized rental housing," that is to say, all of the people who will live in them are people who cannot afford, due to the size of their earnings, to pay rent for them which would be high enough to amortize the cost of putting the houses there. And other such houses will be built in other parts of St. John's that will be acquired, please God, before the year is over.

At the same time and independently, the hope is to have these 144 new homes completed so that the dwellers, the occupants of them, can take occupation, take possession before the snow falls next Fall, whereupon the dwellings which they vacate will be at once levelled to the ground. Now, while that is going on, that is to say, while we are acquiring the land in this so-called "slum area," and while the 144 homes are being constructed on the Ebsary Estate, we'll also be laying the foundation, so to speak, for the construction of economic rental homes, and there our hope is to acquire parts of the Housing Corporation area here at the back of the City which are not as yet completely serviced; to service them, and have them ready before this year is over

for the construction of homes on them.

That is about as far, I suppose, as it is likely we'll be ready to go in this present calendar year of 1950, but we propose to spend this year an amount of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, and when the estimates are brought down, I expect that in them will be found an amount of approximately that size, which we'll ask the House to vote to us for the purpose of housing in this coming financial year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I began by saying, and I close on the same note, that I am exceedingly proud and privileged to be able to act this afternoon as the Government's spokesman in announcing this housing programme. We, on this side of the House, are very proud of it; we don't claim it is perfect; we don't claim it goes all the way that we need to go, though we do claim that it goes all the way that we can afford to go this year, all the way that we have the physical facilities to enable us to go this year; but, such as it is, we are proud of it, and I, personally, am proud to be able to make the announcement in behalf of half of Government here this afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill "An Act to Provide for the Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation" be read a second time.

MR. HIGGINS: Just as we are told that no legislation is to be rushed through this Session, we are asked to vote in principle on a Bill the copy of which was not given to us until the Premier rose to speak. There is a presumption, I suppose, that because he and his Party agree with it, we

must agree with it. I don't know anything about this Bill at all. It may be a wonderful Bill. He has told us all about it, but any member who is going to vote on a Bill just because he is told that it is a wonderful Bill, and has not had a chance to read it, then I think he is not fit to vote on it.

It is alarming to find that houses will be demolished, some houses are to be levelled off, when people are satisfied to live in them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are going to raze all the houses in the area.

MR. HIGGINS: I am glad to hear you say that. Anyway, I am sorry we cannot vote on it, and would ask that the Premier give us leave to consider it until Monday. I am sorry we can't vote on that; I suggest that this matter be left over until Monday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, there is no suggestion in the world of rushing it; there is no suggestion in the world of calling for a vote on it. We haven't rushed any legislation this year, have we? We haven't even rushed the Debate in Reply. The matter is open now for debate, that is all.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I presume the Government knew this Bill was going to be introduced, and, as the Premier says, they are not rushing things through. Why couldn't members be given a copy of this Bill a week ago, or, if given the Bill now, then the Bill be introduced in a week's time? The point is, the Premier, who is familiar with the Bill, has introduced the Bill and given good comments there, and from his talk we can see the Bill would be a good thing. He mentioned the Hous-

ing Corporation didn't take care of what was meant for the slum area. I will agree with the Premier on that point, but on the other hand, one of the causes for that is that transportation is too high for working people; it would cost One Dollar a day, and that is a good bit for a man in the lower income brackets.

The other point I disagree with is the one that says the decision of the Board would be final insofar as paying for land or houses is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter which could very well be discussed in Committee of the Whole, in detail.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, but we cannot vote on a Bill we haven't had a chance to read through; that is the point I raised.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I have, first of all, to congratulate the Premier on his presentation of the minute details on points of the slum area as it exists in St. John's West today.

Now, I had the privilege, as the Premier has already pointed out, of making a minute survey of the slum areas in the district of St. John's West in that portion between Carter's Hill and Brazil Square, and if any member of this House, whether he sits on the opposite side or the Government side, were to see the sights that I gazed on in that survey, he'd want to be a very hard man if the tears wouldn't roll down over his cheeks. I have been a member of the Council for sixteen years, and during that lengthy period there were many appeals made on behalf of the poor creatures living in houses unfit for human habitation, living in what is

known as the "slum area" today; and that is the area I was born in, between Carter's Hill and Barter's Hill; and there are people living in it today, people with dignity, people with intelligent minds, people with kind and sympathetic natures, who have not been blessed with the riches of this world; people who have nice little children whom they love just the same as any father who is in this House today; and every member of the Opposition will realize and recognize that it is imperative on this Government today to take immediate measures to obliterate as it were (the word "improve" wouldn't be sufficient) the appalling conditions existing in the areas already referred to.

I went into houses, one house in particular, where there was a young man and a young woman in the early thirties with ten children without a bed, and they could look out through the roof and see the stars shining and lay there with the rain going down on them at night. Now, that is not an exaggeration, it is still to be seen today; young children who, through, conditions under which they were living, have gone in tuberculosis; they have no place for them in the sanatorium, and they are lying there in surroundings unfit for animals, and is this a state of affairs that should be left over or delayed.

Surely any member of the Opposition could take this Bill and sit while reading it, having his tea, and read it, giving it serious thought, if he had such serious thought for welfare to the people of this City instead of serious thought of opposition to the Government. Now, that would be a consideration to ask that this Bill be deferred or left over for even a week, or two or three days, but because

the Act is absolutely imperative, I feel the Government or Council, or people whose responsibility it is should act.

I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill and asking that it be given immediate consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Before this debate goes any farther, let me make an attempt to clarify the position.

The motion is that the Bill be now read a second time. The mover of the motion explained at some length the principle of the Bill, and made, as far as I can see, no reference to any item of detail. Two members of the Opposition made a suggestion that this item might be allowed to stand over. Now, the motion is quite in order; the Bill was introduced, read a first time yesterday, and, therefore, it is quite in order for it to receive a second reading today. Members may agree with the principle of this Bill entirely and yet vote against, in Committee of the Whole, every word and syllable in it. The effect of that would be, if enough members voted that way, merely to bring in a new Bill, but the principle would still remain the same. I take it the honourable the Leader of the Opposition was not speaking to the second reading but making a presentation.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't know anything about it. How do we know what is in the Bill? Maybe something has been left out. It doesn't make any difference, a person should read a Bill, in order to understand it properly; that is my opinion in the matter; we should be given a chance to read the Bill over. The explanation of the Premier was very fluently done; he may be perfectly right but

maybe he left something out by mistake. To the Public, it may be all right, but at least to this House every member should be given an opportunity to read the Bill and see exactly what it is.

MR. SPEAKER: I was merely trying to ascertain whether honourable members, when they had spoken to this motion, if they had had no right to speak again, or if they had merely made a suggestion; also pointing out that my hands are tied. The motion is in order and seconded; after the debate finishes, I shall have to put it. I am also putting to members of the Opposition that if they care to speak to the Bill they have the opportunity to do so, or if they prefer to change the suggestion to amend the motion that the Bill be read a second time, for instance, tomorrow, that is also quite in order, but we just can't have the suggestion of a member.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentlemen on the other side ought to give us credit for at least this, we don't "steam-roller" them, except in urgent matters where we happen to have the majority. I have no desire to put this motion; no desire at all. When a member wishes to speak to the motion, it is easy to adjourn debate to this motion. We can go on for a week discussing this motion. We don't need to put the motion today, when there may be other members who wish to speak to the motion. When all have done so, then someone can move adjournment of debate. Then the Bill may not come up for another week, during which time my honourable friends on the other side can have time to formulate opinions or discussions. We are not rushing anything.

MR. SPEAKER: I made that point quite clear. If any other members on this side of the House care to speak, they should not refer to the suggestion put forth by honourable members of the Opposition, in so doing, they may be speaking to the suggestion.

MR. JANES: Sir, I wish to remind the honourable Leader of the Opposition that I am not told, I have heard very often in this House, I am getting quite sick of it. I am not told when to put a Bill. I read it when the honourable Minister was speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind the honourable member that the remarks offered by members of the Opposition are, at this moment, not debatable; there was a suggestion offered and a slight suggestion to clarify our position. Discussion is on the principle thereof.

MR. JANES: Well Sir, the principle of this Bill is not very hard to understand. It has evidently been read by some people in this House. The principle of this Bill is to provide for slum clearance, and provide development of housing accommodation as a Provincial and Dominion effort. It might be that there is something in this Bill from a legal point that we are not all acquainted with, but surely the principle of taking people out of Carter's Hill—I have seen a good many slums throughout this world, and haven't seen anything as bad as we have in St. John's, and I am very glad we have a Bill in this House today trying to do something about it. I think this is one of the greatest investments the Government is going to make in the health and welfare of this town. We'll set up a

court to take care of child delinquency; set up homes to look after them. It is not the answer; these people must be put into a different social environment; then we will remove the child delinquency, the tuberculosis, not before.

This move to try to clear up some of the slums we have is a move in the right direction. We have hundreds of people in this town today who would become home owners today; build their own homes, if it weren't for the extravagant price paid for land. Land forms more than 20% of the construction value of a house. They talk about the right of the Government to expropriate land. They should go out and take it. Man didn't create it, God did. The most man can do is to level it off. We make it Two Dollars a foot. For what purpose was it put here for us? We have 143,000 square miles of it in this country. We have put an economic value on it and driven the people into the slums; put an economic value on it driven people out of their homes, and we agree with that. We don't agree. I don't agree.

I am sure nobody on this side of the House agrees with it. Why, we have a problem here in St. John's which we have been trying to clear up, some of the slums here. We have problems outside of St. John's, Windsor; problems at Corner Brook West. We have problems in our outports, so far as houses are concerned. They don't have the same significance perhaps as the slums in the towns and Industrial Centres, but our people in our outports need to be shown, advised, and I'd like to see the day come when either the Provincial or the Dominion Government is going to set up

service, advisory service, so that our people will know how to build.

I think too, this Bill which the Government has brought before the House today is going to be a great advertisement; is going to be money well spent, both on the part of the Federal and Provincial Government. There is one thing which I would have liked to have seen in this province a good many years ago; it is probably the answer to a lot of housing problems, and that is "Co-operative Housing." It might interest members of this House to know that in the Maritimes the Miners in North Sydney are building houses for less than one-third of the cost. We can put an equivalent house in St. John's today. These houses are first-class homes, which are costing the Miners ten to twelve dollars a month to pay out. That is not easily come by; it requires a lot of imagination; it requires a lot of hard work, but it is possible among people.

We have our own Co-operative Housing Societies; we have one in Corner Brook which has built homes—Mullenburg. They have made an excellent job of it. There is no reason why, Sir, there shouldn't be more of these Co-operative Housing Societies. We should have one here in St. John's among the people who want homes. These people could be brought together; they could get the type of homes they want; find out how these homes could be constructed. I believe it can be done right here in this City. I can't wait for that to happen. I can't wait for people to make up their minds this is the way to do it.

The people up in the slums want to get out of them. They can't afford to build their own homes; they will

never be able to do so. That is a problem for this Government; it has always been a problem; nobody has ever been able to do anything about it. I am glad to be associated with the Party which has brought such a measure on the floor of this House today.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, it is a source of great satisfaction to me, Sir, as one of the Representatives of the City of St. John's to see the Government present a measure of this nature which promises such great benefits for the sorely-depressed residents of that sorely-depressed area.

As my colleague from St. John's West has already outlined, during the period in which we both served together on the Municipal Council, the problem of what to do with our slum area was one that was continually before us. We were brought very vividly into contact with the distressing conditions and circumstances under which people in that area were compelled to live. In many instances, through no fault or desire of their own, they have continued living under those circumstances simply because there was no alternative accommodation available for them.

It was very difficult, Mr. Speaker, as a member of St. John's Municipal Council, to have, week after week, to be compelled, upon instructions or recommendations from our officials there, to order condemned houses in which persons were living, and yet at the same time to have to permit the individual men, women and children to continue living in those houses, because there was no other place for them to go.

The honourable Minister for Provincial Affairs has told you of some of the things that he found when he



made his personal survey. Those conditions, Mr. Speaker, are fairly general, unfortunately, and they are not being improved; as a matter of fact, they are continually getting worse and it is time that the Government of the day, as the responsible Administration, realized its responsibility and took definite steps to bring that condition to an end.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it might be said, in all fairness to the St. John's Housing Corporation that at the worst it was a misplaced experiment. In the first place, the St. John's Housing Corporation was conceived with the idea of doing exactly that with which this Bill is concerned; was conceived with the idea that the slums were going to be eliminated, and new houses built, and that gradually slum conditions would disappear. As the program developed, it got a little out of hand and a different type of house to what was originally conceived finally was constructed. The reason for that was, I believe, a deliberate decision in making the choice of two alternatives facing them; one, to make a direct attack on the slum area, itself, or the alternative, to erect a better type of house that would be, admittedly, beyond the reach of those living in the slum area, or, as we might better call it—the depressed area—and through a filtering process, persons living in a certain type of house would move into the new houses being erected in what is now known as the Housing Area, and another person from the lower type would move into the house the person in the first instance had vacated, and another into the house that this latter party had vacated, and gradually it would filter down to those living in the so-called "slum houses," and these houses,

themselves, would be vacated and thus able to be torn down. That, Sir, did not come to pass. Unfortunately, that experiment proved to be a failure. But, I believe that so long as there remained the school of thought that directed that experiment, it was something that had to be tried. The Housing Corporation had to make a choice of two alternatives presented them; obviously, the wrong one was selected, from the viewpoint of slum clearance.

However, Sir, with all respect to that, I don't think we need to be ashamed of the Housing Corporation area, or the Government's participation in it, although it didn't achieve the purpose intended. I think it is an area which we might well be proud to have adjoining our City today.

Now Sir, getting back again to the program outlined by this Bill.

The Minister for Provincial Affairs, has told you of conditions that exist in our slum area, and I might say, Sir, there are today over two hundred and fifty houses in the area between Carter's Hill and Casey Street; New Gower Street and Monroe Street, that have been condemned, that are uninhabitable and unfit for habitation. They are houses in which people should not be living today; houses in which, if you were keeping cattle in them, the owner would be hauled before the Court for mistreating the cattle, but in which we condone the living in by human beings, and about which, while we have given lip service to the deplorable conditions under which they are existing, not very much has been done to take them out of these conditions, or attempts made to improve conditions for them.

Some eight years ago, when I first offered myself as a candidate for the St. John's Municipal Council, I based part of my campaign on a slum clearance program, one in which I advocated that the people would be taken out of the slums; taken to the outskirts of the City, and there set up in their own individual homes with an area of fresh air surrounding them, and green grass and trees, where their children would have an opportunity of growing up into decent citizens, removed from the obvious temptations which contribute to juvenile delinquency and apart from the adult moral delinquency which areas of that type in any city are so conducive to development.

I think, Sir, this Bill is one of the first and greatest rays of sunshine this City has had in a long time, because it promises the introduction of sunshine into those areas which are today a complete disgrace to any modern community. They are not only cesspools of juvenile delinquency, but one of the greatest contributors to diseases in the City, itself.

I think, if the Ministers of Public Health and Welfare were to speak (as I presume they will, at some later stage in the debate), they no doubt will be able to contribute something as to what it is costing us today in services which should not be required, but which are, owing to the circumstances which prevail in the sectors involved.

It has been said, Mr. Speaker, by the honourable Premier, himself, in his remarks, that it is hoped to budget seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars this year to defray the expense of the program envisioned. It is interesting to note that that would be

the Provincial contribution only. Added to that would be three-quarters more, or another two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making in all three million dollars which would be available for work this year.

I think, Sir, it is regrettable that we do not have at our disposal today the six million dollars that has already been expended in Housing Development whereby we might add to that another eighteen million dollars which would be made available through the Federal Grant under the Central Mortgage and Housing Program, which would give us twenty-four million dollars with which to do a job that we could, in this Island, be well proud of.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the prospects are still very encouraging, in view of the fact that we do have Federal assistance to put this program through, and may it be the success the Bill promises it will be. The principle of the Bill is one that cannot help but meet with the whole-hearted accord of every person who is interested in seeing the lot of his lesser fortunate fellow-citizen improved.

We have people in this City (and I think we can deal with this City in the first instance, although it is not confined to St. John's entirely; there are other places outside of St. John's), but we have, in this City, individuals well able to pay an economic rental, yet, because of circumstances, such as lack of available housing accommodation, they are compelled to exist, themselves and their families, in hovels which are a crying disgrace to any civilized community. Great numbers of tears have been shed, Mr. Speaker, by interested parties in the

past, who have deplored the situation which exists in the area which we have discussed, as well as on Blackhead Road, Blackmarsh Road and various other sectors of St. John's; but no direct action has been taken to deal with the problem at its source; that is where this Bill, to my mind, comes to the crux of the whole situation; to treat the cancer at its source, and proposes to cut it out and eliminate it.

I don't think, Sir, that it is quite the intention of the Bill, having read it, to eliminate all of the houses, all the buildings in the area involved. Undoubtedly, there will be buildings that are of a desirable type that could quite well remain there, and not interfere at all with the re-designing of the area, just as will have to be removed, and the Bill proposes to compensate for any property that is disturbed.

I think, Sir, that this Bill is one that cannot help but meet with full approval of all persons who want to see that situation rectified and eliminated, and proper housing accommodation made available in St. John's for wage earners in the lower brackets.

There are, as the honourable Premier said, three approaches to this problem under the Federal Housing Scheme:

First—A subsidized Housing Program.

Secondly—An Economic Rental Program.

Thirdly—An economic rental-purchase program.

This is a matter that has been gone into very thoroughly and very extensively. As the honourable Premier stated, I was delegated, on his behalf,

to go into this matter, and to investigate programs that are already into being, and I will say this, Mr. Speaker—that I consider the Canadian Housing Program to be a well-advanced piece of social legislation, which is bringing great benefit to depressed areas throughout the Dominion. It is something considerably in advance of that of the American program, for the simple reason that it is only within the last year or so that the Federal Government of the United States began to tackle this problem on a Federal level. Prior to that, it was a Municipal and State problem. However, the problem proved to be too great a financial burden for the Municipalities and individual States, and the program bogged down. So it has come to the point where the Federal Government is dealing with the matter, and setting up State Housing Authorities, which are under Federal control.

To date, with the exception of the very elaborate, large, programs in effect right now, particularly the one in New York City, they are pretty much in the same category as we are; they are experimenting, if you like; following the Canadian program to a very large degree, both in the matter of assessment and of the amount of rent paid. They are following very largely the Canadian formula devised in Toronto for the benefit of the Regent Park Project primarily. That is the formula being followed largely for the assessment of rent. That is the formula followed for the increase in different classes of families. It is on the general basis of twenty percent of income, with the exception that when you get down into the lower brackets, the brackets where you have individuals who have very limited or no income, it is very difficult to take twenty percent of nothing, and so

there you have the problem of what are you going to do with that type of individual, and that is something in which the Federal Government does not participate, and it becomes a welfare problem for the Province or State, as the case may be.

I know, as I said before, as soon as the program of the Government becomes thoroughly understood by those persons most vitally concerned, that it will (I mean by "it," the Government) receive the heartfelt gratitude of the persons who have been so long neglected, but who now have promise of a ray of sunshine in their otherwise dismal lives.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion of the House. In doing so, Sir, I recall, with some pleasure, the fact that the Federal Act which makes possible the Bill before the House at the present time was introduced to the Federal House of Commons by a colleague and friend of mine, Col. the Honourable Robert H. Winters, who is applying himself to his responsibilities with considerable energy and indeed much efficiency. Now, Sir, I do not wish to prolong the debate on a Bill whose principle cannot be questioned, but I shall say that the question of housing is a persistent problem for Newfoundland, a persistent problem especially for certain areas, and this city not least of all. Wartime conditions affected the problem in aggravating it, but the problem was there to begin with. Now let me say, Sir, that in my view, while the Federal Government does enter into this picture considerably, there is implied, I'd say, no invasion of provincial rights; that is to say, the Federal Government is not, by virtue of the proportion of expenditure it makes upon housing, there-

by taking away anything from the sovereignty of the province.

The Minister, in introducing this Bill, or in speaking to the Bill, last September twenty-first in the House of Commons says "from our discussions", that is, the discussions between the Dominion and provinces; "from our discussions, it was clear, from Hansard, that the provinces recognized their constitutional and practical responsibility in this field, but the majority indicated that financial assistance would be required from the Federal Government.

Nor Sir, I should say, is this Federal provision an invasion of the rights of private enterprise. Private builders may still remain in the field, and they will be necessary in the field as far as Newfoundland is concerned; but private enterprise no more than Provincial Authorities, of itself, can solve the persistent problem represented by inadequate housing. Private enterprise has already done much in Newfoundland, and will continue to do much, and our blessing is with them. There is another factor, or another agency (if you will) in all of this, and I refer to the municipalities; but anyone who is acquainted with the history of Government of the country as a whole will know that this is a fact, that the municipalities, even the richest of them (but we have to take them all of a piece) are not able to meet their needs, the needs, the vast responsibilities that face them in the way of financing such matters as housing; and when I say other matters, or refer to other matters, or imply other matters, I mean the Social Services, and, therefore, the Federal Government has had to step into the picture with a national responsibility, because if there is going to be anything like a uniform standards of living; if

there is going to be anything like the filling of the gap between rich and poor, it cannot be provided; deficiency cannot be supplied by municipalities, provinces, because every one of these has sectional interests; it can only be provided by the Federal Government.

Now, Sir, the legislation in question is a flexible legislation, as the Premier already pointed out, which provides for a large variety of housing needs; these, I shall not outline in detail; they have been set out this afternoon, and correspond to those set out in the House of Commons last Fall.

First—re. development, slum clearance.

It is to that this Bill refers. Government contribution to housing in this province, or before it became a province, was already considerable, amounting to over \$5,000,000 on one enterprise alone in St. John's.

I shall not add anything substantial to what has already been said by other honourable members with regard to the work of the St. John's Housing Corporation. It did not fulfill, probably, the plans it undertook to fulfill, but I should say this, that whatever the effects, whatever its effects from a long-term point of view, the work achieved by the Corporation is already regarded as a distinct asset in the City of St. John's; and it has drawn attention to the need of modern, up-to-date, functional housing, houses that are fit for people to live in; and it has done that, and we know it has done that; it has, at least, accomplished something.

Now, in this province, we are fortunate in that, inasmuch as this program has to be worked out to some

extent between (to a small extent) the province and the municipality, we are fortunate in that we are able to get off to a good start. The Federal Minister says, in his Address to the House of Commons: "shortage of land is a real obstacle in increased housing, building." That will be no obstacle to us in St. John's. I venture to say, co-operation between the Government and municipalities here will be all that will be desirable. Furthermore, the Government will have very clearly in mind the question of zoning, that is, planning of the city from a long-term point of view. The layout of buildings, houses, will be such that it will do people much good. There has been a tendency to go North; we want to live East and West; we don't want to go over the hill, which is far away; we don't want to travel North from the Harbour for a very good reason, not nearly as good a reason as it looks on the surface. As a result, we have crowded down towards the harbour's edge, with the disastrous results we have seen. There has been no solid attempt to improve that situation which has existed since the city began its life. The Housing Project will endeavour to do far greater, things, to move our people towards the North. From overall zoning of the city, it will be a thing to be desired.

Now Sir, I come to the phase of my short Address which has to do with Public Welfare, and it is in that capacity mainly that I speak.

Anyone who has had to deal with the sufferings of families and their children in this city or anywhere else will know how distressing are the conditions under which many of our people live. It is all very well for us in our high places to utter words of moral pity about what they should

do, when in our better moments we should realize that there are drastic limitations upon what they can do. There is an all-to-easy-going tendency to blame everything on the home as if the home were self-determined. We say a child is what he is because of the home he came from and stop there, as if the home, itself, can determine its own destiny; the home, itself, cannot determine its own destiny any more than the child. The home is what it is because of the social values of the home; or a house is what it is because of what we want it to be; that is why houses have remained as they have, relatively untouched. I have seen a good deal of this in St. John's as I have seen elsewhere. I know it stems from apathy, from people at large, which registers the feeling among our people; nobody cares.

Now Sir, our responsibility in this matter goes beyond St. John's, and there will be an opportunity for us to discuss this in other centres as well as St. John's—I think of Bell Island, Corner Brook, Windsor, Gander. Whoever's responsibility it will be, it is a responsibility which should not be set aside.

Let me say further, Sir, over the last ten years or more (if I may be pardoned a personal reference), I have spent quite a bit of time going up and down this city, working with people; talking with people; meeting under practically every condition with people, people who count in terms of influence and point of view, to try to find out, to evolve ways and means of enabling the city to do a better piece of work. As a city, we are so individualistic; we go our own way; we boast about it; put the word "rugged" in there, "rugged individualism," as if to justify it, and because it is "rugged"

it is all right; but we have come to a dead halt, because the basic problems are still there to be solved.

There are always two phases in these discussions, when you try to think of ways and means of improving the City of St. John's. How can this city be better; be better in that it will be better for every class of individual? There are two phases: One is unemployment; it was ten years ago, and still is. The other is Housing. Or, it may be the other way around; but these two problems face proper, prompt, Social Welfare of this City.

Now, I have said that I don't wish to extend my remarks any further, but may I refer to the Commission of Housing and Town Planning in St. John's, with five such reports made by that Commission and I refer, in particular, to the third report there in 1943. The report states the quality of the housing available to the poor and low-income classes in St. John's is, on the whole, deplorable. Thirty-nine hundred houses unfit for, without and unfit for, sewerage. (Thereupon, part of the report was read by the hon. Minister). That is just one paragraph out of the whole book of past days to indicate the situation. The situation has not improved since then. E's and F's were below par altogether, in this kind of house just described. How many were there in Class "D" at that time which are now hopelessly in Class "E" and Class "F"? One could have surmised that much by just going up and down the streets which are named, and on those streets, houses, great numbers of houses, many scores, probably hundreds, which were regarded as habitable in that day, cannot be classified as habitable at the present time.

My colleague, the junior member for St. John's West, has drawn attention to the fact that much pious statement has been made about the need for better housing of people in St. John's. There have been many speeches about it. The section has been generally described as "the slum." It is a fact, Sir, that many of such people don't know where these slums are, excepting by pointing the finger; they have never driven through those places; they have certainly not been in the homes; they have not dodged cock-roaches in bedrooms and kitchens.

It is probably a good thing that we can generalize, at least, getting that far by generalizing and pious murmurings about the poor whom we too often assume we must always have with us. These things won't count in the long run.

I would conclude in this way, Sir—that, in these matters of welfare, things hang together. It is no use to give out large sums of welfare and health money, if we can't assure that money being wisely spent, or going to reap the maximum benefits wherever it will go. More than one report in Welfare starts off this way: "We have had a good year, done a lot of work, but our efforts are practically annulled." The practical results of our efforts are just about annulled, because of conditions under which so many of our people live.

At the present time, the Public Welfare Department is spending at the rate of between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars a year for rent in St. John's, to people who cannot afford to pay their own rent. The Government is quite a landlord.

Now, part of this problem will be very large. A part of our problem will be solved in two ways: One, by

more adequate allowances which will enable these people to look after them; but will also be solved in large part by better housing conditions, because these people to whom this rent is going now are people directly affected by the Bill under consideration. I welcome, Sir, the co-operation, which I am gratified at; the co-operation which is embodied, which is implied in this Bill; a partnership between the Federal and Provincial Government, and the Municipal Government wherever that body will be called into play. I welcome this measure not only as an official of the Government but as a citizen of this city. I welcome this measure in all these respects, and however we may disagree on the procedure; how much we may disagree on the details of its execution, the execution of this Bill, surely we shall not disagree on the need for solving the problem to which the Bill refers. The job to be done by the Bill, or the job to be done by the Authorities which will be set up under the Bill, is of such magnitude that it will surely make a decided difference to the colour, and to the atmosphere (if you will), of social living in this City; and its significance for the City and particularly for those who will directly benefit from its provisions, is something for which we should all feel humbly grateful.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, if there is no other speaker, I move the adjournment of debate.

HON. THE SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this debate do now adjourn.

Carried.

This is the end of the Orders of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising

do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

HON. THE SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

#### Presenting Petitions

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of my last forgotten fishermen on Cape St. George, and the Prayer of the Petition is that the roads in this area shouldn't be overlooked when the Department of Public Works gets around to repairs of maintenance, this year. Actually, that statement is an over-statement of that Petition actually signed by 160 people from Ship Cove, Port de Grave, Marsh's Point, Cape St. George, and I certainly do wish to join with the Prayer of the Petitioners in urging that something be done about the roads of that section this year. I remember the last time I was over these roads, they looked like the morning after the atom bomb with ruts. What they were to drive over looked like something dreamed up, like a surrealist. Kipling said: "And the dawn comes up like thunder on the Road to Mandalay"; Keough says: "The road came up like bottles." I have doubt anything was left, and anything that could be called a road would be coincidental. I attach some significance to it, particularly for this reason—on the Port au Port road, because it is the

road system of the Port au Port people; is in the hard permanency area. Fishing out there begins in April; begins with the lobster fishing; lobsters are exported alive to Boston with immediate returns to the fishermen.

I remember, during the war, when one fisherman and his son earned \$2200, so during those six weeks that fisherman was better off in his dory than he would have been in his cabin. But, it is particularly important to have the roads in good shape during that season, because lobsters must be shipped during that season, and they depend mostly on trucks. If, in this season, the roads are depleted, the lobster season will be almost depleted, and so, for that reason, I wish to support that Prayer of that Petition, and say something should be done towards roads this year.

I beg to lay this Petition on the table and move it be referred to the proper Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to the proper Department.

Carried.

HON. H. W. QUINTON (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay on the table of this House two petitions from Cape La Hune and Miller's Passage in the district of Burgeo and LaPoile and from Cape La Hune and Pool's Island West.

Since the material contained in these petitions is practically alike, I should present them as one Petition.

The purpose of one Petition, similar to one Petition from the area of Burgeo and Ramea, concerns the decade-old question of fishing grounds and preservation of gear used by In-shore Fishermen from the operations



of Draggers using the same fishing ground. I believe that when a similar Petition was presented here a couple of weeks ago, honourable members, at least one, referred to the matter as more of an International than a National question. That is true. Nevertheless, I feel that when local fishermen are concerned in a matter of this kind, it is my duty, as Representative for my own area at least, to say a word on their behalf.

This is not a criticism of the operations of Draggers, in short, but it is a repeated request that some attention might be given to it by Authorities responsible in the matter of zoning, in order that valuable fishing gear might be protected and the livelihood of the men in question not placed in jeopardy.

With regard to the International question, reference is made in this Petition. Without a doubt, a wider field of protest will be shown, emerging as we go on.

It may be regarded in Legal Circles as perhaps a stupid attempt of laymen to draw a parallel, but my opinion is this:—if a boundary can be established as in Labrador, carrying the line to the Hinterland, then the coast is of some value. I trust this question of the Continental Shelf will be explored.

I should like to add, in closing, Sir, that I should like to see the day when the fishing right of this country will extend out beyond the high-water market, so that those people who are coming and taking our fish from the fishing ground will be able to do so only when they agree to buy a quintal of fish for every one they take.

I move that this Petition be laid

on the table of the House and referred to the Department concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to the proper Department concerned.

Carried.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, we adjourned debate on the Address in Reply.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I want to assure you that I am not trying to create an unnecessary delay in this, but I request this Order be deferred until tomorrow.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, you rushed

off with the part about Notice of Questions. I had one question to ask, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I looked toward this side of the House, I said Notice of Questions.

MR. HIGGINS: I think it was the shock I got from the honourable Minister of Finance about the Continental Shelf and the Grand Banks. I heard that brought up years ago, and was informed the mountains of Newfoundland were twenty or thirty thousand feet high, then after the great glacier, they dropped down two or three thousand feet. That was what distracted me.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): So far as we are concerned, it would be perfectly all right if the honourable gentleman would care to give notice now.

MR. SPEAKER: If you care to do so.

MR. HIGGINS: It is only something on the question I asked the honourable the Minister of Finance.

To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance

(1) How many employees of the Customs Department have been pensioned since 1946.

(2) What rate of pension is being paid to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

MR. HEFFERTON: I move this item be deferred until tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Leave was granted yesterday to this Committee to sit again today. I do now leave the Chair without further question.

MR. CURTIS: I'd like to ask, Mr. Speaker, that this order be deferred.

I might say, for information of my honourable friend, that this Bill was referred to the House from Mr. C. Hunter, who is listed from the banks. The banks asked for this information, but there appeared to be some information I wasn't satisfied with. I haven't had a chance since yesterday to get in touch with my friend, and I would like to do it before it goes back to Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this item be deferred.

Carried.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation," the debate on which was adjourned yesterday.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I haven't any intention of speaking to this Bill at any length. I might say I adjourned debate to accommodate the

leader of the Opposition. However, since I have the floor, I will say that in principle, yes, surely, I agree with this Bill. I think that is shameful that slums have got to the serious state and condition that they are at present, not only in St. John's but other towns as well, and if there is any regret on my part, it is because of the fact that the Government does not plan to extend this to say areas like Bell Island. There, I would say, since we have Industry; since we have low-paid workers (although I am sure Mr. Jackman disagrees with me, nevertheless we have people who find it difficult to establish their own homes), it is my regret I say, that the program does not extend to them.

Beyond that, I think I might say, to shorten the whole argument, I said at the beginning in this House that I would agree with anything which would be for the betterment of people, and to that end I congratulate them on this, and so I agree with it.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker.

First of all, I want to make it clear that I agree with the Bill in principle.

I would like to refer, while on this Bill of slums and housing and so on, to the Housing Corporation. The junior member for St. John's West yesterday referred to the Housing Corporation and the way that matter was handled. Now, a few years ago—there are a few points I think the Honourable Member left out, that I would like to make clear to the House, and they are, that, a few years ago the St. John's Trades and Labour Council, which is a Labour Group covering a numbers of Unions here in the City, was asked to support a resolution supporting this Corporation to secure land for the middle-

class workmen's homes. Those Labour Groups did that, with the thought in mind that it would be workmen's homes that would be erected in that area. Now, what do we find today? We find that most of the people in the St. John's Housing Area are people who can well afford to take care of their own arrangements, insofar as homes are concerned; they are not working people by any means, and not half of one percent of what is in there is working people, although workers were asked to support a resolution of that Committee, in order to secure, or expropriate the land for workmen's homes. Some of that land today is out for sale again, resale for a much higher price than for what it was expropriated for.

Now, I hope that this Bill before us, in dealing with this slum area, which I favour very strongly, won't turn out in such a manner as that housing area did in that respect.

The senior member for St. John's West suggested that those on the Opposition could look over this Bill, and comment on it, "while eating your lunch," to use his own words. We thought we should have a little more time to see what comment it was necessary to make on the principle, not detail; but I don't see how a person could look over a Bill while he was eating his lunch. Perhaps that is what happened in the City Council. Perhaps that is why only one-half of one percent are living in that section; things were done while eating lunch.

The honourable member says he was a member of that St. John's Council for sixteen years. Right now, he is surprised at that area. Was it the St. John's Council he was a member of? It is surprising to me that he was

on the St. John's Council, and now he is surprised. I always thought it was the duty of the Municipal Council to take care of the slum areas, and if I remember, the Municipal Council have put something like a million-and-a-half dollars belonging to taxpayers of the City into that project. If these members were on their feet during these sixteen years and only allotted fifteen thousand dollars a year to a sound program, most of those slums could be eliminated and wouldn't be left for the Provincial Government to take care of. But, to come back and tell the House to vote money for those slums and let it be spent not for poor people but for better business class people; to tell people they are surprised the slums exist, I can't agree with that.

Another point Mr. Speaker.

The honourable member for Fogo says we should have housing on a Co-Operative Basis. He referred to it very often, but I'd like to inform the honourable member that there is no law with the Co-Operative to say they are not permitted. There is nothing to stop people, if they want to get together to join in a Co-Operative Movement to build houses, or any Movement, if they want to do it. I don't know of any law. If any law wants to oppose it, I don't think it is right.

MR. JANES: Does that mean it is opposed to that Movement?

MR. FAHEY: The member from Fogo asked the question—Is it opposed to it, to a Co-Operative?—I say "No," certainly not. I think the member is hard of hearing, I have already repeated it three times on this side of the House; I am definitely not opposed to a Co-Operative, I favour it.

MR. JANES: You said you were.

MR. FAHEY: I said I knew of no special law to stop people from going into a Co-Operative Movement; we have approved of it. Have you got that clear now?

MR. JANES: That is better, yes.

MR. FAHEY: In glancing through the Act with regard to slums, I find, if an appeasement has been made on a property, there is no appeal to the Courts or anybody else, but the Board set up by this Act would be final. I want, for an illustration, to draw the attention of the House to this fact—I know people that are living in that particular area. I know a man who worked for about thirty years side by side with me, and who has a home there, a very nice home, water, sewerage, bathrooms and the necessary requirements that a working man would require. His house is nicely done up inside and out. That man is pensioned off now. Supposing this Board appraises the value of that property at one thousand dollars, and it is in the way of this area, and that man (this is only as an example), to replace or duplicate that property is going to spend five thousand dollars; that wouldn't go so far on a piece of property today. At the age of 66, he has got to take on a mortgage for \$4,000 when he should be settling off for life; pensioned off at the present time. I contend cases of that kind of property shouldn't be valued at what the Board thinks they are worth but at what it takes to replace that property. Those are the class of people who don't want subsidized rentals; they are people who have their own home, and happen to be in this area. They can take care of their own home. An extra cost would be put on them

too; particularly at some of their ages, it would be unfair just to pay the valuation; to duplicate their homes would cost \$5,000 more. The Board should see that people of that kind should be looked after. After all, a man's home is his castle. If he built a home, lived there a number of years, and if he had to move for a bigger plan through expansion or slum clearing or otherwise, he should be looked after to make up for what he left.

I agree whole-heartedly with the Bill in principle, and think the quicker, in some of those houses, people can be removed and bull-dozers are pushed through them, the better. It is a pity, as I said before, that the Council (which is a part of their duty) didn't have a plan to do something with those matters before, but I appreciate now that the Government is doing something about it. It shouldn't apply particularly to St. John's, I don't think it does, but I am pleased that a start should be made. I think there is room for some of those homes on Bell Island, which I represent, part of that District, Bell Island-Harbour Main; the same thing applies for Grand Falls, Corner Brook West and many other places around this Island; housing projects need to be gone over, and people in those areas assisted. I support it most fully, and I hope, Mr. Speaker, the thing will go forward as it is meant to go, and as the Board designed for it to go. I hope the Government give due consideration as they please, and I hope this Housing Project won't be made a racket.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Health): Mr. Speaker, in speaking to the principle of this Bill, may I say the Health Department is very naturally conscious of the slum clearance, not only in St. John's but

throughout the whole of the province.

It is the Government's intention, when this Bill goes through the House, which I hope it will, to try this slum clearance in St. John's, and with a view of continuing it in such places as Corner Brook, Windsor, or wherever the same clearance is necessary,

We in the Health Department know that our most serious conditions of ill-health are caused by bad housing. I have known and lived in the City all my life, and with reference made to the City Council. I may say that, with my late father who was Deputy Mayor of this City for many years. I visited many of the slum areas, and know that he, as a citizen of St. John's, was more than interested in trying to do away with slums and their clearance.

I have heard many a remark that the people of this Country were more interested in finding shelters for animals than they were for human beings, and in some of those places I have been, I think his remarks more than qualified. In some places, such things as lack of sunlight and sanitation occur in our slum areas. You don't have to go very far from this honourable house to come into one of the largest slum areas this country has. You will see what people have to put up with. We have records in this province to show contagion from tuberculosis, more prevalent from 8 people living in 3 rooms than from 3 people living in 8 rooms. However, I can assure you the Department of Public Health is delighted to know this program of slum clearing has at last started in Newfoundland. Many diseases, which the Department have more or less controlled, were started in over-crowded areas, such as gas-

troenteritis or some other thing, tuberculosis, pneumonia. Not only do slum areas cause to increase our ill-health but they also cause over-crowding in hospitals, which necessitates an increase in hospitalization in the whole of Newfoundland. They say a person in some area could be treated in his own home, provided the home is good enough. In slum areas, such is not the case, and we have to take the patient and treat him in hospital. Also, the patient's (the ones in hospital coming from the slum area) days in hospital are much longer, due to the fact that he hasn't got a proper home to go to.

I would like also to mention the lack of proper storage facilities regarding food, which, as you know, becomes very quickly contaminated during the summer months. In this program which will be started this year, I know the people in charge will make very adequate provision for the prevention of food contamination. I know the Department of Health will, in future, take great interest in seeing that new homes will not become over-crowded and again become a slum.

Thank you very much.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I am whole-heartedly in accord with the principle of this Bill. I think, Sir, that it is something that is long overdue, and I don't very often congratulate the Premier, but I do congratulate him now for having the privilege of introducing a Bill into this House which has the object of clearing out the slums out of St. John's.

Mr. Speaker, this civic disease has been spreading for a long while, and has been growing larger year by year, and it left in its wake such other kindred diseases described by the hon-

ourable Minister of Health as malnutrition, tuberculosis and juvenile delinquency. I feel sure, Sir, that the Government's aid in trying to solve this problem (I use the word "trying," trying to solve this problem)—I feel sure, Sir, will be appreciated by everyone, not only in the City of St. John's but by everyone in this Island. I think it is a step in the right direction, and I believe, Sir, it will have the full support of everyone here on the Opposition, because I think that we feel as you do in this matter. It is good indeed to see that some action is to be taken at last. Perhaps it is only a beginning now in St. John's. Other towns and villages in this Island have similar problems, and they probably, no doubt, they will, in turn, also benefit from this plan of slum clearance.

I believe, Sir, that this problem outlined by the honourable the Premier will have the support not only of everyone in the Government side of this House as well as the Opposition, but will have the support of everybody living throughout the breadth of this land. It seems to me that the Government is now going to attempt to perform a *major operation*. They are going to cut out of the heart of St. John's something which has been a blot upon the City for so long. They are going to cut into this cancer in our City. I don't know Sir, if they are going to effect a cure. They will probably help and aid in making things easier for those people who now reside there; I have no doubt at all about that; but, nevertheless, Sir, is the Government prepared to dig deeper and cut a little deeper with the "surgeon's knife" into the problem of slum clearance? Are they going to cut down to the roots in it; cut into the cause of slums? Now

Sir, the roots of these slums we have in St. John's are caused by unemployment and low wages. If people got decent wages and steady work, there would be no slums, and I feel that every man, or every woman, everybody living in this area so described as a slum area, that all they want is an opportunity to work, so they may be able to earn at least a living for themselves. I am acquainted, Sir, with many people who live in that area. I know of them, personal friends of mine, during the depression years who lived on dole and their standard of living was so low that their comforts were very few indeed; in fact, it was a very miserable existence they had, but at the outset of the war I saw people, many friends of mine and acquaintances, I saw them get steady work and fair wages; many don't live in the slums today, they managed to build homes for themselves and get homes outside the City and elsewhere. The causes of slums are unemployment and low wages. I have many friends still living in the slum area, trying to exist on unemployment insurance, or allowance, or dole.

What about those without work? Those people waiting for two jobs for every man? That is what people want—work, something they can go about at and earn a living for themselves, and not live on the patronage of the Government.

Now Sir, the rebuilding of this area will no doubt provide employment for many people; it will no doubt take many years to complete; but in the meantime, what is the Government going to do about providing employment for the toiling masses who occupy those homes? Is the Government only hoping that by the time

building is completed economic conditions are going to be better, are going to be beat in this City? Or has the Government plans for opening up new industries? If the Government has plans that will eventually open up new work, people should know about them; know right now. A man cannot take upon himself the responsibility of paying for a new home unless he has some reasonable assurance of work and wages, so that he may pay for his purchases. Nevertheless, Sir, I do support this Bill, but yesterday I regret to say that I found a sour note in the debate. I infer, from the remarks coming from the Government side of this House, that there are some of them who did not have much respect for private property.

Now, the ownership of property, that is not anything new; that is something that has been part of life ever since man began to live, and I want to quote something from the daily paper; the heading of this is an old story printed in the Daily News of a short while ago, taken from the Ottawa Journal which took it from the Financial Post, and I quote: "When I was a boy, it was considered not only safe but honourable to create an estate, so that almost all men of standing wished to add to their possessions and felt a certain dignified honour and prosperity, but now one must apologize for any success in business, as if it were an utter violation of Moral Law, so that today it is worse to seem to prosper than to be an open criminal; criminals get off with small punishment, or part of it, but there is no escape for successful men, as they are doomed to utter destruction." To which Financial Post adds: "That was not written this morning; its Author was Socrates, an Athenian Teacher, who said this

about four hundred and fifty years before Christ, who said this when Greece fell."

Now, I don't see anything wrong, Mr. Speaker, in any person owning property, provided that he acquires that property right by his own efforts and his own knowledge of things and by investing his resources. I don't see anything at all wrong with it. It seems to me there are members on the Government side of this House who have a different opinion altogether. Almost like Mr. Janes, I would not like to suggest people think they should take property and not pay for it, and pay an unjust price for it. It is only natural for people to want to own a home or business place and land upon which that home or business place can be built.

Now Sir, it was said that people had put an economic value on land and that had driven people to live in slums. And why should not the economic value of land be changed from time to time as well as the economic value of human life—bread, butter, or cheese, or anything else? The price of everything is subject to change.

Now, we talk of the land belonging to the people. I agree, it does. So do the forests, the mines and our rivers. The value of everything is constantly changing. Sometimes the price of it increases, sometimes decreases.

Now, I beg to ask this, Mr. Speaker. There are many men in this House on this side, (not so many on this side, of course), many on the other side, who own their own homes and take great joy and comfort in living in them with their families; that is

true, but would any of those men in this House today who built homes in the depression period, where a home cost from three to five thousand dollars to build, where the value today was from five to seven thousand dollars, including the land upon which it is built, would any of those members think, or do they believe if they were going to sell their home today it would sell for the price it did years ago? It is utter nonsense to think they would do so. The value of land and property increases as time goes on, and decreases in value of silver dollars.

The Government has laid down a principle here, and I am confused as to what that principle is. On the one hand they lay down that they can take land, acquire it, and pay a price decided upon by three assessors to give to the people, and on the other hand, it was expressed on the other side of this House that they should take and pay very little for it, and perhaps pay none. I agree, Sir, man did not make the land, God made the land. I agree with the honourable member from Fogo, God made the land and rivers and sea, and God made us; I don't believe in the Stork, you know.

MR. JANES: He made them for the people.

MR. FOGWILL: Now Sir, there is one other point.

It was said by the honourable member for Fogo that people put an economic value on land and have driven people into the slums. Now, I don't know the value of land in the heart of St. John's, but you can buy a building lot I know in the Housing Corporation area for \$250 for building, a lot with a 50-foot frontage.



Now, a person could go in there and buy his lot and build a house and have to pay very little, whereas in the centre of St. John's he would have to pay twice as much. Now, in a man's normal lifetime, of rearing his family, say twenty-five years, he would pay one dollar a day for transportation, and that, in itself, makes it more costly to live there than if he bought an expensive lot in the City. Because of the inconvenience caused to him by living so far away from his place of business, church, and child from schools, in twenty-five years, he would pay \$8,000 for transportation alone. Now, if a person could live in the centre of the City, even if he paid ten times as much, he would save that much, because he could walk to work, to church, and his child could walk to school.

Now Sir, with those few remarks, I do say I heartily support the Bill in principle, and think it is time something was done on housing to alleviate distress amongst many of our citizens, but I don't want it to be the laid down principle that you are going to take from a person, land because he has got a lot and set up another land owner. Where is the limitation? Where is the dividing line? Where are you going to take, and where are you going to give?

Thank you.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I want to say, Sir, that I whole-heartedly support the principle of this Bill; in fact, nine or ten year ago, a delegation from Bell Island interviewed the Commission of Government to see if we couldn't get something in the nature of a small miniature Housing Corporation set up on Bell Island, and at that time we were refused; we were refused for this reason— we had

no town council and were told by the Government if we got a Town Council they would then possibly provide means whereby a beginning could be made on a small scale anyway, but we didn't, (I mean the delegation nor the people of Bell Island) did not like the attitude of the Government in this respect. The Government submitted a plan for a Town Council, and it was submitted in this way: "that you will either take this Town Council as we have it, or you will have no Town Council." In other words, they would not permit us to have a vote on it, and after that, right down through the years up until the Commission of Government went out, that attitude was maintained.

Now, the point I want to raise in that respect is this:—I notice here in the Bill that it says that in order to apply for any assistance from the Government under this scheme, you have to be incorporated in the Town Council or something to that effect. Well, there was a move lately made on Bell Island to form a Town Council again, but on account of the labour conditions over there, the thing has been shelved for the time. Now, I couldn't say here, off-hand, when and if that vote will be taken, that you are going to have a Town Council, because there is a certain amount of prejudice by some people against the Town Council; but we have a certain area on Bell Island which is known as the "Green." The Premier, himself, is well acquainted with it, I think he looked over it before. I am quite sure every householder who is in a house you couldn't call a household, I don't know if you could even call it a dog-house, as far as slum conditions are concerned, would not think St. John's could compete with

Bell Island. To begin with I think every person living in these shacks would vote for a Town Council. On the other hand, as for the more fortunate residents, they would vote a Town Council down. Then what would happen? Wouldn't people living in the area known as the "Green" be more or less victimized? Or would the Government step in in that respect and do something about it? *That* is the point I'd like to know. There isn't any question about it, particularly the "Green." I think the safest way you could do anything about it would be to put a match to the whole lot of it. But I am concerned about it in this respect. I'd like to have some assurance, if I could get it, from the Government, that just in case a Town Council should be turned down (it mightn't be), if it should be, would it mean that the Government would ignore Bell Island completely? If that were going to be the case, of course, I wouldn't give the Government any credit. I want to give the Government credit in this respect, for bringing in this Bill, and I might say I'd like to be able to say right now this is a real good example of where you could qualify "liberalism" to day with a great big "L," and I'd be one to qualify it that way, if I knew for certain that part of Bell Island, that part of the "Green," would be looked after by the Government; then I'd say we certainly got "liberalism" with a big "L."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, we all learned from quotations given by the member for St. John's East that even three hundred years before Christ we could speak of things as we now speak of them, and we realize nothing new under the sun.

I was suprised to learn from the honourable member for Fogo that he learned about the Bill when the Premier was speaking. Apart from discourtesy to his Leader who was explaining a matter of vital importance, it is something new in Government matters. Surely he does not consider that a mere hurried glance would be sufficient to make anyone comprehend the terms of such an Act as this.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are some pretty bright men over here.

MR. HIGGINS: If you can find brightness in that, or discourtesy. I know I wasn't discourteous enough to read that Bill; certainly I couldn't digest it in that time. It certainly couldn't be read at breakfast or dinner. A matter, Bill like this is one which should be studied very carefully.

It gave injunction that the Government was going ahead and take the land; something worse, in the Premier's remark he'd like to be able to take land; that is very rough principle laid down "let's rob from Peter to give to Paul." Where is it going to end? It is laying down a doctrine where there is no such thing as private ownership. Those remarks are nothing more than negation of private ownership. There is no private ownership. Where is it going to end? God made land for public means, for the Government; there is nothing laid down that man can't own what he gained by the sweat of his brow; in other word's, men's own homes, churches; anything that can say where a child is going to go to school, where not; that will do away with everything that we have held sacred right down through the years.

Now, the honourable Minister of

Public Welfare said that nobody could object to it in principle. If he means that slums should be done away with in St. John's, everybody will agree with him; if it is a matter that property is to be destroyed, that is a different matter. I agree with one of my confreres that said there is no need; I do not want to think the Minister for Labour and others opposite me are droll. I don't suggest everybody is droll." I can point to two people, and they are not "drolls."

At the time when this Housing Corporation was conceived, workers were supposed to get some decent places to live. What happened? No so-called "worker," man of the labouring class, can possibly buy a house in there; houses went far beyond what anybody expected. If it is the intention of the Government here to build houses which are going to cost six or seven thousand dollars, I am afraid a great number of people will not be able to take them over; five, or six, or seven thousand dollars is quite a lot for people to pay.

Now, with regard to houses in St. John's and bad conditions, a lot of that is brought on by the slums; quite a large number of poor people in the City who own two or three small houses, people who have an interest in the country, owned something, but the slump came in 1930, and the Municipal Council couldn't reduce taxes or wipe them out; the results were that rents were small and weren't paid. Then came 1940, in the war, and the Renting Board wouldn't allow any rents raised at all. Houses needed to be repaired, and they hadn't any money to repair them. To suggest that these people should lose their land and not get a decent price for their land is something that is

absolutely unjust, therefore, we come to that portion of the Act which may be controversial, that is, the appointment of Assessors. In the first case, Assessors should be picked. If Assessors are to be appointed, let us appoint those who know the case. Formerly, it was arbitration where the client appointed his Arbitrator; the Government appointed one, and there was a third one. The result was that they fought for their case. If a certain man is to be appointed, let men be picked out who know the work. They had them in here on arbitrations on American Bases; if they haven't got good men there, I don't know where you will get them. The little landlord whose house is being thrown down has a little land left; he is entitled to get a little bit of money. You cannot rob from anybody, take from anybody, without paying a small compensation. If you give a small compensation, it is just the same as paying none.

In part of the Bill, it says slums should be cleared away in agreement with it. If they are to be taken away, I hope independent people will be put in there on the Board, and not only independent people but people who know the value of land and who will give a proper and decent ruling. I, personally, prefer arbitration, so if a person wants to argue the case they could be allowed to do it. If you have Assessors go in and look at land and put in whatever evidence there is, and throw out what they don't want. The principle may be all right, but the methods may be so terrible the principle may be ruined.

I say that the way the slum has been explained by the Premier is very good and equitable; the Act is very public-spirited in that respect.

As to method, I have doubts about it; I would say, be very careful with the part which deals with assessment and taking of land, so that we shall see the public are protected but private ownership also is protected.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I wish only to reply to two or three points that have been raised by the gentlemen on the other side, but first I would like to say how genuinely pleased I am at the support which the Opposition have given to the Bill, that is, that there ought to be a program of slum clearance and of house construction.

I understand that I have a certain amount of sympathy for the reservation which they have expressed as to the possible meaning and repercussions of the means the Bill sets up for achieving the purpose of the Bill. They, at least some of them, have their fundamental viewpoint, and whether we agree or disagree with that viewpoint is really beside the point. It is their viewpoint, and it is their underlying philosophy with which it doesn't matter whether we agree or disagree, just as perhaps some of us have our underlying philosophy which, at a certain point and in certain fields, might be diametrically opposed to theirs; and again, whether they agree or disagree with our viewpoint is beside the point.

Now, the honourable (I have forgotten whether he is the junior or the senior member for Harbour Main-Bell Island, but) the gentleman who sits in the back bench, the senior member I believe junior; I know, as I look at them my honourable friend from Bell Island always looks so

young to me, I would be inclined to call him junior.

MR. CASHIN: Junior by who headed the poll.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, that is one member my honourable friend won't have any difficulty, he is senior for Ferryland.

MR. CASHIN: And senior member of the house.

Not by majority.

But, the senior member referred to the point that a house within that area which is in good condition outside and inside, a decent home, not a mansion but a decent, comfortable, home, and which, if it were removed, would cost quite a bit more to replace than the house, itself, is worth today. No doubt there are quite a few cases like that in that area; as a matter of fact, the City Council, and I believe the Town Planning Commission, prepared detailed plans of the area in question, and each individual dwelling within that area as marked, has classified bills of it alphabetically a, b, c, d, e and f; the further down you get in the alphabet, the worse the condition of the house. Well, "e" and "f," I think it is, are houses that are admittedly unfit for human habitation, and that, in addition, have been condemned by the City. Then "c" and "d" are houses that are not very good, not very bad.

MR. VARDY: "d" would be tolerable; "c" would be fair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: "a" would be a very good house, and it would probably be about "a's" that my honourable friend was speaking, and of houses of that type there are quite a few in the area.

Now, it would be stupid and silly to demolish houses of that quality, and there is no such thought in mind, but they will be bought. All houses on that entire area will be bought; they will all be acquired by the Housing Authorities as a first step, and the land on which they stand will likewise be bought by the Housing Authorities, so that in the first instance the Housing Authorities will be sole owners of all land and erections thereon in that section of St. John's.

Now, being sole owners, the Housing Authorities decide which of them to destroy and which of them not to destroy. With regard to the latter, those which it is decided are not to be destroyed, title, as I understand it, will be sold back at the same price paid to them by the Housing Authority. In other words, it will be a simple transfer of title back again to them without any loss or any cost to them.

My honourable friend, the junior member for St. John's East, said truly enough that bad housing and slum conditions are mostly the result of unemployment and low wages; I agree with that; that is the case wherever slum conditions are to be found virtually throughout the world. That is generally true; it is generally true here in the City of St. John's, but it is not entirely true, as he will agree. There are people in St. John's today, as there are in Bell Island, in Windsor, in Cander, in Corner Brook and other parts of the province, who, though earning decent wages and employed all the time, live in sub-standard homes because they cannot, in fact, find better homes to rent in their area. There are cases like that.

My honourable friend, the junior

member for St. John's West, spoke of it at point yesterday, and said there were many cases of men in St. John's who would occupy much better homes if they could find those homes to rent.

Although, in general, I must agree with my honourable friend, the junior member for St. John's East, that in general slum conditions are caused by unemployment and low wages, I think we must all agree with that; it is too obvious a truth to allow disagreement.

Then, he said, referring to private property, he made a point there which wasn't completely thought out. He said: "there is nothing wrong with private property; private property is all right," he said, "if properly acquired." He ought, I think, to have added "and properly used," because it seems to me that property, private property always stands condemned, if improperly used; it is not enough for it to have been properly acquired, legally and lawfully acquired; it is equally necessary, and perhaps even more necessary, that it should be properly used, and by the word "properly" I would I think substitute the word "socially" "socially used" not anti-socially used, and private property all too often is anti-social in its use, in the use made of it by its owner; and here, in the slum area of St. John's, you have private property which has been improperly used and is being improperly used by its owners, of that there is no doubt, and to me, in my philosophy, by my way of thinking, those owners deserve exactly no consideration, none, at all. They have forfeited all right to a decent treatment. They have forfeited, and I say this—that, though they will be paid for it, I, personally, regret the fact

that they will be paid; but they will be paid.

Now, he referred also to the fact that I had said yesterday that there were some lands in that section for which we will pay nothing. I did say that; I repeat it today, because the fact is that there is, in that section, land on which rent is being paid by the tenants to persons who allegedly are agents of the owners but whose owners; are not known. Now, how can a man be agent for an unknown owner? Yet, there are agents; there are men in St. John's today acting as agents for the owners of land in that very area, and I dare say outside that area, who are collecting the rents, ground rents, and who could not, save their lives, tell you who owned that land. Now, what do they do with that money? Obviously, they put it in their own pockets, quite obviously. Do you think we are going to use public money, belonging to the public of this province, to pay one single cent for land in that area whose ownership is in doubt, or worse, is unknown? And so the provision is made in the Bill, itself, to have that land appraised as is, all the land of that area; the value fixed, and payment deposited with the Court, where it will remain for a number of years; I think the number is three; and then, if ownership has not been proven, it, the money, will be paid back, I think the Bill says: "to His Majesty's—in other words, back into His Majesty's Treasury.

Then my honourable friend, the senior member for Harbour Main-Bell Island, referred to the housing situation in Bell Island, and thereby raised a point of very considerable importance in this Bill. The House must remember that the Provincial

Government and the Provincial Legislature have not got a free hand in what they will do in this housing business, because the Government of Canada pays three-quarters of the cost, and the man who pays the piper calls the tune. It is the Government of Canada which lays down the conditions under which Federal money will be invested in housing. It is for the Provincial Government to follow those rules, which it doesn't make. Now, one of the rules is that houses built out of Federal money must be built on serviced land, that is, land which has water and sewerage and street lines. That is the rub where Bell Island is concerned, and quite a rub it is; it is an extremely difficult problem to solve. They call it the "Iron Isle," a thin surface of soil covering a solid rock, and the problem of water and sewerage disposal is a grievous one in Bell Island; to solve it, I hear, would be terribly expensive, terribly costly, and yet the Government of Canada says: "we'll not invest public money belonging to Canadians, the Government of Canada, including Newfoundland, in houses to be built on land, that is unserviced.

MR. JACKMAN: We are out of luck on Bell Island.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend says: "we are out of luck on Bell Island." I don't know that that follows, it may appear to follow; certainly it is a very difficult problem, very difficult, but I would not say insuperable; and if, as we hope, conditions on the Island are improved considerably over what they happen to be at this moment, that matter can be looked at and a decision taken as to whether it is economically feasible to provide water and sewerage on Bell Island. If that can be done, and

if it is done, then there is nothing to prevent Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of Canada, in collaboration, by agreement, with the Provincial Government, going into Bell Island and erecting houses over there. It is not correct, I think, to say that houses can be built only in incorporated areas. I don't think that is correct. The reason that incorporation enters the picture, as a rule, is this—that it is, in fact, only in incorporated areas that you find serviced land as a rule. As you know, that is invariably so; you will find it in Buchans; you will find it in Grand Falls, in what is called the townsite of Corner Brook; these are incorporated areas, but they have serviced land, but there the servicing has been given by the Companies concerned, unlike most of the area of Bell Island where the Company concerned has not serviced very much of the land, but the area in question does not need to be incorporated. If, for example, the Provincial Government could afford to step into Bell Island tomorrow and service a certain area of the land on the Island, that is, lay down water and sewerage, there would be nothing to prevent the construction of homes on Bell Island by Central Mortgage and Housing in agreement, a signed agreement, with the Provincial Government.

**MR. JACKMAN:** We have a lot of Crown Land over there.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** There is a lot of Crown Land, and if there weren't, the Bill would give authority to the Government, through the Housing Authority, to acquire privately-owned land. It is not a problem of land, land can be acquired, if this Bill passes, but the problem is that of servicing land after it is got. That

is one of the fine things about this Ebsary Estate here in the Northwest corner of the City, it is owned by the City and serviced already, and calls for nothing more than the laying down of some streets and the construction of homes.

Now, finally, I come to my honourable and learned friend the Leader of the Opposition, and again, if I may say it, I appreciate his kindly reference to the Bill and his support of the principle, the main principle of the Bill. And, of course, I can say "What else could he do, as a decent, civilized, Christian man? What else could he do?" For, supporting doesn't take any particular creed; and we do, in supporting it, we have the privilege of introducing it, but if we sat on the other side, what could we do other than to support the principle of this Bill, and I appreciate the support he gives. But I may say, Mr. Speaker, I get a considerable amount of amusement; I get many and many a great chuckle on this side, and have known myself to be lying in bed at two or three o'clock in the morning and to have a quiet chuckle to myself when I remember various remarks from my honourable and learned friend such as he indicated here this afternoon, indicating to me he has the darkest possible forebodings about this Government. I think my honourable member is not alone, I think I know one other member who shares his foreboding about this Government. I often wonder if my honourable friend doesn't look upon this Government as a dark and diabolical plot against the freedoms of our people. I often wonder if he doesn't regard this Government as an Agent of Moscow, itself. I wonder if he doesn't wonder what this Government are going to do next. My honourable friend who

said that is the colleague of the Leader of the Party. I believe they have regarded themselves as a gallant little band which alone are standing between the freedom of the people and this diabolical Government, which try to rob people of their freedom.

MR. FOGWILL: I often wonder what they are going to do next.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, that viewpoint was well expressed by the honourable and learned Leader of the Opposition this afternoon, but that is only about the twentieth time in this and the last Session when he expressed those same dark fears.

Mr. Speaker, to my honourable and learned friend, the utterances of this Government, and the utterances of members of the Party which supports this Government, may, at times, sound very ferocious and threatening, but they'll surely do us the courtesy and fairness of judging us by our actions; and I suggest that our actions, to this moment, have been constructive, creative, fair honourable and honest. I suggest indeed that in all the political history of Newfoundland, from 1832 to 1949, there was never a Government, any Government, which in less than twelve months, *twelve months*, accomplished as much as this Government has accomplished in the way of creative, constructive, honourable, honest dealing. Then why all the fears? Why this worried tone in my honourable and learned friend's voice that seems to me at least to imply that he fears the worst, that he wouldn't be surprised at anything this Government did.

MR. HIGGINS: You seem to regard private property the same as you would a pig.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do. Property is inanimate; it has no soul; property has no life, no soul; it is inanimate; it is not sacred.

MR. HIGGINS: To somebody, it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not sacred, no matter who owns it, even God owns it, even that fact doesn't purely satisfy it. He made it, and owns it. I doubt, incidentally, that God ordained that property be private. There is a view that he did so ordain; I doubt it. I hold with Lloyd George who, in an immortal speech asked the question: "Whose was the hand that inscribed it? Who wrote this law? Show me the author that said that the land of England shall be owned by a few score, and the people of England shall go landless in the Land of their Birth." I hold with Lloyd George on that. No property is sacred. It is inanimate; it has no soul. And, how then, can it be sacred? It has no spirit; it has no intellect; it has no soul; it has no life. How then can it be sacred?

Now, if my honourable friend means that what can be sacred is the idea of private ownership of property, he might have something; but the idea that the property as it is is sacred is to me laughable; and even more laughable is the idea that a man learned in the law should propound such a doctrine as that.

But where does the issue arise? We don't propose, in any of our legislation so far brought before the House, to destroy the right of private property. We are not proposing it in this Bill. I do say, quite frankly, I begrudge the expenditure of public money, any public money, on certain sections of that area, in that slum



area, I begrudge it; I hold that the owners of certain parts of the private property in that area, or let me put it this way—I hold that the private owners of some of that property have properly and morally forfeited any claim whatever to decent consideration. I hold that, and my friend can make the most of it. They can see in that a frothiness of a Communist if they care. They can see in that the diabolical and cleverly subtle propaganda of Bolshevism, they are welcome; but I say it very frankly, some of the private owners in that land in that area are a disgrace to humanity, and as such, I begrudge the spending of public money on their private property in that area; nevertheless, we will pay for it, we'll respect their private property right in that area; but you mustn't begrudge us our right to begrudge it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I didn't intend to speak as long as that, but every time my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, not every time, because I agree with 90% of what he says anyway, and in his heart he must agree with 90% of what I say; it is that 10% margin of what he says that sometimes makes me very angry, because it sounds to me like something of the sixteenth, fifteenth, fourteenth, thirteenth, century. Well, go back to the "cave-man," if you like.

MR. HIGGINS: You wouldn't say it if I were a cave-man, because then size used to count, not intellect.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, it's what you weigh from here (illustrated) up, not here down. We are all gentlemen, and we don't abuse each other, fling out rocks, we use epilogues.

MR. HIGGINS: If we are cave-men, please let's regard it as same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are living in the twentieth century, but I can say it is amazing to me, facing someone every afternoon here, somebody who, in many parts of his mind is still living in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

All that, in passing; I do want to say how much I appreciate the support of my honourable friend on the other side given to this Bill, and hope that their fears, unorthodox, and action, Government action in such houses as it may acquire, may turn out to be needless, and that they will raise with us and the people of St. John's, when the thing is over and done, a chorus of congratulation that at last that terrible eyesore on this Ancient and Historical Capital of Newfoundland has been wiped out for all time.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House upon tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that the honourable Minister of Public Works is ready to proceed with the second reading of this next Bill, and that being the case, the Orders of the Day are complete, and I would move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this House at its rising do

adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 27th, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Order:

**Presenting Petitions**

None.

**Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

None.

**Giving Notice of Motions and Questions**

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Education to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this bill be read a first time.

Thereupon the bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that the Bill be read a second time upon tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Works to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a first time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time upon tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

Has the honourable Minister leave to introduce this Bill.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a first time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that the Bill be read a second time upon tomorrow.

MR. HIGGINS: To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance

(1) How many employees of the Customs Department have been pensioned since 1946.

(2) What rate of pension is being paid to them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance attended the Cabinet this morning, but he left before the meeting ended, not feeling very well, and I notice he isn't here yet, so I don't know if he will be here this afternoon. I would ask that the reply to this question lie over until the Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any outstanding answers to questions?

**Orders of the Day**

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I under-

stand that the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland proposes to go on with the debate this afternoon, and as His Honour the Administrator is due here in approximately twenty minutes, I don't know if my honourable and gallant friend would like to go on now, or wait until he has come, in which case we might recess the House for say fifteen minutes, so that we can be back here and properly seated when His Honour, the Administrator, comes, and then following the departure of His Honour, my honourable and gallant friend could go ahead with his address.

If that is satisfactory to the House, I would move it.

MR. SPEAKER: We might take the pleasure of the House.

Is it the pleasure of the House that we can recess until the arrival of His Honour, the Administrator?

Carried.

Thereupon the House recessed.

Order:

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you that His Honour, the Administrator, has arrived, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please admit His Honour, the Administrator.

Thereupon, His Honour, the Administrator, was ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Pages.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the wish of His Honour, the Administrator, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you be seated.

Your Honour, the House has recently passed certain legislation to which we wish Your Honour's assent.

Thereupon the Bill was read.

HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR: In His Majesty's Name, I assent to this Bill.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and Pages then escorted His Honour, the Administrator, out of the Chamber.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, before I make any remarks at all, I would like to apologize really to the house, both sides of it, for any delay which my incapacity has caused the House during the past two weeks; particularly, do I want to say to the Premier how much I appreciate the fact that he was prepared to allow the debate to be deferred from day to day until such time as I got in some sort of shape to present a few short remarks in connection with the Address in Reply.

Mr. Speaker, in rising to make some general observations on the Speech from the Throne, I should like, first to follow the line of the time-honoured custom and extend to the mover and seconder of the Address my congratulations in the manner in which they have carried out their part of the ritual and sang their little duet of praise to the "Gods of the Hour"

As to the Speech, itself, it reminds me of nothing so much as the gaily coloured prospectus of the mining proposition; nothing solid, nothing definite, but all in the sweet bye and bye. Our forefathers had a phrase for this sort of thing—live horse and you'll get grass. I suggest that an appropriate theme song for the Premier and members of the Government would be that old favorite "We are Painting the Clouds with Sunshine," but unfortunately we cannot afford to follow them in their airy dreams; we must try to keep our feet on the

ground and follow a more common-sense route.

As I look around this House today, I do so from a political peer's view of over a quarter of a century, and what I see is not very encouraging. If I were to speak frankly, I'd be impelled to say I see a Government, including the Opposition, almost wholly without any parliamentary experience. I see this inexperienced aggregation rushing rashly, even blindly, ahead on a pathway which can only lead to destruction. I see a Leader who proclaims that the hard earned surplus of this country is there to be spent, and we must risk plunging into debt as an incentive to get out of it.

I see this same Leader who spent the last two or three years tearing around this country telling our people that once we entered Confederation with Canada all would be well. Now, he is shouting the dire warning that we must develop or die, and that unless some "Fairy Godmother" like the Rockefeller Foundation comes to our aid, half the population will have fled from our shores within the next ten years. What a tragic end, what a terrible disappointment to those who swallowed this deluding propaganda hook, line and sinker, with emphasis on "sinker." When Mr. Smallwood, the Premier, told the people on the Mainland about his use of skulduggery in deluding the voters of Newfoundland, he certainly knew what he was talking about.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

I don't want to interrupt the honourable and gallant gentleman; I don't want to interrupt his speech; I want to hear, and hear with pleasure, but I cannot sit here and hear him state

that I deluded the people. I never did.

MR. CASHIN: I know he will never admit to deluding them, we don't expect him to; he will never admit that he did. I have proof right here. When he introduced the budget in 1948, he told the country that the expenditure of the province would be something of the order of \$15,000,000; up to this year, it was over \$30,000,000. What is that but deluding the people? Certainly, it is deluding the people.

Does the honourable Premier mean to tell me he didn't delude people when he told them how cheap flour was going to be? What he didn't tell them was that flour was going to be more expensive when they took off the subsidy. He certainly didn't.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I must rise to a point of order. If my honourable and gallant member persists in that, that will be the end of his speech. It is unparliamentary; my honourable friend is completely out of order. He can accuse the Government, but he must not accuse an individual of deliberately deluding people; he cannot.

MR. CASHIN: Let us hear the actual words of the Premier, himself, speaking to the people of Newfoundland, and then we'll hear what he said. I have known a gentleman who last night asked me to come to his home and he was prepared to give me recordings of the Premier's speech prior to the referendum. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the Premier is going to interrupt me, I'll have to ask the House to let me bring these recordings into the House and present them to the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have ruled out the use of the word "deliberate."

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, Mr. Speaker, I object to that, and will not have it. I will not be accused of deluding the people. It is unparliamentary. I submit that no member is permitted to use that language of another member, whether qualified by the word "deliberate" or not; no member may say of another member that he is deluding people. It is unparliamentary, I ask for that ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: The expression used was "that the Premier, as an Apostle of Confederation, had deluded the people by stating, promising, certain things which had not come to pass," but that is a matter of opinion as to whether that was any fault of Mr. Smallwood, as he then was, or not. When the honourable member accused the Premier of deliberately deluding people, then I was forced to withhold the Premier, for a member of the house may not do that.

MR. CASHIN: Then I am prepared to take out the word "deliberate", yes.

MR. SPEAKER: And "deluded," as it applies to members of this house.

MR. CASHIN: My point is that the Premier, in making his statement with regard to flour, knew it was being subsidized. He knew it as well as I did and every other member in this country. If he had said: "If the subsidy comes off, the price of flour will go up"; but he didn't, he didn't say that. That is what he conveyed to the public who could hear him all over the country. No wonder, then, Sir, he has spent so much of his time frantically scampering all over the Western Hemisphere trying to get someone to rescue him from the financial morass in which he now finds himself. He is trying to get someone else to do the job he was elected to

do, and which I now state publicly he is unable to do. Then I see so-called Ministers of the Crown grabbing their brief cases every other day and hurrying off to the Mainland to find out how they should do their job, and I see the hard-earned surplus—our nestegg for a rainy day, being literally thrown up for scrambles.

MR. SPEAKER: I must interrupt the member there for saying "so-called" Ministers; they are Ministers of the Crown.

MR. CASHIN: I take out the words "so-called" and say "grabbing their brief cases and heading off to Ottawa to ask someone how to do their job."

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I made one trip since I became a member of the Government. It wasn't to find out how to do my job; I will prove it within the next four years. Also, my trip meant that the people of Newfoundland would get the free service of ambulances, things they would never have got if I hadn't gone.

MR. CASHIN: I'm coming to that in a few minutes. I am glad he knows his job, more about public health than you or I do, which I challenge.

Worse still, I see the hard-earned surplus of our people intended to be a nest-egg thrown up for scrambles. Not only do I accuse them of their "sins of omission"; not only do we have blunderings of the freight-rate scandal (because that is what I call it), which has already cost the people of this country some \$4,000,000.

Is it any wonder, then, Mr. Speaker, that, seeing these things, I cannot join in the empty phrases of the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne? I tell you, Sir, whether you

know it or not, you are presiding over what is likely to be our first and last Provincial Government. I tell you, you might as well tell Ottawa to send down our Commission of Government. The Government ruling this country will have us on the doorstep of Ottawa.

Let me back up what I have said with some other concrete facts.

Now, in reply to the Minister of Public Health, I am glad he gave me that opportunity, I intended to bring of it anyhow. Some time ago, I put a question on the Order Paper directed to the Minister, asking him to give me or the House some particular information with respect to the erection of a Cottage Hospital in Ferryland. I got back the usual evasive answer I generally get on these matters. Here it is: "The date of construction of the hospital in Ferryland has not been decided." I know what that is, because unless this Government has changed from the days of the Commission of Government, they want to see the people of Ferryland tortured like the Commission did.

MR. SPENCER: I question it.

MR. CASHIN: The honourable Minister of Public Works doesn't know what he is talking about.

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, I want to rise to a point of order.

In answering that question, I think I answered that the way he'd expect me to answer and the people would expect me to answer it. With regard to answering that, if he'd wait a little longer, he'd probably find out what is behind that in the accounts.

MR. CASHIN: Why don't you come out with what you mean?

The latter Minister of Public Health, Mr. Quinton, now Minister of Finance, accompanied me where we had a meeting; he told me that hospital was going there; we had quite a number of people. Dean McCarthy turned out. Everyone thought it was a matter of time till the necessary funds would be furnished in order to provide this hospital for the Ferryland District. Now I am prepared to prove the Commission of Government deliberately discriminated against the people.

MR. JANES: There are a few more districts in the country.

MR. CASHIN: It is up to you to name them. You sent a Co-operative Government down there.

MR. JANES: That is better than anything you ever sent down there, all right.

MR. CASHIN: Further, I presume the estimates will be put forward to provide for construction of this hospital; very well, but I know about political under-currents working, in order not to put that hospital in Renewes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am telling you, it is not going in Renewes.

MR. CASHIN: Why didn't you say so?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am head of this Government.

MR. CASHIN: You are head of this Government, the only one in it.

MR. CHALKER: He may be a very ancient member of Parliament; he may have entered into this much older than I am. But, when we put a Cottage Hospital, it will be put in the place where it will assist people generally, not the honourable and gallant member personally.

MR. CASHIN: It won't hurt me one way or another where you put it, I am not living there. When your Minister goes in and says the hospital is going to be there, he is saying it with authority.

MR. CHALKER: Did I say it?

MR. CASHIN: The Minister of Health said so.

MR. SPENCER: Was there any reservation in the Minister's statement.

MR. CASHIN: Never. I took him there, and that is why I know. He was treated better than in Trinity Bay.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of debate at this instance.

MR. CASHIN: I know where it is going; it is political.

Last year, coming to the other point now, I think last Session of the House, when the Premier brought in the program of substituting work instead of dole, he asked the co-operation of members of the House. He wrote, I think, a personal letter to every member of this House, including members of the Opposition and everyone else, and asked them to give their views of the subject. For myself, I think I wrote a letter and gave views of what I suggested for Ferryland, and there was nothing carried out. I think I know more about Ferryland than Mr. Vardy does, or anyone else who lived in it; I lived there most of my life. I think part of it is practically all wasted.

MR. VARDY: Question.

MR. CASHIN: Question. Why? there was once a trap fishery. We have the worst fishery that Ferryland has had for half a century, and I can remember the half century; and I was

imploping the Government, Minister of Finance and other members of the Government to try and do some work over there. They spent \$64,000.00 approximately in that constituency, which could have been put to better use, if work had been started at the proper time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I wonder, would you mind if I read you just one short letter bearing on that.

MR. MILLER: Can letters be read during this debate?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Speech from the Throne debates are on.

Renews, Nfld.,

January 12, 1950

Dear Mr. So and So:

I have already thanked the Foreman and those employed for Church work done and other work done. I now thank you for work done for Renewes, for the hedge around the cemetery and at Kingsmere School.

God please, I thank you personally for work done around the Church and in Schools.

(Sgd.) P. P. McCARTHY.

MR. SPEAKER: The reading of a letter is exactly the same as is quoting from a newspaper.

Questions may not be framed thereon.

MR. CASHIN: Now, Mr. Speaker, to get along with this Speech from the Throne. Really, Mr. Speaker, I am probably the last, exclusive of the Premier, who is going to speak to this debate. I was debating in this whether I should speak to it or not. What is the use, what is the use of my speaking? If I came in here tomorrow with gold bricks to throw at the Government, they'd refuse.

MR. SPENCER: Don't take a chance.

MR. CASHIN: I wouldn't take a chance, because I don't trust them, to be quite frank. Why is that attitude taken? I am looking at this House this afternoon, and there is only a handful of people here; every afternoon it is the same. As I remember twenty, twenty-five years ago, they filled the House.

MR. JANES: They came to see bottles thrown back and forth.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, but we had some real men here in those days. Everyone sold the country out. I agree with it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I haven't sold it out, it is still here.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, you have.

Now "important contacts have been made with certain men and organizations with a view to inducing active interests in the economy of the province."

That refers, undoubtedly, to the Rockefeller people.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Partly.

MR. CASHIN: Look, Mr. Speaker, I haven't interrupted any Member making an address. Now, if the Leader of the Government or any Leader wants to take it upon himself to interrupt me, all right. As long as I am able to stay here (it may not be long), as far as I am concerned I will treat, and have treated, you decently, but I don't expect anything decent from you, (you can take that right from the shoulder), nor do I want anything.

Now, what have the Ministers done?

If we turn to the terms of Union, Section 45 of the Terms of Union dis-

tingly states, if I remember them correctly, that the Federal Government would be prepared to co-operate and find out what we have got here, in order to develop and enrich, may I say, the economic possibilities of the country for the future. But no, this Government says "no," "go to New York; contact Rockefeller or his subsidiaries." We were told Mr. Rockefeller was going to come here and stay at Government House, but he hasn't arrived, so far as I know. We find here a gentleman whom I understand is head of an industrial company in New York, and he arrives in Newfoundland, and if my information is half correct, he is making with the Government a contract to have an economic survey of Newfoundland which we will not get for another twelve months and which will take a quarter of a million dollars out of the Treasury. Where does the Federal Government fit in? Aren't they doing anything on their part to carry out Section 45? Certainly not.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, we are only putting off the "evil day."

Why doesn't the Government come out and take people in its confidence and say things are pretty rotten?

Why, the Shore Fishery will go down four or five dollars a quintal next year, and nothing can stop me saying it either. The Labrador Fishery is a failure; we have proof of that. At the same time, the Premier, himself, a few weeks, or a week ago, had a delegation, I understand, from Bonavista Bay who called on the Premier, and were told to go home, so to speak; "we can do nothing for you." A delegation came in from Conception Bay asking for a "floor selling price" on fish, and were told the same thing: "we can do nothing for you." Then



they go on to say: "only for Canada, we would have never sold a quintal of fish." Canada never sold a quintal of cod, salt cod. You could store the fish Canada sold to European markets, in a store in one place, and wouldn't fill it. There was a market in South America, Jamaica, West Indies, and there are competitors there. Now, I am going to be told tomorrow or next day that I don't know what I am talking about. Canada arranged conversion of Sterling, Well, they might arrange conversion of Sterling. When Canada took us over to Confederation, they had, what they owed to Canada, \$62,000,000; that is what they paid to Canada for Newfoundland. Those who negotiated union with Canada, when these negotiations were going on, it was their duty, knowing what they did, or should know, it was their duty to see to it that provision was made to the conversion of Sterling for payment of fish for the next few years, if they knew their business. Consequently, we could have had it out of the \$62,000,000, because Canada had dollars, England, Sterling, and they could convert it.

The same applied with Bell Island; they were told about Bell Island going down to half time. I don't know whether Rockefeller, the Rockefeller Foundation or Mr. Madigan is going to make Bell Island go down any faster than it has. When it is confirmed, it is only going to give employment to . . . men. Is that right?

MR. JACKMAN: Right.

MR. CASHIN: When you think of the thing, it would turn your stomach. Every new Government that comes in has some new fandangled idea which they build up and make look good.

MR. JACKMAN: Six families left today.

MR. CASHIN: Six families left Bell Island today. Is that one of the practical results of Confederation with Canada, I wonder? Last year, Bell Island produced around 1,000,000 tons of ore; this year, they are lucky if they produce half that amount. Next year, when Rockefeller gives us that money, some "Fairy Godmother" might be able to land and produce 5,000,000 tons of iron ore.

That reminds me about what the Premier said last year, he said thousands of men were going to start working next year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Seven thousand.

MR. CASHIN: A couple of days or a week afterwards, word comes out there is merely an option to be taken up by us to provide the necessary funds and another year, or two, or three years, it would take them to find out whether it was good or not. I believe it is good.

There is no stronger believer in Labrador than I am, but this won't be started for two or three years, but you, Mr. Speaker, and I, cannot live on hopes, build-ups. I, myself, Mr. Speaker thought I made about a million dollars; I felt wealthy today. Mr. Madigan's Economic Report next year, we are living on that. I don't know how it is going to affect the price of flour, whether it is going to drop, go up, or whether people are going to starve or not.

Now also, with regard to the Pulp and Paper Industry in this first part of the Speech from the Throne. I will incorporate everything there.

I was a strong believer, and still am, of the Pulp Mill on the West Coast, but I am man enough to come in here and state that I don't think it is possible here at this time, until such time as the world is rehabilitated and put on a sound basis, it cannot happen until the monetary situation is fixed up. Take Corner Brook. Grand Falls closed up today, because they can't sell paper to Britain. Corner Brook will only be able to sell 15,000 tons. Now, that reminds me of the terms of Union again. When those who negotiated the terms of Union with Canada were signing or negotiating these terms, they evidently forgot such things as the grievance existing between Companies and the Newfoundland Government, and one section in the terms of Union distinctly stipulates that all existing agreements between the Newfoundland Government and Corporations would be carried out, they wouldn't be disturbed except for the Corner Brook crowd, where the Board has got to go to the Supreme Court of Canada to get a ruling as to whether or not they have got to pay a million and a quarter taxation this next year. Mr. Speaker, they have, on one or two occasions mentioned that here in this House. I want to make sure it wasn't here, as it would expose the men for Bowater's Pulp and Paper Company. They spent over a quarter million of their money in good faith; they spent it in Corner Brook, in the hope that the next ten or twelve years would show benefits of it.

MR. JANES: I suppose the Family Allowances are immoral too.

MR. CASHIN: Yes they are. I know, I know. That is how you got Confederation. There were two things which sold Newfoundland for Confed-

eration:—One was the Family Allowance "we buy your vote," your vote was bought for a family vote.

MR. JANES: Mine wasn't, no; not mine.

MR. CASHIN: You bought your vote; that is immoral, buying your vote. That is one of the reasons we have union with Canada today.

The other is the Bradley Letter. Dictated by Bradley, the greatest scoundrel who ever went on the map. Take that across the snout. You can't deny it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not our duty to deny it.

MR. CASHIN: It certainly isn't. That is how you bought them. I never saw a filthier letter; and the Baby Bonus.

MR. COURAGE: You are insulting the people of Newfoundland.

MR. CASHIN: If you are one of the people that carried that, I am prepared to insult you right here now. Insulting the people of Newfoundland!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, you are.

If that is what caused the people to vote for Confederation; if that is not insulting them, how are you going to insult them?

MR. CASHIN: Well, anyone that is lured away by voting, and they were lured by that filthy document written by Bradley, and now St. Laurent is trying to get rid of him.

MR. JANES: Does the honourable member for Ferryland know that 90% of the people of Newfoundland never saw that letter? Does he know that?

MR. CASHIN: I don't know how many saw it; I saw many circulated in Trinity and Conception.

MR. JANES: Yes, these were the people who voted against Confederation, from Bonavista south almost.

MR. CASHIN: They turned over night.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper for members to argue across the house.

MR. CASHIN: I was pointing out with regard to the paper situation and those who negotiated the terms of union with Canada, that they should have seen to it that the Bowater's Company Contract would be kept. They didn't do that. In a mad rush to sign us into Confederation, they signed everything, in order that some of us would get the "pay-off;" the pay-off is not completed yet.

I will speak on Confederation. We are told we are supposed to say it is so much water under the bridge, we should forget all about it. I would like to have it forgotten, but a lot don't forget it, a lot of better people than you or I.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't want it to be forgotten.

MR. CASHIN: See what Mr. Angus L. Macdonald says about it. I have remarks here; it might be interesting to read them to the House; no doubt members have read them. I would like to refresh their memories a little, give them a statement of one of the Leaders in Canada, what he says. (Thereupon, the honourable member read the quotation from the paper).

Now, that is not Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Higgins, or Mr. Janes, either.

MR. JANES: He is waiting for Higgins, the leader of the Crusade.

MR. CASHIN: (Mr. Cashin read further excerpts from the paper).

Here is what I have to go all over again. When this House was in Session the last time, my friend opposite here, the honourable the Minister of Natural Resources stated that the day we went into Confederation we got out of debt, words to that effect; and that was the date we went into need-less debt. We had a debt of two hundred and some odd dollars a head; we went ahead and took on one for twelve or fourteen hundred dollars a head.

The Premier or some other Minister might say Toronto, Montreal, London, Ont., pay all taxation. Nova Scotia doesn't; Alberta doesn't; Saskatchewan doesn't. All taxation that is paid in Canada is paid by three provinces—Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

MR. SMALLWOOD: 89%.

MR. CASHIN: 89%.

Now I am going to tell you how much more taxation we paid today on rum, cigarettes and tobacco than we were paying before Confederation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Man does not live by rum alone.

MR. CASHIN: You are going to live by it. You got most of the revenue the past nine months out of rum; I can show that to you; outside of subsidies they got in Canada.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is revenue.

MR. CASHIN: Rushing fast into it. Better get it over here, unless something happens. The Board of

Liquor Control poured out \$2,575,000 from the Liquor Department. Last month, they took \$750,000 out trying to bolster up the revenue, trying to mislead, deceive, the people of the country, telling you how much extra taxation they are paying on liquor and tobacco. I challenge you, Mr. "Know-All" on the other side of the House to tell us how much extra revenue they are getting on liquor and tobacco.

MR. JANES: I was never a Finance Minister.

MR. CASHIN: You don't have to be. I want to tell you they are paying more than they were before Confederation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a good thing to tax.

MR. CASHIN: It is a good thing to tax, and you are getting watered liquor anyway.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Good.

MR. CASHIN: I asked a question, information about the people elected to the Commission. I don't intend to read it out. There is a six or seven million dollar business down there; now they are trying to make it respectable. In 1917 or 1918 in Newfoundland, a Prohibition Bill came into effect; people were denouncing liquor from every street corner. It was the worst thing that ever struck the country. The Prime Minister at that time, Sir Edward Morris, put it to a plebiscite; it resulted in prohibition; you were only able to get liquor under a doctor's prescription, and by bootlegging it with some beer. It came under discussion in 1934 when the Act was repealed under the Government then; then they cut it down to two bottles a week or some-

thing like that. Now, it's wide open; wide open. I am going to say here this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, that it is disgraceful, there are bootlegging joints all over the city. If you are doing your duty, you will go down and clean them out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We'll do that.

MR. CASHIN: You have done nothing yet; all you have done is promise; you have done nothing yet. Those people who said liquor was a curseful thing, I agree with them. Today, you don't hear them say anything. They have gone into hiding. I wonder why it was they transformed, what transformed them, from ardent prohibitionists in 1917 and 1918 to strong temperance people. The Baby Bonus is spent down here in rum shops. People go and spent three or four hundred dollars on liquor. Why, some of them are agents for liquor they are selling to the Government. All this mad rush to grab off their share of the \$40,000,000 surplus. The liquor business is becoming respectable. We have some of the merchants on Water Street in it today, rag and rum merchants, some of the strongest supporters of the Liberal Party; all on the hand-wagon to grab their share of the \$40,000,000, knowing it is going to last three or four years at the utmost.

Now, Sir, we were speaking of Mr. Macdonald, Angus L. Macdonald. Premier Macdonald has held office in the Province of Nova Scotia since 1933, with the exception of five wartime years as Federal Navy Minister.

He said Sir Charles Tupper and other Nova Scotia delegates to the Pre-Confederation conferences were so anxious to be considered "Great Canadians and Builders of Nations" that they forgot their first loyalty—to the province from which they came.

I wonder if that applies to six or seven delegates who went up to Canada and wanted to become great delegates and forgot the Province of Newfoundland. It would appear that is what happened, because we got a raw deal.

When I was interrupted a short while ago, I was about to tell my friend here we were deprived of roughly \$400,000,000 in principal and \$10,000,000 interest.

What about this Railway Freight business, the Maritime Freight Rate Tax? We were told in Confederation we were going to get the benefit of those things.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have got those; we are not fighting about that, we are fighting the basic rates not the Maritime Freight Rates Act, we got that.

MR. CASHIN: There is something you are not getting. Why aren't you? Because your terms were rottenly negotiated; your Minister of Justice will tell you that. Did you have officials of the Canadian National there when you were writing the terms of Union?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. We tried.

MR. CASHIN: You signed on the dotted line, did what you were told.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, that is not it at all. It was this—when we were assured that basic rates attaining in the Maritime part of Canada, all parts east of Levis, or Union Junction, would apply in Newfoundland, we didn't have to know the details, so long as we knew the rates would be as they were in the Maritime Region; that is what we are fighting again.

MR. CASHIN: They aren't the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, they are not.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. St. Laurent was there at that date. They tell us they are not worrying anymore, but you go to the Board of Transport Commissioners, and they are going to interpret this Act, put their own interpretation on it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, they are not.

MR. CASHIN: If St. Laurent did the right thing, he would say: "We agreed to this Petition, we are going to see that the Canadian National give you what you are supposed to get." They have thrown you to the wolves; spent five or six thousand dollars in legal fees, and gotten nowhere. That is two points alone. God knows what they are going to interpret in the terms of Union, because they were rottenly negotiated. They were picked up, hand-picked, because they were known to favour union with Canada, and, as Angus L. Macdonald said: "they wanted to be Great Canadians, and they forgot their first loyalty—to the province of Newfoundland." Some of them got paid off. He directed his attack at the financial arrangement.

Why, Mr. Speaker, this grey book which I have here, I'll bet no one ever looks at that grey book. I spent days and nights going through it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is too late, they didn't read it when they should have.

MR. CASHIN: I have read it. You were prepared to accept three-and-a-half million dollars a year under this grey book.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As a start.

MR. CASHIN: And you went back.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And got more; and we'll get more yet.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, you'll get more, you'll get the dole.

Let us look at this grey book and see what a deceptive document it was; how deliberately false (and I say "deliberate" with emphasis), deliberately false the whole thing was.

In making up an account of what taxation Canada would get out of union if we went into union, we have: Personal Income and Corporation tax about \$11,000,000; Succession Duties—\$33,000; Customs and Import—\$1,000,000; Liquor taxes—\$400,000.

Now, let's figure out how much they actually got in there. How much did they get last year in taxation in liquor? Last year, they got \$3,921,000 in liquor; it said in the grey book they would get \$400,000. Tobacco Taxes were \$500,000. How much did they get? Let's have a look. Tobacco means cigarettes and tobacco—\$1,088,000 on cigarettes alone, and in tobacco—\$3,206,000.

Speaking on Confederation, Mr. Macdonald says he directed his attack at the financial arrangements in the terms of Confederation, particularly the over-riding right of the Federal Government to taxation fields, such as Income and Corporation taxes assigned to the provinces.

The remarks were prompted by a speech earlier this week by Progressive Conservative Leader Robert Stanfield. Mr. Stanfield said the Nova Scotia delegates to Confederation Conferences—pre-dominantly Conservatives—were men of great vision.

Premier Macdonald said: "From the point of view of economics, Confederation was a bad thing for Nova Scotia."

It could be defended, perhaps, on the grounds it rounded out a nation and on grounds of defence.

And that is where it comes out here in Newfoundland—it rounded out a Nation and under grounds of defence.

I am going to make a few remarks in that consideration.

Newfoundland rounded out the Canadian Nation; Nova Scotia didn't though. Newfoundland did it, because during the last war, Great Britain, United States and Canada (Canada was only small then), recognized the strategic position in Newfoundland. They didn't listen to people; ninety years ago, they told them about the strategic position in this country. They came to recognize it in 1941, and the Americans came here and got \$90,000,000 Bases, and people got nothing; the Commission of Government instructed the Americans not to pay people beyond such and such a price; however, they got 99-year leases, and Great Britain got the money. Great Britain got \$10,000,000, and repaid people in Newfoundland \$2,000,000. The Battle of the Atlantic was practically won through the strategic position of Newfoundland, both aerial and naval positions.

Now, that is gone, we are told we have got Responsible Government. We haven't got Responsible Government. You are only a Town Council; you can't pass a law tomorrow of any consequence, except my friend in the Department of Natural Resources, he can bring in a Bill regarding dogs or something like that; but to pass substantial legislation, you have got to go to Ottawa. You can't make any Trade Agreements with any part of the world because you have lost your sev-

eighty; you are just a pawn on a checkerboard. We rounded off the Canadian Nation, because we lost our importance. Because of what I know—"inside dope," you call it—Canada wasn't prepared to give us any help that time; but when Canada saw the strategic importance of Newfoundland, it took seven years after that to find out. Then she steps into the picture in 1940, 1941, and in 1943, arrangements were made in Quebec whereby arrangements were made to take over Newfoundland; it wasn't the first time; there was the time in 1869 or 1870 when Governor Hill, at the time, John Hill, wanted Canada to take over at that time. The people voted against it. A couple of weeks ago in Belgium the people voted 57% to get Leopold back. Is Leopold back yet? No, because the other 43% will fight. We haven't got anyone with guts left to fight.

MR. COURAGE: We have got you; you'll fight.

MR. SMALLWOOD: "We have got you," he said, "to fight."

MR. CASHIN: Well, I have probably done more fighting than you have. Where were you in 1940, 1941? Were you fighting? If you weren't, you should have been. That is old-fashioned stuff.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How do you know whether he should have been fighting? Well, how do you know?

MR. CASHIN: Were you fighting?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, I wasn't.

MR. COURAGE: You delight in doing that kind of thing. It shows your measure; you are famous for it; you always did that kind of thing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You ask me

where I was in 1914. I told you, I was 14 years old, remember?

MR. CASHIN: We are getting some life into this place.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: Incidentally, I am getting Mr. Courage's goat.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't use names.

MR. CASHIN: Well, the honourable member for Fortune Bay.

MR. COURAGE: You were never in the District of Fortune Bay. You'd have got a worse name in Fortune Bay.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know what we'd do without you.

MR. CASHIN: As Angus Macdonald says: "from the point of view of economics, it was a bad thing; grounds of defence."

That is the only thing that can be depended on in Newfoundland; if we are not rounding out Newfoundland, we are rounding out Canada. That brings me back again, Mr. Speaker, to the whole economic matter.

Today the Government is dicker-ing with the Rockefeller Foundation, or some such subsidiary.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't say that. It is not the Rockefeller Foundation, they are a Charitable Foundation, to make charitable gifts to hospitals and schools, and we have nothing to do with the Rockefeller Foundation, nothing whatever.

MR. CASHIN: One day we were led to believe that the Rockefeller Foundation were interested in coming into Newfoundland; now it is one of their subsidiaries. It is a business

outfit which goes into places and if they see things are good, they might put some capital into them. They guarantee you nothing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

MR. CASHIN: They haven't guaranteed you anything either.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

MR. CASHIN: The position is that we wouldn't have gone into Confederation.

MR. JANES: We would have gone to Great Britain for another Royal Commission.

MR. CASHIN: We are going to have to go to Canada for another Royal Commission quicker than you think.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I don't mind being interrupted, but you are only delaying this. I get a lot of fun out of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the only real speech we have had yet.

MR. CASHIN: I'd be going to Mr. Curtis, if I was a child.

MR. JANES: He would kick you out.

MR. CASHIN: You don't want me in, but keep your mouth shut.

MR. COURAGE: Keep your door shut.

MR. CASHIN: I got under your skin now; you are not a particle of Responsible Government, you are just a plain tool like ourselves to carry out the farce, you are grand, carrying out of the part magnificently.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret to interrupt the honourable member, but the

expression referred to the member for Fortune Bay-Hermitage is hardly permissible.

MR. CASHIN: Here is what Macdonald said: "We are in it now and we must make the best of it," he said, but the province still felt the effects of "unwise" financial arrangements and 83 years afterwards many of the terms still were "onerous and galling to us in Nova Scotia."

Now, the next time the honourable member for Fortune, or Hermitage, whatever it is, goes to Halifax, I suggest he call on the Premier of Nova Scotia and ask him to give him some of his views on Nova Scotia, say: "we have got a cracked man here, and would like to get your views on it now."

Everybody is going up to the Mainland, it would be a good idea to finance you a trip up to Canada and get Angus Macdonald's views on the House.

I was about to speak to the rounding off of the Nation if we had had our Government. We haven't got, and will never get it again.

We could have gone to the United States for Gander and Goose Airport, and could have made arrangements just the same as any other country would be able to make. I have been told we are too small. Will it be denied that the Island kicked the Americans out of the Island and have made another deal with them to come back? What would have happened to Newfoundland, if we were able to make a deal with them?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The island didn't have 99-year leases.

MR. CASHIN: That is worse.



MR. SMALLWOOD: I agree. We couldn't make any lien even; 99-year leases.

MR. CASHIN: What has Canada done? Has Canada made any agreement with United States based on control of Gander Airport?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Gander Airport is not Bases. You were talking about Bases.

MR. CASHIN: It is part of Newfoundland. There are Americans there too.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, three Americans, three.

MR. CASHIN: But they are landing there. Trans-Atlantic traffic is stopping off there. The Canadian Government used that with America, in order to make deals with America. Bases can be revised; and as I speak to you this afternoon, efforts are being renewed by the Canadian Government to have the Base deals revised, and if I remember correctly, there appeared in the press that something was going to be done in Montreal, I think, whereby these Bases may or may not remain with the Americans.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no question about it at all.

MR. CASHIN: You or I don't know anything about it at all, they don't consult us.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You take correspondence and ask for it, you won't get it.

MR. CASHIN: No, because this is an absolute dictatorship.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are defence considerations, you know.

MR. CASHIN: Oh, defence considerations! Yes, I was speaking about

what we could have done with Goose or Gander Airport. Couldn't we have made some arrangement? Instead, some of Canada is getting the benefit of that.

In the short debate we had at the Lions' Club, I made the statement that Canada was bankrupt, technically bankrupt. I am going to put it that way. The Premier will be all right if he stands in well. He wants to go to New York on a holiday; wants \$10,000; has money in the bank, and can't get it. Why can't he get that in American funds? Because Canada hasn't got the dollars. In other words, Canada is not able to supply those American Dollars; they are in debt to the United States, and have got to conserve American Dollars. That is what is happening right here in the Dominion of Canada right now. Prior to union with Canada, we had better privileges; we had our own currency, so to speak, because, even though we had Canadian Banks here and Canadians in them, we were able to get American Dollars; we were able to buy in that market; today, that is cut off; we are only allowed very restricted amounts; we are getting higher prices, with duty tacked on, than we were prior to Confederation with Canada.

Now, is Canada supposed to be such a wonderful country? I am supposed to be a Canadian. Now, why is it? She is not able to pay bills to the United States?

MR. SMALLWOOD: She does.

MR. CASHIN: Why? By forcing us to do it.

MR. JANES: How can anybody else pay their bills?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They have got \$100,000,000.

MR. CASHIN: Not in gold, in American Dollars. They haven't got a bank reserve of \$250,000,000, and there is not circulation over and above what it should have been.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are bankrupt.

MR. CASHIN: Technically, yes, because, prior to union with Canada, we were able to travel back and forth to the United States; take whatever money we wanted; we can't today.

The same applies with Great Britain. Can they get dollars to go to the United States or come to Canada? No, because they haven't got them; they are broke, bankrupt, Nation being held out by America. American Dollars are being used to bolster up trade with Canada by buying grain and other commodities in Canada.

Mr. Macdonald also criticized the CCF Leader, Cunningham, for urging the Government to bring in more social service legislation.

Now, the Premier said that at no time had Mr. Cunningham suggested how the services would be financed or that the people who would benefit from them would make any contributions.

The CCF constantly tried to create the erroneous impression the services would be "free" or that "somebody else" would pay for them.

"God knows who this mythical somebody else is—I've never been able to find out who it was."

Who is it, Mr. Speaker, giving us these Baby Bonuses for nothing? I'd like to get in touch with that individual. Giving Baby Bonuses, Pensions, etc.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): That is not a good question.

MR. CASHIN: It is a sensible question, because somebody's got to find the money to pay for it.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable members would permit me, would he like to call a short recess?

MR. CASHIN: All right, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, before we go any further, I rise to a point of order, a question of privilege in this House.

When the honourable and gallant member was attacking the Premier, he got up and said: "that is the end of his speech," he threatened an order which he could give neither by you or the House. It is not the first time that has happened. One time, somebody snored or whistled, and the Premier got up and said: "if I knew he had whistled, I'd send him to jail." I remember questions as to whether anybody can make such a statement in this House. If I got up and said "that is the end of your speech."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

I don't take back what I said, because I think that is a point of order. I said: "until that is taken back by the honourable member, he can't go on with his speech;" I wouldn't have let him. He couldn't have gone on with his speech. So the point set up by the honourable leader is a point of nonsense, out of order.

MR. HIGGINS: He never made that remark at all. He said: "his speech is finished;" he repeated that.

MR. CASHIN: I thank the honourable Leader of the Opposition for pointing it out. I don't mind. I am used to the honourable Premier. He is used to making threats; they don't pay off. People who make threats of putting people in jail, I don't want to hear anything like that. Putting people in jail because they come in whistling; if somebody comes in with a few drinks, he is going to be threatened he is going to be put in jail. The Premier can't put anybody in jail, the Court is the only one that can put anyone in jail.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member is finished, I shall give the ruling as requested.

Let me say this: if the honourable Premier or other member has said: "if he does not do this, that is the end of his speech," it might be construed as a threat, but surely every member knows no one can dictate policy in this House; it is the privilege of this House to do that.

My ruling is this:—If the honourable member objects to words, they must be objected to at the instant at which they are spoken, objection cannot be raised not even two words thereafter.

I now declare a recess.

Thereupon, the House was recessed for some minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, to be frank, Sir, I don't know where I ended. I have been looking for my speech.

We were speaking on Mr. Macdonald's statement.

He says: "The Provinces created the Dominion of Canada and nobody

else," but some of the Fathers of Confederation were too anxious to "make good fellows of themselves, to make great Canadian or great patriots of themselves."

I wonder if that applies in this country.

He goes on to say: "Nova Scotia, for example, had estimated expenditures of \$667,000 at the time of Confederation. The taxes allocated to it under the Confederation Agreement gave it only \$107,000 in revenue, and it was obvious this revenue would have to be made up by the Federal Government. The Province's delegates, however, agreed to cut their estimated expenditures to \$371,000 which left a deficit of \$296,000. It was agreed this would be made up by a Federal subsidy of eighty cents per person in the Province.

"Eighty cents was then the price of the sheepskin, and many people in the Province said they had been sold for the price of a sheepskin," he said.

Well, I wonder what the price of our people was in selling Newfoundland. Senatorship, Judgeship, and many other Offices of emolument?

Mr. Macdonald added that in the first Provincial and Federal elections after Confederation, the opponents of Union won an overwhelming majority.

I wonder if that would foreshadow what would happen to the present government in the next election.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You hope.

MR. CASHIN: I don't know. The Premier doesn't know. We don't know what would happen in another election; but if we go another four or five years, we'll not have a dollar of surplus left, and I am going to prove it from your own figures.

As you have seen in the papers, every month the Government publishes a statement of revenue and expenditure. For instance, the month of January, up to the end of January, total revenue and expenditure was (quoted by the honourable member) total revenue and expenditure of February amounted to (quoted again by the honourable member). That was total expenditure. The total ordinary revenue was \$19,578,000 plus a Federal Grant of \$8,275,000, or a total \$27,853,000. That is what they gave the public, that statement. I don't know whether I should pull this back deliberately, because, included in that revenue is nine million and a quarter dollars of income and profits taxes which are to be put aside and put to Capital Account, consequently the actual deficit would be approximately \$12,000,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, because expenditure includes Capital Account also.

MR. CASHIN: I know it doesn't matter whether money is going out or revenue coming out, you are spending ten or twelve million dollars yourself.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not at all.

MR. CASHIN: Yes. It is up to yourself to make your own statement when you rebut my argument.

I am going to be fair. Consolidated Funds Service three million and some dollars; that includes an amount over \$2,000,000 in repayment of loan, which shouldn't be there at all, therefore, it should have been deducted, because it is repayment of loan coming due in England. (Thereupon, figures were quoted by the honourable member).

While I am on that point, I will ask a question. It mightn't have been

right to the point, but some time ago I asked a question regarding the qualifications of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives. There is a Deputy Minister of Co-operatives, and I just said Fisheries and Co-operatives. There is a Deputy Minister of Co-operatives; as I see it in the estimates, there is a salary for him.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): There is not Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

MR. CASHIN: No, and the honourable Minister in replying to that knew there was. Out of courtesy, I would have said: "there is no person as Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, but is a Deputy Minister. It was made on political appointment for services rendered. He had no qualifications. He was a school teacher prior to that.

MR. KEOUGH: That is purely a matter of opinion.

MR. CASHIN: That is my opinion. He campaigned strongly for Confederation; he wasn't a Newfoundlander; that was one of the qualifications they had for the Minister of Co-operatives.

Expenditure \$490,000,000— I asked to have the Capital Expenditure segregated from Ordinary Expenditure, and was told in these questions they couldn't do it. I understand and know a good deal of how that money was spent on Capital Accounts, buildings for instance, a Mental Hospital, buildings in Corner Brook, highroads, etc., these are Capital Expenditures. We are not to be told what the maintenance on these various things are, because they don't know yet.

Now, Health and Public Welfare, \$11,502,000. That is Public Health

and Public Welfare—\$11,502,000. Now, under the estimates, or amended estimates, that we voted here in the House this last Session, the total vote for Health amounted to \$5,552,000; and for Welfare—\$6,439,000, approximately \$12,000,000 altogether for both of them. Here, you have spent eleven-and-a-half million dollars up to February 28th.

DR. POTTLE: Nearly \$12,000,000 will come back to the Department. The other side is shown too.

MR. CASHIN: It is not shown in the statement you gave the public.

DR. POTTLE: You are reading expenditure only now.

MR. CASHIN: I am, but speaking of revenue, and can read it in a minute.

Thereupon, figures were quoted for the Board of Liquor Control.

Now, Sir, the loan should be taken off that \$30,000,000—\$2,301,000. That is not really expended, it had been provided for before the Provincial Government came into existence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But we did spend it. We spent it.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, you went through the actual money provided for in London, but setting aside in London \$800,000.

Now, here is a document which cost the country \$20,000. How is the surplus made up? It is copied word for word from the Auditor General's Report, and I read it. You paid \$20,000 for that document.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What kind of nonsense is that? It is pure nonsense, and you know it is nonsense. Today, anyway.

MR. CASHIN: I have been listening to all kinds of nonsense going on here, and I might as well be a party to it as you. I will tell you how your surplus is made up. And then you can get the Auditor General's Report published a short time ago and check it with this, and you will find what I said is correct. This Party, or Firm, merely copied figures from the Auditor General's Report, as far as surplus is concerned. Now, we also made certain recommendations in here, which, as far as I know, have not been carried out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are.

MR. CASHIN: With respect to purchasing of supplies, is that being carried out?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: In other words, parts for buying the outfit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: One detail is not being carried out.

MR. CASHIN: I thought so; \$10,189,000 in the Bank of Montreal in St. John's. Crown Agents Colonies in London owned \$8,571,000; most of that withdrawn.

(Thereupon, figures were quoted by the honourable member).

Eight Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand Pounds; now, that money was set aside some three or four years ago;  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  was set aside to pay two loans coming due in 1950 and 1952. One came due in January, 1950, which amounted to \$2,301,000, and it is really not an expenditure of Ordinary Accounts at all, because it had been set aside over in London for the repayment of the loan.

(Thereupon, other figures were read re other currencies, loans, taxes).

Really, the surplus is \$351,000,000, if you take in housing and other Acts, and that brings me to this House.

Now, there was a Bill brought in the other day, and I didn't say anything about it at the time; I want to support it, in principle; that is, the slums here in the City of St. John's. I am supporting it in principle, but I am wary about it. Why? Because, under the present Government Bills, from experience of the Commission of Government, which cost \$9,600,000, and which this says we are only going to get \$2,000,000 out of it, we are going to have two Housing Outfits—one by the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs, and another by the honourable member for St. John's West.

MR. SPEAKER: I must inform the honourable member that it is not proper to discuss a Bill now before the House.

MR. CASHIN: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will speak of the Housing Corporation and my remarks to the Housing Corporation.

Now, *there* is a scandal, if there ever was one—\$6,000,000. We are going to get \$2,000,000, according to this Party who made out this Report. We are having Commissions coming in investigating this high cost of living and so on; Commissions of Inquiry into the Bakers' Bread.

The high cost of living. Now, this high cost of living here in this House at this present time. They are outsiders brought into Newfoundland; some get fifty, sixty, seventy-five dollars a day, plus expenses, and I am looking forward to see the report when it does come in, what comments they are going to have with regard to

the high cost of living we have got too, because the Premier stated that if the cost of living doesn't come down substantially he and his Government are going to resign. I doubt that, and doubt whether the cost of living is coming down substantially. Just imagine paying an individual \$75 a day! In Council! I question whether they get \$75 a week on the Mainland. But I know they don't belong to Newfoundland. Let them get a "hooker" while the going is good; that is what it looks like; political bluff, because the high cost of living will come down provided competition is down, proper competition, and you have plenty of it here in this City and some other places, because the high cost of living is caused by the manufacturing centres in Canada; they ship us goods; we are supposed to sell at prices they say, or they won't supply us with these goods.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. CASHIN: Consequently, what do you expect dealers to do, go out of business?

Now, I come to the Housing Business.

I say it is the greatest racket we had for a long time. It was originally planned to clear up slums. It got into the hands of individuals who didn't know anything about it, no more than you or I do, not even as much. They were given plenty of money, I think over a million dollars by the City; \$6,000,000 by the Government, roughly \$7,000,000, plus some free gift. At the present time, there are 48 or 50 houses in there unoccupied; the prices asked for them are ridiculous. A person who lives in the Housing Corporation today and knows anything about construction at all realizes the places

are only thrown together. I live in an apartment in there, and will venture the opinion that within five years it will be falling down on our heads. It is slapped together with calcimine and is poorly built; the only good thing is the foundation. It is poorly built; the plumbing is rotten. Rents are good and high. One thing I will say, elsewhere you could get those apartments at thirty or forty dollars a month, here you pay seventy or eighty dollars a month, and I heard the rumour that the rents on these apartments are going up. It will be a crime, in my opinion, because while people are prepared to pay good rent for value in any goods, Mr. Speaker, to pay higher rent for these apartments would be ridiculous. They cost over a million dollars, and should have been put there for not more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

Now, my friend, the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs, will agree with me, I am confident, in that respect.

You speak of a racket in this Housing Corporation. Why, a Legal Secretary gets \$3,600 a year, and if you take over an apartment tomorrow, you have got to go down and pay for the keys; you get in and pay \$5 today to get permission. I never heard of anything like that on the Mainland. I understand the people who live there give mortgages and have to pay the legal fee also, and in addition the person paid \$5. The person supervising is getting \$5,000 a year. The whole thing should be cleared up. If an investigation should be carried on in this country, an investigation from the whole Housing Corporation from its inception, I want to tell you the outcome of that investigation wouldn't be very, very pleasant.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that I support the other Bill in principle.

I was speaking on the surplus and how it was made up.

Amounts recoverable total \$47,676,482; now on the other side of the ledger, Accounts Payable—\$2,452,400. Trustee Stock paid this year \$2,301,000. Total altogether \$523,525,000. Savings Certificate held locally \$1,058,000. (Further figures were quoted by the honourable member). Total—\$7,383,000; deducted \$47,000,000; leaves \$40,283,000. Every figure which is there is taken from the Auditor General's Report. Any member of the Government can check the Auditor General's Report and find these figures are right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That doesn't mean that one was taken from the other.

MR. CASHIN: I am saying the Auditor General's Report was sufficient. We didn't need anyone else to come in and determine the surplus; we knew what it was; just the same as if we had money in the bank. I know what my balance is if I draw a cheque. Now, we have to find some party to give \$20,000 to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Taking that line you are not being interesting. You know, yourself, it is utter nonsense, pure nonsense. That is what we pay \$20,000 for, for him to tell us that.

MR. CASHIN: That is part of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh that is part of it.

MR. CASHIN: Now, Sir, I was speaking on revenue, when the Minister of Public Welfare interrupted me and said what we got back in the

form of revenue would be credited from the Department of Public Health.

Under the heading of Revenue, up to February 28, 1950, ordinary, not including postage and telegraph—\$71,000; Customs—\$272,000; \$4,676,000 Federal; subtract a Grant of \$8,425,000 of Provincial Affairs and Education. Agriculture \$88,202. Natural Resources (including Fisheries and Co-operatives) \$551,000. Public Works, (including labour) \$818,028. I don't know, Mr. Speaker, whether Public Works still collects taxes on gas or anything else, I don't think it does. (Further figures were quoted by the honourable member).

I am going to be fair; I am going to take advantage, even if I could. That is not profit; \$400,000, I think, of that amount is to be credited back to surplus, consequently \$1,400,000 of that rather shouldn't be in there at all, because it is repayment of loan given the Liberal Party by the Government; it is not really revenue, repayment of loan, therefore, revenue comes down from \$18,493,000 to around \$16,000,000; \$16,000,000, that means a deficit up to the end of February of \$13,000,000. Now, take off the loan of \$2,301,000 of the Net Deficit, independent of February, \$10,698,000. Those are your own figures not mine.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is your reading of our figures, the first time it ever was correct; figures there, I know,

MR. CASHIN: You gave them to me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but didn't give you your reading of them.

MR. CASHIN: I'll make it worse, now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I know you can make it worse.

MR. CASHIN: I am trying to make it better.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Sure, sure.

MR. CASHIN: (Further figures were quoted by the honourable member.) These are not my figures, they were given to me by the Government. These are your figures, not mine. Now, what is your total expenditure your figures, not mine—a difference of approximately \$12,000,000 deficit up to the end of February, 1950.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On what account?

MR. CASHIN: On the Current and Capital Accounts.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ah ha, yes.

MR. CASHIN: You have more revenue going to come in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: About \$800,000,000.

MR. CASHIN: The Rockefeller millions. What you hear about billions would drive you nuts. Old John D. never gave out money in larger amounts than dimes; he never gave a tip of more than a dime. I am sure now when it comes to Newfoundland his successors are going to give us more than a dime.

Now, what does it add up to? In my opinion, a deficit at the end of March, 1950, of approximately \$10,000,000.

Now, the estimates will be coming down one of these days. Nevertheless, I am entitled to some comment on the future, because I notice that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works has given notice of a Bill with respect to the Trans-Canada Highway, and if Newfoundland is to participate in it, in the construction of the Trans-Can-



ada Highway, it will have to put up its share in proportion to the dollars put up by the Federal Government, also get credit for monies expended on the road which has already been constructed, but I think the honourable member of Public Works stated in the House and outside the house that possibilities were the Trans-Canada Highway would cost Newfoundland somewhere in the vicinity of \$15,000,000. All right, \$15,000,000 added to a deficit of \$10,025,000 leaves \$15,000,000 of surplus up in Canada at the present time. How long will that \$15,000,000 last?

At the outset of my remarks, I stated that in the life of this Government, four or five years, this Government, this province would be bankrupt financially; would have to go out and borrow more money, if their credit were any good. That means over a period of five years there will be a deficit of over \$40,000,000, unless and until you put on additional taxation and you are seizing on the odd bit of that (you did some of it here), seizing on premiums on Fire Insurance—8%; you have power to put on the house 3% which will go on this year, because you have to get revenue; it has got to go somewhere. Who is going to pay it? Are you going to go see the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, to pay, take over part of the revenue? Will they pay that? Not much. That is the position Newfoundland is in tonight.

That brings us to the fisheries again. We are led to believe that a delegation recently visited Ottawa with regard to fish exports, and had been given the intimation by the Prime Minister of Canada the thing was going to be O.K. Well, I noticed in the House of Commons the other day, in

reply to the question, Mr. St. Laurent merely told these gentlemen they were going to do what they could for them. He gave them no assurance about the selling of fish, none whatever.

The Premier, himself, here told the people of Bonavista North, Labrador fisheries were hopeless, nevertheless, we have the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives coming in here and telling us to sell more fish. The thing to do is pack your bag and go out and sell. Now, if they spent money going out and trying to find a new market and sell fish, then they would be spending money to good advantage. They are just trying to find out methods of trying to cure and catch fish. It was rumoured not long ago that Icelanders were coming here to tell Newfoundlanders how to catch herring.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How to catch herring.

MR. CASHIN: They caught ten or twenty; that wasn't much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not much.

MR. CASHIN: I am prepared to bet a \$5 bill that the people in Fortune Bay caught more than that last week.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Icelanders out on St. Pierre banks.

MR. CASHIN: No doubt they will be in St. Pierre tomorrow, pretty close.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I must admit. I asked for that.

MR. CASHIN: I understood some time ago the Government requested the British Government to repay the interest-free loan of \$5,000,000. Has it been paid yet?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We held them up for a while.

MR. CASHIN: Because we only had a million dollars in the bank at that time; you were trying to swell up your bank account. Again, in order to swell up your account, you had to go to the Labour Department and take out \$850,000 last month, and make the people believe the Liquor Department made a profit of \$850,000.

I am going to say something on this in connection with the whole liquor situation. I still maintain that the liquor business should be out of the hands of the Government altogether. I still maintain it should never have been taken away from private individuals; as it was in 1917, it was run decently. We had very little bootlegging in those days. Today, the place is full of them; the woods are full of them, and I know what I am talking about. They are the greatest curse, right here in this City today, the bootleggers. Now, the bootlegger is an individual who sells booze on the side, not to the individual social drinker; that is not his customer; the social drinker goes down and buys a bottle at the Liquor Department, or a case of beer, as the case may be; he goes down and buys it, comes out and brings it home, and can buy it, but these creatures, filth of the earth, are using people, and I know they are using people to get wealth at their expense, alcoholics in this Community and all over the Island who will pay eight or ten dollars for a bottle of rum. Now in the good old days, they had public houses, nothing like that; if a fellow wanted a drink he would pay ten or fifteen cents and get it. Now, he has got to go in and buy a bottle; in those days, they had what is known as the "shebeen." I hold that the Government are making rotten money; a billion-and-a-half dollars a year on liquor. The Canadian and

Provincial Government are piling up \$56,000,000 a year at the expense of the people drinking liquor by profits made by the Liquor Department. I am sure there are members of both sides of this House who will agree with me when I say the best method of handling this is not the Government method, because it tends to graft, to corruption. People are trying to make this business decent; they have got agencies for whiskey, beers, everything else. One of the ways to the Senate Seat is to be in the rum business. And I hold, Mr. Speaker, (I may not be here, but someone is going to be here in the next five years), that legislation should have been enacted, instead of the Premier's "Temperance Act" as he called it, wiping out the Government Act with liquor! They had decent people handling it. These people handling it today looked down upon these individuals, where they were the scum of the earth. Where are they now? Hiding behind some individual; they haven't got guts enough to come out in the open. They advocated those; want to see prohibition; want to see alcoholics dragged through the streets; encouraged alcoholics. My God, I say shooting is too good for them. We have them here in this community, ignored and snubbed by these people making money at their expense, these people who have jumped on the Government Band-Wagon. I know it is out of order to bring up names. Members of the Government know who I am cracking. You are going to get this agency! I am going to get Black & White; somebody else, Johnny Walker. It is a regular racket. They speak of Al Capone; he was a Jesuit compared to some of these people.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Will you allow me to say I don't know who is

the Agent for any kind of liquor or beer in Newfoundland today? I do not know one, and assure you of this—whichever will be, or was, or is, Agent for any kind of liquor or beer, this Government has nothing to do with their agencies.

MR. CASHIN: I agree with the Premier, he doesn't know anything that is going on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Lots.

MR. CASHIN: Lots of things you don't know today. My friends and foes will have it alike.

(Thereupon, figures were read by the honourable member.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, you will remember some time ago I was inquiring as to invoiced cost of liquor. They wouldn't give it to me; it was as easy as that (snap of fingers) to get.

Rum Agent—Not known. It is now known that is a "cock and bull" story.

Toronto Agent—Now, does it just say "I am a Toronto Agent"? Who is he?

Joseph Seagram & Sons, the outfit that controls the Liberal Party. Baine Johnson & Company; control your Liberal Party.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Baine Johnston is the strongest opponent we have.

MR. CASHIN: They controlled your Liberal Party. They tried to shoot in 200 cases of whiskey.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't know of them.

MR. CASHIN: I know of them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, you are not a Liberal.

MR. CASHIN: Montreal Agent. That sounds silly. The Montreal Agent is doing pretty good. Just go down and send a cable "Montreal Agent—ship 200 cases whiskey tomorrow."

MR. SMALLWOOD: It must mean the Montreal Office of the firm, I suppose.

MR. CASHIN: John Stafford—Unknown. I'll tell you it is in Montreal.

Toronto Agent shipped 150 cases whiskey.

Boots Distillers & Co.—Not known.

It's rotten anyway.

When I was drinking, the only decent gin was Gordon's Gin. The beer we run into now is from the Mainland. Red Ball—Not known; they just remember buying 1400 cases of beer. A. D. Baird. His proper name is Senator A. D. Baird; he should go back from where he came—the rum business.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, will you allow me to say this? Out of all those names two only supported either Confederation or the Liberal Party in Newfoundland, Mr. Stafford and Senator Baird; all the rest fought us tooth and nail, so we didn't give them their agencies, and didn't give them their agencies because they were supporters, we gave them orders because their prices were best. Weren't they getting orders all the time?

MR. CASHIN: Bell, I understand, only got this order recently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are no supporters of ours.

MR. CASHIN: I don't know who he is; he is "on the job" anyway.

Now, another question asked was: Total Sales from 1 April, 1948, to January 31, 1949, \$3,996,000 altogether. You were trying to tell me I couldn't find out what you paid for rum. I am going to tell you it comes out of the Government Stock Bluebook, there is where the invoices are put in. Before Confederation, now, this is. I took this from the Bluebook, made up to March 31, 1948, to find out the prices. (Thereupon, figures were quoted by the honourable member.)

I'll tell you my proof of that, Mr. Speaker. I attended a dinner at the Governor-General's house; I wasn't taking a drink at the time; Judge Warren said it was dirty, he wanted to know where they got that dirty gin from.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Do you want Canada Dry with it?

MR. CASHIN: Rum.

I see my friend, the Minister of Natural Resources, with his pencil out. It cost roughly \$3 a gallon; on top of that, \$8.45 a gallon duty, not now; today, here is what we pay for it—\$13 duty then we pay a sales tax on top of it all. Today, we pay for liquor \$1,715,000 more than we did prior to Confederation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How can that be, if we paid all the money you said we did today pay to the Canadian Government on liquor, how can there be any profit on it at all? How can there be?

MR. CASHIN: Everything is going up. You make a profit on it. You were making a profit then of a quarter million dollars a year.

Mr. Speaker, I move that this debate be deferred until tomorrow.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I think we should realize there are other

people here besides us, I think we should have a recess.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable leader's motion here to adjourn debate has been seconded.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think it needs to be seconded.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the debate be adjourned? Is it the intention of the leader of the House to proceed with the Orders of the Day?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Mr. Speaker, we might go on with the third reading, I don't know if there is likely to be any debate in Committee of the Whole on the Bill Respecting Assignment of Book Debts, I wonder if my honourable friend could give us an opinion.

MR. HIGGINS: We can't pass that, there are a lot of fees questions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In that case, we will have the third reading and defer the remaining orders of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

Carried.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I have petitions here from a number of people engaged in the practice of accountancy in the Province of Newfoundland. I have much pleasure, Sir, in presenting this petition to the honourable House for its consideration, and I move that a Select Committee be set up to deal with same.

Motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: I would wish the following honourable members to constitute the Select Committee: The honourable Attorney General; the honourable Minister of Natural Resources; Mr. Courage; Mr. Makinson; Mr. Horwood Mr. Fahey; Mr. Miller.

As this Bill, this petition, appeared before the House at the last Session, I have, therefore, appointed a maximum Committee, so that the matter might be thoroughly studied before the report to the House. Are there any objections?

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I have here two petitions which I have been asked to present to the House. Both these petitions come from the same places, from The Neck and Maberley, two small places in the environment of Elliston. The petitions are signed by all.

The first deals with the contemporary letter I took up with the department of Public Works; the second one deals with roads; and the petitioners pray during the coming year that section of road should be relocated as per the survey conducted last Fall, and that everything in that survey be

made this year, in order to make these roads passable.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table these petitions and refer them to the department concerned.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

Question number 49, Mr. Fogwill, addressed to the honourable the Minister of Public Works.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, the answer to this question and the one which follows, number 50, are being prepared.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourned the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon when I moved the adjournment of this debate, I suggested that I would probably cut it very short this afternoon, and if we had not any communistic interruptions this afternoon, I would not take time, because that is all I could call some of the stuff that went on yesterday afternoon—communistic facts.

While I have read very little about communism, I find a communist attending a public meeting sits himself down in a corner and interrupts the speaker; that happened yesterday afternoon.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Do not flatter yourself, you are not that important.

MR. CASHIN: There it goes again. It may have been from Moscow. You

have twenty-six or twenty-seven members in this House, and they may fizzle out over-night, and I say yesterday afternoon there were communistic tactics used in this House. You are, whether you like it or not; you are well trained, probably.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We used them, if there were any.

MR. CASHIN: You used them. I was interrupted by the Premier, the member from Fogo, the member from Hermitage and Fortune. They spoke a lot of nonsense in trying to reply. Those are their tactics they used during the Federal and Provincial Elections; threats—if you do not do this and that. I want to tell honourable members opposite me right now that their threats do not do anything to me. If a person comes in here and whispers, we are going to put him in jail. There would probably be more opportunity for putting members of this House in jail than for others, probably more reason. That poor unfortunate did not have a criminal record probably. I wonder how many of us have?

Now, when I adjourned the debate yesterday afternoon, we were speaking on the Board of Liquor Control Department; the methods that were being used down there to bring liquor, buy liquor from supporters of the Government and supporters of everything. Be it known, Mr. Speaker, that I have no party affiliations, despite the fact that the honourable member for Fortune and Hermitage said a while ago I was a member of the Opposition. I have no party affiliation; I do not want any; I would rather be a "free-lance" any day.

MR. COURAGE: You are welcome to be one.

MR. CASHIN: Certainly, I am going to be one. You have got to do what you are told, or quit. You get an extra ten or fifteen hundred dollars a year for doing it. Take that, or quit. But I was speaking on that Liberal Party, and I was criticizing some of the methods used on the sale of liquor in Newfoundland. I was criticizing the illegitimate sale of liquor, particularly in the City of St. John's. I notice the honourable Minister of Justice is not here this afternoon. Some others told me he is out of the country; I do not know. I can inform the Premier that, in some instances, and I know whereof I speak, these parties selling liquor illegally have police protection. I just take this opportunity of warning them right now that the next time I find anything like that, I am going to report it through the proper Authority.

They have police, so to speak, police protection. You'd think you were back in Cicero, in Illinois.

Now Sir, as I was getting along in my talk yesterday afternoon, and with intermittent heckling from the other side of the House, I was coming to a point with respect to agriculture. I have an idea that when the National Convention investigated the agricultural possibilities of Newfoundland that they discovered it would produce somewhere in the vicinity of \$15,000,000 a year out of our own products, maybe a little more, maybe a little less.

Recently, I have noticed that in the Public Press, rather I have noticed a function given to the distinguished Newfoundlander (I take it I have very little acquaintance with him) who was Director of Agriculture. I say, Mr. Speaker, he was forced out

of the Public Service by the present Government. He was thought highly of, thought so highly of that the citizens of repute gave a dinner in his honour out here at the "Old Colony Club," and made presents to him for the services rendered to the farmers throughout the country, the interest he had taken in agriculture throughout the country. He was a fortunate young gentleman, he has something to go back to, but something turned up in the Department of Natural Resources, and someone more important to the Government was put in his place. It is a nice state of affairs, and we are told then that there is no political influence or political bias in here in respect of the late Minister of Agriculture, or about to be, because I understand his resignation takes place March 31st; we find the Government forced his resignation, because they made it so uncomfortable to him, whether he liked it or not, because he didn't see eye to eye with others in the Government who probably didn't know a potato from a turnip.

Then, the next paragraph from the Speech refers to the Sealing Industry.

Sealing has been carried on on a small scale this year. Oil is not being used to the extent it was last year. We find that oils which are used in the manufacture of butter and so on are brought in from the United States, and Seal Oil, which has been used in the manufacture of such products, in the past produced in Newfoundland, is not required anymore. We are told that the Canadian Government sees fit to have this continue. They did, because I have seen debates which took place in the House of Commons in Ottawa pointing out what it would have meant to the Seal

Fishery of Newfoundland if our oils could have been used and the same applies to other oils,—Cod, Herring and Whale Oils. From what I understand, there are a hundred or five hundred tons of Whale Oil lying idle right now in some part of the Province of Quebec that has been there for two years unsold.

All these things paint a gloomy picture, Mr. Speaker, and it is not my policy to try and make a gloomy outlook to the future of this Province or Country, whatever you like to call it; but I would say this:—it has all taken place within the past twelve months.

Whale Oil, the Whaling Industry in Newfoundland, has been, during the past seven years, quite an industry in Canada. Up until a few years ago, it had been quite an industry in Newfoundland for the past fifty years. Here is what has happened in Newfoundland:—a way back in 1858, some people took a chance on going into the Whaling Industry. The Cabots were the first people who went into the Whaling Industry in Newfoundland. It wasn't controlled. What was the result? In five or six years, the Whaling Industry became wiped out; whales dropped off the Coast. I remember the Late Dr. Wismark who invented a dryer, which is an outfit used for making guano. He left this country and went to British Columbia somewhere around 1908. He had a patent for this, and went to British Columbia and patented the invention in British Columbia, and later sold out to Iron Ore. I worked for that Company in British Columbia in 1912. As a matter of fact, the first vote I ever cast in British Columbia in 1912, and I was Returning Officer at that time, 1912, in a small place called

Maiden Harbour, in British Columbia. I occasionally see a fellow on the street who worked in that place, the same place as I did. That was my first introduction to politics. It was probably encouraging, and probably put me on the wrong road, and it wouldn't be amiss to tell of how I became Returning Officer in 1912.

We had three groups of people working on that Whale Factory; we had about forty Newfoundlanders, brought out especially from here, because Newfoundlanders are supposed to be the best men in the world to work on a Whaling Factory, and Dr. Wismark who promoted that Company called it "The Canadian North Pacific Whaling Company;" he knew that industry, and brought about fifty people, and I roamed out and got a job as bookkeeper in this industry, and in 1912 an election fellow arrived. I hadn't heard of him before, and haven't seen him since; he was the only Member who came looking for votes. If you paid me a million dollars, I would tell you what Party he was representing, but he came and looked for votes.

The Manager, who was an Englishman, said: "this fellow Cashin, his father is a Member in Newfoundland, if you get on the right side of him, he'll probably get you votes of the majority of them;" I was given the job of Returning Officer for forty or fifty dollars, and that wasn't to be sneezed at in those days. I was Returning Officer; swore myself in and out and everything else. I may tell you, some of the fellows said to me, they said: "Who are we going to vote for?"; I said; "There is only one fellow I am going to vote for, he came up here, we vote for this fellow." I don't know whether he was elected

or not, but that was my first introduction into political life in Canada. Little did I think, Mr. Speaker, that I would sometime again be voting on the issue with regard to the joining of Newfoundland to Canada.

However, the Whaling Industry became deteriorated in British Columbia; was revived again in Newfoundland by floating Whale Factories, and the Norwegians were able to come out here and produce Whale Oil and get away with it, and our people are not for the simple reason that no doubt they would be told by the Premier "we are unable to get dollars;" that is the principle reason, but my reply is this:— when the terms of Union were negotiated in 1949, in view of the fact Canada was paying sixty-two million or sixty-two-and-a-half million dollars to the British Government for Newfoundland, those negotiating the terms at the time should have taken the necessary steps to insure that the necessary dollars would be found out of that money to convert Sterling to pay our people for fish and oil and other fishery products as well as pulp-wood paper products and iron ore products, but no such step was taken, they were too much in a hurry to get into Confederation. If there were any slip-up, plans might be foiled, and something might turn up where Newfoundland may not go into Confederation with Canada, and then some of those who negotiated would not get paid off the prices they had been promised for the price we were going to show our country. Some of them have been paid off; and some of them who, at that time, should put their signatures across the famous, or infamous, document definitely stated that they were doing so that they might realize the terms of Union,



particularly financial, or other, were inevitable.

Now again, we speak of this railway, and that brings me to an item of the Daily News of this morning. This morning's News says: "OTTAWA, March 27—Transport Minister Chevrier today said the Federal Government did not buy a 'lame duck' when it took over the Newfoundland Railway system as one of the terms of Union."

"He told the Commons Railway Committee that the Government knew what it was doing when the system was taken over with operations showing a net loss of about \$5,000,000 a year."

"It would be a mis-statement," said the Minister, "to let reports go abroad that the Government had bought the railway "blind."

They certainly didn't buy it "blind," but those who signed the terms of Union signed them blind, particularly with respect to rates.

Yesterday afternoon, the Premier acknowledged right here in this House that they didn't get what they anticipated they would get with respect to freight rates. They signed on the dotted line, with no kick, or hold-up, or deferring in these signatures; they were told simply and pleasantly by Ottawa, the delegation who were there discussing terms of Union with them, "oh, you sign that; everything will be O.K.," and what has happened.

According to the Government, I haven't any figures to show for it, but according to the Government, Newfoundland shippers and people

who handle freight over the railway have been "fleece-fighting" the Canadian National to the tune of \$4,000,000 a year. I don't know whether they have or not, I've got to accept their word. Why are they being fleeced to that extent? Because the terms of Union have been improperly negotiated; negotiated by people who have no authority to negotiate them; and I am going to be told this is all water under the bridge, it is done, and forget about it. But Mr. Speaker, if we, as Members in this House, both sides, Opposition, Government and Independent, showed our teeth, which we haven't got guts enough to do, we would pass resolutions here condemning the action of the Federal Government here in this respect. The Premier would be the first to bring in the resolution to do that, because, if the Federal Government were honest, and most of them were elected, I believe, or re-elected, in the recent Federal Election. When I say "re-elected," those gentlemen who negotiated the terms of Union with Newfoundland and Canada are here today; they knew what was understood by the Newfoundland Delegation and the Federal Delegation; they know what was understood, and if they are honest (which I question), they would say to the Canadian National, "look, we told those chaps when they were up here a year ago this was going to be so and so," but instead we are told to take the matter before a Transport Commission; give some lawyer in Newfoundland a job for a twelve or fifteen thousand dollar fee, a little graft; it will come then before the Board of Transport Commissioners. The other inquiry on Transportation will come before the Board of Transport Commissioners. They will give an opinion against it, or if they don't, they give

it in such a way (as I read it) that you don't know where you fit in, then the Government head off back to Ottawa again; grips and brief-cases packed, they all head off to Ottawa for another interlude with Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Chevrier. They say: "Oh, we are going to ask them now to reconsider their view." It will probably end up before the Supreme Court of Canada, who will make a decision, all over three or four words which are being misinterpreted. Now, what are these three or four words?—Terms of Union. "All legislation of the heart of Canada providing for special rates on traffic moving within, into, or out of, the Maritime Region, will, as far as appropriate"—as far as appropriate—

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not the clause, it is the one before that.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, "for the purpose of railway freight, the Island of Newfoundland will be included in the region of Canada, and for freight moving from Sydney to Port aux Basques;" that paragraph before that, and the paragraph after that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, there is no question about that.

MR. CASHIN: No question? I contend there is a question about it. What is the question? It is this—People in Newfoundland, or someone in Newfoundland, is getting \$4,000,000 from the Canadian National and Government looking at it, and giving some lawyer a job to go to Ottawa, paying some lawyer money to go up. If the Canadian Government were honest, they would tell our Government "here is what we understood; here is what you understood; we are going to see it is carried out."

If it had been Conservative or C.C.F., I would have understood, because they had nothing to do with negotiating terms, but this Liberal Party we hear so much about, they never do anything wrong; all their lives are above reproach. Mr. St. Laurent is above reproach, Chevrier, Abbot, all the people who took part in the negotiating of terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada; Mr. Howe, the wonderful man from Port Arthur. What did they understand when our Premier went to them, recently, and no doubt he did and said to them "here's what we understood;" what did they say to him then? They gave him the "brush-off" and said: "go to the Board of Transport Commissioners and see what they say." We went to the Board of Transport Commissioners; now we are back to the Government. They went back again. Where are we going to end? I venture the opinion we are going to get nowhere. I say that for the purpose of trying to get somewhere, because I want the Premier to be able to come in here next Session of this House and say the Honourable and Gallant Member for Ferryland was wrong again. I want him to be able to say that, and we take great pleasure in saying that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, but you are going to get caught up in that yet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That will be the "Frosty Friday."

MR. CASHIN: The Honourable Premier gave us a rosy picture; people were going to come down from the United States with millions of dollars, billions—nothing! Billions of dollars! I can hear his voice now going over the air. His outfit made

an agreement with an outfit backed by them for a survey, and in the terms of Union, you have a clause where the Government makes such a survey, but you wanted to give a million or two million dollars of Newfoundland funds to pay for them. It says in Section 45, sub-section 1: "Should the Government or the Province of Newfoundland" (thereupon, the clause was read by the Hon. Member).

Sub-section 2 was also quoted by the Hon. Member from the terms of Union.

Has it done that? Certainly not. You hiked off to New York and got in dunch, and you forgive me for calling it the Rockefeller Foundation, because that is what it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No it is not.

MR. CASHIN: Well, Rockefeller controls it, and it is a business proposition, and it is not a Charitable Organization either, and he sent down this man Mr. Madigan to conduct a survey which should have been done under the terms of Union with Canada.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Allow me, we are not making any agreement with Mr. Madigan. No, we are not.

MR. CASHIN: Well, you told us here some time ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we didn't.

MR. CASHIN: I don't know whether I have his reply or not. I asked if I, the question, if we might find out what the Premier did actually say in reply.

In your announcement here in this House, Mr. Premier, (and I am not

trying to exaggerate in any way) you led me to believe (I don't know about any of the others), but you led me to believe there was an agreement being made with the Government with this Madigan outfit. Let's get it straight for the record. I put it to the Premier. The Premier and I are very seldom in order. At this present time, Mr. Speaker, this Government hasn't any contract with this Madigan Association.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I'll tell you, if you'll allow me.

The agreement is not to be with Mr. Madigan any more than with Mr. Richardson Wolfe who was here before Mr. Madigan, or Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, or Mr. Stacey May, or Mr. Freely, or any of the Misterys who constitute the Rockefeller Company. The agreement is to be with the Rockefeller Company, the Company of which Mr. Rockefeller is Chairman of the Board; Mr. Wallace K. Harrison is President of the Company, and various other men are Vice-Presidents and Secretary and Treasurer and Directors. Mr. Madigan is merely one of the Directors of the Company, as before Mr. Richardson Wolfe was here on a visit, and as there will be others come from time to time, but it is the Rockefeller Company.

MR. CASHIN: Pardon me, Mr. Premier, you are making an agreement with this Company and paying them a fee?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: That is what I am trying to get at. The technicality of it is this name, whether the Rockefeller or Madigan Foundation, whatever it might be, but there is a promoter of capitalists in the City of

New York whom the Government have an agreement with, and they are making an economic survey of this country, which they agree to do, and for which they will pass in a fee and make a report. If good, fine, these people might be interested in putting in some money in developing these resources, but at the present time no such thing is possible, of the Rockefeller-Madigan outfit, or whatever they call it, being interested in any particular industry in Newfoundland beyond the fact that they are going to get a fee for conducting an economic survey. Is that right?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is technically correct.

MR. CASHIN: So all this great advertising is embellished by headlines, that is all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All we have got, in other words, is a cheap American outfit trying to make a few dollars out of us. Mr. Rockefeller is going to get rich out of us now.

MR. CASHIN: Yes. We started selling grain and oats in Cleveland, and if you go right back to the history of the Rockefeller Foundation, you will find he started selling oats, bushels of oats.

In other words, a man from Torbay comes in and starts selling oats to John Neil. That fellow came out and sold a sack of oats or corn, and from there on made a fortune. I take my hat off to him; he was an able man; and now he's started this Rockefeller Foundation and has capital of sixty or seventy million dollars, which is not for development purposes, mind you, but the Rockefeller Foundation has wide tentacles all over the world. We'll see this thing come up; wait and see, and I hope, Mr.

Speaker, no one hopes more than I do that the Rockefeller people and their people are going to find something in this country of economic value they are going to develop.

We are told here by the Minister for Fisheries and Co-operatives that we are not catching enough fish. Well, I want to see the Rockefeller People investing money in the production of fresh fish. I want to see that fish going to the best market in the world, into the United States of America. We can't sell anywhere else; we can't give it away to Great Britain; there is only one market left, that is in the United States. I want to see them going in there. I want to see them trying to stop the migration of people of Bell Island; and the Hon. Member for Harbour Main-Bell Island said yesterday, the day before, I think it was six or seven families moved off Bell Island on to the Mainland now, because production has been cut off. I want to see these people come in here and do something for that. Remember, Rockefeller controls some of the big Steel Industries in Canada.

That brings me to Labrador.

The other day, Mr. Horwood, in his maiden speech, I think it was; (you only make one or two maiden speeches, because after the first one you are no longer a maiden, you are a full-fledged old maid, or maiden-widow), because after that speech, he certainly passed out of the maiden stage. I have some of his remarks from his speech taken from the Canadian Press, and he made the headlines. "MEMBER FOR LABRADOR ATTACKS MERCHANTS IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY." Mr. Horwood maintains fishermen of his district not given a fair deal." (Further excerpts

were read from the press by the Hon. Member.)

You know who most of these merchants were, they weren't Newfoundlanders the people that heaped up wealth in the Labrador over the graves of these children. If you want to know who they were, they were Canadians.

MR. HORWOOD: And Englishmen.

MR. CASHIN: Strathcona was one, he married a native from Labrador, and finally became a Commissioner. One of them was Donald Spade from Newfoundland; he went into the Fur Business of Labrador; he was a servant of the Hudson Bay Company; he had the controlling interest of the Hudson Bay Company. The Hon. Member should attack them, instead of attacking some unfortunate merchant or fortunate one. I don't say they are all pure. I wonder if some of the fishermen are pure, or some of us are so pure as we hold ourselves up to be. It is all right for us to attack, but when counter-attack comes in, that is where we give in. Harold Horwood described the merchants as parasites. I wonder what is going to happen this year. The Premier told the merchants from Bonavista Bay (I understood there were some in from Labrador), he told them it was hopeless. What is the Hon. Member from Labrador going to do? Is he going to get some supplies for these people in Labrador? Is he going to see how much wealth he may be able to heap up over the graves of those children? It is all very well for you and I to get up and talk and shoot off our face about things we know nothing about. How much money can you lose on Labrador fish? To me, only one merchant ever made money, the rest

made this year and lost next year, and so on. There was only one merchant in Newfoundland who consistently made money on Labrador, he died about a year ago; the rest of them faded out. Today, we have a hundred or two hundred quintals of fish right here in the Country which we can't give away. The fishermen got paid. Who is carrying the bag? So don't tell me.

MR. HORWOOD: Some did, some didn't.

MR. CASHIN: Who is carrying the bag? Either the bank or the merchant. I am no advocate of merchants; they didn't pay me to come and fight for their cause, but I am going to see they get fair play.

Who went along the coasts? The merchants of Labrador. The member should see who is left. Are there any Tessiers, Stewarts or Jobs left today? Their names aren't there today. It is gone. What happened? The fishery broke them, just like the Wheat Business of Western Canada, as the Hon. Member for Port de Grave told us. This year, they might make a lot of money, next year it is gone. The same applies to the fisheries of Labrador and the Shore Fisheries. There are two laws: the Law of Supply and the Law of Demand. Is there a demand for Labrador fish? If there is a demand, you can sell it, if there is none, you can't sell it. You say you can't get dollars, you can't convert Sterling to dollars. If they wanted, they could get dollars to pay for it.

And that brings me to this point.

It is unfortunate we couldn't switch tables to see what would have been done if we had retained our sovereignty. We'd forget about Respon-

sible Government, because we haven't got it anyway now, have we. If we had retained our own sovereignty, or the delegates at Ottawa had been doing their job, they would have seen that Sterling would have been converted to pay for fish and wood and pulp and iron ore, because we would have got it, and did get it prior to Confederation, under the Marshall Plan; we sold to Europe. Through the Marshall Plan, we would have real money, American Funds; the money we have got today is only counterfeit money; it is not worth the paper it is written on, below the Border.

If I express myself with some bitterness, well I hope the honourable member will be here as long as I have been in here, and he will be bitter; I got into trouble; you are going to get into trouble just as well you get in now as later. You will get into hot water, just like the fellow who dips his toe in and is afraid to get in, he dips his toe in.

Well, I think, young fellow, if you will take advice from your old fellow over here, a fellow who used to throw ink-wells around, take a tip from him, you are young in this business, so I am going to pass on, some other fellow is going to take my place. I know you hate me.

MR. HORWOOD: No, we don't.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we don't, not a man here, not at all.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, if Satan entered that room now, the Leader of the Government and those identified with him would be the first to say "take this man Cashin, we hate him, take him back to perdition, we don't want him."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker would protect you.

MR. CASHIN: I am going to refer to what the honourable member said. If I express myself, it is because I am deeply angry. I suppose the honourable member for Labrador never saw it until the fishery. Well, you have got a lot to see yet. It is a square piece of territory. He knows very little about it yet. I represent a district of 127 square miles, and there is a lot. I don't know about it yet. I am going to take you sometime yet.

Now, what is Labrador? Labrador is composed of natives, white people, some four or five thousand people altogether. They live their own lives. After all, it is not necessary to handle it with Rockefeller to be happy. We don't know whether they are happy or unhappy; some are and some are not. These people, we are told were going to relieve all the sufferings in the world. You will find unhappiness even in the Rokefeller family. The same applies on the Labrador. If those people are happy in their own environment, what can we do for them? They haven't been represented in this House nor in any other until now, nor in the Commission of Government. Up to 1927, we had no legal right there.

That brings me back to 1904. I think the next section in the Speech from the Throne deals with land being alienated from the Crown, probably most of the lands are around Labrador today; 2100 miles owned by McMartin on the southern edge of Labrador; another 3100 miles into Hamilton Inlet, known as Bain Johnson, Hepburn. Up in the Mainland about 300 miles were taken over in Goose Airport when they started to build the Airport. These are the biggest parts of

the land being alienated. However, in 1904, there was a dispute over that part of territory. The Canadians said they owned it; Newfoundland said they owned it; Dickie went out and drowned himself; people committed suicide over that; he lost all his money; the Royal Bank of Canada owns or controls what is left of it. So, up until 1927, a decision was handed down giving us one hundred and ten or twelve miles of Labrador territory, and now we have got to administer it, but we have lost Labrador in that; the real asset we had in Labrador is gone, the bargaining power in it. People lost fortunes in Labrador. I don't know if there are any gentlemen this side or the other side who lost money in the gold rush in 1903 in Labrador; I didn't lose much, but I lost some, but 98% of their money was lost in Labrador.

I repeat, the present older generation of Newfoundlanders lost through a Newfoundlander, and he lost because he didn't have the money to pay for it; he owned or controlled leases which the Hollinger people have today, Labrador Mining and Hollinger Exploration Company. Here, I am coming to things alienated to the Crown. They were given a right in 1906 to explore some 30,000 square miles in Labrador and to keep some 22,000 square miles of land which ultimately form their Company. They went ahead and spent a lot of money, as far as I understand, in financial papers until Hollinger took over, and up to the present time they expended somewhere around \$6,000,000 in Newfoundland. They were to pay a royalty to Newfoundland, that is, the Commission of Government allowed that to go overboard if they paid 6%. They gave them the biggest waterpower in Newfoundland, I'll bet dol-

lars to doughnuts they have made no effort whatever to get that power back; the Government will not be allowed by the Federal Government in Ottawa to get it back, because that is where it is controlled. The Premier won't be here, and I won't be, undoubtedly, but in fifty years from now that waterpower may be developed. I understand waterpower is going to be used in connection with that development in Labrador. The big one has potential development of some million to two million horsepower.

MR. HORWOOD: Nine million horsepower.

MR. CASHIN: Better still.

I am not quite so optimistic as my friend in Labrador, but when making an investigation during the course of the National Convention, I was told by so-called experts they had a million-and-a-half to two million potential horsepower in Labrador.

Now, to go on to the remarks to my honourable friend and your infamous statement the day you made the break.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not sore at the member for making the break. I made a break, an awful break, worse than you made, and, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I am going to tell you I got "hell" when I went home for doing it; my father was alive at the time. I am going to tell you, don't take any word back that you say here, if you will take the advice of an old politician. I insulted a member of the Government at that time. I was wrong, and the Speaker called me to order, I had to take it back. I took it back like a little man; I was here, right here where I am now. The House closed at six or six-fifteen that evening, and I went home

and told my father what I had done but had taken it back. I nearly got thrown out there. Since, when I make a statement, I never go back. Since that time, I have never gone back, and I'll tell you here and now.

Mr. Speaker, I was giving a short lecture, but I think I should to the honourable member for Labrador, and I feel he might benefit by it, and which I feel he may take any advice on, and not take back anything he said. "God only knows how much each dollar has cost in human suffering to fill the purse of the economic pirate," said Mr. Horwood, twenty-seven-year-old member of the House of Assembly.

Well, he evidently refers to one gentleman on the Labrador, calling him an "economic pirate." I don't know who he refers to, he may or may not have been an economic pirate. (Further quotations were read by the honourable member).

There were no Elective Representatives, but as I pointed out, Mr. Speaker, it was only a part of the territory of Newfoundland, as it was in 1927, and six or seven years after that we lost our Government, and thereby a tale which I have got to go into again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not again?

MR. CASHIN: Again, yes.

He said it did not include everyone who does business in the country, but did apply, unfortunately, to most of our so-called Merchant Princes, the "blue-blood" of St. John's, the famous four-headed monsters whom the daily column refers to as the "great and near great." For, if there is such a thing as decadent aristocracy, there is such here; men who have lost

religious acumen from their fathers and learned little.

Most of these people have faded into oblivion, years and years ago. There are merchants who made all their money in Newfoundland and went off to Great Britain, they didn't stay here and invest their money. They remind me of people who came into this country and had a lot of money and died practically in the Poor House. We used to talk a lot in this House about the Reids; the Reids came to Newfoundland wealthy people, and they wound up in the Poor House; they haven't got a dollar; they were the most charitable people in Newfoundland, and they wound up with nothing. They built the railway across the country for which they were paid by the Government \$15 a mile; they built the railway. Everyone went to them, rich or poor, they never turned anyone down. Once they went broke, it was interesting to watch people who were once their friends, how they faded away from them; that thing is going to go on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I wish the honourable member wouldn't break the rules and use names.

MR. SPEAKER: The using of names is a privilege held only by me; I hope I shall never have to use any.

MR. CASHIN: He referred to people in the House, I wasn't in the House when he referred to them, but I understand he referred to Sir Richard Squires who made money in Newfoundland; a member of the Liberal Party and others, of the Liberal Party. Squires and his colleagues were great; people who were admired in their own way by members of the present Government in Newfoundland. They are gone, forget about



them. One of the things I have learned recently, Mr. Speaker, is that what has happened yesterday can't be undone. What is gone should be forgotten. It is what happens today that counts, what happens tomorrow, or the morrow after.

The Welfare Minister, Herbert Pottle, spoke earlier in the debate and declared the vital need of our people being educated in political matters. I agree with the honourable gentleman, the Minister for Public Welfare. When we had the Commission of Government inaugurated in Newfoundland, and we saw the history of the Commission of Government, how it originated (and as I said many times, it originated through bribery and corruption), I got a ruling from the Supreme Court over that statement; they came here and had instructions so and so to spend to educate people politically. The honourable Minister was a member of the Commission of Government for a short time. I ask—How do you educate people politically, tell them the right and wrong thing? In other words, we'll take the honourable gentleman, himself, when he was campaigning last year to become a member of this House. Did the honourable gentleman tell the people of Newfoundland that, in order to get Old Age Pensions, Baby Bonuses, Unemployment Insurance and Widows' Allowance, taxation had to be imposed on someone in order to find money to pay that?

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Yes.

MR. CASHIN: You did? You told the people that? You told the people also at that time, (that is, if we are going to be politically honest and

educate our people properly), "look people, once we go into Union with Canada here is the set-up, we are going to throw away a National Debt of two hundred and twelve or fifteen dollars a head, and going to take on a National Debt in proportion of twelve hundred dollars a head;" that would be educating, in my mind, the people of the country properly. I wonder if the honourable Minister told the people that, told the people of Newfoundland, when we became a Province of Canada, Canada would pay sixty-two-and-a-half million dollars to take over every asset we have, including the defunct railway which they say this morning was not defunct and that they knew nothing about it, whereas they did know everything about it; a delegation went to Ottawa in 1947 or 1948 and took all these particulars with them and handed them over to the Government; I wonder if the honourable Minister told them these things when he was campaigning for votes of people in Carbonear and Bay de Verde? I question it. I question what he emphasized, as a politician. Once he became a politician, he was out to get votes. That is the unfortunate thing about it—out to get votes. How are you going to get most votes? I am going to tell people "go into Confederation, you are going to get five or six dollars for each child you have," but I am not going to tell people somebody has got to pay for it. That wouldn't be political education, to my mind; it may not be in the mind of the Minister.

Since the honourable Minister came into office and became Head of the Department of Public Welfare (and you might include under that heading the Political Department of Public Welfare), educating of our people politically, or you might transfer that

to the Department of Education and have someone in the Department of Education or the Department of Public Welfare go around the country lecturing the people on Political Economics. I notice neither the Minister of Public Welfare nor the Minister of Education has said since either assumed office anything of a political economy.

DR. POTTLE: He made a good start, the record speaks for itself.

MR. CASHIN: How? The record speaks for itself. You are elected; you got your votes under false pretenses; that is a good start.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think the honourable Member is permitted to state that.

MR. CASHIN: I take back "false pretences." I say, if I go out, I am going to tell you "you are going to get five or six dollars for that."

DR. POTTLE: There was never any political campaigning in Bay de Verde-Carbonear, as this was done last Spring.

MR. CASHIN: I'll tell you some of them; some of your very, very strong supporters, going into Bay de Verde or Carbonear; "tell what you like, there are no Cashins here, no O'Learys here; none of these vile creatures called Cashins or vile creatures called O'Learys." That was done in certain sections of your district, that kind of campaigning, to get votes.

DR. POTTLE: What was done?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It wasn't done by us.

MR. CASHIN: It was done by some of your agents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not to our knowledge.

MR. CASHIN: Circulars put out through this country you haven't repudiated recently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They didn't get us votes, not seven or eight votes.

MR. CASHIN: My guess is as good as yours.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well then, we are both guessing.

MR. CASHIN: Well then, we'd better shut up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: They were bought before you went out there. I don't want to repeat it anymore.

Now, speaking on Labrador.

The honourable Minister of Natural Resources told us there was a lot of timber on Labrador. The Bowater people were the only people who ever conducted any kind of survey on Labrador timber. They gave us what was in it. I think my memory serves me correctly, and over a portion of 2,000 miles they figured twenty or twenty-five miles, most of that in property of Hamilton Inlet, another portion called Double Mer, 3,000 miles owned by an outfit here in St. John's. I know that area was flown over in 1936 under option to Bowater's at the time; there are not 2,000 cords of commercial timber on it; when you come out of there, you come out on the southern edge of Labrador; you run into 2,100 miles. They have been paying somewhat around \$4,000 a year rentals on that property for the past thirty years. They have done everything to try and develop it, everything; tomorrow, in my opinion, they'd be prepared to take back the money they put in it, one hundred or one hundred and

twenty thousand dollars, without interest, and hand it back to the Government, which they got under a 99-year lease; hand it back to the Government, if the Government wanted it, and the Government then would be in a position to use that timber commercially if they could.

Now I was sold, and still am, that that thing may come to pass; that there may be, in some future years, a Pulp Mill on the southwest coast of Newfoundland with timber from Labrador, because the timber that is in Bay d'Espoir, a million cords of it, is not worth that (a snap of the finger) without the Labrador timber. The timber in Bay d'Espoir is principally Fir; you can't make paper, good paper, out of Fir Wood alone; you have got to have a mixture; you have got to have nothing less than 60-40; 60% Spruce and 40% Fir. You have got to go to Labrador to get Fir, or bring it to some other section of Newfoundland.

Incidentally, they had a Pit Prop Industry in Labrador, and a man lost a lot of money there, trying to revive it there last year; that is why I am sorry the honourable Minister of Justice is not here this afternoon. I played some part trying to revive it; that is the reason for one of the statements I made this afternoon—"As far as Cashin is concerned, wipe him off the picture," because the honourable the Attorney General went to a gentleman in Gander and told him it was too bad he had been involved with Cashin in trying to re-open the Pulp Industry in Labrador, because the Government had no use for Cashin. I don't blame him, because he forgot to tell him the reason. I am sorry he is not here, because I never run behind a man's back to make a state-

ment. He doesn't like Cashin; he certainly doesn't; he hates him, and the statement I made this afternoon still stands with some people in the Government. To use the Premier's own words of probably a year or so ago, "people like him hate my guts," and I don't expect any love from individuals like the Attorney General, but will say this:— in 1931, that same gentleman received some \$2,500 from the Government, which he should refund to it, if he is honest.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The honourable, the gallant member ought to take that back, and ought to be compelled to take it back, and oughtn't to be allowed to open his mouth one more word until he has taken it back. He has made a charge against a Member of the Crown. He is used to doing that; he has been able to blackguard anyone he felt like blackguarding; he has done it a hundred times in this Chamber, and nobody on the Government side before ever had the guts to stop him. He can take that back, or that is the end of his speech for the rest of this Session, not only this afternoon; he will take that back, retract it completely.

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order is understood.

No honourable member (I am sure the honourable member will remember this) may make a charge against any member of this House other than by a substantive motion to that effect. The statement was entirely out of order on that point. I am quite sure the honourable and gallant member would be willing to withdraw.

MR. CASHIN: Very well, he will probably force me to the position

where I have to substantiate my statement, so that I may have to make a special motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That would be the proper way.

MR. CASHIN: I will have to make a special motion to point out certain individuals received this money under false pretences in 1931.

MR. SMALLWOOD: To that same point of order, I ask him to withdraw, Mr. Speaker. I ask that that statement be withdrawn, and ask for a ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I have given my ruling.

MR. CASHIN: The Speaker has given the ruling I am not permitted to make any charges in this House, only insofar as I am supposed to make a motion to bring those things in. He made that statement. I am going to corroborate it with a substantive motion later on.

MR. SPEAKER: I merely point out you can do it at this point. I am quite sure the House would be willing to accept that motion. If you care to make a charge against any member of this House, including Mr. Speaker, a substantive motion may be made.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I have no intention to make a charge against you, you have treated me nicely since you have been in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask the honourable member to withdraw the charge and statement.

MR. CASHIN: I made no charge, I made a statement of facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it be a fact or not is not the point.

MR. CASHIN: If the House wants to censure me and stop me from speaking, now is their chance.

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite sure that is not the intention of the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: When the Speaker is speaking, the honourable gentleman is supposed to take his seat, and I ask for that ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given a ruling. The honourable and gallant member made a statement, which it was not proper to do at this junction of Parliamentary Procedure, over which we have no control.

MR. CASHIN: I withdraw, and will make a motion later.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I ask for withdrawal of his statement, I asked for a withdrawal.

MR. CASHIN: This reminds me of Haile Selassie when he attended the United Nations Conference.

MR. SMALLWOOD: To a point of order, I ask for withdrawal of that statement by the honourable and gallant member.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order was raised on which I gave a ruling. It is not for any member in this House to decide what shall be done. I asked the honourable and gallant member if he would withdraw his statement. He rose in his place, and used the words "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I made that statement." Is the House satisfied with that statement, which, in my opinion, constitutes a withdrawal? There may be no qualifying remarks to the statement. Does that withdraw? I take it so.

MR. CASHIN: I said I was sorry I made the statement, and at some future date I would qualify it further.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that is not withdrawal of the statement made that the honourable the Attorney General had accepted money under false pretences from Government; that, I asked him to withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: I understood the honourable and gallant member to say "I am sorry I made that statement." Do you wish to add anything more?

MR. CASHIN: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I must ask the House if they are satisfied to accept that statement or not.

MR. MAKINSON: Mr. Speaker, is that statement withdrawn from the records of the House when he states he is sorry he made those remarks?

MR. SPEAKER: It would appear in Hansard.

It is a question now for the House to decide. Is the House prepared to accept the recent statement made by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland as satisfactory for the charge laid against an honourable member of this House?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I can only say for myself and insofar as I speak for the members on this side of the House that I do not regard that as a retraction of the statement, and it is a retraction that I ask.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, I must support that stand, there. To speak for myself, there was nothing less than adverse reflection upon the way in which the Liberal Candidate in Bay de Verde District last year conducted his campaign. I know, but I am going to say, Mr. Speaker, with deference to your attitude, now, if this goes on, no member in the front

or back will be free from calumination. We shall have to take a stand some time or other.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, is this supposed to be an independent vote or not?

The Premier, the Leader, has already spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not say how a man shall vote or in what manner. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland made a certain statement; he has heard the charge, heard the request being made; now is his time to say anything he cares to offer in explanation, if he withdraws the charge.

MR. CASHIN: I made a statement, I didn't make a charge. I made no charge whatever, I made a statement. I was put to order for that statement, I said I was sorry I made that statement. Now, have I got to make an Act of Contrition, go down on my knees and say, "Oh My God I am heartily sorry for having offended so and so"? I am not heartily sorry, I am sorry I made the statement. As for saying such a thing did not happen, I can't do it. If I made a statement, yes, but to retract it, shoot me.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member may make a statement, but as for it being correct, he is not permitted to say it is correct.

MR. FAHEY: As I understand it, the honourable member broke the Rules of the House. The question was raised as to where the Rules of the House were broken. You made your explanation, Mr. Speaker, and the honourable member was prepared, said he was sorry for breaking the Rules of the House. Now, I don't know

why we should continue on at this all afternoon. If the honourable member wants to take other action after this debate is over, that is his own business. I assume, as I see it now, he broke the Rules of the House; he has been brought to a point of order; the Chair has explained the position, and he said to the House he is sorry for breaking the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is true, but the Speaker cannot force the House to accept even the most abject statement a member may make.

MR. CASHIN: I will bring it to a head right now.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact I was elected as Independent Member of this House, owing no Party affiliation but having incurred the wrath of the Government Members of the House, I am not evidently permitted to make any statement in here which might reflect either directly or indirectly on any Member of the Government, I am exposed to doom in here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not true. What the honourable and gallant member is saying now is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true in this sense, it is true in any Parliament. No member may make a remark derogatory of any member of the House; that can only be done by giving notice—"On tomorrow, I will move such and such," and, as I have already pointed out, this is not the proper time.

MR. CASHIN: I have said that. That is not enough, I have got to crawl down here on my belly, go down on my knees and say "gentlemen, I am sorry for what I said"; I am not doing that for anyone.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order.

I don't care whether the honourable and gallant member apologies or not, I am not interested in that, I ask for a retraction. I, for one, will be satisfied for nothing less; I will not have members of this Side assassinated in character by anyone in this House, and that is going to be retracted.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Personally, Mr. Speaker, the honourable member for Ferryland can say whatever he likes, and I will not call on anyone for a ruling, but it is a pity, the speech was going so well, it is nothing in the world like what he pretends we want him to do; we just ask to have it stricken from the record, not to humiliate him; that is all we want to see.

MR. SPEAKER: If I might suggest that, that would be less humiliating than to say "I'm sorry."

MR. CASHIN: I am not saying I am not humiliated.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am qualifying the word, the statement.

MR. CASHIN: However, in order to satisfy my friends, I will put it this way—every man in this House, particularly those on the opposite side of the House, including the honourable Minister of Justice, and I regret he is not in the House, they are the purest individuals who ever entered into the midst of this Chamber—I am sorry for my statement; I am sorry, I humbly ask forgiveness, and what penance they may impose upon me I am prepared to carry out, but if they think (the whole lot of them on the other side of the House) they are going to browbeat me, they have got another think

coming. I am sorry I got under their skin.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order.

The honourable member is continuing with his speech. I have asked for a retraction to that statement, a retraction.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member is not continuing his speech. I was about to say, I cannot accept the apology offered by the member.

I wish the honourable and gallant member would forget what has been said on either side and just focus his attention on this one point, that he has, shall we say, unintentionally committed a breach of the Privileges of the House. It has been called to his attention, and as I said before, to retract the statement doesn't do him any harm, I should think it would increase his prestige, if anything. It is not the thing that has been said, and I make this as clear as I can, but the fact that common procedure has been broken.

MR. CASHIN: If I broke the Rules of the House, I retract anything I said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

I want a retraction of the statement made by the honourable and gallant member that the Attorney General accepted money under false minutes of Council.

MR. CASHIN: Well, Mr. Speaker, that is something now, we have come to something. I am awfully sorry I made the statement, but I cannot, and will not, retract that statement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, we'll have a show-down.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, you'll have it and all the Members of the Opposition. We'll have facts and an investigation on the whole thing, and bring in a couple of men off the Judge's Bench.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is entirely out of order. There will never be another House until this is settled. We have gone through this before; we had the place turned into a scandal and disgrace to the name of Newfoundland by that same gentleman; he has come to the end of his territory; he is up against a tougher character than he was ever up against before, right here, a tougher character. He is going to bite the dust, retract, or he has said his last word in this House. I ask for that retraction.

MR. MILLER: I think this is all very regretful. I think it further regretful that one thing has come on top of the other, and the heated stage we have come to now I think should cool off, go into Committee for some consideration, that the actual, whole, wording be taken, and given to that Committee for consideration. I don't think we are adding anything to anyone's prestige here this afternoon, either side; it makes one regret to be associated with the whole thing. After all, there are rights. Everyone has got to honour everyone's right; I think, to have this matter challenged between two-power units of either side, I don't think it is democratic. It is almost like "let's get off our coats." I don't think anyone is helping anyone. I think we should let it cool off.

MR. SPEAKERS: Personalities are not to enter into this at all.

First, it is a matter that the House

do take this into consideration now, or at some future time.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker. I'd like to ask the honourable member for Ferryland, the honourable and gallant member, to withdraw his statement, and I feel that he won't lose any of his dignity or his spirit for which he is noted now. I am of a quick temper myself; I have made many mistakes. Perhaps I didn't get the opportunities in the House of Parliament that the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland has gotten, but I have made many mistakes in public life and made many statements for which I have been rebuked, for which I have suffered and received public condemnation, though I had very just grounds for making them.

Now, I don't feel that there is any member on this side of the House, including the honourable the Premier, himself, that wants to create any undue disturbance between the opposite of the House, including yourself. We want to have debates discussed intelligently and forcibly, and when you reach a crisis, surely we can be mutual in our agreement. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland has the opportunity to produce the goods in order. Produce and prove your statement in order, as stated by the honourable the Speaker; and as a personal friend of the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland, I ask him to, for the benefit of the House generally, withdraw the statement.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I am awfully sorry to create this disturbance here this afternoon. When I started to speak, I had no such intention whatever. Does retraction

mean, by retracting a certain thing that such a thing is incorrect? Supposing, for argument's sake I put it this way, and I am asking your ruling—that I make a certain charge against the member which is proved, it is against the Rules of the House. When I retract it, do I state in effect that the charge I made is incorrect?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On that point, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address myself to it. What is to prevent any member getting up here—my honourable and gallant friend, the Leader of the Opposition, if he cared to do (which he wouldn't care to do), but if he cared to say "the Minister of Public Welfare, the Premier, is a thief," "I retract that;" "the Minister of Welfare is a rogue; the Minister of Provincial Welfare is an incendiary, he burnt down houses," "excuse me, I retract that," he could and attack the Government all he likes. But I draw the line against personalities involving moral turpitude. Don't say I deceive people, that affects my moral character. Say I am a bluffer, don't say I am a liar; say I exaggerate. There are certain lines.

All I ask the gallant member to observe is these lines; I don't want to let these barriers down. Where are we? There is not a man in this House who would court having his private character opened up to the view of the whole world; not one man, not one. Where are we going to start? When we start, where are we going to end? Let's draw the line—no personalities involving a man's character, or private lives. I am willing to have mine exposed as well as any man. If it starts, those who give can take; see they can receive it; it is common sense.



Retract that statement as a matter of Parliamentary Procedure.

MR. CASHIN: I retract the statement as a matter of Parliamentary Procedure. We'll go at it some other time. We have had a lot of fuss.

I was instructing the honourable member for Labrador. Now, I have got to retract what I told him not to do.

If that member of the House has to say anything about me, here is the place to say it, not to sneak in a corner of the canteen out in Gander and say it. That is where he did it. He spoke in the corner of the canteen in Gander, said: "have nothing to do with Cashin."

MR. SPEAKER: Parliamentary Procedure can take care of that also, there are rules for everything.

MR. CASHIN: The Party to whom he said it is on the other side now.

There are an awful lot of things to be retracted, Mr. Speaker. Within the next ten or fifteen years, people will be retracting all kinds of things; will be retracting the fact that they supported Confederation for Canada. I am trying to tell you I didn't vote for it. The honourable the Premier, himself, might be one of those who will have to fly for his life before ten years are over, in connection with the bringing about of Confederation with Canada. Who knows? Cashin doesn't know, because in 1933—we are coming back to 1933 now, when this country was sold out; it has been sold out so frequently that finally the sale was completed. Negotiation started in 1933; it was consummated in 1948-1949. In 1933, we all know what happened.

The Premier said here this afternoon that in 1932 this place was made into a shambles. I didn't do it; it was intimated I did. Certain people here in the City of St. John's, great supporters of the present Government, closed their stores and business here; organized the campaign; came in here and looted the House of Assembly, which brought about the Commission of Government, simply because we couldn't pay interest on our bonded investment. I think the honourable Minister of Public Welfare said something about us not being able to meet our interest payments. Is that right, Mr. Speaker? You made some statement about Newfoundland not being able to pay its interest, obligations, in 1932.

DR. POTTLE: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: Interest didn't get paid at the time, and consequently we lost our own Government. Did Great Britain lose the Government in 1933, when they weren't able to pay their interest, for a time at least? They were indebted to the United States. In Newfoundland, the sum of four-and-a-half million dollars a year was the amount of interest, obligation. We couldn't have fought what happened. When the suggestion was made that they reduce our interest charges from  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  down to  $3\%$ , that was looked upon as "default." We could have done that. We had the legal right to do it by Act of Parliament, but members of the Opposition and particularly a great many members of the Government (I was Minister of Finance then, at the time) kicked, said "we can't do it," but we could have done it; we could have held our self-respect.

We lost the Government by the people who came in here and voted, voted for a Commission form of Government; and 50% of the people who voted for a Commission form of Government were paid off with jobs, once the House closed and the Commission of Government took over.

What happened after that? I happened to partake in the writing of the Financial Report on the whole of the affairs of Newfoundland from 1897 down to 1946, and I was caught, particularly between 1934 when they took over in February up to 1940 when war broke out. What happened? How much money did Great Britain pay to us? How much reconstruction money did we collect, and what did we pay back to them? Seventeen million dollars, if my memory serves me correctly; seventeen million dollars." They can send money over here, we'll have a marketing quota next year, and send it back to pay interest on obligations coming due April 1, 1936, for instance." Did Canada at that time default? Did Canada reduce the obligations in the form of interest charges? Did Canada pass legislation reducing interest charges from five or six percent to three percent? Did the Province of Alberta default?

Incidentally, I read in the papers today where the Liberal Party, the Party we heard so much about . . .

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are a good Party.

MR. CASHIN: The Liberal Party, with everyone else, were financed by a bunch of boot-leggers in Montreal.

This famous Socialist or C.C.F. Government, and, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, you people in the Govern-

ment are not the Liberal Party; your Party in Ottawa are not Liberal, they are Socialistic, heading that way. I would suggest to members of the Government, if they haven't done so, to read an article which appeared in the Reader's Digest—"The road Ahead"—written by an American. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, if I was going to do like I did in 1943 and 1944, I'd bring it down to the members of the House, because I have read it two or three times myself.

Now, everyone is tending to go into a Welfare State; no one is going to work anymore; baby bonuses, dentists, everyone is going to live in the form of a State. Have you read that article, Mr. Speaker? Isn't that inspiring?

MR. SPEAKER: No comment.

MR. CASHIN: I know, I presume, the Minister of Public Welfare has read it.

DR. POTTLE: I haven't.

MR. CASHIN: It is in the Digest of February, 1950, just for information of the House and members who haven't already read it.

MR. HIGGINS: I think it would be a more charitable act if the member gave the Minister the book.

MR. CASHIN: No, I am going to read it again; I want to get it down in my soul again.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Speaker has read it, may we not assume, can you not assume the entire House has read it?

MR. CASHIN: No Sir, the Minister of Public Welfare hasn't read it, consequently, I want to enlighten him on what the man thinks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who cares about thinking? Is it not a Commissioner Flynn, is it?

MR. CASHIN: No, he spells his name differently than Commissioner Flynn did.

I will take the suggestion of the honourable Leader of the Opposition and let him digest it, but I will ask him to return it to me, it is the only copy I have. It goes on into the article to show Socialism. I don't call this a Liberal Government; it is liberal with other peoples' work; it doesn't encourage people to work; it encourages them to loaf, do nothing, because right here today we have people who say "I am getting the Baby Bonus; my brother is getting the Old Age Pension; my sister is getting the Widows' Pension; we don't work." That is happening in Newfoundland and in Canada too.

I will relate what happened a long time ago.

An old-timer came to see me the other day; he came in. I will try and take him off as best I know how, I am not going to mention his name, because he will be down here to crack my neck tomorrow if he hears I mentioned it over in the House of Assembly. He came in to announce some news to me about the Department of Public Health; he is about 78 years of age. He said: "By God, Peter, look here, this is the best Government we have ever had in our lives, the best time we have had in our lives; we don't have to work anymore. I have been sick there; up there, on the North Side of the river-head of Calvert, they are getting, for throwing off stones, some are getting 27½c. an hour for doing that." He said: "By God, I am going to have some of that,

but it can't last, Peter, it can't go on forever." Neither can it. That includes some of the six or seven hundred thousand dollars paid out in Relief Administration. Not long ago, people were getting paid for doing nothing.

However, we were discussing Labrador, Mr. Horwood. Excuse me, honourable member for Labrador, we were discussing that when we had interruptions. You and I are not going to have any interruptions, Mr. Speaker. I was telling the member for Labrador he shouldn't be making such rash statements. I hardly advise him when I get into trouble myself. However, these statements were roughly Communistic stuff, even though it comes from a man like me. The honourable Premier says I have kicked up rows in the House. I have my good qualities and bad ones, just the same as the Premier has his, and I will advise you, you are a 27-year-old man; if you attack these people who have kept the Labrador Fishery going—

MR. HORWOOD: They made a pretty poor job of it.

MR. CASHIN: They made a poor job; they got a hundred or two hundred quintals of fish; the Government can't sell it. All right, the people who owe the banks money on fish say "O.K., we'll hand this over to you, now give us our money, it is just an investment." What are they going to do about it? They couldn't sell cod's tails. None of you have done anything to sell it. I want you to sell it, don't think I am trying to block it.

The same applies to our Shore Fishery, but when you attack people (sure, some of them have done wrong). Who in here is perfect? As the Premier said this afternoon—"Who is here on either side of the House can show

himself up as an example?"—None of us. None of us are without our faults. The Premier isn't; I am not; the Speaker isn't; the Minister for Public Welfare isn't.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh no, not the Speaker.

MR. CASHIN: Hasn't he any faults? Everyone in here hasn't.

With regard to this Labrador, the whole situation, I had, at one time, looked forward to the Labrador being a great asset to Newfoundland. Today, it is more or less of a liability, because as I read the financial papers and particularly the Mainland Canadian papers, I discover that the great bulk of the development that is going to take place, if and when it does take place, will be on the Quebec side of the Labrador Boundaries, and that ultimately ten to twenty million tons of ore will come out of there. Well, I know, from discussions with some of the principals of that Company, neither one side nor the other could operate without outside interests. Consequently, ultimately, Newfoundland will get its share, but under the terms of Union there was no reservation made whereby Newfoundlanders were to get preference on jobs in Labrador. They are not Canadians. They can walk over from the French side, walk in on Newfoundlanders and they can't stop them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And you can do the other way about.

MR. CASHIN: And you can do the other way about. As a matter of fact, since Confederation has taken place, six or seven families from Bell Island have had to go to Canada to get work. What has happened? They are unable to sell ore to Great Britain. Prior to the war, they sold more iron

to Germany than did Canada. Remember this, Germany has to be built up; you can't keep 80,000,000 people down, subjugate them, I don't care who they are. Steel is a primary industry, a building industry; steel has got to be produced from iron ore. A steel mill can't be erected on Bell Island here, it is impossible, it wouldn't be an economic condition; that is why Great Britain has been a great producing country, because they bring the ore to the coal; they buy ore from Sweden; they bought here, when they had to.

That reminds me of the honourable Minister of Natural Resources and Mr. Steinhauer, when he went across the Atlantic to sell pit-props for coal, a thing that could have been done by the exchange of half a dozen cables; it didn't materialize; was a Federal proposition. New Brunswick was raising Cain on the Mainland because they couldn't sell pit-props to Great Britain for coal. How much coal is used in Great Britain, or on earth, if we took it altogether? You wouldn't be allowed to do it, the Mainland would stop you, here and now. We use about 400,000 tons of coal in Newfoundland altogether; that would mean approximately 200,000 cords of pit-props in exchange. You went over there with a "cock and bull" story, so to speak, to try and sell pit-props to Great Britain in exchange for coal; you got nowhere, now, which is a good proposition. We had a proposition of its kind somewhere in 1930. I thing around 1932 or 1933 a Mr. Dawe made a deal whereby they took on a certain amount of iron ore for a certain amount of pit-props in Newfoundland, at the time worth about \$5 a cord. The price of pit-props during the war went up to twenty-five or twenty-six dollars a cord. I do know

today they have considerably depreciated in value; Great Britain can get pit-props more cheaply in Europe than she can in Canada. However, since the devaluation of the pound, the price of coal has gone up. Why? Great Britain thought we were going to let our Sterling go down; now, we have got to stick on to the price of coal. The shipment on coal, freight, is 10 shillings a ton. Immediately after devaluation, it went up to 15 shillings a ton. They jacked it up to make up for the loss.

Therefore, I know you had a nice time in London. You went down and saw your friends in the Commonwealth of Nations Office; you probably saw an old fellow from Newfoundland who was going to do "the devil and all" for you, but he forgot Newfoundland when he got set in the House of Lords in exchange for what he had here. He didn't care whether there was ever a pit-prop cut in Newfoundland again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did, he helped quite a bit; he didn't succeed, but he helped.

MR. CASHIN: He helped not to succeed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, he didn't help not to succeed.

MR. CASHIN: He helped not to succeed selling props in Newfoundland. I tell you now, he doesn't care about Newfoundland, he never did. He came out here on a special mission and got paid well for it; he was a conscientious objector.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is wrong with being a conscientious objector?

MR. CASHIN: Well, in 1916 and 1917, a conscientious objector wasn't looked upon very favourably. Ram-

sey MacDonald was driven out because he was a conscientious objector, and this old bird who came out here was another.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was brought to task because I said this Financial Report made out by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, the financial part of it was taken out of the Auditor General's Report. I question whether many members of the Government have read it or know anything about what is in it. Thanks to the courtesy of the Premier, we had a copy of it before the House opened and had the opportunity of studying it. It is a good document, I know, better than the Auditor General's Report. Who was the Auditor General? He was a Commission man who took up his stakes and got out of here, and at this stage, I think the Government acted wisely in appointing Mr. Allen to the position of Auditor General.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Everything we do is wise.

MR. CASHIN: You never do anything wrong.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not since we have been in power.

MR. HIGGINS: "Humility is my Badge."

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are very proud of it.

MR. CASHIN: You took a delegation of fish merchants to Ottawa, and came back and gave the impression that Mr. St. Laurent and the Canadian Government said they were going to see that they sell some fish. When questioned about it in the Government the other day, Mr. St. Laurent said "No, we didn't sell the fish,

we are trying to help out." I have heard fairy stories like that before, but in the days of our own Government, gone and lost forever.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I referred to the fact that I didn't feel like speaking to this debate at all or any other debate, because I look upon this Government as nothing more than a Town Council that does what it is told, hailing back and forth from Ottawa with their grips under their arms getting instructions on what to do. It is not a Government of the people, it is a Government of Ottawa. It doesn't matter whether one serves in power, they have to do the same thing, go up and see Mr. Howe, the little god of Ottawa, who cares no more than that (snap of his finger) about Newfoundland nor for the Governor, who was here and his Party after the confirmation of Confederation and whom we are told did a lot to sell pit-props the other day, when the honourable Minister of Natural Resources went over on the other side. Why, the man couldn't sell peanuts, because that was his avocation prior to the time he came out here.

This is a very fine report, but, as I said yesterday, a lot of recommendations in it which, if carried out (which I doubt) will be in the best interests of the Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are being carried out right now.

MR. CASHIN: I asked the Premier yesterday if certain parts of this thing were being carried out, and he told me "no."

MR. SMALLWOOD: You asked me one little detail, and I told you "no."

MR. CASHIN: I'll ask you two little details right now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Go on, go right through the whole report.

MR. CASHIN: Details of proposed records. Central Accounting Office. (Details were read from the report). Well, where are the assets?

I said "the Provincial General Ledger shall provide an account for Assets, Liabilities and Ledgers." I said there was a Ledger there before the Commissioner ever came here. Have we got a Ledger now showing our Fixed Assets?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, it is being set up there now.

MR. CASHIN: Well, it is not completed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: For Heaven's Sake, give them a little chance, they only started a month ago.

MR. CASHIN: The Department of Education.—Now, that is a Department that certainly wants to be taken care of.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All that is being carried out now.

MR. CASHIN: Everything is being done.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes everything. Except what?

MR. CASHIN: Except now we'll soon find out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It would be all right, you know, if you had something over here to criticize, but we are too good, you can't really get warmed up.

MR. CASHIN: I am not trying to get warmed up. If I was in good physical condition, Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you I'd be warmed up before now.

Everything is being done but this—that there is supposed to be a Committee for the purchasing. Has that been done?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: And in others?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not the Committee suggested.

MR. CASHIN: Oh no, the Committee suggested is not being done; that is what I am trying to get at. That might break into your little group.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is all Water Street.

MR. CASHIN: Water Street, or any other street, it is immaterial to me. I asked the question—"Did they respect patronage?" The honourable Minister of Supply said it would take two years to give information out. I know every month, and you know every month, that this patronage is distributed to any Firm on Duckworth or Water Street, or any other street you come by. I couldn't get an answer.

I am going to say this.—Special Companies have been incorporated here, in order to get business from the Government, and they are getting business from the Government. Yesterday afternoon, the Premier said "this fellow wasn't a supporter of our Party, or that one wasn't because they got orders from the Government." Some of the parties the Premier said weren't supporters of his Party, and they contributed money to his Party.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is news to me.

MR. CASHIN: There are a lot of things news to you yet.

That applies to the Supply Commission.

They brought the Royal Commission to investigate the cost of living. They ought to bring down another Commission to investigate the manner in which contracts are brought down to the Government. In some cases, there are no tenders called at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We make even the Commission of Government look like a pack of "grafters," or any other Government we ever had.

MR. CASHIN: That is all they were. You are following in their footsteps.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No we are not, we don't care who our man is.

MR. CASHIN: In this report, he practically tells you the Commission of Government did away with \$2,000,000, and we are going to get back \$2,000,000; you are going to make them look like a pack of grafters.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I was referring to what you were saying about placing orders.

MR. CASHIN: Placing orders meant who you were, not what you were, that got orders from the Commission of Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are not like that.

MR. CASHIN: I'd hate to go look for orders.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Try it, if you have anything to sell, anybody who has anything to sell.

MR. CASHIN: Goodwill is all I have got to sell.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, we'll accept that.

MR. CASHIN : You'll accept nothing. However, I was saying this report is superfluous; many items in connection with purchasing of goods have been referred to Auditor Generals of the past, particularly with reference to the railway and Department of Public Health and Welfare in the past. Why, here during the Convention, there was a hulla-baloo in this Convention over the Department of Public Health and Welfare; they had to practically white-wash that Department, the way it smelled.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Health) : That is not so today. They don't purchase one thing anymore.

MR. CASHIN : I know they don't purchase anything anymore. In those days, they bought and sold and discriminated.

MR. CHALKER : That is like the old political error.

MR. CASHIN : Yes, they had an old politician in charge; you people put him in charge, not me.

Oh, I think, Mr. Speaker, the honourable Premier was a strong advocate in the Commission form of Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Yes, but don't blame me for putting him there.

MR. CASHIN : Well, you put the Commission of Government there; you helped to, I didn't.

MR. SMALLWOOD : No I didn't.

MR. CASHIN : However, I am not going to take up much more time, Mr. Speaker, this afternoon. I think I have covered everything in a practical sort of way, even with the Communist interruptions I have had in the

House. You know, they train them to go into meetings and interrupt people, and the Liberal Party here remind me of many meetings I attended on the Mainland where people were training to go in and interrupt others.

MR. CHALKER : Did you go in for training?

MR. SMALLWOOD : I must admit that you are right.

MR. CASHIN : I never interrupted, nor intend to. I have been interrupted more than any speaker in this House.

MR. SMALLWOOD : That is a compliment to you.

MR. CASHIN : It is a compliment, and I appreciate it. They don't like the truth. I have gone down on my knees and retracted things which I knew. I am going to retract. You had practically what you would call "paid hecklers" on me yesterday, paid hecklers.

MR. SPEAKER : An appeal to the Chair can always squash those.

MR. SMALLWOOD : No, no.

MR. CASHIN : Now, at one time during the course of my rambling remarks, I was discussing with my friend opposite, the Minister of Public Welfare, whom I happened to cross; that article, fact, that he strongly advocates political education in Newfoundland. That would give the Government another Department. They have established ten or twelve Departments of Government. Now, that would be a very good thing, in my opinion. Now, I am taking chances in helping to establish something the Government would create. They should establish a Department of Political Education, because a lot of political education is required in Newfoundland; honest



political education; tell both sides of the story, but not keep back from them the main point in order to get a vote; I know what it is to get a vote. My political record speaks for that. I suppose, if I do take it upon myself. I might say that a record down through one family of 57 years representing one constituency can't be sneered on even by my honourable friend from Fortune-Hermitage; 57 unbroken years.

MR. COURAGE : Why pick on me?

MR. CASHIN : I pick on you, because you were one of those so-called "hecklers" that were in here this afternoon. You don't know what you are talking about, talking about Confederation, how I insulted the people of Newfoundland. Well, if I insulted the people of Ferryland, would I be here?

MR. CANNING : They catch on.

MR. CASHIN : I am prepared to go back to them. I am prepared to take a chance.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Do you mean that?

MR. CASHIN : Yes. Oh, you think your Baby Bonus and Old Age Pension can talk people into that? They know they are entitled to the Family Allowance and Old Age Pension as long as it is being paid by the Federal Government; they certainly do, and it doesn't matter what Government comes in, so long as it is Ottawa that is going to pay, whether Conservative or Liberal, which, in my opinion is a Socialist Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Do they appreciate it?

MR. CASHIN : They appreciate it; they don't know where it comes from; like Angus Macdonald talked about;

one of these days, they are going to wake up. As a person who came in from Calvert said to me; he said, "Peter, one of these days it has got to stop, they can't keep on pouring out money indefinitely; it is just like a business, it goes broke." It is not beyond possibility that Canada wouldn't be able to afford to pay the Baby Bonus or some other thing in the next year. Mr. Speaker, this Government cannot guarantee to the people of Newfoundland, neither can the Federal Government of Ottawa guarantee to the people of Newfoundland, that the Family Allowance and Old Age Pensions will be here in five years from now; neither one nor the other. We'll put up the guarantee.

MR. SMALLWOOD : We'll take a chance, have no doubt.

MR. CASHIN : You'll have all kinds of doubts with just one war.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Another war, we'll double it.

MR. CASHIN : Yes, Mr. Speaker, that also reminds me of a story.

The Canadian Government were going to increase pensions, they were going to reduce ages to where you could get Old Age Pensions at 65. The C.C.F. were going to do one better; they were going to increase it to \$50 a month. An old-timer in Ferryland did one better; he said one of these days you would get the Baby Bonus until you were 51, and you would get the Old Age Pension after that.

People are all trying to outdo the other.

Your Government here and the Government in Ottawa is in because they are Socialist, because they bought the

peoples' votes with the Baby Bonus, but you haven't created any industries, you haven't sold one dollar's worth of fish.

MR. SMALLWOOD : First, you tell us we are Socialist; now you want us to sell fish.

MR. CASHIN : You tell us you are going to do that, you are going to advance loans, establish banks; you led people to believe that all the fish were going to be swept off over night. The Chairman of the Fisheries Board hiked off to Spain. You made no contract; you made a start, but you made no contract. It is just as well for us to realize now; get down to "brass tacks." Both sides of the House, all the people, are up against a tough proposition, which is the main industry of the country. The Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives said he wanted to produce three times as much fish.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Four times.

MR. CASHIN : Then pack your bags, and get out and sell it.

MR. SMALLWOOD : That doesn't mean all cod fish.

MR. CASHIN : Well, any kind of fish, you can't sell it. You are running into trouble with the United States of America. If you could have gotten into the United States, it would have done some good. We lost that when we gave Canada control of our Bases. We lost it. They haven't put a control price on fish. I apologize, if I, myself, quote the Premier. He said : "The Canadian Government will buy all your fish." They bought all the apples in Nova Scotia and gave them away. They haven't had a cod sale here.

MR. SMALLWOOD : They may yet do.

MR. CASHIN : They may yet do. I was wishing, together with a lot of persons, they would. There are four or five quintals of fish down here. What are we going to do? Let's recognize the truth. In the last war, fish was a higher price than today. It runs eighteen and nineteen dollars a quintal. In 1919 and 1920, the slump came, and over night the price of fish dropped, and in 1921 or thereabouts the price of fish was down to six or seven dollars a quintal. I know one man in Botwood thought he was going to get seventeen or eighteen dollars a quintal, and he got five dollars. The same applies today. The banks are worried; the fish merchants are worried.

The fellow who is my friend, the honourable member for Labrador, speaks about these parasites; they are worried. Supposing they went broke tomorrow, what are we going to do with Labrador?

The honourable member for Labrador went on to the supply of timber. Get them fishing. Are the Co-operative Societies going to do it? They can't do anything with it. If they haven't got it, forget it.

The same applies to iron ore on Bell Island. We were told three or four hundred thousand tons would be sold; it is not sold yet. I hope it is. We have no definite contract laid down that three or four hundred thousand tons of iron ore will be sold; even if it is sold, it gives employment to 100 men at the most. People are being told 'get your bags packed and get out.' Is that good? What would I be doing if I were a young man like my young friend opposite? With no

money, probably the price of my passage? How many of my boys have left Ferryland since Confederation? I call them "my boys." How many of them today are "on the rocks" in Toronto? Did men come to me and say to me "Major, can you get me a job in Toronto?" Now, it is getting pretty tough. I don't mind them coming to me and asking if I can get them a job on the highroad, but to get them a job in Toronto, I didn't count on that when elected last June. About twenty or thirty young men have moved out of here since last June.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Two years before Confederation, 2,700 left Newfoundland and went to the Mainland; one year 25, another, 2,500; they come and go.

MR. HIGGINS: A lot came back.

MR. CASHIN: Most will go, and most try to get in the United States of America, if they can. If they have any money (it is very questionable if they can get it to get into the United States; if they can't, they haven't any great use for the Mainland of Canada); they want to get into the United States of America, because they have all got relatives there. They can't get into America, they can't get money.

If I want to go to New York, I want to go and have a good time and spend my money, I can't get it. Why can't I? Does that country tell me it is solvent when I can't get it, when they can't put up \$10,000 I own? Certainly it is not solvent. Besides, I said yesterday, Canada is technically insolvent. It is preserving every dollar it can. It has been depending on Britain, the British Government, for help. Just imagine, Canada depending on help from Britain! Even

though Canada loaned or gave Britain something in the vicinity of \$6,000,000 (because they never get it back), Britain, in turn, says to Canada "use these American Dollars to keep yourself afloat."

MR. SMALLWOOD: The same with the States. The money the States loaned never went across in money, it went across in goods.

MR. CASHIN: It went into Canada, and they gave it to the people who spent in American Dollars. There was no exchange of goods, and today Great Britain cannot bring down costs. They are bringing them down somewhat recently and exporting into South American countries. The sooner they get into their head that the Marshall plan is going to quit in 1942, the better for all concerned.

Now, that is fish, pulp and paper.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't know why I should be the one to do this, some younger man should do this, but I think we should give this young lady a rest. The honourable member for Ferryland talks as fast as I do, and I am on record for speaking fast. I think we ought to recess for five minutes.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I apologize that before six o'clock I didn't draw the attention to the fact that some of us, (including myself, particularly me), have a duty to perform; me, more than anyone else, because I suppose I am the most sinful character in the House; the fact that we have a mission on tonight, beginning tonight, the Catholic people, which I have got to attend to try and save my sinful soul, to ask God to forgive me for the many sins I have

committed since being a member of the House, particularly.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Say a prayer for me.

MR. CASHIN : I will, because we are taught to pray for those who hate you. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that, in view of the fact this mission starts at seven-thirty this evening, we adjourn this debate until tomorrow afternoon.

I want to tell you it is going to take me some time to make amends for the things I have done here; those I have accused wrongly; those to whom I might make amends. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that this debate adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at the usual hour.

MR. HIGGINS : I hope the honourable member is not making this a precedent for confession, because I am not making any.

MR. SPEAKER : The honourable Leader of the Opposition has been without sin this afternoon.

MR. HIGGINS : I am too ashamed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that a motion?

MR. CASHIN : I make that a motion, that this debate adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at the usual hour.

MR. SPEAKER : This motion is debatable.

MR. SMALLWOOD : It is acceptable, I think, to us, Mr. Speaker. If the honourable gentleman has not completed his Address, I think it is only fair to give him all the time he can possibly use, not only, for his own satisfaction but for the edification of the House.

MR. CASHIN : In view of the fact that I might be making some amends, I had better behave tomorrow afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER : It would be out of order for me to say so, but I might almost warn the Government, and after making due contrition tonight, you might feel free to sin again tomorrow.

Moved and seconded that we have adjournment of debate until tomorrow afternoon. All those in favour say "aye;" contrary "nay;" carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

MR. SPEAKER : Moved and seconded that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred. All those in favour say "aye;" contrary "nay;" carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER : Moved and seconded that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock in the afternoon. All those in favour say "aye;" contrary "nay;" carried.

Moved and seconded that this House do now adjourn. All in favour say "aye;" contrary "nay;" carried.

The House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes after six o'clock in the evening, Tuesday, March twenty-eighth, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, A.D., to meet again upon tomorrow, Thursday, March thirtieth, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock.

### Presenting Petitions

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Bishop's Cove regarding road repair. Mr. Speaker, this road is one of the oldest, I should imagine, in Newfoundland, and connects the settlements of Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove and Upper Island Cove. Having driven over it considerably myself, I agree whole-heartedly with the petitioners in saying it is in a very dangerous state, and ask leave to have the petition laid on the table of the House and referred to the Department concerned.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

### Notice of Motions and Questions

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the Minister of Public Works:

- (a) The cost of the concrete bridge built at Freshwater in the District of Carbonear-Bay de Verde during 1949;
- (b) The names of all to whom money was paid on the above project, whether for labour or otherwise.

Also to ask the honourable the Premier to affirm or deny the recent report that the sale of 300,000 tons of iron ore from the Bell Island mines has not in fact been confirmed.

Also to ask the Minister of Finance to give the names of all persons, in

the town of Carbonear, who were in receipt of Retirement Pension as at April 1st, 1949, and the names of all persons who have gone on the Pension List since the above date. In each case the amount of pension paid to be given with the name of each individual.

### Answers to Questions

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Regulations made under the Dependents' Allowance Act, 1949. These Regulations were published in the Newfoundland Gazette, Tuesday, March 28th.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the honourable Minister leave to lay these Regulations on the table of the House? Moved and seconded that the honourable Minister be given leave to lay these Regulations on the table of the House. All those in favour say "aye"; contrary "nay"; Carried.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Question No. 51 directed to the honourable Premier by the honourable Leader of the Opposition, referred to me for reply. I have just a verbal reply to make, Mr. Speaker, to the question.

The answer is "NO." The Government is not aware that the Federal Government has agreed; in fact, the best information the Government has is that the Federal Government has made no such agreement, and with permission of the House, Sir, this might be as good a time as any to re-affirm a statement I made earlier that the Government has been watching the situation that is referred to here in the question, and the Prince Edward Island Government has become aware of the fact that the development, the increase in their trade,

which has been given so much publicity lately, may possibly have unfortunate effect on some phases of local agriculture. I have recently been informed that the Minister of Resources of the Prince Edward Island Government, the President of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture, and the Manager of the Central Co-operative of Prince Edward Island, propose to visit Newfoundland on or about April fifteenth to discuss the whole matter with representatives of our Government and of our Farmers' Association. I feel confident that there is nothing whatever outstanding between the two provinces in this respect that cannot, and will not, be settled to the perfect satisfaction of everyone by friendly discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 50—Mr. Fogwill to the honourable Minister of Public Works, asking for certain information.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, that reply might be permitted to stand over until the Minister is in the House later in the day. We left a Cabinet meeting quite late today, and I imagine that the Minister is gone back to the office to get some work done before coming up here.

MR. SPEAKER: That will also include Question No. 49—Mr. Fogwill—addressed to the Minister of Public Works.

Question No. 48—Mr. Higgins—addressed to the honourable Minister of Finance. The honourable Minister is not present.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance has been ordered by his doctor to take a rest, and I have undertaken to represent him here in the House. I had forgotten

that there were some outstanding questions addressed to him, but I shall undertake to contact his Department for the replies and to assume that they are prepared by the Department, and have them tabled here at tomorrow's sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the honourable Minister tabled a while ago that the answers were being prepared.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourned the debate on reply to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, before resuming this afternoon, I wish to make reference to certain remarks made by me Tuesday last. In this connection, I do not remember my exact words, but think they were to the effect that certain bootleggers operated through connivance of the police. Now, a statement of that kind obviously is open to misconstruction, because there was never any intention on my part to cast a reflection on our police as a body or its officers. Indeed, I am aware, as I feel you are, Sir, that the Newfoundland Constabulary is perhaps the only Public Body in our midst whose name during Public Service has never been associated with scandal or graft, and when one hears what frequently takes place in other cities, then the record of our own Constabulary is one of which Newfoundlanders can be proud. I wish, therefore, Sir, to withdraw my remarks as made in connection to our police, and in so doing, I do, Sir, voluntarily, irrespective of my Parliamentary immunity, and because I feel I may have inadvertently reflected on the calibre of a very fine body of men.

So much for that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I felt that I would have concluded my Address in the last sitting, but every day something turns up in the newspapers, like Will Rogers said, and this morning something turned up in the newspaper again which causes me not alarm but amusement, and I refer to a statement by the Federal Minister, Mr. Abbott, headed here in the Daily News, coming through the Canadian Press—"Abbott Claims Newfoundland imposed great drain on Canadian Finances"—(Thereupon, the honourable member read from the quotation dated Ottawa, March 28th).

#### "Cutting Government Expenditures"

Mr. Speaker, what huge expenditures has the Province of Newfoundland caused Canada for the year 1949-1950? I didn't have very much time to go into the matter, but I think I would be corroborated by the Minister of Public Welfare if he was here, or the Minister of Public Health, that through that Department probably the greater amount of expenditure passes from the Federal Government, that is, in the form of Old-Age Pensions, in the form of Family Allowances and so on, in addition Unemployment Insurance; in addition to that the subsidies which the Federal Government pay us, and its transitional Grant.

Now, as far as I can figure out, for one year, for the first three years at any rate, it will amount to roughly fourteen-and-a-quarter million dollars each year. The Family Allowance and Old-Age Pensions, in my opinion, will not go more than about \$12,000,000; that is \$36,000,000.

Now, any other expenditures would be Capital Expenditures, I would take it, such as building of wharves; fixing up of the railway would be Capital Expenditure (and incidentally, I have

spoken so much, and the Premier so much, with respect to the railway that we, the people of Newfoundland and the Government feel that we haven't had a fair deal with respect to railway freight rates, and consequently the Government is doing its utmost, although I do not think they have done as much as they could have done in that respect.)

Consequently, taking all in all, they, in addition, reimbursed us for original capital outlays, I'd say five-and-a-half million dollars; in return for that, they got five or six million dollars worth of goods. Canadian Post and Telegraphs are to pay us somewhere in the vicinity of \$5,444,500. That comes under the heading of Refund of Capital Expenditure. Amounts Recoverable to the liquidation of Assets contained in this Financial Report by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company is roughly five-and-a-half million. I don't consider that is really a burden on taxpayers of Canada as a whole, because it is a capital outlet; they don't have to pay that every year. The thing is—How much do they have to pay every year? The first three years, \$14,000,000 roughly in subsidies and Transitional Grants, and they are paying to other provinces also; they pay the Family Allowance, Unemployment Insurance, Old-Age Pensions, and so they pay these things to other people throughout the length of the Dominion, which extends from St. John's to Victoria.

The idea of Newfoundland becoming a burden on the Dominion of Canada, to me, at any rate, is a joke, because I take the position that Newfoundland today is a great asset to Canada. He doesn't say what an asset Canada was. Does he mean to tell me that if we were to continue to be a burden on the taxpayers of Canada

they would have cracked their necks to get us into union with Canada? Certainly not. The thing is ridiculous, and I leave it to any member on either side of the House whether Canada just took us in for charity or not, because that is what Mr. Abbott would like to convey in his budget of yesterday; because, on the other hand, we are not a burden, we are a help to him.

I took another paper this morning, and I hope I am going to finish here this afternoon, because every morning there is something in the papers which gives me food for a half hour's speech. He talks about the fact that United States Bases are proceeding at a satisfactory level. They got everything that is going to come out of the U.S. Bases. Does Mr. Abbott put that on the "credit" side of the ledger? He certainly does not.

See what happened in today's paper. "March 28th—Discussions Proceeding at a High Level—(Thereupon, the honourable member read quotations from the paper.)

That the Board was attempting to reach agreement on the final recommendation for the future administration of the three American Military Bases in Newfoundland.

That is a pretty, a very, broad statement. The Bases in question—the Naval Air Base, Argentia, Harmon Field, and Stephenville (further excerpts were read by the honourable member.)

Well, you can put a lot of construction on those things, but evidently Canada is after something.

Now, these things would have been assets of Newfoundland. Canada cannot lose anything by these things. Anything it does gain goes to the Dominion as a whole, not to the Province of

Newfoundland specifically but to feed the Dominion as a whole, and they are bargaining on that. Don't think for a moment that the Federal Government of Ottawa is in a position financially or otherwise to take over and operate Military Bases now owned and controlled by us here. But they are attempting to make some kind of deal, commercial or otherwise, because of Section 28 in the Base Agreement of 1940-1941; they are attempting to get something out of it, and I don't blame them. Newfoundland is not going to get anything special out of it; anything that is gotten out of it, the Dominion of Canada will get. The Province of Alberta gets probably more than the Province of Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Suppose she agrees, for the sake of argument, to pay licenses on their cars and trucks using our roads. Who would get that? Not the Province of Alberta.

MR. CASHIN: If they agree to pay licenses on their cars, the Province of Newfoundland should get it; I agree they should get it.

I am glad the Premier brought that up. I happened to be in the Army during the last war. All throughout Canada the Military Motor Trucks, etc., paid licenses to the Provincial Government for up-keep of roads in the various provinces. Right here in Newfoundland, I don't think either the Americans or Canadians paid any licenses into our Highroads Department down here. We let them go "Scot Free." They tore up our roads, particularly in the City of St. John's. They were bad enough to start with but when heavy equipment started to move over the roads, and very poorly built roads, they were very badly ripped up. As a matter of fact, when they got to be bad, the Americans got



charitable and helped to build Commissioner Road. They paid nothing.

MR. VARDY: They paid \$20,000 for the road.

MR. CASHIN: They paid \$20,000 towards the road, and I am not a contractor at all, but I know that road cost much more than \$20,000.

MR. VARDY: We paid \$100,000. They paid one-fifth of it.

MR. CASHIN: I agree with the Premier, even if we only got motor car licenses, we would get a few thousand dollars.

In my opinion, Canada will get the equivalent of five or six million dollars a year indirectly from these Bases in Newfoundland. We are entitled to it; someone should have it.

Let's get down to brass tacks, Mr. Speaker.

We realized in 1940 that the North American Continent, including Canada and the United States, were in a great peril. Invasion could have taken place. Whoever controlled Newfoundland controlled the North American Continent, and Great Britain came in with its political power in Newfoundland, and without saying "May we do something?" said: "Take over Newfoundland lock, stock and barrel; we'll give it to you." Property they didn't own morally; they had no more to do with it than the "Man in the Moon," and they loaned it to the Americans and got nothing except work, and then these restricted wages imposed on them by the Commission of Government. So, when Mr. Abbott, or Mr. Someone Else gets up in the House of Commons of Canada and says Newfoundland is a liability for the next few years, he is not going to get away with it, because if New-

foundland was going to be a continual liability on the Dominion of Canada, Canada would never have touched it.

I make this forecast—That Newfoundland to Canada, whilst the actual productivity of the province may not be, or is not, as great as the Province of Ontario, the Province of British Columbia, the Province of Quebec, or the Province of Alberta, from a strategic standpoint, it is the foundation stone of that nationality of the Great Dominion of Canada. Without Newfoundland, it cannot, and could not, be a Nation.

Then another man comes out yesterday and gives me cause for another five minutes piece of speech; Mr. Mayhew, the Minister of Fisheries. I don't know what province he comes from in Canada, but he tells us we are talking too much about the fishery.

DR. POTTLE: He comes from the Province of British Columbia.

MR. CASHIN: Well, I have lived in British Columbia, and they know nothing about cod fish in British Columbia; they know something about salmon. (Incidentally, their salmon is not in a class with our salmon.)

Now, what did he say?

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, the Fisheries Minister goes on, he says: (thereupon, a quotation was read by the honourable member.)

If there were less talk about it—Did he ever sell a quintal of salt fish in his life? Does he know anything about it? Does he know anything about what he is talking? Nothing. He wouldn't know tomorrow, if they opened the market, where to go to sell a quintal of salt codfish in Europe. He'd have to go to some merchant on Water Street to find out where to

sell it; and yet we have to listen to Mr. Mayhew tell us we talk too much about fish. Why, as long as Newfoundland is Newfoundland, we are going to talk fish; we'll finish talking fish when we are finished forever; and I think every member of this House will agree with me on that. It is enough to turn your stomach.

He goes on in his statement in the Commons (thereupon, further quotations were read by the honourable member.)

Rather than on a year-to-year basis. I don't know what that really means, if it means the Government of Canada are putting a "floor price" on the price of fish, I don't know.

Mr. Mayhew said everybody had been talking about the difficulty.

Certainly they had, because everyone went up there; everyone of these delegates went up there; these merchants, these parasites, they know what they are up against. Mr. Mayhew doesn't know, and cares less; he is more concerned (now that I know he comes from British Columbia) about the pack of salmon this year in British Columbia on the Skeena River or up on the Queen Charlotte Islands; he is more concerned about that; and he cares less about the cod-fish we have in Newfoundland; but if he came here for six months and saw the difficulties those engaged in the Fishery Business are up against, he might know something, and be in a position to go back and talk sensibly; sensibly, I say, because that talk is nonsense. For a Cabinet Minister to make such statements as that is ridiculous.

Earlier, the Minister said: "Since the devaluation of currency—(further excerpts were read by the honourable

member). Who watched it? Surely not the Minister of Fisheries. It was brought to their attention by the Newfoundland Government, the Premier and those who went up with him. It was not so much the devaluation of the Pound, it was the fact of finding dollars.

The fact is, and everyone knows it; the fact is, buyers on the other side are watching this market like a cat will watch a mouse; seeing what is going to happen. You take here on Water Street today, some merchants have thirty or forty thousand quintals of fish; if held too long, it will go bad. You take it in, it looks beautiful, ready to ship to Italy and those places; leave it in bulk for a couple of months, start to repack it into a cask or drums, and you find the fish has gone down. Then you find you have a \$2 instead of a \$10 article.

How much of that fish, unfortunately, will have gone bad unless a quick sale is made for it, and what has Mr. Mayhew done about it? He has done nothing. He cannot do anything; it all depends on the law of supply and demand. Mr. Mayhew can no more change that than I can change the fact that if I throw a stone up in the air it can't stay there, it has got to come down; it is the Law of Gravity.

He said: "With such talk of surplus, it may be difficult to make a deal." Certainly it is, and in Canada, itself, we have a surplus of grain. Doesn't it make it difficult to sell it? The same applies too in British Columbia with the salmon, which he knows more about than I do, or should. The same thing applies to British Columbia salmon; we have a surplus of it; it is difficult to market it. Probably they may run into the same difficulty this year in British Columbia as Newfoundland is run-

ning into in codfish; that is, they may have difficulty in placing British Columbia salmon on the market in England. England was probably the greatest market for British Columbia salmon, at least she was many, many years ago.

Now, that deals with these three people, and I felt that I had to comment on these remarks, because they were made by a responsible Minister of the Federal Government, and were meant to convey to the people of Canada—One, that Newfoundland was a liability on Canada, whereas the reverse, the reverse I say, is a fact. No member in this House, on either side of this House, be he Confederate, Liberal, Conservative, or be he whatever he likes to call himself, will get up in this House and say, Mr. Speaker, we are a liability on the Federal Government of Canada; if he does, he is not what I term a real Newfoundlander. I don't think any Member on the Government side today will say that he is a liability to the Federal Government of Canada. I think I would resent such a statement by Mr. Abbott or Mr. St. Laurent, or Mr. Anyone Else in the Federal Government. I think the Premier, himself, would be the first to object to such a statement, because we are not a liability; as I said a short time ago, we are the foundation stone on which the Nation of Canada will be built, because Canada which calls herself a Nation has yet to prove herself a Nation.

In certain quarters, I have been criticized for asking too many questions. It would be quite easy, Mr. Speaker, for us all to come in here and say nothing, just draw our Sessional Pay, and go off again; let the Government pass any legislation it wants, because it can do that, it has the overpowering majority.

Yes, I asked a lot of questions; I got many answers, some very satisfactory, more unsatisfactory; some revealing certain things, others just that. If I didn't ask them, somebody else would have asked them. I think questions I ask or did ask were enlightening to somebody else, because I knew most of the answers before I asked them. Some of the honourable members of the House and other Members of the Government have said: "only for Peter Cashin, we wouldn't know anything, he asks questions and gets answers"; we all get copies of them, which I think is a good idea; the answers to questions he tabled, so everyone knows what is going on. Now, just as soon as I ask a question, just as soon as the Leader of the Opposition said: "all right, go ahead, pass legislation, Pete's all right," you haven't got your legislation ready. We have got no questions. We sat down here and performed the ceremonies each day; asked no questions.

Mr. Speaker, I wasted a lot of time according to the speakers who made those statements. I wasted a lot of time asking those questions. I don't think the Government agrees with that, the Premier and his Cabinet agree with that; a member is not authorized to ask questions, particularly legitimate questions concerning the affairs of the country, because if you don't ask you will never learn anything.

If there were no Opposition or no Independent Member; supposing the Liberal Government had every seat in the House, every seat in the country, twenty-eight, and we were in here and all sat down on one side, and the Premier came in and introduced legislation; the Premier came in and introduced the Budget.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): We might have a fight amongst ourselves.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, but not publicly. You don't reveal things publicly. For instance, I will give you an example. The Government has been publishing certain figures in connection with revenue which I knew were not correct, and I introduced a certain question in order to get those figures.

And this brings me up to my concluding remarks, which are:— for eleven months, we have a deficit up to \$11,000,000. Supposing there is nothing to bring this around. The Public will be under the impression that we only had a deficit of a couple of million dollars, whereas the reverse is a fact, and the Government knows it. I know the Government is in a tough position, having tough times. I know the present economic position of the country is not too good. Times are bad, and we are going to have them bad, unfortunately, unless some miracle happens within the next twelve months, and I hope it does happen. Realize, Mr. Speaker, far be it from me to hope the whole thing comes down around their heads; it would be no good to me any more than it would be to Mr. Premier, Mr. Keough or Mr. Smallwood (excuse me mentioning names); but to these honourable members. Why should I wish these things? It would be ridiculous.

I think I have gone over, in what I call a rambling sort of way, on last Tuesday, the general situation of our country. I jumped from one thing to another. I did come back from one thing to another, come back to Grand Falls and go up to Buchans and talk iron ore. That reminds me. We had a wonderful pronouncement that a new find was made at Buchans. I

am glad to hear that, because I happened to be a member in 1927, and at that time we were told that the Buchans Mine wouldn't last more than twenty years, or fourteen or fifteen years, and it is still going strong. Now, each period of five or six years, they make a new discovery. I am delighted they have made a new discovery, but will it mean new development? It means longer life for the outfit, but does it mean another four or five hundred men are going to go to work tomorrow? I don't think so. I wish it did; and let me advise the Government that it doesn't matter much to me. As a Government, I would suggest to them they be not reaching out and say "Oh, the Rockefeller Foundation will come in here (or whatever they call them), and within a year we are going to have hundreds of millions of dollars to help." Because, as I pointed out, it is no trouble for me to make myself a millionaire on paper, or in my mind, but to become actually one is a different matter.

Let's face facts, if we are up against it. Let all pull together in the boat, and I am prepared to pull, if there is any necessity to pull. And that is why I said, Mr. Speaker, a day or so ago, that if the Premier had come in here when the Federal Government, (call it Federal, the Canadian National) when the Canadian National turned thumbs down on the freight rate issue; if he had come in here and had the sanction of the Federal Government of Canada as a Provincial Government, I think he would have had the backing of this House, because the Canadian National gave us a rotten deal, but not half as rotten as the Federal Government at Ottawa gave you; they gave you the "brush-off." They tell you this: "Oh, go to

the Transport Commission. The next thing, you are going to be told "Go to the Supreme Court of Canada and ask them to interpret these terms," whereas the very man Abbot, one of the negotiators last year, gave our delegation to understand that if we came into Union with Canada the same rates would apply in Newfoundland as applied in the Maritimes; and the minute we came in, they said to the Canadian National "Go in and make your own freight rates, do as you like."

Summing up the whole situation, up to the past year, we were getting Annual Grants up to \$42,000,000. We'll get in revenue, for that period, how much? At the most \$240,000,000, and will spend around three hundred and sixty or seventy million dollars, and for a period of twelve years have a deficit of nothing short of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty million dollars, that is, as I see the picture, unless they put on unusual taxation.

I have been quoted as saying they are going to tax your boats, the glass on your windows, things I have never said. What tax are they going to put on? They are going to put on 3%, we are too poor to put on 8% on Insurance. I think at that time the honourable Attorney General told me we would get \$40,000 revenue from that source. I think we will get nearer to \$80,000, because, if I remember, premiums on Fire Insurance are for a year, or used to be.

Summing these things up, with a conclusion, I have concluded, to wind up my somewhat protracted remarks on the Throne Speech, indeed, I had hoped to do this on Tuesday or yesterday, but the Premier, apparently, no longer wants the Visitors' Gallery

filled, and so he closed the House for the half-holiday, either that, or he is in no right to proceed with business, and I believe it is probably the latter; you haven't the business all ready, the estimates of expenditure and so on, and at this time, I regret exceedingly that the Minister of Finance is not well, and I hope that within a few days we will have him with us again. If this be the case, I guess I cannot be accused of causing any undue delay, because of my lengthy remarks. Strange, is it not, how circumstance changes peoples' attitude. Time was when we could not squeeze enough spectators into this House to please the Premier. Time was when there could not be too much publicity given to the proceedings. Why, Mr. Speaker, it is sad to look at this House, and I think the Premier will agree with me. The interest people have been taking in the proceedings of the House recently, the last two Sessions, 'tis sad; you don't see many people here; a few people come here in the afternoon, every afternoon. Then, every word was broadcast in those days to the entire country, regardless of what it cost, but now it appears the shoe is on the other foot; instead of being the Attacker (which he was, and he is a good Attacker), the Premier is now on the Offensive. Instead of being fanatically engaged in tearing up the last roots of Responsible Government, he is trying to protect the flimsy structure with which he replaced it; because I attribute the present Government in Newfoundland to the efforts of the Premier at the present time; now he is vulnerable. Yes, the Premier is vulnerable now; he is open to attack; he fears every shot fired in his direction, and wonders if the next one will bring his castle of sand down about his ears.

Some people may wonder why I have spend so much time in commenting on the Speech from the Throne, not because I feel my words have any effect on members on the other side of the House, or the general Public hear what I have to say; I don't know; my only object is to place on the records of this House (and I trust, at least, the Government will do that) my protest against things that are, and my reason for so protesting. I wish to place it on record for future generations; the reason 40% of the voters of Newfoundland were opposed to Confederation, Union with Canada, and their votes showed, were placed on solid ground. It is no sense for the Premier to jump around in childish glee and tell us he has obtained an order for so many thousand tons of iron ore, or found things in Buchans. These things are incidental, hardly affect the people, I would say, at all. The thing is, Newfoundland looks to the future with fear and foreboding, I, along with everyone else, would, of course, like to see the future bright with promise, but I really feel it is hopeless.

Mr. Speaker, I really cannot see, and I feel, if the Premier were to tell us his real thoughts, neither does he.

Now, I probably will not be believed when I say my sympathy is with the Premier in the job he has ahead of him; and I am positively sure I will not be believed when I say I hope that his hopes for the future of this country will be realized. And he is Skipper. All of us are in the boat of which he is Skipper Pilot. If he goes on the rocks, he takes us all on the rocks with him. He might regard my remarks as a warning of what is ahead, and goodness knows, I could talk for a week about the blunders

of, errors of, this Government. I could criticize, ridicule, denounce, their shortcomings and defects, but, as I say, it would be of little use, because whether we like it or not, we have to face facts as they are, and we are stuck with this aggregation for a good time; they will probably manage to stick together while the money lasts; after the Treasury is dissipated, anything can happen. It is not the first time the Premier has been made the "goat" for the sake of a bankrupt Party.

In the meantime, and in conclusion, I say to the Premier in all goodwill—if he can only make half his dream for the future of this country and its people come true, then Sir, I will be among the first to applaud his achievement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in closing the debate on the Speech, the Reply to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, I would like to say first that I regard the debate as having reached a pretty high standard. From both sides of the House, we have had some very fine speeches. It would perhaps be insidious to select some of these speeches for special mention, but I cannot help referring to the speeches of the Mover and Seconder of the motion to appoint a Committee to draft the Address in Reply which we have ever since been debating. I thought their speeches were of a very pleasantly high order. On this same side, we had some excellent speeches as well, in which the speech of my honourable friend the Minister of Public Welfare touched a standard not often reached in this House, and reminiscent, I thought, of the culture and high-toned speaking of the Late Sir Robert Bond, dealing, it is true, with

entirely different matters, but approached with the same clean-minded objective, factual spirit, that animated the Late, Great, Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond. I thought too that the speech of my honourable friend the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives was, as all his speeches are, of an especially high order. I doubt if any man has ever occupied a seat in this Chamber from 1832 to now who was capable of such epigrammatic utterance as is that same Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, and that he sets a very high standard of idealism in Public Life, I don't think anyone would attempt to deny. Then, we had that remarkable and witty and exceedingly constructive speech of my honourable friend the Minister of Natural Resources, setting again, in a different direction, a standard which has not too often been equalled in this House of Assembly.

From my honourable friend opposite I will go no further than that, by way of referring to speeches on this side, except perhaps to mention the moving speech of my honourable friend, the member for Labrador. It is perfectly true, as my honourable and gallant friend, the member for Ferryland, has said, that the member for Labrador is a young man twenty-seven years of age. Not often in the history of this House has any man of that age delivered a speech of such choice diction, of such moving thoughts, as he did; and if, in the course of it, he indulged a sentence, expressed a sentence or two that was a bit radical, a bit extreme in utterance, what else would you expect. If a man in his twenties is not radical, what in the name of God would he be in his forties and fifties? He wouldn't be fit to live with, but such a high-

bound reactionary as to be out of this world altogether.

And from my honourable friends on the other side of the House, we have had some excellent speeches. I was particularly struck by the speech of the honourable friend, member for Placentia-St. Mary's. I have been struck since this House opened by the complete lack of animosity in him; he appears not to have any animosity, to have any vindictiveness, but to be wholesome-minded, clean-minded, fair and objective; prepared to hit at anything in the Government or its policy he dislikes, and prepared equally to praise anything he likes.

That, in general, has been the attitude of all my friends on the other side of the House, even my honourable and gallant friend, the "Old Warrior, himself," the member for Ferryland.

This Government has nothing to complain of as yet, so far as the Opposition are concerned. When I say "Opposition," I mean Official Opposition and all others who oppose the Government, and that happens to be the only one born to oppose, he wouldn't be happy unless he were facing the Government, hitting hip and thigh and having the time of his life doing it.

We have nothing to complain from the gentlemen opposite. If there is any complaint, it is only that they have not hit us hard enough, and that they have not found sufficient grounds on which to hit us; because, surely, Mr. Speaker, never in the life of this House has there been a Government that got through one Session and most of the way through a second Session, and gave so little reason for genuine criticism.

I do not envy the Opposition. I think, perhaps, like my honourable and gallant friend, I too could have a lot of fun sitting on the other side, but I don't know, I could have so very much fun last Session and this one, if the Government gave no more grounds for criticism than this one has given. Again and again my friends opposite have voted with us, again and again. Indeed, I think, with only two exceptions since we have been in office, since this House has met, they have agreed with what we have done; and surely no greater compliment could be paid a Government than that its Acts, its legislation, its Resolutions, its Motions, should have the unanimous support of the House—Opposition, Independent and Government Party as well. On two occasions only, I think, they have divided the House, one, with respect to the continuation of the 8% tax on Fire Insurance Policies, a tax imposed some number of years ago and continued by us; they said "no, they didn't want that tax to be continued;" we said we did. They divided on some other issue, I think, last Session, some unimportant matter that I do not recall exactly what it was, not a whole Bill, it was merely one clause or one section of the many Bills, seventy or eighty, that we brought before the House last year.

Now, unfortunately, however, in a situation like that you get exactly what my honourable and gallant friend has just complained of, when a Government is so good, so clever, so wise, so prudent, so far-seeing, that it brings legislation and programs before the House that cannot honestly arouse any opposition; you get the dull business of routine going ahead like clock work, with no fiery debate, no powerful opposition; and the Public, which dearly loves a fight, ceases to come

and crowd the galleries as they used to do, in the days when they flung ink wells at each other, and the Government might meet today and be out of Office tomorrow.

I regret, as does my honourable and gallant friend, the absence of the Public from these galleries, but surely, surely if the galleries were jammed, packed full, every day, both upstairs and down, it would represent only 150 or 200 people out of a population of 350,000. Suppose we brought back the days when a man plainly addressed people in the galleries and said: "you men up there know what I am saying is right," and he would bring the place down, and a cloud of dust would arise. If we brought those days back, would we not be deluding ourselves? We would need a new Speaker. Furthermore, you would need a new Premier. We would need a lot of things before those old conditions would be allowed to come again. Suppose they came back. Are we so simple as to be deceived, impressed, by the accidental applause of 150 or 200 people who wander into these galleries? Shall we blame ourselves upon the hundreds of thousands of people who live scattered along the shores of the coastline; and blame ourselves upon applause of a little handful who could, of course, crowd into these two galleries? I do regret, inspiration comes from a fine audience; I regret that, but not so much that I cannot go on without that inspiration. Surely our inspiration is more deeply seated than that, to require the presence of people we see. Surely our inspiration comes from a desire deep down within us to reach out a helping hand to the thousands of people I have called and will continue to call the "toiling masses."

Not because we meet in Cabinet,



live in fine houses; not because we meet in this Chamber; not because of now, of the fine, fat, salaries, that we can forget a lifetime, a lifetime spent midst the toiling masses, during which lifetime we have known, ourselves, the pangs of hunger; not so quickly as that can we forget the crowd we came from, to whom we belong, among which we were born. Not so quickly can we forget our origins, nor are we likely to spurn the base means by which we sprung.

Now, these remarks are made merely in general by way of introduction, and I think, perhaps, that as I intend to reply to some of the points made by my honourable friend opposite, I might as well commence with the remarks made by the "Old Warrior," himself, the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland, and start off by some of the statements he has made here today, as these happen to be the freshest in our minds, and the ones with which he wound up.

MR. CASHIN: I would be glad.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I was about to reply to some of the points made by my honourable and gallant friend, the member for Ferryland; and just toward the close of his speech, he pointed out that for some time previously I had been on the offensive. Now, he said: "the Premier is on the defensive." That is news to me. I do not feel in the least that I am on the defensive; first, because I do not feel that I have anything that needs defending, anything on my part or on the part of the Government; on the contrary, I can say this—that not from 1832, when we got our first Government, until now, has there ever been a Government in Newfoundland that was active, or so energetic so enthusiastic, and that

produced so much legislation and brought it before this House as this Government has done in the eleven months and twenty odd days that we have been in power, commencing from the first day of Confederation.

I am not on the defensive; I do not feel on the defensive. On the contrary, I am more on the offensive than I have ever been in my life, because, Mr. Speaker, the offensive which this Government has tackled, which we have assumed as an offensive against under-development in Newfoundland, and we have tackled the job of producing economic development in Newfoundland.

Now, does the House, I wonder, really understand the magnitude of that task? If, during this year, 1950, or even if, in 1949, it had been possible for me or for any Minister of this Government to go to Montreal, or to Toronto, or to New York, the three big Financial Capitals of North America, and approach investors, Investment Houses, Industrial Banks, Industrial Corporations, and lay before them detailed information of our forest resources, of our waterpower potential, of our mineral potential; had we been in a position to do that by now—as I am speaking this afternoon, it might well be that two, or three, or four, large Industrial Concerns would be here laying active plans for new industrial development, were I in that position, were any member of the Government. We are not, are we, in such a position. We are not, why? Not because none of us knows what are our timber resources in Newfoundland; none of us knows what are our waterpower possibilities in Newfoundland; none of us knows what are our mineral possibilities in Newfoundland; none of us knows, none of the Opposition

knows, no one outside the House knows, no one knows, period. And no greater crime of omission has been committed by the Commission of Government and all the Responsible Governments before the Commission of Government than their omission to ascertain that very data. Why, Mr. Speaker, in the Daily News of America a few weeks ago, there was an editorial drawing attention to the fact that it was only when they were hounded into it did the Commission of Government finally reluctantly agree to buy some diamond drills and carry out some tentative program of diamond drilling of our possible mineral resources. There was, in the Commission of Government, I claim, a complete lack of sense of urgency; they had no idea in their mind that they ought to hurry, that time was of the essence. They weren't elected, they were appointed; they came from good jobs; they had good jobs while they were here, and knew, when their jobs here were finished, they would go back into good jobs again. They came from British Public Service, and would go back probably with promotion, and their pay; their prime concern was not to muddy the water, not to do anything controversial, not take any chance, not gamble but move along in an even tenor of way, and above all not get the Government Office into trouble.

Now, that was the Government of Newfoundland for fifteen years. No one could shame them, bully them, ridicule them, compel them, to do anything, so they did nothing; and if, in the last election, my friends opposite, rather than we, had got the majority and sat here, and we there, they would be up against exactly that position, that when they would go into the Department of Natural Re-

sources they would not find there ready for their use a rivet; there is no knowledge, detailed information, blueprint, showing exactly what are the natural resources of Newfoundland that are capable of development, because these data do not exist.

Now, as I say, had they existed, it might well be that with the amount of energy and enthusiasm that we have already shown in New York, in Toronto, in Montreal, we would, by now, have these Industrial Concerns actually in Newfoundland preparing to break the sod for new developments, instead of which what is the position. We have been in Office virtually twelve months, but within that period we had the Provincial General Election followed very shortly, a month to be exact, by the Federal General Election in which, naturally, as Party Men, we participated, because we felt that as a Liberal Government safely elected in Newfoundland, safely given power by the people, it was essential to us to have another Liberal Government in Ottawa with whom we could deal on friendly terms; and so out of the twelve months (two months, except for ordinary routine of Governmental Housekeeping which every Government has to do, and for which they can take no credit whatever), except for these two months and that bit of ordinary housekeeping, we did nothing except electioneer. Now, maybe the House will feel like censuring us for that, but it is an honourary tradition that political candidates do go out and campaign! and so ten months pass, which leaves less than two months, up to the present time, and during that time we have been in Montreal, Toronto, New York, the three great Financial Capitals of the North American Continent. We have

contacted some of the wealthiest interests in those three cities, and have contacted some of the great Investment Houses, some of the great Industrial and Development Bankers in those cities. I, myself, in the City of Toronto, was given a lunch at a famous Club attended by twenty men who, in fact, gave me lunch, and these twenty men, between them, controlled companies having a total subscribed capital of two thousand million dollars—that was one lunch.

The Attorney General, Minister of Co-operatives and Fisheries and I were given another lunch in the City of New York by people who, between them, control many hundreds of millions of dollars; the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives and I, because the Attorney General was forced to depart by plane a few hours ahead of us, were entertained in a penthouse in New York built by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, a steamship owner, in a private penthouse, and occupied by a man whose name is fabulous, Sir William Stephenson, Head of World Enterprises Inc., and where for hours we discussed questions of possible development of Newfoundland resources.

So, we have lost no time. But, what we are up against is this—we can't tell them what we have got, we don't know; it's no use, your bluff will be called; they will only laugh you out of their offices, if you try to bluff about what you have got; you have got to say to them quite frankly "look, we have just come into Office, have just succeeded a Government that was not elected; it had no real responsibility to the Newfoundland people; they had no necessity to account for their actions to Newfoundland; their people had no need to win over the

Newfoundland people; we have just succeeded them; we are beginning from scratch, beginning where Responsible Government left off fifteen years and more ago, so all we can say to you now is this—if we show Newfoundland has this possibility or that possibility, or other possibilities, would you be interested in developing that possibility."

Now, that is as far as we were able to go, except for one or two things about which I might as well tell the House at this moment.

We have made a deal with IBEC Technical Services Corporation of America. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Senior, as my honourable and gallant friend has told us, was an altogether fabulous character in American History. He was founder of Standard Oil; the Standard Oil Company of America is so wealthy that if you bought a share in it when it was founded and paid \$100 for that share and still have that share, if you had held on to it, it would be worth today. I think, several million dollars for one share, which will give you some idea of the almost incalculable wealth that John D. Rockefeller amassed. Now, he was succeeded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and John D. Jr. had several sons, grandsons of old John D., and principal of these is Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. Now, Nelson Rockefeller couldn't, not in all human probability, couldn't know need. He could never know what money could buy, because it is doubtful if he knows how much money he has got. Now, note the fortune amassed by Rockefeller—Standard Oil and all other companies into which they poured their hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars of profits. Not only does he not know how much

money he's got, already made, but still less can he know how much money will keep rolling in to him and all that family from hundreds of companies and vast corporations spread all around the globe. So, I think we can say Mr. Nelson Rockefeller is not likely soon to be on the dole. On the contrary, now, Mr. Rockefeller, as often happens in American History, in the second or third generation of great, wealthy families, you had, there were one of the Meldens, Andrew Meldens, Leader of a bank; Clarence McKay, Head of the Commercial Cable, who became a tennis player; some other rich man's son or grandson, founded some Charitable Organization, and in the case of the Rockefellers, their grandfather or father having established the Rockefeller Foundation for education purposes, health and hospital purposes, that having been established, the younger Rockefellers looked around for some way in which to spend some of the Rockefeller money for the advancement of mankind, and so they established two Corporations, one is IBEC, or to give its full name—International Basic Economy Corporation. Now, that is a very significant name. The word International is significant; the word Basic is significant; the word Economy is significant; and the two words "Basic Economy" taken together have tremendous significance.—International Basic Economy Corporation—that is one. That is a Corporation which moves into a country and actually develops its resources.

Now, the other Corporation is a contraction of that name; it is IBEC Technical Services Corporation. That is a Corporation which the Rockefellers set up for the purpose of ascertaining first what are the resources in a given country that are capable

of sound, profitable, development. If that IBEC Technical Services Corporation turns up something that it considers capable of sound, profitable, development, then, but only then, will it, will IBEC, itself, move in. Now, there is no guarantee that they will move in, because their record in South and Central America, where they have operated is this—that, in some cases, they have moved in, themselves, with their own capital; in other cases, they move in themselves, with part of the capital necessary and the remainder of it raised locally. But, even where they move in with all the capital themselves and don't get any local capital, they arrange it so that within a given number of years that capital may be replaced by local capital. Now, I think the House will see the reason for that. The reason is that, with these two Corporations, they went to operate viz., Central and South America. There is, let us face the fact frankly, a certain amount of Anti-American feeling. They are a proud and sensitive people, the people of Latin America, and they look at this great colossus of the North United States of America, and have had some fears (whether grounded or groundless, I don't know, but they have had certain fears) that the United States, this great colossus had ambition to absorb South America and dominate and regard it as its particular lemon to carve at and cut at will, and so there has been a certain National resistance in South America toward American financial domination.

Now, during the war, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller volunteered his services to the President of the United States, who availed himself of these services by sending Mr. Rockefeller throughout South America as a sort of Goodwill Ambassador for the United States

of America, and that was one of the first things Mr. Rockefeller discovered—the touchiness, sensitiveness and fears, pride, of the Latin-Americans. He also discovered that something needed to be done to develop undeveloped areas, and so defined two means into one form. "They need development; are proud and touchy, afraid America is trying to swallow them up," he said. "We'll bring in capital, but after a few years, after we have proved the soundness of this development, we'll give them a chance to take over and replace it with capital of their own. If they won't take a chance to develop their own resources, we'll do so for them, and having proved it is a sound, economic, proposition, we'll say: "Here, we have proved the soundness of it, now you take it over and run it yourselves."

There are these two Corporations.

To be quite honest with you, before we were a province at all in the Fall, two years ago, when I was in Ottawa with the Newfoundland Delegation that negotiated and signed the terms of Union, for those three months, I became very friendly with a man who, in my thinking, is a very remarkable man; he is Financial Editor of The Toronto Daily Star, and he is the "bright boy" of that greatest of all Canadian Newspapers; he is virtually the "boss" of The Toronto Star—Mr. Beland Honderich and I became very close friends. He travels all over Canada, wherever he wants, goes, and his paper pays all his expenses. So we would talk frequently. I used to tell him how I'd be Premier of Newfoundland and there'd be no difficulty of that he used to laugh, and I used to say "don't laugh." I said: "Whoever is Premier of Newfoundland has to do one thing, he has to develop New-

foundland or be booted out." He says: "What have you got to develop?" I said: "We have got what some people call the greatest fisheries in the world." I know a lot of people in St. John's don't appreciate the importance of the fisheries; my honourable friends on the opposite side all do. Many people do not realize the nice, fine, clean cut that comes out of the fisheries, because if one didn't see it, they wouldn't believe it did.

I said: "We have got forests, minerals." I said: "There is that great Bell Island Mine; not rich ore, but immense ore out at Buchans, vast iron deposits there; immensely rich fluor-spar in St. Lawrence; limestone at Aguathuna and part of Port au Port, with those minerals here waiting to be developed; I am not going to say all we have got." He said: "That sounds reasonable." He said: "Those are basic, are they all you have got?" I said: "I don't know, we may have some gold." He said: "Where is the waterpower?" I said: "I don't know." He said: "I think I have got the answer, I will get someone at the Office to send you some clippings of articles which appeared in Fortune magazine, Life and Time," he said, "an outfit who go in for that very kind of thing in the papers in the United States." I said: "Who, where?" He said: "I don't know, I think Rockefeller is mixed up in it." So, he sent me the clippings, and the clippings showed how it was Mr. Nelson Rockefeller who was Head of it. I made up my mind then that after these papers were signed, at the first favourable moment, I was off to see Nelson Rockefeller. That is what anyone would have done. Any of my honourable friends would have done the same thing. It was the obvious thing to do, and I went. It was

December, before I found an opportunity, and I don't mind saying now that it is over, it was "touch and go;" as a matter of fact, it was "go," because after my first interview there they weren't interested, their efforts were being confined to South America, and they were sorry, they wished me good luck, and I asked them if they knew anyone else who might be interested, and they gave me the names of two big Firms, and I asked them if they'd be kind enough to make an appointment for me, knowing, of course, the value of being introduced by such names, so they did, and I went out of that office heartbroken, but I went ahead and plugged, and saw those other Firms, and I was leaving New York just before Christmas; I was leaving New York at nine o'clock at night. I got back into the hotel at six-thirty; took off my hat and coat and rubbers, and was barely in my room when the telephone rang, and it was Mr. Beran Freely of IBEC, itself, the man with whom I had done most of my talking. He said: "I am glad you are still here, Mr. Premier," he said, "Mr. Rockefeller asked me to ring you and ask if it would be convenient for you to come over at ten o'clock in the morning." I said: "I'd be very happy to do it." And I was happy. I had felt that the entire thing was off; that was the end of that dream. They, themselves, asked me to go over. I went over walking on air. From that, it led on, one thing after another; after that, in January, I went back again, after the Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa, and asked the Attorney General and the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to come along with me. As a matter of fact, I had been reporting my interviews to the Cabinet, and I had a sneaking suspicion they thought it was

all too good to be true, that Rockefeller was interested in us, and that was my object in bringing them with me, as witnesses; and so I went back again. Additional men were brought in, among whom was Mr. Madigan. He is himself one of the biggest men in all of New York. We went to hear him together, to Albany, to confer with Dewey on a \$460,000,000 program. He built the East-West Side Speedway, the Triborough Bridge in New York; he is one of the great engineers in America; he was present; Stacey May, their Economist man who really decides for the Rockefellers what, if any, resources they will develop—he was present; Mr. Charles Venio, a Canadian-born former Vice-President of, I think, The Royal Bank of Canada, who was Chairman of the World Bank, who is now with the Rockefellers, is Financial Adviser; Mr. Venio was present. Mr. Harrison, Wallace K. Harrison, the man right now building the United Nations Building at the head of Forty-Second Street in New York, the man who built Rockefeller Centre; he is President of the Company, of IBEC Technical Services Company; Mr. Rockefeller, himself, is President of the Board. They were all there. We talked it all over very frankly. They were kind enough to indicate at the last meeting some of the reasons why, despite the fact at the first interview nothing happened, they had subsequently thought the matter over, and were kind enough to indicate they had subsequently had me looked up and had me referred to some Canadian sources, and I was given a fairly good name and so on, and they decided they'd go along with me.

Well, I had a cable from them today.

They talked to me on the long distance telephone and so on. They telegraphed me; I telegraphed them. Then announced they are virtually ready tomorrow to come in and launch their economic survey of Newfoundland. To be quite honest with the House, perhaps nothing will come of it, but God knows I can't be blamed for trying, and can't be blamed if I fail. We are trying to do our best.

Up in Labrador, we know for a fact, one thing we do know, and one thing for which we must give the Commission of Government credit is that they did, in the second last year of their life, authorize an air photographic survey of 15,000 miles of Labrador, and in the last year of their life authorized another 15,000 miles, and we now have air photographs and ground surveys of 10,000 square miles of Labrador. We are now satisfied that in Labrador we have some 50,000,000 cords of prime pulpwood. Now, when I say "prime," I mean this—that the proportion of Black Spruce in it is exceptionally high, which, taken with the Fir, with the high proportion of Black Spruce, it gives you a fibre content which makes that stand of timber probably the best in North America today, and we have that to start with, know that it is there. We also know, and thank God we haven't got to spend any money this year to find out what timber is there; that has been spent; we won't have to take that out of the surplus, but we have up on the Southwest Coast a number of great watersheds; there are five or six of them. There is Bay de Vieux, Gray River, there is the one west of that again, White Bear River east of it; there is the Long Harbour River, and a little west of Long Harbour River, Bay du Nord,

or North Bay River; and then there is the Terra Nova River which flows into Bonavista Bay. Now, there are five or six great watersheds. How much waterpower can they develop? All of them together? We don't know that, but we have got to find out. What engineering problems are involved in harnessing these five watersheds, we don't know but we have got to find out. What will it cost to develop that hydro-electric energy and deliver it to some seaport on the South Coast free of ice all year round and navigable and commodious and favourable for an industrial site? We don't know what it would cost, but must find out, and we are going to find out, and the House, when the estimates are brought down, will find in those estimates a very substantial amount of money is taken out of the surplus to be spent this year, in 1950, to solve these problems. How much waterpower can be developed? What are the engineering problems involved, and what cost to do it?

So far so good, timber from Labrador and waterpower on the Southwest Coast. I have some reason to think that a half-million horsepower could be developed and delivered to the shore through the land-marshes.

Is it possible to combine these two great natural resources in an industry, perhaps a mill making sulphite pulp, or a mill making newsprint paper, or a mill making bleached sulphate from which you can make a variety of things? You can make fine book papers; make cellulose products or have a mill making all three. And if a mill making bleached sulphate, in whole or in part, is possible also and it is economically sound to get another mill beside it, or a factory using the products of the first mill for the manu-

facture of finished products? Is it feasible at such an industrial site as that; in places we have in mind? Places we have in mind, only in mind, are Arnold's Cove, or perhaps Southern Harbour which some people say is a preferable place, it lies quite near to Arnold's Cove. Is it feasible to bring that wood from the Coast of Labrador to that seaport on the Southwest Coast and build a landwash run by hydro along that South Coast to operate economically and profitably? Is it feasible and sound, once we have got the sea-coast developed possibly to a natural harbour with fine, magnificent, natural piers? Is it possible with that kind of development to induce capital to come into Newfoundland and establish a Plant which depends upon relatively low cost of hydro-electric energy? Is it feasible and sound to bring into there capital to open up a Chemical Fertilizer Industry, open up a Metallurgical Plant? Is it feasible there, should this development at Buchans be followed by further discoveries of copper and lead, zinc, or other base metals, to establish in such a port as that a refinery, or one, or two, or three refineries for the different types of mines? How? Does anyone in this House know? Can anyone answer that question? Before you can answer that question, you have got to know how much water-power can be developed; what are the engineering problems involved; what will it cost in horsepower. Now, if the Commission of Government had been on the job, they would have had that data, and long e'er this I or some other Member could have taken that information to IBEC Corporation or to any Banker or Industrialist, and said: "Here are the facts." we won't have those facts now until almost twelve months hence; we don't hope

to have them before getting up to the end of January, 1951. We have possibly \$12,000,000 lost to get that information that ought to have been lined up there in the Natural Resources Department; what minerals we have got in Newfoundland.

As you go around Notre Dame Bay from Fogo to Capt. St. John, beyond it across the great headland to Part-ridge Point, all the great peninsula which separates White Bay from Green Bay, and all along the shore of Green and Notre Dame Bays, what do you find out on the shore? Visible evidences of heavy mineralization set in the rocks. I know at one time Newfoundland was the world's third largest producer of copper; Little Bay, White Cove, Pilley's Island, and so on; all that area is heavily mineralized. You can see why. Because weather and climate have bared the rocks, and if mineral shows in the surface of rock and happens to pass over it, you can't help but see it. But between the seashore where mineral evidences are to be seen and the railway track, a vast area north of the railway track, you can't see, covered by tunnels, markers and bogs, trees, covered by everything and not easy country to walk over, traverse, very little prospecting has been done on it; it is a difficult place to prospect; but when you know that at Gull Lake or Gull Pond there is copper, it has been drilled; there are not enough holes, they are too far apart; it has been drilled probably not deep enough, but has been drilled, so we know there is copper at Gull Lake. And we know, farther south at Buchans that vast immensely rich mine which has just turned out, within very recent weeks, which gives Buchans at least another twenty years, and which,



from all accounts, should have been closed down a couple of years ago.

We know these facts; have good reason to assume that between the railway track and seashore, a vast area, there might be other great deposits of mineral wealth; and we are, we think, as a Government, justified in coming before this House shortly and asking the House to vote to us a very large sum of money out of the Public's Fund which this House controls, surplus, the people's money, voting us a large block of that to spend in an effort to find out for the people of Newfoundland if there be large and valuable deposits of mineral in that area. It will cost, I think, the best part of \$200,000 to conduct an air-borne magnetometric survey, which is simply a case of mounting a magnetometer in an aircraft instead of cutting lines along the ground and labouriously moving a magnetometer along on the earth slowly, carefully, and trying to keep it smooth, and going along fifty miles and cutting another parallel line, coming back another fifty miles and cutting another line, and taking ten years to do it, at immense cost. You can mount a magnetometer in an aircraft and fly in quarter-mile parallel lines, and in a month do what it would otherwise take a decade to find out. We are not buying the magnetometer, not buying the aircraft. What do we know about flying aircraft? I can imagine my friend, the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives taking an aircraft and finding out; so we are chartering a Commercial Firm which is accustomed to doing that work to go and do it. Now, it is not experimental; that has been done; there is no assurance that, no guarantee that, it will work, that it will detect minerals even if the minerals are there; there is no guar-

antee. The best that can happen is what has been known to happen where that air magnetometer method has been used, that is, they have flown over in their own machine, registered on a tape mineral magnetic currents, passing up and down on the machine and registering, and marked on the map where registered; gone in with diamond drills, drilled as fast as they could be drilled and found mineral was there.

A year or two from now, the Opposition may be holding this Government up to ridicule, and we will have to hang our heads for having flung away and wasted \$200,000 of the Public's money, but we are going to take a chance, if the House is willing. If the House is willing, we are going to spend it, and I regret due to conditions and circumstances which we can't control, instead of spending \$200,000 on a waterpower survey this year and another couple hundred thousand on an air-magnetometric survey, and possibly another hundred thousand on another couple of surveys, half a million altogether, we are not spending a million, or two or three, because time is the essence of the bargain. People are not going to wait forever for this development; if we don't give it to them tomorrow, they get more and more out of jobs and pull up their stakes; you can't blame them, and they beg or borrow money to get out of Newfoundland and go where jobs are, you can't blame them. Our job is to back them; go right out, boots and all, make or break. Here, what I mean by "make or break," here is gamble.

We are going to go on year after year, with things getting worse and

worse, and use up our surplus on destitution, building hospitals, schools. For what? People who will leave Newfoundland in the next two, or three, or five years to go off to Boston or New York? We have got to do these things whether we like it or not, but in doing them, we have also got to see to it that the means of paying for them, running after them, that these means are provided, and these means can come only from developing your country, your Province. It makes me sick at heart when I think of the time lost, time wasted, by the Commission of Government, piling up a surplus, instead of spending it. I am glad they did pile it up; I wished they hadn't piled as much, half as much; sometimes, I wish they had piled twice as much. If they had spent time making these economic surveys and left us only half of what they did, and left us surveys of resources we have, I believe by now we'd have development started in this country.

Mr. Speaker, talking about surveys, economic surveys of our Province, which my honourable and gallant friend at one point in his Address referred to as "something new fangled," I think that was the expression—"this new fangled idea of making surveys," I am afraid it is new fangled for Newfoundland, and I regret also that it is so new. My great regret is that it was not done long ago. Our task as a Government, and the task of anyone who might be the Government, would be made much lighter if these surveys had been made before.

Now, I want to make this clear.—IBEC Technical Services Corporation will not come in here and make field surveys, that is, they won't go out in the watershed and set up gauging

stations and measure the run-off of water and examine storage capacity of terrain, and examine engineering problems involved; they won't do that. They will not go and do diamond drilling, or geological surveying, or any kind of basic field investigation; they won't do that. What they will do is take the data gathered by such surveys, those that have been held in the past and those which will be held this year; they will gather them together and pronounce as to whether an economic proposition is possible, based on these data.

Now, let us assume that they examine any given proposition, and I may say in passing that the one area in which we have got a fair amount of data is the fishing area; we do know quite a bit about fish in Newfoundland; not as much as I hope to show before I am finished, as we ought to have, but we do have quite a bit of derived knowledge with regard to the fishing industry, and my hope is that IBEC will direct its attention, first of all, to the fisheries. This deed they may have no choice in, in that if they are not to waste their time, if when they come here this Spring they wish to go to work at once, they will probably make a survey of (say, taking a month) our whole economy, which may, to experienced eyes, reveal lopsided characteristics, reveal flaws and weaknesses in our economy, obvious to them but not obvious to us, but that will be general in character.

Now, if they are to apply themselves in particular, it must, I submit, be to the fishing industry. Now, let us say in respect to any given economic possibility they have examined for factors, physical productivity, physical and marketing, and they pronounce

in favour of economic soundness of that proposition, and it requires some ten or twenty or thirty million to put that across, or "X" amount of money. What is the next step? The next step is obviously to put it across; get capital. One of their undertakings is this—not only will they make this survey, but will use their good office, which means their reputation, name, which is world wide, known throughout all the globe, their connections. Let me give the House an example of their connections.—It is well known that Rockefellers own the Chase National Bank. If they don't control it outright, they do, as my honourable and gallant friend says, control it, which is the same thing as owning it. They control it. The President of the World Bank is a former President of Chase National. Now, my honourable friends know what the World Bank is, a World Bank with seven thousand million dollars capital—seven billions, the President of which is a Rockefeller man who was a President of the Rockefeller Bank, the Chase National; and so I say, having pronounced favourably upon a given economic possibility, they undertake to use their good office, their connections, fame in business, banking and the industrial world, to secure the capital that they don't invest themselves.

Now, I can't guarantee the House that they will succeed in finding economic possibilities that are sound, or even that they will give or find the necessary capital, but clearly, I am quite optimistic about it. I believe they are genuinely interested in Newfoundland, and I have other Concerns similarly interested. There is one great Banking Firm in Canada about whom I am not yet permitted to say a great deal, except this—that they are a Firm who have gone a long

way, done a great deal, to build up Canada. They have operated in all nine provinces of Canada—Paper Mills, Power Plants, other Plants, based on the raw materials and natural resources of various provinces. They are one of the Empire Building Banking Houses of Canada. They have been here, and recently in Ottawa the Attorney General and I were entertained at lunch at the Rideau Club by the President of that Company, by one of the Directors, and by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation; all three of them entertained us at lunch, and we discussed the question generally of development in Newfoundland. They talked of forming a Newfoundland Development Corporation which, itself, would not do any development but assist in the financing of various companies which exist now and might want to expand, or new companies might be created for the purpose of exploiting our natural resources. And so, Sir, in various ways, although we have been in Office only ten effective months, I assure you sincerely, we have lost no time that I know of in paving the way, in preparing the ground-work, for development in Newfoundland.

As I see more and more men become unemployed; as I see more and more destitution come amongst our own Newfoundland people, I would not be human, I would have no bowels of compassion at all, if I didn't regret every day that passes without the development actually coming to a head, and if I were not impassioned, didn't have a feeling of wanting to grab someone by the throat and make him act now; and everyone must feel the same way as he sees the economic position of Newfoundland in the main gradually worse. It is easy to see what would happen (my honourable and

gallant friend is perfectly right) if this present trend continues on the present course; we know nothing faces us but collapse by slow attrition, and maybe not so slow at that. So that is my answer to my honourable and gallant friend's remarks. I am now on the defensive—I am not, I am on the offensive, I am tackling the greatest job in my life; the job of leading Newfoundland into Confederation was a lot of fun for me, just fun, I enjoyed every last moment of it; I didn't know what failure was; I succeeded at every point; I didn't have a failure. But now I have tackled a real job, not of convincing our Newfoundland people, but hard, hardened businessmen, men who have money and don't part with it easily—they wouldn't have it, if they did. Banking Houses, Investment Companies, to come, of all places, to Newfoundland! Why not Maryland, Louisiana? Why not Bermuda, Alberta? But Newfoundland, "say, here's where you should come, come to Newfoundland." Now that is a big job, so far as being on the offensive, and if I can crack it, I will.

I believe this—we have got \$100,000,000 in Chartered Banks, Savings Banks and Chartered Banks—\$100,000,000. I believe with the right interests and right leadership coming into Newfoundland a lot of that money can be invested in Newfoundland. We want men to invest money, men in Newfoundland who have got one hundred thousand or ten or fifteen thousand dollars to invest in Newfoundland.

He has seen many holes in the ground called mines, and they weren't; seen many things starting up in smoke, but if he is convinced by large Corporations coming in here,

asked to invest a thousand dollars, I think thousands of people, including ten or twenty millionaires, I think many of our people are likely to put some of their money in Newfoundland and its development.

Now, I pass on and want to say a word about what my honourable and gallant friend says about freight rates. He repeated time and again, time and time again, that the Canadian Government had given us the "brush-off." Now, let me, in very simple words explain the position. We go to Ottawa; we negotiate. Amongst the many things we negotiate is the question of what basic freight rates will apply in Newfoundland, because in many respects Newfoundland is naturally part of the Maritime Region of Canada; it certainly is "maritime"; it is an island, and it lies just a few miles from the nearest of the other Maritime Provinces. For that and many reasons, it is almost instinctive to look upon Newfoundland as part of the Maritime Region of Canada, so it is agreed, for purposes of railway rates, that Newfoundland is part of the Maritime Region of Canada, and, therefore, automatically is to get the same basic freight rates as the Maritime Region, and so it is stated in the terms, and so it is agreed by the seven Canadian Ministers and seven Newfoundland Delegates who were negotiating that the basic freight rates we would get in Newfoundland would be the basic freight rates obtained generally in the Maritime Region, and so we wrote words and were quite satisfied that is what those words meant, but, lo and behold, when those things occurred, the Canadian Government entrusted to the Canadian National management and operation of the Newfoundland Railway; they didn't give it to them, the Canadian National

doesn't own it, the Canadian Government owns it, but they entrusted its management and operation to the Canadian National, the Canadian National receiving a document from the Canadian Government saying: "You are hereby entrusted," and the word "entrusted" and "entrustment" have a certain legal meaning in railway legislation in Canada. Receiving that document, they have no choice but to take over and operate the railway system, but they consult their own Legal Department and say "What rates apply, do we have to apply in Newfoundland?" They look up Section 32, Sub-Section 2, and it says: "For purposes of railway freight rates, Newfoundland shall be included in the Maritime Region in Canada." They say: "Does that mean we have got to apply to Newfoundland the same basic rates as the Maritime Region?"

We had many discussions on it, the seven Canadian Ministers and the seven Newfoundland Delegates. We agreed. All seven of the Newfoundland Delegates who attended are prepared to swear that we understood that these words meant that we were to get the same basic freight rates as in the Maritime Region, and I don't think it is in dispute, but the Canadian National thought differently, and they are the ones who had to apply freight rates, and they thought differently on advice of Legal Counsel, so they applied different basic freight rates, reduced rates all right, but not enough. There is no question about the Maritime Freight Rates Act, it does apply. What is it? Merely an Act which says that on freight rates charged in the Maritime Region there should be a reduction of 20% which the Canadian Government will absorb, and in every year's Session of the Canadian Parliament, you

will find, in the estimates, an amount voted by Parliament to cover the cost of absorbing that 20%, so we are getting the 20% absolutely, literally, without any reservation; we have no dispute about that, but our dispute is this—that 20% is off something. What is it off, off the basic rates? What are the basic rates applying in the Maritime Region? We know they are not, so we went before the Maritime Board of Transport Commissioners. The Government of Canada set up that Commission for that very purpose, and we had a dispute with the Canadian National as to rates they were charging. Naturally, we would go to the Canadian Government, that is instinctive. They say: "Well, yes, "we have our conversations, but it finally boils down to a matter of procedure." Now what procedure is provided, laid down already by the Canadian Parliament which says "go before the Board of Transport Commissioners?" The Court of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rand, Chairman. So we go to the Board; they render a verdict; it is not complete, not comprehensive; it doesn't answer the question. Now, what do we do now? We go back to them for a complete judgment which they haven't given us, and now we want it.

Now, my gallant friend said the Canadian Government brushed us off. He said: "Why didn't they tell the Canadian National what rates to charge?" The answer to that is obvious. The Canadian Government dare not set itself up as a Court; it dare not to interpret terms of Union. What right has the Canadian Government any more than the Newfoundland Government to set itself up to interpret terms of Union? If they had that right to interpret the meaning of the terms of Union, and an adverse

Government were in power in Ottawa, why, where would we be? If we were at the mercy of any Canadian Government, what would terms be worth, if they did, or could take the right to interpret these terms? Obviously, they can't have that, they haven't got it, are not assuming it. They say: "You are dissatisfied, go to the Board of Transport Commissioners." They give us a verdict; it is not complete, it doesn't really answer the question. Then we have the right of appeal, either to the Governor-General-in-Council or the Supreme Court; so we decide to go to the Government; we know the advice of the Government of Canada; they say: "Well, you did the right thing, you went to the Board of Transport Commissioners, but they haven't given you a complete verdict, go back and make them give you a complete verdict; don't appeal to us until you have something complete," which we haven't got. We can only do that when the Board gives us a complete verdict. surely my honourable friend will agree to that. The Canadian Government don't brush us off, turn us off; they cannot do anything about it until we take the matter to the Board of Transport Commissioners. If they don't help us, then we go back. If they don't help us, then we know what we'll do. We haven't any reason to doubt that we are certain of our victory.

Now, he spoke about a man in the Government of Canada for whom I have a great deal of respect, and whom every Newfoundlander who has met has a great deal of respect for, Mr. Mayhew, the Federal Minister of Fisheries. No man, apart from the Prime Minister about whom every man agrees is a man of integrity, a great scholar, a great Constitutional lawyer, a highly intelligent man to

be in politics, a man who wouldn't stoop to win a million votes; another Sir Wilfred Laurier, another Sir William Ewart Gladstone; Mr. Mayhew is a man who commands a great deal of respect, as does any man in the Government of Canada. Newfoundlanders meeting him admire him for his genuineness, his sincerity. Mr. Mayhew is not a young man; he is a very able man. He started sweeping floors in a paper mill; owned the paper mill; owns it today. He went into politics, and is sorry now he did,, but is, nevertheless, devoting his ability and talent to the fisheries of Canada, the greatest fisheries department. What has he done? Visited every province of Canada, including Newfoundland. Do my honourable friends know he came to Newfoundland, was in Bonavista, Twillingate, Fogo, Fortune, Port aux Basques, Corner Brook; flew all over? Now, I know he didn't learn how to catch codfish. He doesn't need to know how to salt and split it. You don't have to know all these things things to be a Minister of Fisheries any more than if you had to know how to lay an egg to be a Minister of Agriculture. He doesn't have to know anything about codfish. He has done the same thing in other provinces of Canada; he just got back from a trip of 77,000 miles; he is a man of 70 years of age. He attended a conference of Japan, Columbo, India, the whole of the East, Australia. What was he doing? Doing the normal things a man attending the British Commonwealth of Nations would be expected to do. What was he doing? Trying to sell Newfoundland Cod. While in Ceylon, he cabled to Nafel and asked them to send samples of our codfish, and it arrived while he was there. We never had a man in Newfoundland who did all that.

Now, Mr. Mayhew is familiar with our fishery situation; he knows it inside out, has every facility. He has got Mr. Gushue; nobody doubts that Ray Gushue understands fish, the Fish Trade; knows the ins and outs of it; knows the market; he is Mr. Mayhew's Agent; he is writing reports continuously; I have seen them in Mr. Mayhew's office that high stacked. I have talked with Mr. Mayhew, I know whether he knows or not; I say he does know, intimately. Not many men in Newfoundland today are as familiar as Mr. Mayhew is. You say: "Is he doing anything about it?" Of course, he is. Active negotiations are going on all the time. It is a highly-complicated topic. It is all right for the man in the street to say "the devil with talk and all the rest of it, it is only talk;" talk, negotiation, writing letters, communications, the average man in the street doesn't want to hear that, he wants action; but we here in this House knows that before action can come it may take oceans of words, negotiations, you don't take people by the throat and tell them what you want, and say "do this, or I'll jump down your throat," you have to persuade, when it involves many Governments, many negotiations, calls, many exchanges of words, calls for negotiation; and these are going on, and it comes from a man who has a general and lively sympathy in Newfoundland for our fishermen, because if one thing has happened rightly or wrongly (and I claim rightly), there is a lively feeling in Ottawa. Our fishermen in Newfoundland never had a square deal; they never got a fair break in all our centuries. There is a keen desire in Ottawa, nowhere more so than in the Department of Fisheries, to help the fishermen of Newfoundland, and to be of some assistance to them.

Now, my honourable friend had great fun, as others before him have done and others after him will have great fun, pulling the Government's leg or legs about all the travelling we have done.

Now, you know, in the old days, I remember one time Capt. Windsor, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries sat just about where the Minister of Public Health is sitting now approximately. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries wasn't in the Cabinet, and he came in one day when the House was sitting about two weeks, his first appearance. Somebody in the Opposition got up, was speaking, in fact, when Capt. Winsor came in; he said: "I see the honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is back at last after his jaunt up to Canada." Why, it was something to write home about when a Minister of Newfoundland travelled out of Newfoundland, the papers would rave about it, wasting the taxpayers' money; going as far as Halifax; going around the globe; wasting the taxpayers' money.

Look, there was never a Government so widely travelled as this Government, but that is not saying an awful lot. We have two Governments—we Newfoundlanders, the one in St. John's, and the other in Ottawa, both elected, both governing Newfoundland. This Government governs, has nothing to do with public waters, public breakwaters, light-houses, beacons, buoys, aids to navigation; we have nothing to do with it, that is all Federal Government. We have nothing to do with veterans, Veterans' Affairs, the Post Office System, the Canadian National Telegraphs, the Canadian National Railways; our Government we elected to sit in Ottawa looks after these well, these and

hundreds of other matters. Two Governments.—What is more natural than that a Member of their Government should have to come down here and consult with us, and a member of this Government should have to go up there and consult with them? What is more natural? Now, look at some of the results; look at some of the results of our going.

I notice that my honourable and gallant friend gave a question to the Premier to lay on the table of the House, figures, how much money was spent travelling since we took office—the Minister of Finance, Minister of Public Welfare, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Natural Resources, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Education, Minister of Labour; he didn't ask about the Minister of Provincial Affairs, no, he didn't have a trip yet. And it was obvious what he was going to do, forgot to do, must have forgotten to do, he was going to give the grand total, say: "Look how they are spending the Public's money, a total of ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars. Look what they are spending, going to New York, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London." Well all right, so we spent \$20,000 travelling. What did we get for it? The Minister of Public Health tells about getting aircraft; I don't know how many thousands of dollars; enough to pay all the travelling for all the Ministers for twelve months he got in one item alone, merely aircraft. How many lives have been saved? Could he have got it if he didn't go up? I know he almost didn't, but he did. Paul Martin said: "Well, in the name of God, suppose we have to give it to you, you Newfoundlanders will have us broke, but we will give it to you. It saves many hundreds of lives."

My honourable and gallant friend said, "they are off to Ottawa." Will I leave it up to you, or tell it?

MR. RUSSELL: Make him wait.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I'll make them wait. Everyone of us spent hundreds of dollars to go, but brought back a hundred times more than we spent to get it; that is good business, good business for Newfoundland.

Well, the Ministers are travelling.

Now, here's a good one.

He had a crack today at Doug. Abbott. I am sorry, the Hon. Douglas Abbott, the Minister of Finance in the Government of Canada, in something the Minister said in his Budget Speech a couple days ago is in the News this morning, and I suppose in the Telegram tonight. What did Mr. Abbott say? Now, I am with the honourable and gallant member in this—let's never admit we are getting all we deserve; let's never admit that Nova Scotia doesn't. Nova Scotia, this very year, is getting \$25,000,000 spent to build a bridge across the Strait of Canso. Walter Jones, the Premier of Prince Edward Island, I looked at him; he looked at me without cracking a smile and said: "this rotten outfit," he said, "this outfit in Ottawa." I said: "What have you got to complain about?" He said: "We want a ferry." I said: "You've got one." He said: "We want another." The ferry he's got only costs \$13,000,000; \$13,000,000 the Canadian Government spent to build that water-ship; I was through her this past Summer when I was up to Prince Edward Island; her lighting plant, power plant will light the City of St. John's. There is a boat! She cost \$9,000,000, and the terminals and end of the run brought



the total expense up to \$13,000,000. Walter Jones said, "what an outfit in Ottawa, we want another ferry"; they've got a ferry, they are never satisfied. Neither will we ever be satisfied. Just as Nova Scotia today, Angus Macdonald says what a curse Confederation turned out to be to them. Just this very year, the Canadian Government will spend \$25,000,000 to build a bridge across the Strait of Canso; another year they will build a bridge across to Dartmouth. What a bunch! They never admit generosity. They never admit anything. Let's do that, even if it is with our tongue in our cheek. As we get nearer and nearer Ottawa, let our anger rise higher and higher, so we go up there with blood in our eyes to get our rights. Between ourselves, let's not kid ourselves that we are a financial burden on the Treasury of Canada for the next year, or the next few years; there is no doubt about it.

Abbott said Newfoundland for the next few years would be a considerable net expenditure on the Federal Treasury, meaning to say, for each of the next several years the Public Treasury of Canada will spend considerably more in Newfoundland than it will collect from Newfoundland. Just think of what they are spending. Our honourable and gallant friend mentioned three items; he mentioned Grants to the Newfoundland Government—that is one; \$14,000,000, he said it was; maybe that is it. He bothered to look up the figures—\$14,000,000; also the Family Allowance and Old Age Pensions, another \$12,000,000; that is \$26,000,000. That is not nearly half, actually less than half of what the Canadian Government is spending in Newfoundland. Right off, they are spending \$4,000,000 on the railway; spending a net of \$4,000,000

right off. How? By paying more wages to the 3,000 employees; by charging only half-fares, cutting passage rates in half, sleeper rates 20%, freight rates into Newfoundland, freight coming into Newfoundland 15%; I don't think they cut express rates. By paying more wages and getting less revenue, they are spending \$4,000,000 a year in Newfoundland on the railway alone. They are spending two-and-a-half millions a year to give us public wharfs, breakwaters, and Public Works of that kind. Whatever they are spending on war veterans, they are spending, we are not. Unemployment Insurance, unemployment assistance will cost them a pretty penny, from 1949, and for 1950 and 1951. I hope that that is one amount which will go down; I hope that is one amount we won't need in Newfoundland; we are going to need it in Newfoundland for a while, we need it right now; that is a good many millions of dollars. The expenditure, (I wouldn't want this published on the Mainland of Canada, I wouldn't want it to appear on the Canadian Newspapers or on the Radio) but the Government of Canada, since the first twelve months of union will have spent about \$60,000,000 in Newfoundland without having taken from Newfoundland \$40,000,000, I doubt it, doubt it very much, maybe \$30,000,000, which means they are down \$30,000,000 in cash in the Treasury now. Is that a considerable amount or not? You may say "not in a budget of two-and-a-half millions," but "every mite makes a mottle." It is considerable in that sense of the word. But I am with the honourable member one hundred percent when he makes the point, and let him not think that only the Opposition have this viewpoint. The Government in

Ottawa and the Government in Newfoundland are Liberal, both, so there is a certain affinity, close affinity, between that Government and this one. After all, when I go up to Ottawa and talk with the Minister of Finance, with whom am I talking, campaigning? With him, the man with whom I held political meetings together, cracked jokes together. Now he is the "Big Man of Canada."

When I go and talk to Paul Martin, the man with whom I campaigned right here in Newfoundland, and Claxton and others, there is some big advantage there.

Don't let it be forgotten, we Newfoundlanders are so far forgetful of Newfoundland that we would not, for one moment, allow political affinity with the Government in Ottawa to blind us of the interests of Newfoundland; not for one minute. We don't have to come out publicly and row and squabble with the Canadian Government; but we can do our best, state our case, get the best for Newfoundland. Every province does it. Some of them are ungracious enough to come out publicly and denounce the Government of Canada. I hope the Newfoundland Government will never have reason or see any reason to denounce its Liberal counterpart in Ottawa, I hope we won't; but let me assure this House, I owe the Government of Canada nothing, nothing, and as far as I know, no member of this Government or Party owes them anything. I owe them nothing, and not for one moment would I allow any loyalty or friendship I feel toward them stand in the way of Newfoundland's interests, not for a moment would I do it.

Now, I am not another Mitchell Hepburn. He was a Liberal Premier

of Ontario, and there was a Liberal Government at Ottawa, Mr. MacKenzie King, and Mitchell Hepburn broke with MacKenzie King, and there were two Governments waring with each other at Ottawa. I don't hold with him, agree with him, and believe me, no such thing will happen here; but if any member of this House, any Newfoundlander, has any idea in his mind I would so far forget the obligation and duty I owe to our own Newfoundland people, Newfoundland Canadians, or Canadian Newfoundlanders, call them what you will, our people that are like us here in this Island, so far forget their interest as distinct from my loyalty and liking for that Liberal Party in Ottawa, banish the thought. What am I made of?

Now, I think that is all I am going to say in this speech, in reference to remarks made by my honourable and gallant friend. I hope he doesn't feel offended by that. He spoke for three days, not at all like he used to in the old days, he could hold forth here for a week, and I hope you won't feel offended because I haven't devoted more time in my speech to replying to his remarks. I will say no more about what he has said, but on this side of the House, every man here, we love him; we are delighted he is in here; I don't know what we'd do without him. The only thing I am scared of is that another man on this side will develop into another like him, then we'll have another warrior. One is enough, we don't want two. We are delighted to have him, and long may he be spared, right where he belongs, where Nature fashioned him to be—in the Opposition; and if he gets in any physical trouble, let us know, and we'll get the finest doctors anyone, aircraft, can bring, and we'll keep him there for the next twenty-

five years, so we won't all go to sleep; at least, keep him there until the Opposition has developed some warriors like himself, with the same fighting spirit he has; and by that I don't mean any disrespect to the Opposition, because they will be the first to admit that, being new men in politics.

MR. JACKMAN: School-boys.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Being school-boys in politics, just kindergarten in politics, they wouldn't aspire to reaching the fighting ability of the "Old Warrior," himself, from the District of Ferryland.

I think I will make one crack at him though, I can't resist this—telling us how Cashins have represented Ferryland for fifty-seven years, while it was represented by a Cashin, father or son. Yes.

MR. CASHIN: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What has Ferryland got to show for it? What has it got to show for it? I wouldn't boast about that. I wouldn't be surprised if the Liberal Government did more for Ferryland District for the next five years than Cashins did in fifty-seven years. If we do, we are going to make sure this Government gets credit for it, you can't blame us; and because we are out to win that District next election, and we give you notice right now, unless you are a Liberal next election, you are going to bite the dust in Ferryland next time.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to adjourn the debate, I haven't by any means finished my remarks; I don't know if it is strictly in order. It is a bad precedent to establish debate before it is complete, but if the House is agreeable,

we could adjourn debate, and I hope to complete it tomorrow afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the debate adjourn until tomorrow afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining orders of the day be deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the remaining orders of the day be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

Carried.

The House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

### Order

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I have answers to some questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 52.

MR. SPENCER: Yes, well I have Nos. 49 and 50.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 49, Mr. Fogwill, addressed to the Minister of Public Works.

MR. SPENCER: I haven't a copy of the question, itself, Mr. Speaker, I merely refer to it by number, but the answer to Question No. 49, presented by one of the honourable members for St. John's East, the junior member for St. John's East, on the Order Paper of Tuesday, March twenty-eight, with reference to correspondence concerning the Trans-Canada Highway, the answer is as follows:

(49) There has been correspondence and there have been discussions concerning the construction of a part of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland. The correspondence is voluminous and to a great extent technical. It is regretted that copies cannot be supplied but the files may be seen at the Department of Public Works at any time during office hours.

As I reported to the House on February 24th last, no definite arrangements have been made between the Federal Government and the Province of Newfoundland. Tentatively, however, arrangements have been under consideration whereby the Provincial Government undertakes to build a Trans-Insular highroad. The Federal Government agrees to pay half the construction cost of such a road. Final arrangements are still under consideration and as members are aware a Bill is now before the House which will authorize the Government to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government.

I'd like, in connection with this answer, Mr. Speaker, if I may, to

merely point out that I reviewed the answer to this question, and I am satisfied that it would not be to the best interests to present the correspondence in detail. Any honourable member of the House has it available to him, if he would like to call at the Department of Public Works.

I have much pleasure in tabling the answer to Question No. 49.

Question No. 50, in the name of the honourable junior member for St. John's East, Mr. Fogwill, on the Order Paper of Tuesday, March twenty-eighth. The question presumably referred to Item 1, the route which the highroad would follow, and it is in four parts, Items 1, 2, 3, 4. I do not propose to read the question but merely to give the answer as I have it here.

(1) The proposed route to be followed is from Port aux Basques to St. John's touching the following places:—Stephenville Crossing, Corner Brook, Deer Lake, Badger, Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, Norris Arm, Gander, Clarenville, Holyrood.

The approximate length of which is 600 miles.

(2) Approximately 350 miles.

(3) Approximately 250 miles.

(4) The whole route not yet having been surveyed, the exact number of bridges to be constructed is not known but from information available bridges, as listed below, over 30 feet in length will have to be constructed at the following points:—

NAME	LENGTH
Grand Bay Dump .....	100'
Shorts Brook .....	39'
Middle Barachois .....	75'
Big Pond Brook .....	39'

NAME	LENGTH
McDougalls Bk. ....	39'
Little Codroy (Tompkins) .....	100'
Molly Chignack Bk. ....	39'
Cold Brook .....	39'
South Branch .....	200'
North Branch .....	150'
Morris Brook .....	39'
Highlands River .....	75'
Crabbs River .....	225'
Little Crabbs .....	39'
Barachois .....	225'
Robinsons .....	150'
Fishells .....	150'
Fournois Brook .....	50'
Coal Brook .....	39'
Flat Bay Brook .....	300'
Little Barachois-St. Georges .....	225'
Nardinis (cantilever) .....	300'
Grand Lake Water .....	39'
Bennetts .....	39'
Camp No. 22 Bk. ....	39'
Pinch Gut Bk. ....	75'
Corner Brook .....	39'
Deer Lake .....	300'
South Brook, Halls Bay .....	100'
Exploits .....	675'
Jumpers Brook .....	75'
Rattling Brook .....	75'
Eel Brook .....	50'
Neyles Brook .....	100'
Salmon .....	100'
Gander River .....	600'
Burnt Bk. ....	33'
Soulis River .....	64'
Butts Pond .....	80'
Pitts Brook .....	33'
Gambo River .....	240'
N. W. Brook, Alex. Bay .....	30'
Maccles River .....	43'
Terra Nova River .....	362'
N. W. Bk. (Pt. Blandford) .....	130'
Salmon River .....	38'
Middle Bk. ....	80'
S. W. River .....	256'
Shoal Hr. Brook .....	53'

The number of bridges less than 30 feet in length that will have to be

constructed has not been determined.

(5) (a) Generally speaking the bridges will be of reinforced concrete. It is possible, however, that some of the longer bridges will be of structural steel.

(b) The 49 bridges referred to at (4) above will vary in length from 39 to 700 feet.

(c) Detailed estimates of the cost of bridges have not been completed but it is estimated that the total cost of the 49 bridges referred to will be of the order of \$4,000,000.

(d) See list given at (4) above.

(6) The whole route not yet having been surveyed, it has not been possible to prepare final estimates of cost.

That is the end of the answer, but in this connection here, I would refer the honourable members to a tentative figure as given by me in the past. I don't think it would be the actual answer here in the House, but in our opinion, we feel that the cost of the Trans-Canada Highway to us will be of the order of \$15,000,000; that is, as I said before, a tentative figure.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Did you say Robinson was 39 feet?

MR. SPENCER: I said 150 feet, Sir.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I haven't received that reply from the Department of Finance. To be quite honest, since we met yesterday, I have been unusually busy, and haven't had a chance to get into the Finance Department, or even, in fact, to contact them to get the answer to my honourable and learned friend's question.

While I am on my feet and speaking for the Department of Finance, I can now say that the interest-free loans were given on condition that they would be repayable on demand. They subsequently reaffirmed their willingness to repay on demand, and we recently made the demand, and with exemplary promptness, the British Government repaid the loans, and we now have them to our credit in the Bank of Montreal.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 52

—Mr. Higgins—To the Minister of Public Works.

MR. SPENCER: The answer is in the course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 53  
—Mr. Higgins—Addressed to the honourable the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to confirm or deny that rumour as my honourable and learned friend has put it, and I would suggest that the next word on the matter would properly come from Ottawa, from which place I believe it will come.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 54  
—standing in the name of Mr. Higgins, also addressed to the Minister of Finance.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I must make the same reply. I have not received it from the Department of Finance, but tomorrow we will have a relatively free day, and I will endeavour to get the information from the Department and table it here on Monday.

MR. HIGGINS: I am aware of the illness of the Minister; I do not mind leaving it over a couple of days until he gets well, if the Premier wishes.

### Orders of the Day

Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I think my notes made during the speeches by members of the Opposition are limited now to two only: one, with reference to the remarks made by the honourable member for Placentia - St. Mary's in connection with the delimiting of the boundary separating Labrador from the Province of Quebec; and I have a note in front of me, it is put in the form of a question—What about the Labrador Boundary? and another question—How long will it take?

Now, I don't recall whether these questions were asked by my honourable friend, or whether these are my own questions by way of summarizing his remarks.

The position, of course, with regard to the Labrador Boundary is extremely simple. A dispute arose between the Province of Quebec and the Colony, and subsequently the Dominion of Newfoundland as to where the boundary lay between the Coast of Labrador and the Province of Quebec. That question was finally agreed by Quebec and Newfoundland to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was so referred in 1927. In that same year, having heard evidence and argument by Newfoundland and Quebec, and with the Government of Canada, itself, represented there by Counsel with watching briefs, the Judicial Committee gave its opinion as to where the boundary lay. Now, it was not the duty of the Judicial Committee to make a boundary. It was not their duty to determine where, in their opinion, the boundary should

be. It was their opinion to determine where, according to the documents, according to the intentions of the King, when he passed the Coast of Labrador over to Newfoundland, where, in the opinion, and in the facts of the case created originally, that boundary lay; and the Judicial Committee gave it as their opinion that the boundary, for a large part of the area in question would be the height of land, the dividing of the water; there would come a point where the water would flow toward the Atlantic Ocean, and at the same point approximately would flow away from the Atlantic Ocean; that would be the dividing point. It would naturally be found on the height of land, and so they gave it as their opinion.

Now, there remains, of course, one thing to be done, and that is by actual measurement to determine where that height of land is. Due to the real nature of the actual terrain, it is not, as my honourable friend, the member for Labrador, suggested, a simple or even a relatively simple matter to determine. Those of us who flew last year to it, to one point of the boundary, viz. Knob Lake, the site, the working site of the Labrador Mining Area, will remember the nature of the terrain as we flew over it. There, in that part of Labrador, there is what I have already described as a vast inland sea of possibly thirty thousand square miles; a vast inland sea, broken and interspersed by relatively thin and narrow strips of land separating one body of water from another. It is a great plateau, relatively level, and water flows in every direction of the compass on that vast plateau, and it seems to me, as a layman, that to follow the height of land to determine the height of land is a matter, first, for the most exact technical and

scientific measurement; and in the second place, when it is determined, that it is likely to follow a very zig-zag course, doubling and retracing its steps, doubling on itself, winding, twisting and turning in every conceivable direction of the compass. The Government of Canada, last year, had a helicopter down there and scientists who were photographing the parts of the area in question, and it appears that a considerable amount of such work must be done before the final job of delimiting the boundary can be undertaken.

Now, while I am on that subject, let me say this—that our claim to Labrador was created not by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, not by the terms of Union which are a Statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; our claim to that area was established many years ago, I think, (and I speak purely from memory here) the year might have been 1762; it was the year of some final settlement between Britain and France, I think, and the American Colonies on the North American Continent, involving a large area of territory, and it formed part of that general overall settlement. It was then by Royal Proclamation and also Patent, and the like, that our claim was established; and all that has happened since in the judgment, in the opinion or award of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in the definition of what constitutes Newfoundland in our terms of Union with Canada, and in any other documents or legislation that may have been written; all that has happened in all these things is merely to acknowledge and confirm, so far as confirmation was needed, the claim that we were given Labrador, the Coast of

Labrador, when it was originally, finally ceded to us.

Now, the Constitution of Canada provides very clearly, and it is beyond any possibility of misunderstanding what has got to happen before any one province of Canada may obtain part of another province of Canada. It can be done only with the consent of the province concerned, of the province that owns it, in the first place; it is pure fantasy to imagine that there is any human way on this earth or out of it whereby the Province of Quebec or any other province, or any other part of the world, can obtain Labrador, one square inch of it, without our consent. If there is an exception to that statement, it is only that in time of war an enemy who conquered us could, and perhaps probably would, take part or all of the Coast of Labrador. But I do know that that will not prevent some people from hinting and even suggesting that we are in danger of losing Labrador. No one who knows anything has any such stupid or foolish idea. The Coast of Labrador as given to us a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago is ours. The Coast of Labrador as given to us then is confirmed by the award of the Judicial Committee, is confirmed in the terms of Union as ours, and no one on earth, except by force, can take as much as a square inch of it from us. I don't think that any Newfoundlander need have any fear whatever of that, and it would be no service to the people of Newfoundland or to Newfoundland, itself, for anyone to suggest that that is not the case.

I appreciate the concern of my honourable friend, the member for Placentio-St. Mary's in the matter. I don't know just what study he has

given the matter; I don't know just what study he has given the question, or what data on the matter he has had before him, or what opportunity he has had to acquaint himself of the basic and pertinent facts of the matter, but I can assure him that the ownership of Labrador is not in Quebec.

There is still remaining the considerable and perhaps costly job of delimiting, of following the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to where, in fact, in principle, in theory, the boundary actually lies; that will have to be done, of course, all the more technically because that vast deposit of iron ore trade is also on the boundary; it lies immediately beneath the boundary, and immediately west, and immediately east of the boundary, for many miles in each direction, and, of course, when it comes to the question of collecting revenue from the ore mined by the Company down there, it will become more than an academic question, it will become a very practical one for the Government of this Province, as also for the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Now, he mentioned also the number of Newfoundlanders employed by the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company last year, and I think perhaps the years before. The position is this—that with perhaps one or two exceptions, every man employed down there is a Newfoundlander, where a Newfoundlander could be got who could do the work that was there to be done. To begin with, two-thirds of the men employed so far are Scientists, Geologists, because, of course, they have been putting great pressure behind and spending very considerable sums of money on a drive to find out



as nearly as possible and as quickly as possible how much ore is there, because the House will remember that under their Act they are given Exploration Rights to, I think 20,000 square miles and by a certain time, I think, a year or two from now, they must have made their selection of an area of 2,000 square miles of that 20,000, and so, naturally, therefore, their efforts have been concentrated on finding where, within that 20,000 square miles, the largest quantity of rich ore is to be found, so that within the time limit they may stake out their final 2,000 square miles, which is finally to be their property. Consequently, by far the majority of men they have had down there have been Geologists and highly trained technical men, and apart from these, with very few exceptions, all the others are Newfoundlanders. There are whole drill crews, diamond drill and other drill crews working there, consisting entirely of Newfoundlanders.

Now, as to the future of that mine, I believe that by the Summer of next year, 1950-51, some 15,000 men will be employed by that Company at the construction of the railway, at the construction of a town, and at the construction and making ready of other buildings and outlay for the starting of actual mining and shipping of iron ore; a number running around 15,000 men by the Summer of next year. Of that number, I believe that approximately half will be Newfoundlanders. I believe that in about a year from now that Company will be energetically engaged in Newfoundland recruiting men for work in Labrador. I say I believe these things, and I base my belief on what I believe to be reliable information of a very recent character.

Mr. Speaker, no member of the House can have failed to note the fatal fascination which Anti-Confederate gibing and recrimination have for some people. They appear to be quite incapable of resisting that fascination. Rarely, when they think they see a chance, do they fail to taunt Confederation. Their remarks fall under two classifications. First of all, they attribute to Confederates all kinds of promises and statements which were never made. Their favorite one is that Confederation would make of Newfoundland "a land flowing in milk and honey." Confederates, they tell us now, promised that Confederation would heal all our sores, cure all our problems, and end all our woes.

Now, what is the sober truth? Confederate propaganda appeared in three forms: the newspaper "Confederate," the radio speeches, and the platform speeches. I, personally, read, before and after publication, every word that appeared in the "Confederate" newspaper as I did also every word spoken on the radio. As for the platform speeches, I, myself, delivered over ninety percent of them. And I can say from intimate personal knowledge and with finality, that not one false statement was made in Confederate propaganda, not one false promise was made, and not one promise that has failed to come true or is not about to come true.

Never, in all Newfoundland history, was a political campaign conducted on cleaner, more honourable or more truthful lines. Indeed, to find a political campaign waged so honourably, cleanly and truthfully, it would be necessary to go back to the far-off days of Bond and Whiteway; and even their campaigns lacked the crisp, fact-

ual, character of that conducted by the Confederate Association. I am proud of the fact, and glory in it. I did all in my power, and used my control over the Confederate Association Campaign to make and keep it clean, and that power was exercised with conspicuous success. The Junior member for St. John's East, in this debate, brandished a copy of "The Confederate." Why did he not read it to the House? Why did he not bring all the issues of that newspaper and read from them any passage which would give the lie to what I am now saying?

We promised that Confederation would abolish our Newfoundland Customs Duties, and substitute the generally lower Canadian Duties for them. We promised that the burden of taxation would be more fairly distributed under Confederation. We promised that the cost of living would be lower. We promised that all children under 16 would receive Family Allowances of five, six, seven or eight dollars a month. We promised that all persons of seventy or over who needed it would receive Canada's famous Old Age Pension, and that that pension would apply also to the blind. We promised that Unemployment Insurance and unemployment assistance would be paid. We promised that our war veterans would receive higher rates of pension and certain other payments. Confederation, until midnight tonight, is not a year old, but all these promises have been kept. All our promises have been kept. Never in the history of political movements anywhere have political promises been so meticulously and so completely fulfilled.

But what of our opponents? They painted fearsome pictures of our fishermen groaning under a burden of

taxation imposed on their boats, schooners and fishing gear; of our farmers being forced to pay taxes on their land; of all the people having to pay taxes on their homes and gardens and practically every bit of property they owned. This, indeed, was their chief stock in trade. They proclaimed it from the housetops, and with such telling effect that to this very day there are a few people who still fear the worst. I have to spend at least half of my time trying to show the people that this was a lie, deliberately told to deceive them.

They sneered at Family Allowances, describing them as a bribe, as immoral. When that failed to produce the desired result, they spread the story that Canada was about to wipe out Family Allowances. Then they spread the story that no child would get Family Allowances anyway until three years had passed from the date of Confederation. They then said that every lad who accepted Family Allowances would be drafted into the Armed Forces on reaching his sixteenth birthday, and that in any case all children who received them would be obliged to commence repayment of them as soon as they were sixteen. Finally, in desperation, when all these calculated and clever lies had failed to convince a majority, they said that they would pay Family Allowances themselves, if Responsible Government was restored. They said that before a senior citizen could get the Old Age Pension his house and bit of property would be taken from him, or at any rate would have to be mortgaged to Ottawa.

They said that, just as surely as we became a Province of Canada, Labrador would be taken from us and handed to Quebec.

These lies, these cold-blooded lies, were bad enough; but the most infamous lie of all had to do with our school system. This would be wiped out, the Anti-Confederates said; and they waged a campaign both subtle and blatant that sent a thrill of fear into the hearts of thousands of our people, a thrill of fear that Confederation was a threat to their dearest ideals and most cherished institutions. Thousands of our good Newfoundlanders voted against Confederation on that lie alone, and voted against it in sincere conviction that in so doing they were striking a blow against a foul menace.

The last people to mention the referendum campaign should be some of the Anti-Confederates. They should blush to think of it.

I am perfectly aware that there are some few amongst us in Newfoundland today who will never forgive me for the part I played in leading our Beloved Country into union with Canada; never cease to despise or hate me. They are the die-hards. They are prepared to give Confederation credit for nothing, but to look for blemishes in it and even to invent blemishes. They will not be reconciled to Confederation, not so long as they live. They wish for its failure, and some there are who will even welcome a depression, yes, and will gladly share in a depression, so long as Confederation gets the blame. They see nothing good in Confederation, and never will. They would spit on it, were it even more beneficial to the people. Me, they regard frankly as a traitor, a Judas Iscariot, a Quisling; as a Philistine without emotion, without fine feeling, without conscience. Their bitter hatred of me is in a direct ratio to the extent by which

they attribute to me the fact that we are a Province of Canada. They cannot get over the fact that they were trounced in the referendum. They have been licking their wounds ever since and growling at the mere mention of the one whom they are pleased to designate as the Chief Confederate. I am not worried by their hatred, and mention it now merely to illustrate the die-hard character of their opposition to, and hatred of, Confederation and all its works.

I am happy to know that these people constitute a trifling fraction of our Newfoundland population, a tiny band of isolated and repudiated political failures. The great body of our people, numbering well over ninety-five percent, including the great majority of those who voted against Confederation, are in no such mood. They are cheerfully willing to give credit where credit is due me, and they credit Confederation with many good things indeed. Our people are fair. And they are intelligent, and far better informed than they used to be in years gone by. They are watching Confederation with a critical, but none-the-less impartial eye; quick to give it credit when it deserves credit, just as quick to condemn when they think condemnation proper. Up to now, they have seen very little to condemn. The Anti-Confederates probably fancy that they can more expertly read the temper of our people than I can do. I do not quarrel with them for that, for I shall continue to hope that they will continue to lick their wounds and waste their lives hating Confederation; but above all, I shall hope for their sake that they will not try to make the question of Confederation their main issue in the next general election.

If I have sounded contemptuous in my description of that remnant band of die-hard Anti-Confederates, let me hasten to say that I feel no bitterness toward them; pity, perhaps, but not vindictiveness or hatred; amusement, sometimes, but very rarely anger or even impatience.

In all my political actions, ever since I first launched the campaign for Confederation, and especially since the Referendum, I have sought sincerely for reconciliation. I have gone out of my way, and will continue to do so. I have resisted very many temptations to lash out at those die-hard few who taunt me and what I have stood for, and I will continue to resist more if not all of such temptations in future. If the next election is fought out on the issue of Confederation again, the blame will not be on my head. In the meanwhile, I can assure you that the members of the Liberal Party in Newfoundland accept Confederation unreservedly, and are eager to work within it for a stronger and more enduringly prosperous Newfoundland. They will continue, in the main, to listen with amusement to pin-pricking taunts at Confederation; but I cannot guarantee that they will never be stung into retaliation by some particularly unfair gibe. The members of this Party and this Government are anxious, above all things, to help Newfoundland to prosper and to attain that degree of popular unity which alone can make such Newfoundland well-being possible.

People do no service to Newfoundland by this continual bickering about Confederation. Thousands of Newfoundlanders voted against Confederation, but the overwhelming majority of those who so voted have accept-

ed it, and have today no regrets that Confederation came. I know that there are some, insignificant in number, who have never accepted it and will never become reconciled to it. What such people apparently do not see is that they do a distinct disservice to Newfoundland by their attitude. Do they nurse the illusion that they can undo what has been done? Vain thought. I cannot think that they could be so stupid as to entertain any such hope, and if they do not, then their attitude becomes all the more inexcusable. Their attitude would be at least understandable, if they honestly believed that somehow, even if by miracle, their irreconcilability might someday undo what has been done.

Let us for a moment consider what is involved in separating from Canada and becoming separate, independent country again. Three thousand Newfoundlanders who have been accepted into the Federal Civil Service of Canada at very good pay would be expected to give up their employment. Three thousand Newfoundlanders who have become employees of the Canadian National Railways would also be expected to go back to lower pay and to all the grim uncertainty that would haunt the railway system if it had to become once again a poverty-stricken institution utterly dependent upon the Treasury of Newfoundland. Thousands of unemployed Newfoundlanders would have to give up all hope of Unemployment Insurance and unemployment assistance. Eleven thousand of our senior citizens would have to give up their pension of thirty, soon forty, dollars a month at the age of seventy, and go back to six and ten dollars a month at the age of seventy-five. Hundreds of our blind citizens would have to give up

their pensions. One hundred and fifty thousand of our children would have to give up their ten million dollars a year in Family Allowances. Many hundreds of our veterans of both wars would be forced back to lower pensions. Gone would be any chance of receiving a million dollars a year from the Government of Canada as Health and Hospital Grants. Gone would be any chance of receiving ten million dollars contribution from Ottawa toward the cost of constructing a road across this Island. Gone would be any chance of having a couple of million dollars spent each year on our public wharves and breakwaters. Railway passenger rates would have to be doubled. The old Customs Import Duties would have to be put back. The cost of living would climb by twenty percent.

I merely mention, I need merely mention, these things to show how illusory must be any hope that the people of Newfoundland can be persuaded to change their decision to unite with Canada. Vain hope indeed.

What, then, do these irreconcilables hope to accomplish? Is it not time they did some serious thinking, and fell in line with the vast majority of their fellow-citizens, Fellow-Newfoundlanders?

Some of my friends say to me: "Let them go on hating Confederation and venting their spleen on it—it's the best thing they can do to help you." And by this advice they mean that the easiest way for the Liberal Party to be swept back into power next election is to have the election fought out on this issue of Confederation all over again. I think my friends are right—that would be the easiest way for us to win the next election. Well,

political parties are fond of winning elections, and I may be asked why I do not follow this advice of my friends. There are two reasons. First, I don't think our Party needs so easy or obvious an issue for the next election. And second, I sincerely believe that this pin-pricking carping and captious criticism of Confederation contains a certain dangerous possibility which no decent man can contemplate with pleasure—the possibility of dividing our people in ways which ought never to be in any political contest. I hold few objectives to be so desirable in Newfoundland today as that our people should be united and reconciled. The less that is said today to revive or keep alive old hatreds and old prejudices, the better for Newfoundland.

There is no dearth of issues of a healthier character. Our people, and our political parties, can always find sound, clean questions on which to wage their political battles; and if they are let alone, they will find such issues. People's instincts are decent, I have found. Let all of us address our appeal, not to the basest, but the best, instincts of our citizens.

I said that die-hard Anti-Confederate taunting of Confederation came under two classifications. I have dealt with one of these, and I turn now to the second of them. This is a stupid attempt to blame Confederation for the degree of depression we find in Newfoundland today. I referred to this on opening day in this House, when I pointed out that in these days of widespread newspaper circulation and radio broadcasting our people are too well informed of what goes on in the world around them to be deluded into believing that depression or international trading dif-

difficulties can originate here or even in Canada as a whole. Our few die-hard Anti-Confederates are just as stupid in this as they are in the rest of their propaganda.

Before examining the cause of the present degree of depression, let me take a look at the nature of it. It boils down to this; that iron ore has become difficult to sell, that pit-props have become impossible to sell, that sulphite pulp has become difficult to sell, that fish oils have become difficult to sell, and that salt codfish has become difficult to sell. Sales of these commodities to the countries of Europe and South America have become quite difficult where they are not impossible. This difficulty has developed quite recently—since early last Fall. The difficulty is not confined to Newfoundland, but is being experienced across Canada and the United States. Furthermore, it developed across Canada and across the United States at precisely the same time as it did here in Newfoundland. In short, it is not a Newfoundland problem at all. It is not a Canadian problem. It is not even a United States problem. It is a problem affecting all countries on this side of the Atlantic that have dollars for their national currency, but it is not a problem that originated in these hard-currency countries. It originated in the soft-currency countries; or to be more particular, in the countries of Europe. It originated when the late war came to a close, but it was vastly aggravated last September, when Britain devalued the Pound Sterling and was followed in that move by virtually all the soft-currency countries of the world. That move was almost exactly the same as though all the European countries suddenly, and at the same moment, as

though they cast on an additional thirty percent Customs Duty against products from this side of the Atlantic. The thirty percent devaluation of all the European currencies had the immediate effect of making goods going from this side of the Atlantic thirty percent higher in price than they were before. Where it had been difficult to sell to those countries, it now became very difficult. Where it had been very difficult, it now became just about impossible. A great barrier was flung up around Europe, a barrier to keep out the goods of this side of the Atlantic, including Newfoundland.

Nor was this a mere accident. Devaluation was a very deliberate policy of Britain and the countries of Continental Europe. It was done to keep out American and Canadian goods, and at the same time to make their own European goods cheaper to get into Canada and the United States. Britain and the countries of Europe, in short, wish to sell to this side of the Atlantic, but not to buy from this side.

The matter was very clearly described in January past by one of the world's real authorities. I refer to Mr. R. C. Leffingwell, who is Chairman of the Board of J. P. Morgan and Company, the famous International Bankers. Mr. Leffingwell is a former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Here is how he put it, and I quote his words exactly:

"On Sunday, September 18th, 1949, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, announced over the air, in effect, that the Pound was henceforth to be worth \$2.80 instead of \$4.03, a devaluation of 30.5%, in terms of our dollar. Promptly, like tenpins before the ball

of a skilled bowler, many of the world's currencies fell in unison. All (except Pakinstan) of the countries of the Sterling Area in Asia, Africa and the Islands of the Seas, and in Europe the Scandinavian Countries and Holland and Greece, also devalued their currencies by 30.5%, or thereabout. France, Belgium, Western Germany and Portugal in Europe devalued their currencies, though to a lesser extent; and the Italian lira though not devalued was permitted to depreciate and to fluctuate. And that is not all. This momentous event, affecting the dollar exchange value of the currencies of some one-third of the human race, indeed almost all of the world except the Communist area and the dollar area, dramatizes the unbalanced state of the world trade with the United States, and the key position of Sterling in spite of its weakness, and the fact that the dollar as the world's monetary standard, the measure by which other currencies are valued."

Mr. Leffingwell continues, and again I quote him :

"There is no great mystery about these devaluations. They reflect the famous, or infamous, dollar shortage or dollar gap. The United States produces more goods than it consumes; and many European countries, due chiefly to the two world wars and their consequences, are as yet unable to produce and sell for dollars enough goods and services above their own needs to pay for their dollars imports. Thus European countries are spending more dollars than they earn, and living beyond their means. Many of them have been forced to use up their gold and dollar reserves, to seek loans and gifts from us and from Canada."

The famous Banker goes on to say, and again I quote him exactly :

"In spite of the British wish and determination to avoid it, devaluation of sterling had finally become inevitable because almost everyone had come to believe that sterling was overvalued; meaning that the British price level was too high for British goods to compete with American. The supply of sterling exceeded the demand for it, and this resulted in black and grey market prices for sterling and sterling securities much lower than \$4.03—Sterling devaluation proved contagious; and no wonder. The Pound is still the greatest trading currency in the world. Furthermore, many countries were in the same predicament as Britain and were merely, waiting for Britain to take the lead and to give a touch of respectability to devaluation." That is all I will quote from Mr. Leffingwell's statement.

Now, the House will have noted this American Banker's significant statement that the Pound is still the greatest trading currency in the world. Well might he say so, for two-thirds of the world's International Trade is carried on in sterling. Britain is still the Banker for those countries of the world who, between them, do two-thirds of all the International Trade that is carried on. We should keep that fact in mind when we hear of trade, whether it be of fish, iron ore, pit-props or anything else, trade that is transacted in sterling.

Mr. Speaker, I was speaking of the fact that sterling is still the greatest trading currency in the world, and I remarked that Britain is still the Banker for those countries of the world who, between them, do two-thirds of all the International Trade that is carried on; and I say again, we

should keep that fact in mind when we hear of trade, whether it be fish, iron ore, pit-props, or anything else that is transacted in sterling.

Up to 1947, sterling was freely convertible. Anybody anywhere who held a Pound Note could change it, without permission, into any currency—dollar currency, or any other. He could change it into another currency, or he could spend it freely, without obtaining permission from anybody. If a Newfoundland Exporter sold fish to Portugal, he could demand payment from Portugal in sterling; and having obtained payment, he could then change the sterling into dollars. Sterling was freely convertible, and the banks in England would quite readily accept the sterling and give any currency you wished in exchange. In 1947, the convertibility of sterling was stopped. Sterling was blocked or frozen, by action of the British Government. It has been blocked ever since.

What does that mean, and how does it affect us? In 1947, when sterling was blocked, our fish exporters discovered, to their dismay, that they could no longer sell fish to European countries for sterling. A European country might wish to buy the fish, and might have the sterling to pay for it, but Britain was International Banker for nearly all European countries, and Britain had frozen all sterling. This meant that that country could not pay over sterling for any fish it imported from Newfoundland, without first getting permission from Britain. The House will remember the result. The Exporters, faced by this frightening fact, the fact that the sterling was blocked, and the fact that their customers in Europe could not pay over any sterling for fish, were

up against a stone wall. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the fish-merchants that year, 1947, took fish from the fishermen and gave in return what were called "open receipts,"—that is, receipts for weights and qualities, but no prices. They could not give prices, because they didn't know what prices to give—they didn't know that they could sell the fish at all. And the House remembers the solution that was found. The Commission of Government appealed to the British Government to permit Portugal, Italy and Greece to pay over enough sterling for the fish from Newfoundland. The British Government consented to release, or unfreeze, enough sterling to pay for the fish Newfoundland shipped over to Europe. The merchants were paid in sterling, and the Commission of Government bought the sterling from them for dollars. The merchants got the dollars, and were able to pay the fishermen. The Commission of Government had the sterling, which Britain promptly blocked again.

That was 1947, and only because Britain agreed to release enough sterling, and the Commission of Government converted the sterling to dollars was the situation saved for the merchants and fishermen. In 1948, the same situation arose, and again the British Government consented to release enough sterling in Portugal, Italy and Greece to pay for Newfoundland codfish. But this time the British Government announced that this would be the last time they would do it. The Commission again converted the sterling to dollars, and the merchants and fishermen got the dollars. The sterling was blocked in England, and for the two years together—1947 and 1948—it amounted to about seven million dollars. As the House knows, the Government of Canada arranged



to have this large amount of blocked sterling converted to dollars and paid over to us. We now have it on deposit with the Government of Canada drawing  $2\frac{3}{4}\%$  interest.

Thus did we manage to sell our fish to Europe in 1947 and 1948. What of 1949? We thought we had the sale of the 1949 fish production taken care of. By special arrangement between Canada and Britain, Britain agreed to release enough sterling to take care of our sales of 1949 production to Europe, and Canada agreed to convert that sterling to dollars. Everybody started off the fishing season of last year in high hopes, and with never a fear of the outcome.

Then the blow fell. On Sunday, September 18th, Britain devalued the Pound and all the countries of Europe devalued their currencies at the same time. The instantaneous result was to make our fish thirty percent higher in price in those countries. One hundred shillings worth of fish suddenly was worth 130 shillings. Sales fell off at once, and have been very difficult to make ever since.

What is true of fish is true also of iron ore, and sulphite pulp, and newsprint paper, and fish oils, and pit-props.

What we are witnessing is a breakdown in trade between this side of the Atlantic and the other side. International Trade is breaking down because National Currencies have broken down.

Only a jackass would blame Confederation for this breakdown.

Indeed, I can state that, but for Confederation, practically no sales of last year's fish could have been made in Europe. But for Confederation, our fishing industry would have become

utterly stagnant last year, and our condition would be chaotic.

I quote for you now statements by three men engaged in the business of exporting goods to Europe, two of them American and one Canadian; I could quote many more, but these three will suffice to illustrate the point I make that this breakdown in foreign trade is not peculiar to Newfoundland, but is being felt in the rest of Canada and in the United States as well.

Abe Lemsky, Sales Manager, Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tennessee; and I quote his words exactly:

Normally, 300,000,000 board feet of hardwood are sent abroad yearly, the greater proportion of which is exported to England. Today, the English are buying nothing at all from us, but are purchasing a very inferior type of lumber from Russian-Controlled or Dominated Countries."

I might add that Britain is buying that hardwood now from Soft-Currency Countries.

SENATOR KENNETH McKELLAR of the United States Senate; I quote him exactly: "Continental France has historically been a large market for United States tobacco, and loss of that market is creating a handicap on the tobacco growers of my State. Due to economic conditions in Europe and consequent reduction in exports, the dark tobacco growers suffered a reduction of 35% in their acreage allotments for 1948, and they are now informed that their acreage will be reduced a further 15% in 1949. France was formerly an important buyer of our tobacco, and loss of this market is disastrous to our farmers, who are complaining bitterly."

That is the end of that quotation, and you will note that in two years

the tobacco growers of that great American State have been obliged to reduce allotments by fifty per cent.

William A. Wrecker, President, General Motors of Canada; I quote him: "Traditionally about 30% of Canadian automobile production has been absorbed by the overseas market, but post-war restrictions imposed by all Overseas Countries first limited their ability to buy Canadian cars and trucks. Latterly, devaluation of currencies had a further limiting effect, and the result in the final months of 1949 was a sharp decline in sales abroad. Thus, while there are thousands of orders on hand in Overseas Countries for Canadian vehicles, the number of imports licensed by the various countries is sharply restricted, and those orders are also being lost in some degree to United Kingdom competition because of the currency situation."

Even in the United States the export industries are feeling the pinch. We have all read of the vast quantities of commodities, especially food-stuffs, which the United States Government has had to buy and store—thousands of millions of dollars worth of such goods, I think, to be exact, four thousand million dollars worth—four billion dollars. Every month that passes, we read of a new commodity that has been declared surplus by the American Government. Wool, cotton, wheat, potatoes, butter that ought to be sold to the countries of Europe, and to the countries of South America, and of Africa and Asia and the Islands of the Sea, cannot be sold, but are being piled up in great warehouses after purchase by the American Government. International Trade is breaking down.

That International Trade has been

helped a little by the various amounts of money lent or given to Europe by the United States and Canada, the latest of which is E.C.A. Europe was not able to earn Canadian or American dollars by selling to Canada or the United States, so Canada and the United States gave or lent them some money to buy goods from this side of the Atlantic. It was only a drop in the bucket, but it helped.

I want the House to take note of one very significant condition of E.C.A. help, as laid down by the United States, itself. It was this: that every European country, before it could be given any E.C.A. dollars, had to agree to trade as much as possible with the rest of Europe. That was one of the basic conditions of E.C.A. dollar program—that every European country had to buy everything it could from other European countries. First, each European country had to agree to increase its own home production to the fullest possible extent. Then, in addition, it had to buy as much of its requirements as possible from the other countries of that Continent, or from other Soft-Currency countries, wherever they chanced to be.

Even before devaluation last September, that process had succeeded in reducing greatly the overall quantity of goods imported by Europe from this side of the Atlantic.

I think it must have been these facts that led Mr. Charles E. Hunt to declare recently that the present degree of depression we have in Newfoundland would have come in any case, whatever the form of Government we had here. But the remnant band of die-hard Anti-Confederates ignore all these facts, and raise the parrot-cry: "It was all caused by the fact that Newfoundland united with Canada."

Having dealt at some length on this whole question of the difficulty of making sales to Europe and to other countries of the soft-currency area, I turn to the question of what the future is likely to bring in these matters. It is the most serious question we can ask ourselves today. Is International Trade, or trade between the Hard-Currency and the Soft-Currency countries to dry up altogether? If it does, what then?

There are three great divisions of the countries of the earth today—the Hard-Currency Nations, the Soft-Currency Nations, and the Nations dominated by Soviet Russia. Ideologically, the Hard and Soft-Currency Nations have a great deal in common, but this grievous problem of currency exchange stands between them, threatening to separate them and to keep them apart. It is vital that they get together and stay together, if the Soviet Block of Nations is not to become triumphant in our world.

Is it not beyond the wit of man to solve this problem of currency exchange? Can the Nations get back to their old status? What was that status? It was this—that they traded with each other, sold and bought to and from each other. Their National Currencies were freely convertible one into any one of the others. Canada, for example, bought much more from the United States than she sold to the United States. Say, for example, that Canada bought two billion dollars a year from the United States, but sold the United States only one billion dollars worth of goods a year. Having sold the United States goods to the value of one billion dollars, she naturally received one billion dollars of American money for it. With that one billion American dollars, she could buy a billion dollars worth of Amer-

ican goods. But she bought two billion worth. Where did she get the extra billion American dollars to pay for the second billion dollars worth of American goods she bought?

The answer is that she got it from Great Britain. How did Canada do that? She did it this way:— she sold Great Britain and other European countries far more than she bought from them. Say she bought one billion dollars worth of goods from Europe, but sold them two billion worth. In that case, she could demand payment of that extra billion's worth in American dollars. Remember, National Currencies then were freely convertible. With that extra billion of American dollars obtained from Europe by selling more to Europe than she bought from Europe, she could pay for that second billion dollars worth of goods she bought from America. But where did Britain get those American dollars with which to pay Canada in American dollars for the goods she bought from Canada? Britain acquired those spare American dollars out of her favourable trade balance with the United States, and with other countries in the world—for she, too, could demand payment in American dollars from any country in which she had a favourable trade balance. Canada bought and sold in Britain and Europe generally; Britain and Europe generally bought and sold in the United States. United States bought and sold in Canada, in Britain, and in Europe generally. All countries traded with each other, and could demand payment for goods sold in any currency that was convenient to them.

That day is gone. National Currencies are no longer freely convertible, except the hard currencies. What is the basic reason for that fact? It

is this:— that Britain and the other Soft-Currency countries are just not able to earn enough hard currency. How does a country earn currency of another country? By selling that country more than it buys from it. Britain and the other Soft-currency countries are just not able to earn enough Canadian and American dollars, because they are not able to sell Canada and the States enough goods. If Canada and the United States, between them, would buy enough British goods, then Britain would have all the dollars she needed, and could buy all the Canadian and American goods she needed, because then she would have the dollars to pay for them. So with the other countries of Europe—Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, our old customers for salt fish. They, too, would have dollars; and they would be able to buy our fish and pay for it in dollars. But Canada and the United States are not buying enough goods from Britain and Europe. Why not? For two reasons: first, Britain and Europe just have not been able, since the war, to produce enough goods, over and above their own needs, to sell to this side, and sell at a price that this side would pay. Second, Canadian and American Customs Tariffs operate to keep British and European goods out, unless those goods are very cheap. Remember, every country likes to sell to others, but buys from others only what it must have and can't do without. Canada and the United States are very much like that.

It seems to me, and here I know I'm treading on very thin ice, that one of three things must happen. A new International Currency must be devised, and this is the least sound of the three; trade must be conducted on a barter basis, without the use of ex-

change, or with a minimum use of exchange, which is much sounder; or Britain and Europe must produce vastly more goods, and at prices which will enable them to sell to this side, and thereby earn the necessary dollars to pay for what they need to buy on this side. This latter is, of course, the old-fashioned, orthodox, sound, method of balancing National Currencies and making International Trade possible. It was to help Britain and Europe reach this happy condition that Canada and the United States have loaned or given such relatively large sums of money since the war's end. By all accounts, Europe has made considerable recovery, but unfortunately devaluation has postponed considerably the day when goods can flow freely from one side to the other of the Atlantic.

Not being a prophet or the son of a prophet, I cannot tell you what the final outcome will be. This, however, I do know, and every member of this House knows:— not only must a final solution be found, but some temporary arrangement must be devised to enable our own Newfoundland Export Trade to function while the permanent solution is being accomplished.

I do not doubt that some temporary arrangement will be found. I believe that Newfoundland will be able to sell her salt codfish to Europe and the other Soft-Currency countries this year. I do not doubt it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I turn to an entirely different aspect of the question. I think I might use as a text for it a remark made by my honourable and gallant friend, the member for Ferryland, when he asked, "What is the sense of the remark made by my honourable friend, the Minister of Fish-

eries and Co-operatives, that we should produce more fish?" What is the sense of that in the light of the difficulties in selling fish that I have heard described? And I think the short answer to that question is this: It is not a matter of producing more fish over all in Newfoundland, although that is possible, and, given certain conditions, is highly desirable. It is rather a matter of producing, increasing the "per man" production. I have here some figures which I am sure the House will find very interesting, deal-

ing with the "per man" production of fish in Newfoundland. They are for two years—1947 and 1948; figures for 1949 are not yet available.

Just listen to this, the Inshore Fishery of Newfoundland. In 1947, there were 22,456 men engaged in that Inshore Fishery; in 1948—23,145—rather more. From Cape Norman to Cape John—the House will picture that large stretch of coast, Cape Norman to Cape John; the first figure will be 1947, and the next 1948, per quintals per man average.

**Newfoundland Inshore Fishery  
Average Per Man Production**

	1947	1948
Cape Norman to Cape John .....	33	29
Cape John to Cape Freels.....	38	31
Cape Freels to Cape Bonavista.....	34	19
Cape Bonavista to Grate's Point.....	35	21
Grate's Point to Cape St. Francis.....	41	21
Cape St. Francis to Cape Race.....	59	35
Cape Race to Cape St. Mary's.....	52	35
Cape St. Mary's to Point May.....	29	28
Point May to Pass Island.....	27	16
Pass Island to Cape Ray .....	56	30
Cape Ray to Cape Norman.....	18	15
	37	26
	22,456 men	23,145 men

Cape St. Francis to Cape Race, the biggest production in all Newfoundland, I may say; 59 quintals in 1947 and 35 in 1948. Cape Race to Cape St. Mary's, the second biggest producer per man—52 quintals in 1947 and 35 quintals in 1948. Cape Ray to Cape Norman, the entire West Coast from Port aux Basques, you might say, to the Straits of Bell Isle—18 quintals in 1947 and 15 quintals in 1948, including the lone, forgotten fisherman on the Bill of Cape St. George; no wonder he is forgotten, when, for 1947 and 1948, he averaged 26 quintals for a year's work.

Taking all together, and averaging the whole Island, it was 37 quintals per man in the Inshore Fisheries for all that year, 1947; for 1948, 26 quintals per man. That is the Inshore Fishery, our vast staple industry of Newfoundland with twenty-two-and-a-half thousand men in 1947, and over twenty-three thousand men in 1948;—37 and 26 quintals per man. What the figures were for 1949, I don't know as yet.

Now, we pass on to the Labrador Fishery—one of the great romantic industries of Newfoundland where men in the thousands have left the Island

of Newfoundland and gone down along that coast in schooners and in coastal boats, and fish throughout the Summer; in 1947, 4,075 men averaged 41 quintals; that is Floaters and Stationers together.

Labrador Fishery				
Average Per Man Production				
	1947		1948	
Floaters .....	57		92	
Stationers .....	31		32	
	41		51	
	4,075 men		3,590 men	

Now, take the Deep Sea Fishery, that is, the Bankers and the Western Boats; Bully Boats, Western or Jack Boats, whatever you like to call them.

Deep Sea Fishery				
	1947		1948	
Bankers and .....	106		114	
Western boats .....	106		114	
	1,550 men		1,265 men	

Now, take them all together, our Newfoundland Fishermen; put together Inshore, Labrador and Deep Sea—1947 to 1948.

All Codfisheries				
Per Man Production				
	1947		1948	
	men	qtls.	men	qtls.
Inshore .....	22,456	37	23,145	26
Labrador .....	4,075	41	3,590	51
Deep Sea .....	1,550	106	1,265	114
	28,081	61½	27,990	63½

Now, what does that mean? What do these figures mean? The 1949 figures, if they were here, would be very much of the same order as the 1947-1948 figures. It means this—that even if the price of fish were to continue, year by year, equal to what it was last year, Newfoundland can never hope to be prosperous, to be enduringly prosperous. While 28,000 of our Newfoundland people are trying to

live and rear families on an average of thirty, or forty, or fifty quintals of salt codfish, it can't be done, even if the salt codfish is saleable to Europe and elsewhere; even if the question of exchange ceases to be an obstacle. If everything is favourable, and you have average catches, you cannot, in this modern world, reasonably expect that Newfoundland will prosper while 28,000 of our bread-winners are trying to exist on production of that kind.

Now, what is the answer to that? If they can't exist on production of that order, then clearly the production per man must be increased, and increased considerably. It is another question as to how that can be done. That is another matter altogether; that is another story. But first, we must face the fact that the "per man" production is too low. We'll come, in a moment, to the reasons and perhaps to a solution. Now, there is a fact, and the beginning of wisdom is the facing of the hard, unpleasant, even ugly, truth. Understand me, I would be the last man in Newfoundland, the last one, to admit that our fishermen are not hard workers. They are hard workers; they are harder workers than any fishermen I know on this globe. It is not that they don't work hard, not that they don't know how to fish; it is not that they don't know how to make the fish. These are not the reasons. With the kind of boats they have; with the kind of gear they have, they are not producing all that may reasonably be expected of them as a "per man" average production of salt, dried, codfish. Nevertheless, it is not enough, and it must be more. In Iceland, they have a population of 130,000 souls, including 6,000 fishermen of all kinds. These 6,000 fishermen produce more fish

than our twenty-eight or thirty thousand, which means that they must produce some five times as much per man as do our good Newfoundland fishermen on the average. Ah! but you say: "Suppose that happens in Newfoundland. Our production last year was of the order of 1,000,000 quintals of codfish; 1,000,000 quintals; five times that is 5,000,000 quintals of codfish." No man in his sane senses would suggest that we increase the production of codfish five-fold, and raise it from one to five million quintals a year. And when my honourable friend, the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, insists, as he does, that we must increase fish production in Newfoundland, he doesn't mean that we have got to raise the production of salt codfish to 5,000,000 quintals a year, he doesn't mean each man presently engaged, or to be engaged in the salt fishery, codfish, must increase his production of salt codfish, or even necessarily codfish, salt or any other kind of codfish. That doesn't follow.

I will give you some figures. We think we are a Fishing country here in Newfoundland. Well, we are in this sense of the word—that over half our economy is based on the fisheries; over half our Newfoundland people live directly out of our fisheries, and many of the remaining half live indirectly out of them; but we are not a Fishing country in Newfoundland.

Norway, the latest year for which I have the figures, 1948, and in part 1949; in 1948, Norway produced 1,333,000 tons of fish—1,333,000 tons of fish. Of that total, Norway's production of herring was 1,162,000 tons, leaving for all other forms of fish—codfish, fresh, frozen and salted and stock fish—lobsters, salmon, flat fish, other kinds of brown fish, and all other kinds and species of fish that are taken out of

the water, 172,000 tons; out of a total production of 1,333,000 tons, herring—1,162,000 tons; the greatest production of herring that Newfoundland has ever had was the year when the UNRA order for herring came here, since the war ended, and the order was for 200,000 barrels, *barrels*, and I think a barrel is—how many lbs. of herring to a barrel—200 lbs.; it depends on whether it is "Scotch Cure;" it averages something between 200 and 240 lbs. That year we had an order for 200,000 barrels. We didn't fill the order, and that was the greatest production of herring in all this Island's history, not 200,000 tons, 200,000 barrels—10 barrels, say, to the ton—20,000 tons, if we had produced it, which we didn't; 20,000 tons; in Norway, in 1948, in tons, 1,162,000. In 1949, last year, they used 3,000,000 barrels of herring in their Reduction Plants alone—3,000,000 *barrels* in their Reduction Plants, their Herring Reduction Plants, making meal and herring oil. The thing is fabulous, it is enough to take your breath away. We think we are a fishing country!

Iceland—1948—1,650,000 barrels; 1947, the year before that, 2,390,000 barrels of herring. In 1945, (I don't know what they have now) they had 18 Reduction Plants, Herring Reduction Plants, making herring meal and herring oil.

In British Columbia, here in our own country, the province farthest away from us, the other extreme of Canada, in 1949, their production of herring was 1,750,000 barrels—one-and-three-quarter million barrels. In the past ten years, British Columbia averaged a production of herring of one-and-a-quarter million barrels a year.

Let me tell you a story about British Columbia; it happened last month,

just about a month ago today; I think it was the last day of February, this present year. The Government of British Columbia decided to extend the season for taking herring by one day—one day, and on that day, I think a month ago today, 125 herring boats pushed out from the land, accompanied by a Government Boat that had a little cannon on it. Each of the 125 herring boats, deck boats, each of them was equipped with an "echo sounder," so that as they travelled over the water, the echo-sounder going continuously, sending a radio-electric current out through the bottom of the boat down to the bottom of the water, and coming back and registering on a tape, and showing the exact depth of water every inch as they went along, and showing also clearly on the tape any fish that lay between the keel and the bottom of the water, registering their clearing; and each of these 125 herring boats equipped with that "echo-sounder" went out; they could do everything but talk to the herring. They dispersed themselves, and at twelve o'clock, they hovered over the herring. They could see them on the recorder in their cabins. At twelve o'clock noon, the Government Boat banged off its cannon—twelve o'clock noon; 125 boats were ready to drop their sails. At midnight on that same day, these boats had taken aboard 49,000 barrels of herring, and we think we are a Fishing country.

When my honourable friend speaks of increasing fish production in Newfoundland, he is thinking, amongst other things, of herring, because, Mr. Speaker, we have some reason to suppose that Newfoundland is the world's greatest reserve for herring. In Iceland, for example, the herring fishery has a life of two months a year, and to the waters of Iceland come 250

Icelandic Boats, herring boats, each one of them equipped with the "echo sounder," with modern gear. This is not up in the Fjords; this is not herring that come in and tap on the front windows; this is not herring caught with gill nets; this is herring thirty, forty, fifty, miles out—a hundred miles out. Their migration is traced by the Icelandic Government's two aircraft, two for nothing else but to fly over the ocean, locate the herring, follow it, follow, follow. When they are in near enough to the shore, out go these Icelandic Boats, 250 of them, ranging in tonnage from 50 to 250 tons; and along with them are 250 other boats from Norway, from Sweden, from Finland and from Russia; that is 500 of them. As a matter of fact, they have over-fished Icelandic waters, and thereby hangs a tale which I will be glad to tell a little later.

In the two months a year, Newfoundland's Herring Fishery has a maximum life of eight months a year; not eight months in any one place, but taking the whole Island, there are eight months in the year when you can fish for herring; now in Green Bay, now Bay of Islands, Bay St. George, now Fortune Bay, now in Placentia Bay.

MR. HIGGINS: I think they left Placentia Bay some years ago, didn't they?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They go and come. They did.

In Placentia Bay, incidentally, one of the boats steaming across the mouth of the Bay, on its echo sounder (I think it was the mouth of Placentia Bay), discovered millions of herring.

MR. MILLER: That was recently.



MR. SMALLWOOD: I know it was recently, and I think it was Placentia Bay.

MR. MILLER: I might add St. Mary's, nearly all of the Island Peninsula.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In St. Mary's Bay. We have reason to think that great triangle, having for its three corners Battle Harbour, Partridge Point and Casper, that is, that vast triangle of water, St. Barbe, the Coast of Labrador, coming down here, St. Barbe Peninsula, Bonavista Bay, Green Bay, that great triangle of water, in the opinion of Norwegian Sealing Captains who come out to these waters, and in the opinion of Norwegian Whaling Captains who frequent these waters; in the opinion of a number of men who have had very great experience in the Herring Fisheries, that triangle of water contains not hundreds, not thousands, but millions of tons of herring. They may not come into the landwash; they may not swim up in the Bays and Arms and Fjords and Coves of that triangle, but they are out in the water; it is a matter of locating, going after, them, using the right gear to get them; a matter of establishing one, two, five, ten or twenty, Herring Reduction Plants in Newfoundland. Does it matter what kind of fish we catch, so long as there is good money in it? Must it always be salt codfish? I think yes, yes indeed, it must always be salt codfish. There will always be a market for salt codfish in Newfoundland; there will always be a market for salt cod.

Now, look at these figures.

Herring

Norway

1948

Total fish production 1,333,000 tons

Herring production .... 1,162,000 tons

All other ..... 172,000 tons

1949

6,175,000 barrels of which little over 3,000,000 barrels used in Reduction Plants.

Iceland

1948 ..... 1,650,000 barrels

1947 ..... 2,390,000 barrels

of which, used in

Reduction Plants

1,430,000 barrels

2,211,000 barrels

18 Reduction Plants in 1945

British Columbia

1949 ..... 1,750,000 barrels

Past 10 years averaged 1½ Mill. bbls. toward end Feb. 1950

125 boats

gun fired at noon

by midnight

7,000 tons ..... 49,000 barrels.

Now, look at these figures. I remarked that one of the conditions of E.C.A. laid down originally as a basis of that E.C.A. program was that each country of Europe receiving E.C.A. dollars agreed: To buy as much of what it needed as possible from other European countries, and also, that each E.A.C. country would produce for itself all that it could produce. Now, see how that has worked.

### Europe Producing Again

Faroe Isles	Trawlers	Smacks	Product
			(Metric Tons)
1939	5	136	22,000
1949	38	200	30,000

France

1939 85

1950 43 (est)

Iceland		Motor Boats of over 10 tons.
1938	33	325
1948	49	483
Portugal		
1939	1	48 other
1950	20 (est)	60 other

So that quite clearly, as these and other figures that I could produce, shows fish production in Europe, and the means of producing fish in Europe are increasing rapidly, which means that we have got to wake up here in Newfoundland.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the House is probably well aware that we have sent a young Newfoundlander, Colin Storey, over to Europe to have a look at what they are doing in those Fish countries. The kind of man we wanted was not easy to find. We wanted a man who was a fisherman, who had actually fished and knew something about it. We wanted a man who knew something about boats and engines, who had actually been at boats and at engines. We wanted a man who was educated, well educated, a man who could carry himself and go and talk to people, any people, anywhere, carry himself. We wanted a man who was a bit brash, a bit of a face to him, a man who could get around and not be abashed or shy. We picked on Colin Storey, and the instructions we gave him were that he was to go and see the kind of boats and engines the fishermen are using in certain countries, the kind of fishing gear they are using. He was to go out fishing with them in their different kinds of boats, using their different kinds of gear. He was to take photographs, hundreds of them, thousands of them, so that a set of snapshots, when put together, would show you the details of a process.

And he was to get reports; and he was to fill notebook after notebook after notebook with what he had seen, and not depend on his memory to repeat it when he got back. He was to talk to different Governments, to Fisheries, Department Schools of Fishery, Fish Merchants; go in their Fish Plants, and he was to go to Iceland, England, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

He has been in all those countries, and I think, at this moment, is in Germany; in Germany, for the purpose of looking at modern factories manufacturing equipment, mechanical and other equipment, used in the Fishing Industry; looking at new types of preservatives used for fish; and generally to be the Government's "eyes and ears" in those countries.

He is due back in a few weeks, and if the present Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives never does another thing in that Office, he has well justified his occupancy of that Department in the past twelve months merely by conceiving the idea that we here, as a Fishing country or province, ought to know what is going on in those other countries. We ought to find out if there are any new ideas, any better ways of doing things, and ought to send someone over as our "ears and eyes" to find out. I hope that he will see his way clear to recommend him to the Government, and that the Government will see its way clear to agree to the idea that we ought to be doing that every year, sending a man; making the rounds of those countries yearly, to get the very latest, the last word, and, as fast as it is invented and proves itself, get it out here.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard of a country in Europe where they have

just completed the building of a new Fish Plant at a cost of \$4,000,000; to be served by 40 draggers for that one Plant. And what do you think they are going to do with the fish? Freeze it? No. Salt it? No. Put it up in boxes with ice in it? No. Use some new kind of preservative to keep it fresh? No. What are they going to do with it? They are going to turn it into albumin, and send it out like little tins of baking powder; albumin, which is used in the Baking Trade of the whole world, which housewives frequently buy for their baking, albumin—a \$4,000,000 Fish Plant served by 40 draggers, whacking the fish in, and there turning it into albumin, which will be sold throughout the whole globe; a food, not a food marketed as fish, but fish marketed as a food. What is the difference of bringing fish out of the water and selling it in neat, fancy tins? What is the difference in the farmer growing potatoes and not selling them as potatoes, but selling them as pork by feeding corn or potatoes or rye into pigs, and selling those root crops as pork? What is the difference?

A man has only to read the Trade Journals of the Fish Industries of other countries to realize how hopeless, how hopelessly backward we are here in Newfoundland, and how much lost ground there is to make up.

Somebody said that the way to reform a man is to start with his great-grand-father, and I sometimes think that the way to reform Newfoundland economically is to start back 25 or 50 years ago, but unfortunately these years are gone; as Winston Churchill said once in a speech I heard him deliver in the House of Commons: "Where now are the years that the locusts have eaten?" and that is the

way this Government finds itself, wherever it turns, a heritage of neglect, a heritage of lost opportunity, a heritage of lost time, in every field. At all events, we have made up our minds on this side of the House that Newfoundland must, in this field of the Fish Industry and Fish Products and Fish Processing, get up abreast of the times. We must, we have no choice. This Government has unbounded faith in the fisheries of Newfoundland. This Government believes that Newfoundland can become, in fact, what we have often called ourselves (but not called ourselves with justification) namely, the world's greatest fish producing country. We think we can become that. It will take two things: It will take drive, energy, imagination, on the one side; and on the other, large amounts of capital, very large amounts of capital. I do not see any possibility of getting our fisheries where they ought to be with an expenditure of less than \$10,000,000. But it is useless to talk on large amounts of capital up in the millions before you are in a position to know just what you are doing. You can't go into it blindly. You can risk thousands; you can gamble scores of thousands, but you can't gamble millions. And so this Government starts off with a feeling of uneasiness that Newfoundland has not kept abreast of the times in its Fish Industry. We started off with a feeling of discontent and some impatience over the degree of progress we have made to now, as a country, as a people, as a province. We started off with the conviction that it is our duty as a Government, our clear duty; that if we failed to fulfill that duty, we would be betraying Newfoundland; our duty to act, as nearly as we may, as the "mid-wife of progress" in the

Fishing Industry. We start off with the conviction that it is our duty to do some experimenting in different types of fishing in Newfoundland. That means what? That means we should, we *must*, experiment with a new type of boat; we *must* experiment with a new type of engine; we *must* experiment with new types of fishing gear; we *must* experiment with new fishing grounds that have not hitherto been fished.

I am very happy indeed to be able to say that Mr. Mayhew, the Minister of Fisheries of Canada, and Dr. Stewart Bates, the Deputy Minister, and Dr. Nedler, their leading Scientist in their Fisheries Department, see eye to eye completely with this Government in these matters, and are prepared to enter actively with us into an experiment along these lines. Indeed, Mr. Mayhew has announced, himself, publicly, not long ago, something along these lines.—He applied it not merely to Newfoundland but to the Atlantic Provinces generally, but he mentioned Newfoundland particularly.

We have in our great Inshore Fishery this situation where men fish with traps, cod traps, a few men with cod net; cod nets are not yet a thing of the past, although they are not anything like as numerous as they once were, with jiggers, with trawls, with hand-lines; all that, all of that is done from boats that are operated and powered by engines having a power from 3 to say 10 horsepower, and having a workable area of say 3, 4, or 5, miles in a straight line from the shore. We have approximately how many men—23,000 men dependent on that kind of boat and that kind of gear. Now, clearly, if the fish come in, our good fishermen will get their

share of them. If the fish do not come in, what happens? If the effective striking range of an inshore boat is, say, an average of 3 miles, and the fish are 7 miles from shore, what happens? What happens is that that Fall, in their thousands, they go to the Relieving Officers for relief, because in those areas where the fish did not come in, instead of averaging 38, 35, 41, 52, quintals a man, they average 18, 15, 21, 19, quintals, or less, per man; whereas, 30 miles along the shore, or 50, they may be averaging 50, 60, 70, quintals a man, depending on the pure vagaries of the codfish as to whether they come in on the land at this point and do not at that point, or come in at that point, and do not at this point. The terrible immobility of our fishermen, our inshore fishermen, their lack of mobility, lack of boats that will enable them to get away from this 3-mile limit out to a 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30 miles limit, is the thing that has held us back, that has held our Inshore Fishermen back; the terrible immobility of our Inshore Fishermen.

Then the terrible expense of outfitting a Labrador Schooner to go off to the Coast of Labrador. The danger and peril so vividly and so movingly described to this House by the honourable and gallant member of Placentia West of the Bank Dory Fishermen. Far be it from me to say a word that would discourage even one fisherman this year from going fishing. But, this is 1950; other countries have abandoned the gill net, abandoned the jigger, abandoned the cod trap; abandoned the hand-line, abandoned the open dory, abandoned the little 20 or 30 foot open motor boat and 3 to 10 horsepower engine, and replaced it with a finer boat, with more dependable and more economical engines,

more modern gear, a more comfortable and dependable life for fishermen. Why should not we? Why must we assume that Newfoundland, for all time, will be backward, will take a second, third, fourth, fifth, place to any fishing country in the world? Why must we assume that?

This Government, Sir, have thought on these things; we have talked of them, and debated them, and discussed them amongst ourselves. We have resolved to strive to overcome the lost time of the past. We have resolved to spend some of the public money in experimentation. We have resolved to endeavour to establish the soundness of applying here, in Newfoundland, methods which have proved to be sound in other parts of the world. In that endeavour, we hope ardently for the support of our Newfoundland fishermen, those fishermen who suspect, who know, that they have had a raw deal for four-and-a-half centuries but really don't know yet the reason for it; and we hope for the support of the trade, of the Fish Merchants who perhaps have been caught in a vicious circle that is, or may be is not, of their own making; and above all we hope for the support of all progressive, modern-minded, men in Newfoundland who have the feeling that somehow in Newfoundland we always seem, in most of our activities, to be less progressive, less modern, less up-to-date, than other parts of the world, and who yearn for the touch of the professional hand; that we'll have their support in our experimentation. We ask for their support. We ask for support, and we ask for a fair deal, a fair show; we ask for some patience. I know that it is not easy to get patience from our fishermen. I have lived amongst them too much. I have seen too many of

them, and been with them too much not to know that they are impatient; but I do hope that they will come to know something of the difficulties that lie in our way, that must be removed, that must be overcome, before we can really get this thing in shape, in "ship-shape." But we'll not complain in this Party, and in the Government, if we are misunderstood, because we have faith that our programme is sound, that it will succeed; we are hoping it will succeed before we have to go back and ask the people for their sufferage again. We are hoping that our programs, with enough pressure put behind them, can be speeded to the point where they will begin to show promising results, and before we go back to ask for an expression, once again, of their confidence in us. We are fighting against time; we are working against time; but we have three or four years in which to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I will be honest with the House; and that is one of my troubles, that once I open my mouth, I tend to become too honest, too frank; and perhaps I am being too frank now when I say that quite openly, that in Newfoundland today, since last Fall, there has been a worsening of our economic condition. Why try to bluff about it? We have more destitution in Newfoundland today than we had last Fall. We have had more in the last six months than we had in the corresponding six months of the year, or two, or three, or four, or five, years ago; there is no question about that. The cost of relieving that destitution is constituting a heavy burden on the Public Treasury. It may get worse before it gets better. I grieve that I have to do it. We'll do it cheerfully, but we'll not welcome having to spend so much of

our time and thoughts in Cabinet groping and grappling with an immediate problem of destitution. In a sense, we begrudge the time and energy we have to give to the mere matter of meeting, day to day, problems arising out of a condition of destitution in a fairly large block of our population. We would much rather give all our time and all our energy and all our ability and all our enthusiasm to this basic task of rebuilding Newfoundland; of reconverting some of these industries; of creating new industries. Obviously, we'd rather do that. What Government wouldn't? But this recession has hit us; we didn't cause it; no man, who is a fair-minded man, no decent, honest, man, unless he is very ignorant, unless he never reads a newspaper, never listens to a broadcast, doesn't know what is going on around him in the world; no honest man is going to say that, if a year ago today we had not united with the country next to us, that we could have sold all our fish, all our iron ore, newsprint, pit-props; no honest man is going to say that, not if he is honest. As Mr. Charles E. Hunt so well said: "This condition that has come on us would have come on us, and come on us on the same date, and in the same way, and to the same extent, whatever form of Government we had got, a year ago today." Does anyone doubt that there would have been devaluation on the 18th September last if we had not had Confederation? Does anyone doubt the amount of unemployment and destitution would still be here if it had almost any form of Government you'd like to mention? But it has come, and we have to grapple with it, and while we are grappling with it with one part of our mind, with the rest and a large part of our

mind, we must grapple also with the more basic problems that affect the lives of Newfoundlanders "on board," which, if not solved, will denude this province of its prime blood.

Do you suppose that anyone on this side is happy, any happier than the honourable member of Bell Island is, to know some of our prime Newfoundlanders have got to leave Bell Island to get a job? Do you think we are happy over that, or that any prime Newfoundlander, good people, good as any on earth, maybe not better but just as good as on earth, are unemployed and destitute, walking the streets? Do you think we like that? We don't like it, which makes us all the more determined to get to the root of the matter, get to the root; and the root is simple, easy to state, not perhaps easy to reach; and the root is the lack of diversification of industry, lack of expansion and extension and diversification of our industrial factories; our economy. We need more mines, more mills, more factories, more fisheries; and to the job of getting them, this Government has set its hand.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have occupied a lot of the time of the House yesterday and today, and if I have been unduly long, I apologize for it. I have been a little harsh in some of the things I said about the few people left who still fight us on ideological grounds; I was perhaps stung into saying that, I will not say it over; but I had to get it off my chest, just as my honourable and gallant friend from Ferryland had to get it off his chest too. A thing boils up inside you, and you must get it out, if you don't it festers, will make you sorry, sour, you must get it off your chest. My honourable friends opposite, God knows

how I would feel if I had gone out and fought as hard as they did and got licked, I know how I'd feel, and perhaps if they crowed a little over me I'd feel a bit worse about it, and perhaps I'd hate their guts for crowing over me; but I hope they don't think, for a moment, there is any ill-feeling towards them. They have been extremely decent, and I am sure there are times when they could have got after us more than they did. I am happy indeed to see the fine, friendly, feeling between the two sides. We have had the odd argument. We try to keep the tone and standard of business of this House higher than it used to be in the past, and all of us who have any reverence whatever for the glories of the past in this Chamber will unite in an endeavour to keep the tone of our affairs here from falling as low as they have been known to fall in times past.

Thank you very much for your patience, and let's hope, Mr. Speaker, that a year from today we may have a more hopeful and brighter picture to paint in this Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speech of the honourable the Premier concludes the debate.

I shall now put the question.

Moved and seconded that the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne be adopted and carried to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Carried.

It is the pleasure of the House to report a date.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Mr. Speaker, His Honour was due back today. Perhaps Monday? It would be up to Your Honour to decide that,

in consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inform the House next day.

Do you wish to move the House to proceed with the Orders of the Day?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Mr. Speaker, we might defer the remaining Orders of the Day.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you make that motion?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

Carried.

The House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 3, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder, Sir, if it would be possible to have a meeting of the committee set up to consider the Public Account-

ants' Bill, say this afternoon after this sitting?

MR. SPEAKER: Are all the members familiar with the personnel of this committee? I believe the honourable Attorney General was absent at the time the committee was appointed; I am sure his name was listed as one of the members. Will the committee regard the suggestion of Mr. Courage that they meet at the close of this sitting?

I have to remind the honourable members that some time ago a resolution of the House was taken to the effect that an Address be drawn up and presented to the Province of Ontario. It was further ordered that the Address be engraved. That has now been done, and I have it here.

The Address reads as follows:

" GREETINGS  
THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND  
to  
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
RESOLVED

That we the members of the Newfoundland Legislature now assembled, do, on behalf of the people of this newest Province and Ancient Colony of Newfoundland, desire to convey, to the people of Ontario our sincere thanks for their friendly greeting and welcome on the occasion of our union as one people.

And further be it resolved that we do assure the people of Ontario of the high regard and esteem in which they are held by the people of Newfoundland.

Speaker  
Premier

Leader of the Opposition

The Address to be signed by the Speaker, the Premier and the leader of the Opposition.

I would like you to see what form the Address takes; it can be examined closely later on.

The ferns of Newfoundland and maple leaves of Canada are on the cover. The Address, itself, is engraved in a picture frame at the bottom. It is a very beautiful piece of work. Honourable members are no doubt aware of the identity of the person who executed this piece of work, but it is her wish that she remain anonymous. Should we lay this on the table? I think it would be better.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): I think, Mr. Speaker, we should sign it now.

Thereupon, the signatures of the Speaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition were affixed to the Greeting.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, that report is to be a Resolution of this House, and it is worded as such. Shouldn't some record of it appear in our Minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we have a Resolution, a motion, to that effect; I believe it appears in our journal. I was going to suggest now that a further motion and Resolution would be required, would it not, to have it forwarded to the Province of Ontario.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would move that, Mr. Speaker. I would move that the Resolution read by Your Honour be forwarded from this House to the Legislature of Ontario; and if my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, would second it—



MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I have much pleasure in seconding it. I assume it will be placed on record with the record, itself.

Moved and seconded that the Address to Ontario be forwarded to Mr. Speaker of the Toronto Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Resolution on our books that this Address be drawn up and signed by the Premier, Speaker and Leader of the Opposition.

### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

#### Notice of Motions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1949."

Also I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Dependents Allowances' Act, 1949."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, move that the Rules of the House do be suspended, and in giving this notice, I may say that it is not with the intention of having the Rules suspended for the remainder of the session, but only so that we may deal with the Resolutions of which I have already given notice.

#### Notice of Questions.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether he has read the circular dated 27th March, 1950 of the St. John's Teachers regarding the Bill dealing with Pensions to Teachers.

(2) Whether in the Minister's opinion the first and third preambles are correct.

(3) If they are correct, how does he reconcile the statements in the preamble with his own statement in the House that the representatives of the Teachers had seen the Bill and agreed with the terms.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any outstanding answers to questions?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, there are, I believe, two questions from the honourable and learned Leader of the Opposition to the Department of Finance.

I left this Chamber just before strangers were admitted, and telephoned to the Department of Finance, and learned that the reply to one of the two questions has been prepared, and the reply to the other will be ready tomorrow morning, and they wondered if I cared to wait until tomorrow and table both replies, or have them send down now the reply to one of them. I took the liberty of saying "No, wait until tomorrow, and I can table both of them at the same time."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to question number 52 from the Leader of the Opposition on

the order paper of Friday, March 31st.

(a) The cost of Concrete Bridge at Freshwater (including approaches) in the District of Carbonar-Bay de Verde was \$11,827.42.

In this connection, I would just like to say that the bridge in question, built at Freshwater-Bay de Verde is one of the many that are undertaken year after year by the Roads Division with a view to replacing, as far as finances will allow, the timber bridges that were formerly in use. It is largely a safety measure, and then with a view to permanency of the structure. I am very happy to say that in this particular connection, it is one that we of the Department of Public Works have not been pestered about by members of the House of Assembly or representatives of the districts. In other words, the fact or point is that they do not know what bridges we plan to improve or reconstruct during the year, it is just part of the regular program of the High-roads Department.

In that connection, I would also like to say, Mr. Speaker, the estimate for that bridge was \$12,000, so I think the boys in that Department did not do too bad a job.

(b) The names of those of whom money was paid for labour are as follows:

Colin L. Toupe  
 Gilbert Noel  
 Geo. W. Davis  
 John Broderick  
 Alfred Morgan  
 Gordon Penny  
 James Parsons  
 John Cecil Snow  
 Henry C. Deering  
 Henry Hiscock

John Snow  
 Eugene Parsons  
 Hubert Davis  
 Reuben Summers  
 Josiah Butt  
 Eric Parsons  
 William Parsons  
 William Butt  
 Henry Deering  
 John W. Harvey  
 Ernest Butt  
 Richard Penny  
 Eleazor Clarke  
 Charles Butt  
 Cyril Marshall  
 Andrew Parsons  
 William John Parsons  
 William Peach  
 Mark Gosse & Sons  
 Rorke Fish & Coal Co.  
 Saunders Howell & Co.  
 F. C. Moores  
 Max Dawc.

The materials used in the construction of the bridge, cement, reinforcing iron, gas and oil, etc., were taken from departmental stocks.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Minister of Labour to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Chairman, I think that section of the second line, sub-section (f) "municipal authority" means the City of St. John's or Municipality. I think "Municipality" should be "Council or Town Council."

MR. HIGGINS: Yes. We have not got the word "Municipality;" that is a Canadian one, meaning series of towns. Yes, I think the honourable member is right in that respect. Municipality is the town and all outlying districts.

MR. CURTIS: Would that be any Council or Town Council?

MR. HIGGINS: St. John's Municipality. Have they formed a Council, or is it a Town Council? It is either one or the other. Just say "in the City of St. John's, or Town Council."

MR. VARDY: Yes, but I think there is provision there for Councils.

Section 2 passed.  
Section 3 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Pardon me, refer to Section 35 and see if there is any mention of Municipality in that.

MR. VARDY: No there is not, Mr. Chairman; there is no reference to it, that is an agreement between the Province and the Federal Government.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Chairman, at a certain stage in the discussion of this Bill, it was considered whether or not the point would be "appointed of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council." We have the word "Minister" in the first line. Is that necessary, or is it a superfluity?

MR. CURTIS: I think the Minister would have the support of the Governor in Council.

DR. POTTLE: It is a major decision to take.

MR. CURTIS: The Minister of Public Welfare suggests the first line of the Section, Section 3, should say "Minister with the consent of the Governor in Council." I do not know whether that is necessary.

DR. POTTLE: Alienation of property.

MR. VARDY: I think, Mr. Chairman, the opinion of the officials in the Justice Department, when drafting the Act, was that His Majesty, represented by the Minister, was actually Governor; anyway, the Minister could only act on instructions from His Majesty or the Governor.

MR. HIGGINS: Here is the Minister.

MR. VARDY: Whoever should be named.

MR. CURTIS: It seems funny for the Minister to raise that point.

MR. HIGGINS: Any Minister appointed by the Governor. Somebody has to sign the Agreement. The person signs on behalf of Newfoundland as Minister, being chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; that is the authorized person. I presume we could assume two Directors put their seal on. The Minister is there for good.

Section 3 passed.  
Section 4 read and passed.  
Section 5 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Would the Corporation or any authority lay sewerage pipes without consent of the Council? You have two parties running sewerage in that place.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): I think

they are subject to the rules and regulations of Council, no matter who they are.

MR. HIGGINS: That is not said here, though. A special Act would go by the general Act, you know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Surely it is the other way about the authority of City Council; it is subordinate to the authority of this House.

MR. HIGGINS: I know, that is the point I am raising.

MR. VARDY: It is specified later on in the Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: Oh, I did not see that. The point is, it should be put—a second Body in charge of the City, even for a portion of it, if you are going to have two Bodies running the City.

MR. CURTIS: Is that so with the Housing Corporation? I think the Housing Corporation put them in.

MR. HIGGINS: How did they manage the Housing Corporation?

MR. SPRATT: The Housing Corporation are subject to the rules and regulations covering the laying of water and sewerage and all installations in the City, and so are Government Buildings today, even the one we are now sitting in.

MR. CURTIS: Let it pass as it is, we can come back to it later.

Section 5 passed.

Section 6 read.

DR. POTTLE: Just a small point, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if any difficulty might conceivably arise from the ministerial point of view in having two persons being appointed.

MR. CURTIS: It is obvious the

Governor and Council are not going to accept both.

MR. FAHEY: I think, Mr. Chairman, why that is in there, this may be controlled by the Minister or maybe somebody else.

MR. HIGGINS: No, there is a Minister and there is an Authority. In other words, the Minister may want to appoint somebody to do some work, and the Authority may want to appoint somebody. I do not think there would be any question there, because each one must pick his own servant.

Section 6 passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, paragraph 1 there, the last line—"the Minister may expropriate the land in the manner following"—that gives the Board or Minister the right to expropriate land, and I do not know if this says that in the clause or not, but further on it sets up a Board of Assessors. What I had in mind, I think I had better wait until we come to that paragraph on the next page. There is no appeal there from the Assessors.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that in this connection it was pointed out some time ago in the House that there are quite a lot of lands today in the City that no owner can be accounted for, and in that instance, I think the Minister has, after making the necessary inquiries, and not finding the owner for the property, to take land; there is nothing wrong with it.

MR. HIGGINS: I understand (if you will pardon me saying so), a lot

of difficulty arose out of a man going around to survey land; he had no idea of who owned it; they said "Jones" or "Murray;" that became registered on the books in the Department of Natural Resources, and I think a lot of properties were held by nobody; in other words, tied down by a name.

Section 9 was passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 (1) read.

MR. HIGGINS: May I ask why the lien is put in that land may not be expropriated until January, 1950? How are you going to find the value of land in 1970 or 1960? This is meant to be a permanent Act, I presume.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, but the idea is, I think, Mr. Chairman, we do not want any speculation, if it should be heard we are going to take a certain area. It is not the intention to have this Act go on indefinitely; it is a 1950 Act; it is for that reason that date is fixed. If that Act is going to be carried on indefinitely, have the Company amend it, because, as my honourable and learned friend says—how are you going to know the value of land as in 1970? I think we can leave it as it is.

Section (2) read.

MR. HIGGINS: How, if there is a road through this place, and it is taken out, the Council has to build another road.

Sub-section (3) was read.

MR. HIGGINS: Does that mean the pipes there now will be used and the Municipal Council will not be paying anything for them, or does it mean that in future Municipal Council lay down pipes, hydrants, and will

not be paid at all? What does that mean?

MR. CURTIS: My interpretation is, Mr. Chairman, if we take over a section, for instance, there might be an existing street; under the new layout, the road just will not exist, therefore, we will not pay anything.

Clauses 5 and 6 give housing authority on all these things.

MR. SPRATT: I would like to explain this, Mr. Chairman, where water and sewerage surround any district, and changes have been made, they have already been paid for and people coming in a second time, they do not have to pay for them.

MR. HIGGINS: That is the rule already. Any old water pipes or sewerage attached to them, they do not have to pay for them, they have already been paid.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Chairman, I think, first and foremost, it must be remembered this is a Bill dealing with the Slum Clearance Project. What is entailed in the event the area we have been discussing—Carter's Hill to Barter's Hill, is cleared out and present erections are removed, the Government will not be compelled to pay the Municipality for water and sewerage which are abandoned with new street lines put in.

MR. HIGGINS: Does the Government pay for new ones put in?

MR. VARDY: Oh, yes, the Government pay for that.

MR. CURTIS: Section 5 deals with that.

MR. VARDY: There is a more important point than that; it was called to my attention today. There

is, in the Statutes now, I believe, when compensation is decided upon by any Board Appraiser or for assessment, actual value, the figure decided, I think, 10% premium actually paid by Statute, unless the Act specifically exempts that.

MR. HIGGINS: That is already done in case of damage. They lay on 10% extra in case of inconvenience or damage.

MR. VARDY: Unless there is a clause there exempting that premium, it will have to be paid. I think it might be well to defer passage of Section 11 until such a time as that has been looked into.

MR. CURTIS: I move that that Section be deferred.

MR. COURAGE: Clause 11 is deferred.

Section 12 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, that is the clause we were referring to a short time ago. Now, in that third line, it says "shall appoint a Board of Assessors;" I understand when a Board of Assessors make their appraisal of property there is no appeal; that is the general practice now, even with an Arbitration Board. I know, in the Highroads, where they widened a road a couple of years ago, they expropriated the land and paid so much a foot. Any person who didn't like that could ask for a Board of Arbitration; whatever was set up by that Board, that was final. Now, in this case, any amount set out is referred to by a Board of Assessors, then that is final. There is no Court of Appeal or an Arbitration Board.

MR. VARDY: They can always appeal to the Supreme Court.

MR. CURTIS: I don't think in this case.

MR. FAHEY: As I see that, there is no appeal. They read through the Act; this part takes care of that particular part of it, there is no appeal; after appeal has been made, value made by the Board of Assessors, that is final. It has mostly been you could set up Boards after by making an appeal.

MR. HIGGINS: I move an amendment, instead of Board of Assessors, Board of Arbitrators should be made.

MR. CURTIS: Would you just say what the difference should be?

MR. HIGGINS: Assessors just assess damage; an Arbitration Board would just agree to terms.

DR. POTTLE: They have the properties set out in Clause 15.

MR. HIGGINS: Arbitrators more or less agree to terms.

MR. CURTIS: What did they call them in Base Cases?

MR. HIGGINS: Arbitrators I think.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Chairman, I think you will find that this particular Section is taken from the British Columbia Act, which is one of the first ones that had to deal with a problem of this kind about a slum clearance program under the National Housing Act, and that was the term they used there; that was the method of their operation; that was the organization set up; they aren't Arbitrators at all, they are Assessors, or Appraisers; they place a definite value on land, a fair value, but not a value that is going to allow for anybody to make a profit out of the way; there-

fore, that is why that Section is in there. It has been adopted, and is also before the House in Ontario now; but it has been adopted in British Columbia, which is one of the first ones to embark under the Housing Act upon a slum clearance program.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I might say I watched it, I am right behind the program of slum clearance. I think it is only right and fair that people owning property be subject to value placed on it by Assessors, no matter how capable they be; it should be final.

Now, my colleague there, in several instances in it, my colleague in the West End, he knows that the Council had some bitter experiences with regard to the assessments of property and accepting values put on by so-called Assessors. Then in the event of the owner of property being assessed by the Housing Corporation, we have no appeal. I don't think it is democratic; I think there should be some sort of Court of Appeal.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my word to that. I think it very dangerous going, giving power to Assessors, because I happen to know there are a number of Assessors in this country, and not over five, possibly three, highly efficient ones. I can't see where the Government can get people to do this job. After all, we have a well-established pattern of Arbitrators. Unless it serves a really essential purpose in introducing housing legislation, why, we should depart from that, I can't see it. Of course, if it can be proved to the House that for something very particular it applied to this Act, then we'll all agree. I think the burden is on the House to establish very good

reasons why we depart from old customs, apart from that we believe a person selling land under the old regulations always got away with something, I think.

MR. HIGGINS: That is the way I feel too. This is a very difficult position, and I can only consider four or five men that are expert for this job, only four or five in the country really expert for this job. These men, I would trust them; they are the type of men who would take evidence themselves, and find out for themselves; otherwise, you would have to get somebody to appraise the value.

MR. CURTIS: Doesn't Arbitration more or less suggest each party put a value of his own?

MR. HIGGINS: Very often, Arbitrators stick by the party; it means each party fixes his own.

MR. CURTIS: Isn't this purely a case of assessment? Does an Arbitrator involve one side, the other side, and umpire, whereas this is just a case of assessment of value of land?

MR. HIGGINS: All the Assessor does is go in and decide the value, he doesn't hear any evidence.

MR. VARDY: I wonder, Sir, if we are not overlooking the fact that this Act is designed for one specific purpose only, that is to clean out slums in the heart of St. John's. We have got to keep that one Section in mind. That is what we are driving at all through. It can be said we are getting away from the principle of arbitration. My friend from St. John's West mentioned a couple minutes ago that we have had a lot of experience before, and every time a case came up and went before an Arbitration Council it got a root, and a very serious

one. I think that is one of the reasons why they haven't done a certain job out on the highway, because they are afraid it is going to upset the whole property under fees put out on Topsail Road. We don't want to pay excessive taxes. There is a fair basis of arriving at value on that land, that is, on the basis of ground, which is approximately 95% of the houses in that area; they are there on the basis of ground rent, they are not owners at all, consequently you can arrive at valuation without any difficulty at all. It is laid down by Statute that twenty times the annual rental is purchase price. That is obviously the basis on which assessments have to be based. At the same time, I think it only fair for this project, only fair. What we have got to consider is that the Federal Government are putting up 75% of the money on the project; they are not going to be a party to it unless they get a fair deal. The minute there is a suggestion the Federal Government are interested in it, there seems to be an idea it is a "happy hunting ground" for anybody. They are guarding against it. Most of the suggestions in this Act have been suggested by the Federal Government in Acts created in other instances and designed particularly to meet this particular problem. It may seem hard on the face of it. If it were an ordinary business transaction, yes, by all means have arbitration. It isn't trying to clear out a cesspool with Government money.

I think the Government is on the right track, not having the taxpayer pay more than he should for the Government taking over.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Chairman, I agree with my colleague, but it is to protect the honour and dignity of the

Government and persons who would be concerned with this property. Now, there are so many values on the one street. Now, I know something about it, because I am an evaluation authority myself. I know property on New Gower Street today for which an amount of three hundred dollars was paid. What about the man who paid for that property? When a man comes along and is offered thirty or forty cents a foot, surely the man paid two hundred dollars a foot, or one hundred and thirty or forty—they range in different prices in the business area,—there must be some appeal to do justice to the person who already paid a fabulous amount for his property. Surely, the Government or the Housing Commission setup, they don't want to do anything wrong, and it is problematical for anyone not conversant with conditions under which business is working if they can appraise the property; it would want to be someone with actual, practical, experience of existing conditions. Therefore, to avoid any wrong—I know the Corporation don't want to do anything wrong — they are right in trying to divide property as cheap as they possibly can, but it would be unjust to go in and commandeer it. That is what it amounts to, in my mind. I feel the Government don't want to do that.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, just to answer the member for St. John's West, the reason the Government suffered badly with arbitration was because the old rule required that each person should choose his own arbitrator. I feel, in many cases, an Arbitrator became a special feeder. In American cases, the Arbitrator is suggested independently. If these Assessors were picked out, you would have to pick out some good men, men with some judgment, ensuring if they



would pick them out they would be unbiased, because they were chosen by an Act of Commission, they'd have to act straight. If they could hear evidence on the matter, then I don't think I'd have any objection. They'd say "we'll decide this." Land may be different in one place than another.

MR. VARDY: Section 14 gives them the right to hear evidence.

MR. HIGGINS: They may, but they don't have to do it. I'd sooner see independent Assessors there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, it is all very academic, this is the Government's recommendation to the House. We have virtually no sympathy at all, none for the owners of quite a large slice of the property in that area; we think they have forfeited all claims, all right, to be treated as ordinary property owners. This is not ordinary property. This is not to be judged on the standards of ordinary property, and we don't propose so to judge. We propose, in stating this legislation, to deal with it as "suspect property" where people who own it, insofar as they are known, have allowed a slum to develop; they didn't have to allow it. There was no obligation on them to let it degenerate into a slum area, but they did so. Now, if they think for one moment that we are going to lash out public money to give them fine pocketfuls of money for that deteriorated property which they permitted to deteriorate, they are making the mistake of their lives. An assessment will be put on it, and it is public money, and a thousand years ago it became well established that the right of eminent domain is paramount. Where is all this tenderness of conscience? Where does it come from? Where, what is concerned?—A piece of pro-

perty.—Tenderness of conscience may well come in where human lives are at stake. That is what is at stake, human life, little children, who have, or ought to have, the same rights to grow up as decent Christian citizens as sons of the richest in the Land. Have they got that right? In fact, they have not. Why have they not? They are living in a slum. Who made the slum? The owners of the property. Are we going to step in now and treat them as we would do ordinary property owners? The answer is "NO;" we are not doing it. God knows, we have got to lash out a lot of money on this Housing Program, millions of money, and as little as possible is going to trickle into the pockets of owners in that slum area. And so, the Government lays this before the House; does it as a Party Measure as the Party's proposal and the Government's proposal not to step inconsiderately, tenderly guarding and protecting the property rights of the slum area. We step in rather determined to protect the public purse, to clean out the slums, and to get the people, our fellow-Newfoundlanders, who live in the slums out of them at the least possible cost, so far as the property, itself, is concerned. That is our policy; we can be voted down on it or not, but we stand or fall by it as a Government.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I have listened attentively to the honourable Premier and member from St. John's West, and I agree, in part, with what each said. If it was confined to the slum area explained to the House, I would be in accord with it, but it doesn't confine itself to that area, it takes in a whole lot, the area in question. If this was the St. John's Housing Slum Clearance, all right, but it takes in the whole Island. Just be-

cause of conditions in St. John's where the slum has been let grow in there, that is no reason why it should concern something which concerns the whole Island.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Wherever the slum occurs, it will be the same, whether on the "Green" of Bell Island. The rates being charged in Corner Brook today are only excelled by rates being charged on Forty-Second West in New York, itself. Go into Manhattan. If you think we are going to pay the same rates as are there, certainly not. The same with Bell Island, we didn't create the "Green"

If under that Act we move in there, we'll pay the minimum amount for that vile area (not vile people-vile area); wherever the Act applies; St. John's, Corner Brook West, Bell Island, the Green, Windsor, etc. We'll go in without any compunction in the matter; that is our feeling in the matter. Now, vote us up or vote us down.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, so far as I see there, Boards of Assessors may value property. That is all right. Supposing voters are not agreed to that, there is no redress, no appeal.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

MR. FAHEY: That may be all right insofar as people who deserted their property; they shouldn't be paid anything. In some of those areas, we have got people with private homes there, cared for. Supposing the Government goes in there, there is no redress, no appeal. I agree, Assessors should value property; if the people concerned are satisfied, that is all there is to it; but in the case of where they don't feel they have sufficient to replace that property (and

slums are not brought on by those people, not created by them, by any means); I can go to the head of Valder St., there are nice homes there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are not included.

MR. HIGGINS: Section 3 doesn't say a word about slums there. If it said "slums," it would be quite a different thing. Other people can raise their voice in indignation too, if they want to.

MR. VARDY: I think, for the information of the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, it only deals with the Federal Government.

MR. HIGGINS: Aren't you dealing with the Federal Government of Canada in connection with the Housing Corporation?

MR. VARDY: But there won't be any Act there with a situation of houses there with property.

MR. HIGGINS: You can take a whole area in there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What I have said applies to slums and slum areas, and if within the first area to be tackled—the area bounded by Carter's Hill, New Gower Street, Barter's Hill and Cabot Street—within that area, as, in fact, there are decent homes, they are not slums; I am dealing with slums.

MR. HIGGINS: You said you were going to take in the whole area.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but in my remarks, I am talking about slums. As I explained on opening day, we take the area and promptly sell it back again to the owners, in the case of where they have a decent area, without any profit or loss to anyone;

but the slum area, we retain, and we demolish the slums; my remarks a while ago were directed entirely to slums.

MR. MILLER: Now, getting from general to particular areas. If it is a slum, I can't see it is worth anything.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is worth something.

MR. MILLER: Up to now, this talk this afternoon has been general. It doesn't distinguish the fact that a man may have a reasonably good house. And you say the Government's right is going to be protected. I want to see that we are going to have protection of the civilian's right. If a man has a home and he has put twenty years' savings into that home, that is a very deep right. I see now the Government is not going to do anything about it. We have classifications A, B, C, D, of houses. Who is going to determine the classifications? Who is going to be fair? If John Jones' house projects a little, it is in the Act that he is going to be taken care of.

All at the same time, whilst we go along, whilst we don't intend to defeat your Bill, Mr. Premier, we just like to have these things cleared up, that is all.

MR. COURAGE: Does the honourable Leader of the Opposition wish to make an amendment?

MR. HIGGINS: I made an amendment, I don't care what you do. The Premier says now he doesn't want to hear anything at all.

MR. COURAGE: I shall now put the amendment.

The amendment is that in the third line, the word "Assessors" be deleted, and the word "Arbitrator" be put in

its place. All in favour say "aye" (Chorus of "ayes"—Opposition); contrary "nay" (Chorus of "nays"—Government). The motion is lost.

Section 12 passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read and passed.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

Section 23 read and passed.

Section 24 read and passed.

Section 25 read and passed.

Section 26 read and passed.

Section 27 read and passed.

Section 28 read and passed.

Section 29 read and passed.

Section 30 read and passed.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I think, perhaps, instead of reconsidering that, I move the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. I may say that the purpose of asking that is for the purpose of the 11% which the member for the Opposition has brought up.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the Second Reading of this Bill, entitled, "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works," I feel some explanation is due the House and members generally con-

cerning the necessity for this Act, and some comment on some of the Sections contained therein.

Actually, the Bill now being presented is a complete re-writing of all Public Works Acts now in existence, and, if and when passed by this Legislature will constitute the guiding Act for the operation of the Department of Public Works. It will, as I shall show a little later in my remarks, recommend the repealing of a number of other Acts and/or Regulations which are at present in force.

The purpose, then, of the Act is to facilitate the orderly administration and the efficient operation of the Department over which I have the honour to preside.

As I have stated, there are, at present in existence, eight Acts dealing with the Department of Public Works, and there are also in force numerous Regulations made under these Acts and under the Highway Traffic Act, 1941.

The present Act is actually designed to consolidate the existing laws and to amend them, where necessary, to meet the changing conditions of the times, and, of course, in some cases to add some necessary provisions which are considered to be required for the effective operation of the Department under the present form of Government.

It was my pleasure about a week ago to have this Bill distributed to honourable members, in order that they may properly review it prior to bringing it to the Committee stage, and I might add that that time has given the honourable members the necessary opportunity to review the Bill as is essential to the welfare of its clauses,

and to the welfare of the operating of it as time goes on.

The first eight sections of the Bill are in form common to the provisions that would normally be expected to be contained in a Departmental Act, and describe the several matters over which the Minister of Public Works has jurisdiction, with the necessary changes to meet existing conditions. They conform with the provisions already contained in existing Public Works Acts.

Similarly, there is nothing really new in Sections 9 to 11 inclusive.

It is the practice in the Department of Public Works to seek tenders in all possible cases, and it is proposed to continue this practice. It is obvious that the obtaining of tenders would neither be feasible nor desirable in all cases. Sub-section 1 of Section 12 sets out the position as it has existed for some considerable years under Responsible Government and under Commission of Government. Sub-section 2 of Section 12, however, is new. The effect of this sub-section is to require that, where the acceptance of the lowest tender received for any particular project is not considered to be expedient, and there may be a variety of valid reasons for not accepting the lowest tender in any particular case, the decision to refuse acceptance of the lowest tender will not rest with the Minister of Public Works but will require the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Section 13 is also new. It has always been accepted that the Minister of Public Works has the right to enter into agreements with persons and Firms for the performance of works relating to his Department, such as

the construction of roads and bridges, etc., but by some quirk which is not explainable there never has been any legal provision giving the Minister of Public Works this power. Obviously, it is essential, if the work of his Department is to proceed, that the Minister should have such power, and the Section which I have quoted is intended to cover this point.

Sections 14 and 15 follow similar provisions contained in the Public Works Act, 1934.

As with every ordinary person, Firm, or other Organization, the Department of Public Works finds itself, on occasion, with property for which there is no further use, or with machinery and equipment which, by reason of age or through some other cause, has become redundant to the need of the Department, or which can no longer serve a useful purpose by reason of obsolescence, poor condition, etc. In accordance with ordinary dictates, such property and equipment should be disposed of; in other words, it should not be allowed to rest around warehouses, and/or in lobbies or back offices, or to rust out or wear out, as the case may be. If it has any value, then that value should be obtained prior to its being completely lost. In fact, it has always been the practice to dispose of such property in such a case, but, here again, for some unexplainable reason, the Minister of Public Works has not previously been granted such power, though it is manifestly feasible that he should have been. This provision will now set, beyond a doubt, the right to sell property and articles no longer required for public purposes.

I would like to add that the Minister of Public Works is in the same position as in the Act for Slum

Clearance. The Minister or person administering the Department might be expected to use his discretionary powers and possibly want to do such things as I over-hear that a very prominent Official of the City stated—the Minister might be some day moved to sell the Court House, for instance. Well, I think, Mr. Speaker and Ministers, members of the House, that might be far-fetched, a far-fetched view to take; and it is obvious no Minister is going to attempt any such nonsense. If that is the case, I take it his Leader would soon be looking for a chance to give him the "by-pass" down the line, and the Minister cannot afford that. My colleague, the Attorney General, has pointed out that probably I would not attempt to sell the Court House building while my office is there. But, be it as it may, there are cases where a lot of things have been allowed to deteriorate to the stage where it was no longer of any value. Had it not been allowed to deteriorate to such a state, something may have been able to be attained from it.

In areas, for instance, where we may have distribution, set up garages, that kind of thing, with maybe blacksmiths, mechanics, etc. In the course of any year, many requests are received by the Department of Public Works for the use of machinery and equipment and for the rendering of many services which the Department is in a position to perform or undertake. The policy of the Department has been to oblige people when it can do so without detriment to its own purposes, and when the particular equipment needed or service required cannot be had through any other means. It is definitely not the policy or practice of the Department to provide any service or let any equipment which

may be had from any other source, but it is not everywhere in the Province that heavy equipment such as tractors and bulldozers may be had for hire, nor are the people in all sections able to obtain full garage services. An example of the kind of thing which has been done in the past, and which we would contemplate doing in the future, so long as it does not interfere with our own work, would be the clearing, with equipment, of school grounds or providing an entry from the highway to a piece of privately owned land adjoining it. Another example that occurs to my mind is the case of the farmer who has broken a piece of equipment, and who would, in the busy season when he needs his equipment most, be badly handicapped to send it a long distance (with consequent delay) to have it repaired.

Section 17 would give statutory authority for doing such friendly acts, but, of course, standard and reasonable charges be made. It is not intended that the Department should provide free services.

Section 18 is merely the re-statement of a provision already contained in existing legislation.

It is axiomatic that the Government should have power to acquire property, and, if necessary, to expropriate it in the public interest. It follows that there should be power to enter upon land and to survey it. Some members will have knowledge of where power has been granted to get information to acquire property. It has been my personal experience as a surveyor and junior in the field to actually be driven from property at the point of guns. Possibly I should be driven at the point of

guns. I heard comment to that effect. I have frequently been driven off property at the point of a gun; have often been driven off at the point of the blade of an axe. It is merely to point out that some power and some authority has to be given, or it is necessary for it to be given to people who have to get these things straightened out. We have no intention to expropriate without due compensation to the people concerned.

Section 19 gives this power, but with the provision that if any damage should be done to the land in the course of carrying out a survey, compensation is payable to the owner.

Section 20 confirms the right of the Minister to acquire purchase, lease, or otherwise, any property required for public purposes.

Under Section 21, there is laid down the procedure to be followed when land is expropriated. Generally speaking the proposed legislation follows that now in existence. One of the changes is to reduce from thirty days to ten days the time which must elapse after notice of expropriation has been given. It is not uncommon for ownership to transfer immediately notice is given, and it is considered that ten days is ample time. There is really no merit in allowing a longer period, but the work of the Department could be hindered if more than ten days were required before workmen could enter on property for the purpose of carrying out approved works. The second change of any consequence is contained in Clause (c) and (d) of Section 21 (1). Under existing legislation, if the owner or owners refuse or neglect to appoint an Assessor, the other two Assessors proceed to make an award. It is considered, however, that there should be a third Assessor

in the event that the two appointed should fail to reach agreement as to the amount of compensation that should be paid.

The Bill as it has been drafted would not permit the appointment of a third Assessor in the event that the owner or owners should refuse or neglect to make such an appointment.

Section 22 provides for the registration in the Registry of Deeds of all properties executed. This is desirable but has not previously been the practice.

The employment of snow fences for the purpose of preventing the blocking of highways by snowdrifts is being used on a progressively increasing scale, and Section 23 conforms with the practice in other provinces.

Section 24 provides penalties for obstructing or interfering with the sections of employees of the Department, and Section 25 provides for the classification and designation of different types of highways. This is an old provision in a new form.

The intention of Sections 26 to 29 inclusive is to prevent encroachment on the public right-of-way, and to give power to restore the position where encroachments have already taken place. In keeping with modern practice, to provide the safest possible driving conditions, it is necessary that structures and other things which may obscure the view of the motorists shall be kept at safe distances so that hazards may be eliminated. And Section 30, which is a re-statement of existing provisions in new form, is intended or designed to cover that purpose.

Section 31 is also not new but has been copied directly from existing legislation.

Section 32 is also contained in existing legislation.

Section 33 deals with the prevention of obstructions, and is obviously a necessary provision.

Section 34 deals with an obstruction of a different type, and allows the Department to remove any vehicle which may, by its presence, cause serious interference with traffic or may constitute a hindrance to the maintenance, repair, or improvement, of a highway, or may prevent the removal of snow therefrom.

Honourable members will recall a recent case on Topsail Road during the early part of the past Winter (which we hope has passed, anyway it has been long enough). A certain individual placed a more or less obsolete truck on a section of the highway somewhere along down Topsail Hill. After considerable trouble to the Department (we were aided by the Safety Traffic Committee; they interested themselves), we simply implemented regulations which are there, and as we all know the obstruction was removed, at no inconvenience to the person who owned it, and with a great deal of satisfaction to the public and so that is what Section 34 deals with. Similar cases are meant to be taken care of under that clause.

Section 35 is identical with the provision relating to interference with the highway contained in existing legislation.

Sections 36 and 37 are at present covered by regulations made under the Highway Traffic Act of 1941, but it has been considered to be more appropriate to include them in the Public Works Act, and, following the passage of this legislation, it is proposed to repeal the comparable regu-

lations made under the Highway Traffic Act.

Sections 38 to 45 accord with existing legislation, except that some minor amendments have been made where it is considered necessary and desirable.

Under Section 45, power is given to enter into an agreement of any Municipal Authority for the construction of a pavement of greater width or with different specifications from those of the remainder of the pavement or roadway. It will be appreciated that where a highway is being built through a municipal area, the convenience and needs of the municipality may call for the construction of a different type pavement or roadway than would normally be required for highway purposes. It would be in the interests of all concerned to construct to a different width or specification in such case, and this Section would give the Minister power to enter into an agreement with the Municipality concerned to build a more substantial type or a wider highway than would be required for highway purposes. In such a case, the Municipality might very well stand to save money on its own construction program, and it is considered to be right and proper that the Minister should have power to enter into such an agreement with any Municipality.

Section 48, which deals with entrances to properties adjoining the highway, is in accord with what has been the Department's policy for some years, but it has been considered that there should be a Statutory Authority for the practice.

Section 49 is identical with existing provisions.

Section 50 also follows existing legislation, but there has been added

the clause that there is no liability or damage alleged to be suffered as the result of changing the grade or alteration of the highway unless it is proved that the work was done arbitrarily, unreasonably, or oppressively. I am advised that this is actually the case under Common Law but it is felt that it would be as well to include this provision in the Act.

I will take a moment or two to elaborate on that, it would not be out of place.

Honourable members will visualize the need for perhaps a railroad crossing, maybe not so very much in our province, although we will come to it in some of the Sections in the Trans-Canada Highway. They will also visualize the possibility of a highway cutting across the front, or middle, or corner, of a piece of private property. In such cases authority will be sought to construct proper grades to take care of the need of the highway, and if these are properly constructed with a view to the citizen who owns the adjacent property and/or railway grades and everything else which enters into it, into the question; in other words, if the work is done, not in an arbitrary manner but, in a reasonably suitable manner to all concerned, then the Government will not be liable to, or acknowledge, claim for liability therefor. But in no way can the Department take possession of property from somebody and not give them proper entrance to their property, without doing it in the proper manner. Consequently, the person is protected as well as the Crown, in connection therewith.

Section 51 sets forth that telegraph, telephone and electric light or power wires and poles may be carried along or erected upon or across a highway



subject to consent being first obtained, and Section 52 deals with the procedure to be adopted where the removal of any such poles is required to facilitate road construction or improve it.

Section 53 deals with draining across a highway and the construction of culverts as part thereof.

The provisions relating to the destruction of trees, etc., contained in Section 54 is identical with regulations in effect for some years under the Highway Traffic Act, 1941. These regulations will be repealed following passage of the Public Works Act.

Section 55 accords with existing legislation.

The Inflammable Substances Act, Chapter 53 of the Consolidated Statutes many years ago and the provisions and restrictions contained therein place such limitations upon the use, storage and handling of inflammable substances that, were they fully enforced, commerce by land and sea and to a certain extent by air, would be effectively stopped. It would mean that the Fisheries and Coastal Trade would cease almost completely, and that road transportation in many parts of the province would be adversely affected. In the light of such an intolerable position, Governments of the past have taken no action toward the enforcement of the Inflammable Substances Act, except in cases where this could easily be done without interfering with the commerce of the Island.

It would be desirable to repeal the Inflammable Substances Act entirely, but we are not in a position to do this at the moment, and what we propose instead is to give power to make regulations so that a sensible course

of action in dealing with the handling, storage and use of inflammable substances may be pursued.

Sections 58 to 62 follow existing legislation, and contain provisions which it is expected would be found in a Departmental Act.

Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading, I submit that since the Bill has been distributed a week or so ago, I feel possibly now members are so familiar with it that I shall refrain from commenting further, and I have pleasure, Sir, in moving the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: That was a good speech.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, referring to this Bill, I think it is a very nice Bill, and the honourable Minister should be congratulated to a point, but there are some parts of this Bill which I noticed are similar to the one which we had under discussion this afternoon, like slum clearance, on Page 10, Paragraph (c), they set up a Board of Assessors, there again, and their decision is final in the case of expropriating land and so on.

Then again, there are other Sections where the Minister will set up the Chairmen, and later the Minister will appoint one other, and the owner will appoint one. In other words, the Department has got two men to 1 on the Board.

MR. SPENCER: It is ever thus, isn't it?

MR. FAHEY: No, it was generally the case that the Department would appoint one man, the individual would appoint one, and those two would agree on a third. In this case, that is not the case.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it would be more appropriate to discuss this in the Committee stages.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, but I was referring to the Act in general. Are we permitted to discuss in general at this time?

MR. SPEAKER: General instances, yes.

MR. FAHEY: In one part, the Minister referred to vehicles being placed in the road and causing obstruction, but to me it appears that on the road, in general, shoulders are not wide enough because of the recent method of building roads, deep ditches to take the water off the road; there is no place for motorists to park off the road. I have seen many cases where a motorist has been parked and you get strings of cars, perhaps twenty, and you couldn't get a chance to move around, because of traffic coming in the same direction. Take the road to Topsail, for instance. I presume most would be the same. There are only two places where a motorist can pull in, the rest are private or cross-roads; you would obstruct traffic; and the rest of the places you cannot get in because of deep ditches, and no provision is made.

I would suggest to the Minister, to alleviate congestion on the roads because of the fact that they are not wide enough, to take care of two vehicles at the same time, that parking regulations should be made, in order to take traffic off the road and, therefore, eliminate accidents or mishaps taking place. That is only a suggestion on my part, but I believe if these things were taken into consideration it would eliminate traffic jams and accidents we have on the road. Due to the fact that the

shoulders of the roads are not wide enough to take care of parking, to take care of traffic, something should be done for parking regulations so as to prevent accidents and things of that kind.

MR. HIGGINS: It is a little difficult to speak on a principle of this kind. I think the only case where one could speak is where the Minister said: "I have taken together all parts of the Act and have consolidated them." I don't want to take the part of an attacker and have him tell me I don't know what I am talking about. I want to tell him, and congratulate him at the same time, that he has explained this Bill to us very clearly, distinctly, very fluently, and I take this opportunity of offering my felicitations on what he has done. It is a very good thing he has done. It is very hard to go home at night and wonder what a Bill has dealt with. Most of us are very clear on what the Minister desires to have done and what is being changed.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time. To be referred to Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, the general purpose of this Bill is clear to everybody, and I don't think there will be any dissent from general principles in giving a pension to a staff of workers, which is generally in accord with what we have done for teachers throughout the province.

A few years ago, some of the teachers, by arrangements, deducted from their salaries a certain percentage which was placed in a Consolidated

Revenue Fund as contribution toward Annual Pensions, and during the last two or three years we have been trying to draft a Bill that would give legislative enactment to the fund which they have started.

This Bill providing for provision of funds to the Memorial University of Newfoundland is simply a Bill which is in accordance with what they have studied some three or four years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time. To be referred to Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was deferred.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

MR. CURTIS: I would move, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill be read a second time.

I haven't a copy of this Bill before me, but I might say, if it has not been distributed, I move this Order stand deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Order stand deferred.

I omitted to inform the House at the beginning of the Sitting that it will not be possible to present the Address to the Speech from the Throne, the Address in Reply, certainly not before Thursday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I don't know what the pleasure of the House would be with regard to adjournment for the Easter Season, whether we would meet on Thursday and adjourn until the following Tues-

day, the day after Easter Monday. If we did, of course, we could, on Thursday, present the Address in Reply to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the honourable Premier, you shall have to watch the weather on that particular day.

Will you please continue your remarks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Could we adjourn on Thursday?

OPPOSITION: Yes, Thursday afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That would be satisfactory then, Mr. Speaker, if we adjourn on Thursday.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the end of the Order Paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the plane by which the honourable the Acting Premier of British Columbia is coming has been delayed, and though this is not final, the latest word from the Trans-Canada Airlines is that there will be a flight in to St. John's at twenty minutes to nine tonight, and that they think that the Honourable Mr. Anscomb is on that plane. The lateness of his arrival will not affect the program of presentation of the

Mace here tomorrow, and that program, I take it, will proceed without any change.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

Answers to questions :

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Speaker, I have answers to two question directed to the Minister of Finance by the Leader of the Opposition. The following is a list of employees of the Customs Department who have been retired since 1940—question number 48 :

NAME	DATE OF	AMOUNT OF
	PENSION	ANNUAL PENSION
John J. Rolls .....	31 March, 1946 .....	\$ 526.77
Charles J. Kelly .....	31 March, 1946 .....	340.00
A. H. Ingraham .....	30 September, 1946 .....	604.43
Louis Davis .....	1 April, 1946 .....	443.08
Wm. Charles Hamlyn .....	31 March, 1947 .....	520.00
Henry Norman Burt .....	31 March, 1947 .....	1,255.60
Joseph A. Hollett .....	31 March, 1947 .....	251.99
John Butt .....	31 March, 1947 .....	740.00
William Herridge .....	31 March, 1947 .....	520.00
George Edwin Banfield, Sr. ....	31 March, 1947 .....	241.19
Charles E. Jardine .....	6 April, 1947 .....	531.80
James Stanford Vere Holloway .....	31 January, 1947 .....	409.24
Mark Roland Roberts .....	31 May, 1948 .....	461.59
Frederick Vatcher .....	17 December, 1947 .....	517.10
Willfred Wellington Bragg .....	30 November, 1948 .....	675.10
William James O'Rourke .....	17 December, 1947 .....	520.00
Darius Blandford .....	15 March, 1949 .....	1,370.05

Question 54—addressed by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition to the honourable the Minister of Finance. The following is a list of persons in the town of Carbonear who were in receipt of civil pensions as at 1st April, 1949 :

NAME	Monthly Pension (including Cost of Living Bonus)
	Wm. Rowc .....
John A. Butt .....	71.09
Geo. Bussey .....	120.01

Civil Pensions awarded since 1st April, 1949 :

NAME	AMOUNT
Thos. S. Devine .....	\$1,680.00
Nora E. Rendell .....	1,265.68
Isaac Newell .....	770.00
Hugh Martin .....	730.91
Geo. Saunders .....	731.50
Mary Ellen Kelly .....	1,217.28
William Button .....	38.42
Louise Wills Noonan .....	1,105.92
Wm. J. Robinson .....	3,106.62
Willis Reid .....	950.05

E. Leo Sharpe .....	2,103.49
Alex. Vivian .....	178.78
Samuel Bishop .....	754.20
M. G. King .....	2,180.00
J. Cole, Sr. ....	558.94

I might say that these pensions are according to the scale set in the Civil Service Pensions Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in tabling these answers to questions on behalf of the honourable the Minister of Finance.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I have not got the answer to question number 55 today; I will have it tomorrow.

The motion to move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty was deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: The next item—the honourable the Premier to move that the Rules of this House be suspended with respect to certain Resolutions to be submitted today to a Committee of the Whole House in Relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty, and to a Bill to be introduced in pursuance thereof entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-One and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this motion namely, that the Rules of the House be suspended with respect to certain Resolutions, is to enable the House, if it wishes, to move into Committee of the

Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty, and having done so to give leave to introduce the Bill and to put the Bill, itself, through its various stages to the point where it would be ready for the Royal Assent.

It is now several days into the new Financial Year. The Government is quite literally without a dollar in this present Financial Year. The House has not authorized us to spend one dollar in the Financial Year 1950-1951, and we have not, the Government have not, as yet, been in a position to come before the House with a request for any money to spend in the Financial Year which began on the first of April, which means to say only that the Estimates and the Budget Speech are not yet ready to be brought down to the House; and until the Estimates are brought down, and the Budget Speech, with a request to the House to vote sums of money to His Majesty to carry on the Public Service for the new Financial Year, the Government obviously is completely without money that it can spend. The Government, obviously, has money, but has no authority whatever to spend even as much as one dollar until the House votes the money.

Now, the Government have, for some weeks past, been meeting mornings, and when the House was not in Session, afternoons and nights, going over the Estimates, with a view, I may say, quite frankly, to economy and conservation of Public Funds, and that process we are hoping to complete tomorrow morning, in which case the revised Estimates would go forward to the printers and should be ready, in a week perhaps or ten days, for presentation here to the House. Let us

assume that once they are tabled it will take a week or ten days of the House's time to consider these Estimates and finally vote the money that the House intends to vote to the Government. That would mean that something of the order of twenty days or so from now the Government would have had voted to it the necessary funds to carry on,—I beg your pardon, Your Honour,—His Majesty the King would have had sufficient funds voted to Him to enable Him to carry on the Public Service, but meanwhile, until then, His Majesty is completely without funds that he has been authorized by this House to spend, which means that the Public Service cannot be carried on in the meanwhile unless the House is agreeable to voting a limited amount on account to His Majesty with which to carry on in the meanwhile. And so, as the situation is rather urgent, my Honourable Friends on all sides can well imagine the position of the Public Service if, although the money be there it is not permitted to be spent and salaries cannot be paid, relief cannot be given, and indeed no money can be spent under any heading for any purpose. What a predicament that would be. And so the purpose today is, the House being agreeable, to move the suspension of the Rules, not for the duration of the Session; that is never done, except, perhaps, in the last week or last four or five days of the life of a House. It is frequently the case then; suspension of the Rules is adopted, and Bills go through very rapidly, especially if it is a long Session and the Members are anxious to finish up the work of the House. We don't propose that, we propose merely as the motion says—to suspend the Rules with regard to these Resolutions and the Bill to give

effect to the Resolutions, should the Resolutions, themselves, be adopted. And so we would, if this be done, move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty to be exactly one-sixth of a very rough estimate of what we think would be required for the whole year.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it is not the intention or desire of the Opposition to put the Government in the embarrassing position of holding an empty bag, or holding a bag for money which they cannot spend, but we are asked to deal with a matter of nearly \$4,000,000; and while we are willing to let this motion go through, we'd like to have some definite date as to what time the Budget Estimates will be presented here. We have been seven weeks in Session now, there is no reason why the Budget shouldn't have been prepared before. For reason of illness of the Minister of Finance, we'd like to accommodate the Government. We'd like to have some idea as to when the Estimates will be brought in. There is enough to carry on for another month. We don't want to see the House go on for another month. Ten days seems to be a long time. Give us eight or nine or ten days; give thirteen or fourteen; we are quite willing to suspend the Rules. I don't think it is too much to ask for some definite date in bringing it forward.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I must say I appreciate the fine spirit expressed by my honourable friend. We don't want to make this a Party Measure, it is a question which concerns all Newfoundland. We have no desire whatever of making it a Party

Measure, it is a matter of putting it to a vote. We'd like to see the thing done without division and to make specific reply to my honourable friend, I have already said, it seems to me if we can conclude our revision of the Estimates by tomorrow noon, lunch time, they would go forward at once to the printers and within ten days the printers ought to be able to make the necessary corrections and print what would be actually an entirely new edition of the Estimates. My honourable friend will appreciate that the Estimates are printed; it is a printed version of them that the Cabinet has been considering, but so many corrections, additions, deletions and changes are made that when the printed copy goes back to the printers for revision, there is scarcely a page of one hundred and fifty pages or whatever it is that would not contain many changes, so that it has to be reset; all these changes have to be reset in type, and a new edition printed; and it seems to me that that ought to be done in about ten days from the date when the printers would receive the amended copy. They should receive the amended copy tomorrow, but I can't guarantee that. We were at it until midnight yesterday, and we made a considerable amount of progress, and we think we'll complete it tomorrow by lunch time. Now, that might drag on to tomorrow night, and we might not finish until midnight tomorrow, and if anything cropped up, it might go on until Thursday forenoon. It is difficult to say, but I foresee the completion of the revision by noon tomorrow, in which case I think there would be no reason to doubt that the final copy of the Estimates, together with the Budget, would be ready to be brought down here in about ten or eleven day's

time. Now, how long the House will take to consider them when they are brought down with thousands of items to be voted, aggregating many millions of dollars, is a matter for the House, itself. I wouldn't presume to guess how long the House will desire to take in the debate of these Estimates, —probably a week, two weeks, three weeks, whatever the House might feel like.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I quite appreciate the motion. As a matter of fact, I think this is absolutely necessary, because—if I may say so—supposing for argument's sake the House doesn't pass this legislation, which it might see fit to do, it might delay it even; you have to have consent of the House to have a Bill registered one, two, three, times. I can appreciate the position; I have a certain amount of sympathy for the Government, because what is holding up the Estimates is the fact that every individual in the Government has his own particular petty squabble; he wants some fellow to get twenty dollars a month more; he wants this fellow fired, and so on.

Now, estimates take some time to prepare, and I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I hope I am not out of order now, that when I spoke on the Speech from the Throne that I didn't comment, because I have had some experience in compiling them; I helped to compile some of them. I should have criticized these Estimates the way they were brought out; they were a bit confusing. They are all right for people who have had experience and can turn back one page to another. I believe my old friends in the Commission of Government, I believe their manner of compiling estimates was much better than the new system the

Government has now. You could get work done much faster, set up much clearer, than you can at the present time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The trouble was that the Commission and Pre-Commission Governments didn't give one-tenth as much information as we are giving.

MR. CASHIN: I know they didn't give as much. The only thing about these Estimates, you have one section of them for individuals and another section for something else; whereas, in the old days, the Commission of Government and Responsible Government, you had both together where you could see if you came to a block, and the Minister could explain them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But they were all blocks.

MR. CASHIN: No, they were all under one system. They were much clearer for the individual to understand than these. I understand the position the Government are in, they might be holding up Widows' Pensions, Old Age Pensions. We don't want to hold up a Baby Bonus; once you do, the present Government is finished, we don't want to see them finished.

I don't want to see these things go out, but there is enough to go on for a few weeks. These are matters that should have been ready when the House opened, not to come down right away. But I understand the Government is new in the business, and it takes some time to compile estimates and kind of smooth up every person who wants to be straightened up; I understand that.

I am going to support that motion, personally, as the Independent Mem-

ber, even though the Independent Member has power to hold up matters by saying "without unanimous consent of the House a Bill can't be read a first time." The Opposition has told you they are agreeable; now the Independent Member is also agreeable, because he realizes what will happen; because this is Supplementary Supply, you need this money to pay your bills. I don't know whether there is any of this money required for old bills; maybe that will come out later on, because you may have overspent. You have taken two or three million dollars for Supplementary Supply already. Maybe the odd dollar of this has to be taken, I know that kind of stuff is done, you can't shove that over me. But, Mr. Speaker, I am quite in accord with the Premier's idea of having this Resolution passed and cleaned up this afternoon.

Motion carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would now, Mr. Speaker, move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty.

Motion carried.

The Speaker then left the Chair, and Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to inform the Committee that I have a message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

"I recommend that, pending the tabling of the Estimates for the Financial Year 1950-1951, a vote on account of \$3,765,000, calculated on the basis of one-sixth of the vote for Current Account for 1949-1950 to meet essential Public Services be



provided by the Provincial Legislature. —Leonard Outerbridge, Lieutenant-Governor."

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, when the Estimates ultimately do come in, they will incorporate these amounts in them.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): What happens is, when the Bill is put through, they are, yes.

MR. CASHIN: That is what I am talking about.

Thereupon, Section 1 of the Resolutions was read by the Clerk and passed without amendment.

The preamble to the Resolutions was read by the Clerk and passed without amendment.

The title of the Resolutions was read by the Clerk and passed without amendment.

The Speaker then returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have agreed

to certain Resolutions, and have instructed me to report same.

Report received.

Thereupon, first reading of said Resolutions was given by the Clerk.

Second reading of Bill.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, there is not much, I think, perhaps that I need say. The Bill provides, in Section 1, that from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may, from time to time, be issued by the Minister of Finance and Comptroller of the Treasury sums not exceeding \$3,765,000; and, as said sums so issued shall be paid and applied by the several Departments in respect of the year extending from the first day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty, to the thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-One, towards defraying expenses and Public Expenses of Newfoundland as set forth in this Act. The amount is split by Departments as follows:

Head of Expenditure	Departments, etc.	Amount
II	Legislative .....	\$ 90,000
III	Executive .....	25,000
IV	Finance .....	133,000
V	Provincial Affairs .....	10,000
VI	Education .....	668,000
VII	Attorney General .....	221,000
VIII	Natural Resources .....	263,000
IX	Public Works .....	557,000
X	Health .....	792,000
XI	Public Welfare .....	941,000
XII	Board of Liquor Control .....	28,000
XIII	Supply .....	58,000
XIV	Fisheries and Co-operatives .....	21,000
XV	Economic Development.....	10,000
XVI	Labour .....	8,000
		<hr/>
		\$3,765,000

Now, that is supposed to be one-sixth of the amount which the House probably will be asked to vote. Actually, I think it is rather more in amount than one-sixth of the grand total that the House will be asked in the estimates to vote on the Current Account; actually, in case we are still debating the estimates when the present month of April has passed and we have broken into the succeeding month of May, just in case that happens.

Now, I ought to make one other point. When His Majesty tables in the House estimates, detailed estimates as the prelude to requesting the House to vote money for supply, it is not to be taken that these estimates are in fact identically the amount that must be spent in the year for which they are voted; because as the House will remember, there is an Appropriation Bill, and what gives the Government money to spend is not the adoption of the estimates, it is the adoption of the Appropriation Bill, which goes through the House like any other Bill voting money to His Majesty.

The estimates are exactly what the word suggests, estimates, and if, among five thousand items in the printed estimates there be one item with which, during the year, the Government proposes not to proceed, it is not because it was in the estimates and these estimates have been adopted that the Government must necessarily spend that item. What the Government is authorized to spend is the amount, total amount, in the Appropriation Bill.

My honourable and gallant friend, the honourable member for Ferryland, will agree with me there; will recall that, after he had adopted his budget speech and the estimates had been adopted, what really gave him money

was not his budget speech estimates but the Appropriation Bill which was handed to him representing His Majesty; and although obviously the purpose of tabling estimates is to give estimate, under many headings, of what the Government will require, that is done only to justify asking of the round sum which is named in the Appropriation Bill and Act when it is passed.

When we go into Committee of the Whole, if there is any information the House desires that I can furnish, I will be only too happy to do so.

On motion the Bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Section 1 read.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, this is not hanging the thing up in any way, but when you take Public Welfare, we get a certain amount of money from the Federal Government towards the Old Age Pension, quite a lot, we get \$3,800,000 a year. How is that paid? When does it come in? Does it come in each month, or what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, what happens, Mr. Chairman, is this: we pay the full amount of \$30, a maximum of \$30 and soon to be \$40; we pay that amount to any person qualifying under the Federal Regulations, and three months later we bill the Department of National Welfare in Ottawa for 75% of that amount, so that we are always owed every three months, by the Canadian Government, three-quarters of the amount that we have paid out for Old Age Pensions to persons who qualify under the Federal Regulations.

Now, anyone that did not qualify, and whom we pay, we do not get any of that back. That is a Net and Gross

Cost, all as it is on our Treasury; we don't recover any of it. We could recover every three months, from the Federal Government, three-quarters of what we have paid out in Old Age and Blind Persons to persons who qualify for those payments under the Federal Regulations.

MR. CASHIN: I heard more information for myself, and from the public. Is it because you publish every month Revenue and Expenditures? We'll forget the Income Tax thing altogether; that is finished. You are publishing a statement that is not really correct, because the Federal Government owes you money on account of Old Age Pensions; for argument's sake, that is not shown in revenue, consequently we get a wrong financial picture; we don't get a correct financial picture; all these figures I have got right down through this Session are not correct. It is not the Government's fault, but in a sense they should have informed me—"well, our Expenditure is so much up to the end of March, or February, but we are owed so much in Welfare Account on such and such a date," because when I make such a statement they can come right back and lash out at me "but he's basing it on figures given us by the Government." I think each member on both sides of the House will understand what I mean.

For instance, our Old Age Pensions amount to \$3,800,000 a year. Well, you are always out nearly \$300,000 a month, because you don't get it for three months. I am going to make statements. For instance now, till the end of March your expenditures are going to be so and so, but you are going to be owed a certain amount by the Federal Government for Old Age Pensions or hospitals or something else.

which really should show as a credit for 1950-1951, and will probably go into revenue for 1951-1952; and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when the Minister of Finance is bringing down his Budget, with all due deference, these are matters that the public and the House particularly should know, that he makes matters like that quite clear, because the Leader for the Opposition or the Independent Member for Ferryland would get up and criticize that Budget, and then he doesn't know what he is talking about. But if the facts are made clear, then we know where we stand.

You are a million dollars behind in Old Age Pensions which the Federal Government owes you; that, I didn't take into account when I was criticizing the Government the other day in my reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, Mr. Chairman, what the honourable and gallant member says is perfectly true, even truer than he has pointed out. For example, under the Tax Rental Agreement.

MR. CASHIN: You haven't got anything.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, we have the Agreement; it was signed. My friend, the honourable Attorney General can perhaps tell us the date the Agreement was signed.

MR. CURTIS: About the twenty-fifth, I think.

MR. SMALLWOOD: About the twenty-fifth of last month, the Agreement was signed, and the first payment has been received, very promptly received, but only for three-quarters of a year; it is paid in arrears, you see, and the other quarter will not

come in in respect of the Financial Year which ended on Friday last, on the thirty-first of March. That quarter of the total will be taken in in this current Financial Year, and that is well over a million dollars, I think something of the order of one-and-a-quarter million dollars.

Now, the Committee may remember that we passed an Act here.

MR. FOGWILL: It is nearly two million, a million-nine-hundred thousand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, yes. The Committee may remember that last year we passed an Act here enabling the Government to keep its accounts open for a month after the end of the Financial Year, so that if during this present calendar month of April we receive in any money on account of the Financial Year that ended on Friday last, the thirty-first of March, that money, although not received in during the year, can be credited to that year.

Well, the same thing applies, of course, to outgo. We have extended our accounting period for the year by one month every year, by one additional month. Now that is so, I think, also at Ottawa. They extend their accounting period by one month.

I know it was not so in Newfoundland until we adopted this Bill last year which made it so; but Ottawa will always be in arrears in what She owes us under two headings:— Old Age Pensions, and Pensions to the Blind; and Payments under the Tax Rental Agreement. She will always be one-quarter of the year in arrears.

Now, if by chance that should come in to us in the month, the calendar month, following the end of the Fin-

ancial Year, then we receive it, and we are authorized under the legislation to credit it to the year that ended, say, almost a month, or wholly a month before. The Tax Rental Agreement quarter ends at the end of June, and we cannot credit that to last year, because it would have to come in before the end of April to enable us to credit it to last year. It will work itself out, because when the Tax Rental Agreement expires and comes to an end, they will still owe us one-quarter payment.

Section 1 passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion the Bill was read a third time.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the honourable Minister, I ask leave to introduce this Bill.

Leave permitted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

Leave permitted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

I give notice also that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend Cap. 1 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes.'"

I give notice also that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

#### Orders of the Day

On motion the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was deferred.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, we were on Section 11, and I would now move the following amendment: That in Section 11 we put a full stop after the word "thereunder" in line 5; it will then read: "(1) His Majesty shall through the Minister pay or arrange for the payment of compensation to the owner of any land expropriated under this Act and to the owner of any land injuriously affected by expropriation thereunder." And strike out the remainder of the clause. Then sub-section 2 will continue as at present; 3 as at present, and 4 as at present.

Section 11 passed.

MR. CURTIS: Now, then, Section 13, Mr. Chairman. I would ask that Section 13 be reconsidered.

Carried.

MR. CURTIS: I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that Section 13 be renumbered as Section 13(1), and that the

following sub-sections be added as sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 13. Now, I might say that they are quite lengthy, and if the House would allow me, I will read them very slowly, so that members might take them down, or the manuscript can be passed around.

Now, Section 13 (1) will read:

Subject to this Act the Board have power to decide upon every matter which needs to be ascertained in order to settle the amount of compensation due to any person thereunder.

Section 13 (2) will read: "In assessing the compensation to be paid under this Act, the Board shall, subject to sub-section 3, act in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) The award shall be an amount not exceeding the fair market value of the land on the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, and no account shall be taken of the compulsory acquisition of the land, the disturbance of the owner or occupier, or any other injurious affection."

But I would call the attention of the House to the fact that sub-section (3) modifies this somewhat.

- (b) The fair market of the land shall, subject to this Act, be taken to be the amount which the land is sold at in the open market which the seller might be expected to realize, but the Board is entitled to consider all returns and assessment of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the owner of the land.
- (c) The special suitability or adaptability of the land for any purpose shall not be taken into ac-

- count, if that purpose is one to which the land could be applied only in pursuance of Statutory Powers, or one for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser, or the requirements of His Majesty, the partnership, the Corporation, or a Municipal Authority; but any bona fide offer for the purchase of the land made before January first, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, which may be brought to the notice of the Board shall be taken into consideration.
- (d) Where the value of the land is increased by reason of the use of it or of any premises on the land in a manner which could be restrained by the Court, or is contrary to law, or because of overcrowding, or for any other reason is detrimental to the inmates of the premises or to the health of the Public, the amount of that increase shall not be taken into account.
- (e) Subject to this Act, where a house or premises are in such a condition as to be a nuisance, or are in a state of defective sanitation, or are not in reasonably good repair, value of house or premises shall be amount estimated as value if nuisance has been abated, or if they had been put into a sanitary condition or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of abating the nuisance or putting them into such condition or repair, as the case may be.
- (f) Subject to this Act, where a house or premises are, in the opinion of the Board, not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, no compensation shall be made in respect of them.
- (g) In all cases, any benefit which owner may derive or be expected to derive, directly or indirectly, for which land was expropriated shall be taken into account.
- (h) Where land is devoted to a purpose of such nature that there is no general demand, the compensation may, if the Board is satisfied with re-instatement in some other cases as bounded by the intended, be assessed of the reasonable cost."
- That is sub section 2. I might say, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to ask the House to make any final commitment on this section this afternoon. The wording is a bit difficult, and I think, in fairness, copies of this amendment should be distributed. So, though I am reading them now for information of honourable members, I would like them to understand that we will be getting this passed around so honourable members may be able to examine it, that is, unless it has been made perfectly clear from my reading, and I would not say it has been.
- Sub-section (3): Where in the opinion of the Board it is proper to make an award in respect of the compulsory acquisition of the land, the disturbance to the owner or occupier or any other injurious affection properly the subject of compensation, the Board may in addition to the amount awarded under sub-section (2) make an award of such sum as the Board may fix.
- I would table these amendments, Mr. Chairman, and I would move them, but I would ask now that the

Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; and in the meantime I will see that the House is furnished with copies of this amendment.

**MR. HIGGINS:** Mr. Chairman, I understood the terms of this were so good and so sacrosanct that the Board, the Government wouldn't change any of it. What is the good of giving us a copy? Is it going to be a matter of Party interest if we get up and raise any objections? Would any objections be heard?

**MR. CURTIS:** I must say, Mr. Chairman, I have never indicated that I took that attitude.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** My honourable friend must remember that even Homer nods.

**MR. HIGGINS:** I am afraid even Hitler nodded too much, and Hitler lost his head.

**MR. CURTIS:** Hitler lost his head of his own account.

**MR. FAHEY:** Mr. Chairman, before we rise, I'd like to draw the Attorney General's attention to the fact that in Rule 13 it says there should be a Board of Assessors; in the last part, it says the findings are binding upon both parties.

In Clause 27, they refer to a Board of Arbitrators. Shouldn't that be changed to read "Board of Assessors"? One part conflicts with the other.

**MR. VARDY:** Mr. Chairman, I think the situation is there that the Board comes in and considers the land of the person whose land is being taken in the event they cannot come to agreement with, say, the Authority. If they fail to agree with what the

Authority agrees to pay, then they have a right to appeal to the Board. In that case, they are acting as Arbitrators between the Authority and owner of the property. That is where arbitration comes in, but their decision is final.

**MR. FAHEY:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I agree with that. They say that the Board are a Board of Assessors and not a Board of Arbitrators. Then it says "the findings of the Board shall be binding on the findings of the party." It seems to me there is something wrong there in Clause 27. In other words, it should read "The Board will act as Arbitrators," or something like that, otherwise there is no provision set up for Arbitrators at all.

**MR. CURTIS:** Yes, Mr. Chairman. I thank the honourable member for bringing that up.

**MR. MILLER:** It doesn't occur to my mind that the point of Arbitrators proves itself, because when Assessors get into a mess, Arbitrators are called in. The ultimate result is that of arbitration from their appointment as from their position of a Board.

**MR. VARDY:** They are only arbitrating between the owner of property and the Authority. If the Authority offers you a hundred dollars and you are not willing to accept the award of the Authority, then you are able to appeal to the Board.

**MR. COURAGE:** Moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Speaker then returned to the Chair.

**MR. COURAGE:** Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has consid-

ered the matter to it referred, has made some progress, and begs leave to sit again.

Moved and seconded that this report be received and adopted.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

Section 1 read and passed.  
 Section 2 read and passed.  
 Section 3 read and passed.  
 Section 4 read and passed.  
 Section 5 read and passed.  
 Section 6 read and passed.  
 Section 7 read and passed.  
 Section 8 read and passed.  
 Section 9 read and passed.  
 Section 10 read and passed.  
 Section 11 read and passed.  
 Section 12 read and passed.  
 Section 13 read and passed.  
 Section 14 read and passed.  
 Section 15 read and passed.  
 Section 16 read and passed.  
 Section 17 read and passed.  
 Section 18 read and passed.  
 Section 19 read and passed.  
 Section 20 read and passed.  
 Section 21 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I notice in this case we have been easier on the owners. I am not going to move an amendment, but I would like to say that I hope when the matter comes up, any matter comes up, the owner will get a fair treatment. As I said, if there were five or six men to pick from, men whom I know are good Assessors, I would not mind; but I am afraid there are very, very few men in this country with that experience.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): I appreciate the point brought up by the honourable mem-

ber, and in going over this clause, we find that the owner, in most cases, is really given the benefit of the doubt. There are cases, I think the honourable member will appreciate, where certain individuals who possibly resent property being taken at all refuse to appoint their own Assessor, although they have the right to do so. In this case, the Minister may appoint, on his behalf, an Assessor, a third Assessor, and then under that regulation the ruling is to be accepted. I think the honourable member may rest assured, as far as intent of the Department or Department of Public Works in drafting this Bill, there has been no endeavour made to be unfair to the owner of land which we might exploit.

Section 21 passed.  
 Section 22 read and passed.  
 Section 23 read and passed.  
 Section 24 read and passed.  
 Section 25 read and passed.  
 Section 26 read and passed.  
 Section 27 read and passed.  
 Section 28 read and passed.  
 Section 29 read and passed.  
 Section 30 read.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to bring to mind that the peculiar conditions that exist in some of our outports, outport towns, with respect to one side of the road being parallel to the seashore or a river—I presume the bank of the river would be protected, probably not the banks of the seashore or salt water—I was wondering—Is this general, stating of the number of feet that shall be set aside for protection, or would there be individual judgments passed down to them? With respect to persons, you would find probably fishing premises on wharves on the seashore and the wharf is directly in front of these. It wouldn't be possible for these men to



move out further into the water, if it were necessary to widen the road. To my mind, it would look that in all cases necessary widening would have to take place from one side. I presume the Minister would allow that to happen.

The point I'd like to get at is this—in view of such a condition on one side of a road, where would the Minister stand, say, if the owner of property on the other side said "well, I'll get my thirty-three feet, or half of sixty-six; the other thirty-three, you have got to count from the other side." Would then this Act have sufficient power to help the Minister to take the other part so that the fisherman's outfit which he can't move would stay "put" and the necessary land over and above what would be required from the owner on the opposite side? That additional amount would have to be given by the owner on the other side.

MR. SPENCER: I appreciate the point the honourable member has raised. I think you will find as you read along the Minister, where he deems it necessary sets the appointed width, or the width he deems necessary may be taken. The point you make is very clear, say part of the road passing by John Jones on one side and Bill Smith on the other side. The Minister would have authority to expropriate land, and would endeavour to get it with the least inconvenience. If Bill Smith had his stage and store on one side, certainly he would be protected; we certainly wouldn't attempt to push him further to sea, if it would be in the interest of the public to push in further to the land on the other side. The Minister would be authorized to take whatever action he deems necessary.

I think that answers your question.

Section 30 passed.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I would raise a very important question, that is, the right of any person on a beach. It is a difficult question, and I presume throughout the year, I suppose the Minister of the Department has used good discretion. Very often it happens in some places a home which has been a public monument for years has been built. You can't stop them from building stages, they must have stages. Where are you going to have him build?

MR. SPENCER: Actually, I think the honourable member will recall that the old law required for free land, or any person coming in to shore, nobody can take land within thirty-three feet high-water mark. If a survey is being made, the boundary line must be thirty-three feet from the high-water mark. It is generally accepted, of course, that the owner accepting that land has use of the right of the foreshore, but not to the extent of excluding any fellow-citizen from landing there.

MR. HIGGINS: He has to build a stage out.

MR. SPENCER: Yes, and that point has always been recognized. To be perfectly frank with the Leader of the Opposition, I don't know of any case where it has caused trouble. I think we all know of various stages there. If a new person comes in and deprives anyone of the right, I think it would have to be arranged between the people concerned.

MR. HIGGINS: It has happened in the outports.

MR. SPENCER : You mean where the stage has been built and somebody has come in and it has created difficulty?

MR. HIGGINS : When has a person the right to build a stage out in the water?

MR. SPENCER : To be perfectly frank with you, I don't know. If I did build a stage though, I cannot prevent any person from coming in there. If property bars off the whole cove, I have got to let you come over my property.

MR. HIGGINS : That is a difficult question. I don't know how it deals with this.

MR. SPENCER : I don't either. In my surveys, (and I have made surveys for the Crown years ago) I was always instructed to keep the land stipulated on the grant thirty-three feet from the high-water mark, but the owner of that property would have the right of foreshore.

MR. HIGGINS : In fact, most of the wharves down on Water Street have the right of sixty years. They have a Natural Right, Squatter's Right; but if they built any further, supposing I went to build a stage on that part of the beach, I presume if you have got a claim that has been used by the public for years you can stop them.

MR. SPENCER : I suppose the other fellow has a right to go and build a stage there. Actually, I don't know if there would be a piece of legislation there to take care of that point. Use discretion of the Minister, that is what Clay, no doubt, meant.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs) : Mr. Chairman,

would there be any provision for new damage or loss referring to the person who had precinct right for a number of years?

MR. HIGGINS : Certainly, he could take action.

MR. MILLER : Mr. Chairman, I hate to bring this down to a personal question, but I have in mind back home; we have a ferry service; for years and years, probably a hundred years, people have been landing at a point, and within the past five or six years were deprived of that right; it was never questioned in the Courts; but the man who bought the piece of property said : "I bought it, I am going to operate here; anybody who operates will not be allowed here;" these people went around.

MR. SPENCER : They might have done it willingly. I don't think he could prevent them.

MR. MILLER : But that condition still exists. These people will not land. I will grant, the man bought the wharf, and thereby hangs a tale. He also thought he bought more; that condition still exists.

MR. SPENCER : I would say that if the citizens offended were to seek redress they would be granted redress.

MR. MILLER : I would say it has caused a great amount of inconvenience and grief.

Section 32 passed.

Section 33 read and passed.

Section 34 read.

MR. HIGGINS : Supposing they break up the vehicle in moving it?

MR. SPENCER : Well, if the owner refused to move it, and they had to move it in lieu of him, then he would just be out of luck.

Section 34 passed.  
 Section 35 read and passed.  
 Section 36 read and passed.  
 Section 37 read and passed.  
 Section 38 read and passed.  
 Section 39 read and passed.  
 Section 40 read and passed.  
 Section 41 read and passed.  
 Section 42 read and passed.  
 Section 43 read and passed.  
 Section 44 read and passed.  
 Section 45 read and passed.  
 Section 46 read and passed.  
 Section 47 read and passed.  
 Section 48 read and passed.  
 Section 49 read and passed.  
 Section 50 read and passed.  
 Section 51 read and passed.  
 Section 52 read and passed.  
 Section 53 read and passed.  
 Section 54 read and passed.  
 Section 55 read and passed.  
 Section 56 read and passed.  
 Section 57 read and passed.  
 Section 58 read and passed.  
 Section 59 read and passed.  
 Section 60 read and passed.  
 Section 61 read and passed.  
 Section 62 read and passed.  
 Schedule read and passed.  
 Preamble read and passed.  
 Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, on the Orders of the Day there remains only one Order, namely, "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List." We might perhaps proceed with that second reading, and then adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: Then adjourn for the day?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Certain arrangements are being made to take a picture of us now as we are now to be used as historical reference. This is to be done before the new mace arrives.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, to put the motion, I am not sure if I should not just say "aye" and let it go at that, as this year we are about to have a Circuit Court, and by mistake, when they took the Jury Lists at Grand Falls last September, they followed the practice outlined in the Judicature Act, 1904. That was a mistake inasmuch as this Act had been repealed in March, 1949, by the Judicature Amendment, the Jury Act of 1949. The new Act, Mr. Speaker, that was passed in 1949 changed the property qualifications of Jurors and abolished the Petty Jury. The lists referred to which were taken last September are consequently now not valid, and objection could be taken, if not to the entire list then, certainly to those persons who did not possess the new property qualifications. This might prejudice any trial that might take place during the present Circuit. The object of this Bill is to validate the Grand Jury list taken in 1948 for all purposes until a month after a new list is taken. The reason for the month's extension is to give the Sheriff time to check the list and make new Jurors' Cards.

I don't think, Mr. Speaker, there can be any objection to the principle of the Bill, which is to rectify a mistake on the part of the Local Authorities in taking the Jury Lists.

The Petty Jury has been wiped out altogether now. Everybody seems to ask for what they call a "Regular Jury," "Regular Trial Jury."

I might say, the object of the amendment made in 1949 by the late Government was to bring Grand Falls and Corner Brook in line with St. John's, from the point of view of property qualifications; but when the Magistrate gave the Jury List to have instructions prepared out there, he didn't know of the amendment, and proceeded on to the Judicature Act as before it was amended. We want to send the Circuit Court to Grand Falls and give the people the benefit of the Court, but we don't think it is fair to a new Jury or the taking of new lists; for that reason, we are asking the House to accept this Bill which would validate the list as taken.

I move this Bill be now read a second time, Mr. Speaker.

Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I wish, Sir, to make a brief statement to the House regarding the protection and improvement of our salmon rivers. I might say this statement will fill in a very wide gap that appeared in the remarks I made on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. At that time, however, such a statement would have been desirable, but just a little premature.

Now, the Dominion Government has, ever since Union, been fully aware (just as we have been aware, just as our press and our public have been aware) of the great importance of our salmon rivers as spawning beds and the important part that they consequently play in the Atlantic Salmon Fishery. They showed interest from the beginning; and I might say that the first active interest shown was in

conversation with our Premier during one of his early visits to Ottawa. They regarded the Provincial Government as having a perfect right to accept or reject their offer to take an interest in helping us toward the better protection and improvement of our spawning beds or salmon rivers.

Negotiations have gone on for several months between the Department of Natural Resources here and the proper Federal Authorities at Ottawa. As a result, they are now completed, with the exception of one or two minor details of personnel. The Federal Government will reimburse the Provincial Government for the money it has expended both in salaries and in actual river improvements, and in purchase of equipment and other means. It will reimburse the Provincial Government on all those accounts since April 1st, 1949, to the extent of approximately \$80,000. It will assume, as from now, full responsibility for the production of our rivers and the improvement both on the island, and probably in some respects more important still, those rivers on the Labrador, where our Government would probably have been embarrassed for some time at finding the means or the staff to protect them properly.

The annual saving from now on in salaries and other phases of the protection and improvement work will be approximately \$100,000 a year forever.

The Provincial Government will have the sole right to collect revenue. The Provincial Government will have the sole right to issue licenses. The Provincial Government will have the sole right to decide on such matters as the outright sale of fishing rights on a river, or the leasing of fishing rights on a river. In other words,

the Agreement will in no way interfere with what has always been known as free fishing rights in Newfoundland. The Federal Government will not interfere in any way by the issuing, or attempting to issue, of licenses, or any other form of fishing rights to individual Clubs, Corporations, or anyone else; that is left as the sole right of the Provincial Government. And I mention the matter of such things as leases and sales only to reassure the House, because there might have been otherwise some disconcerting fears.

I repeat that.

The two main features of the Agreement are: The Federal Government will pay; they will take over probably forty or more of our personnel; establish them as Federal Civil Servants; some of them, they will keep on a twelve-month basis; they are "Key" men; others, they will be prepared to rehire to us, if we wish to, for five months of the year, something along the same sort of arrangement as we may make with the R.C.M.P., only in reverse.

They will assume then, the total cost; we will collect a revenue.

A fairly good arrangement, I am sure the House will agree, Sir.

Probably the most important feature of all is that our salmon rivers, I feel, are in for better protection and in for an opportunity for the numerous improvements that they need. They are going to have a better opportunity to have that than they have had in the past.

MR. MILLER: A sort of Family Allowance for the salmon, is it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: When guests are invited here on opening day, there

is nothing to prevent their being in their places before three o'clock, because on that day no Minutes are read. On tomorrow, that will not be the situation. We have Minutes, the Minutes of today's meeting. I take it that a Session must be preceded by the sitting, rather, must be preceded by the reading of the Minutes of the previous sitting. Our formal time of meeting is three o'clock. Guests are invited to be here and in their places at a quarter to three. I am wondering how we can get over that difficulty; that is, how we can have the Minutes read and the sitting, therefore, become a proper sitting. Might we not get over it by meeting here at two-thirty? The Minutes have, on occasion, not been read, but have been read on the day following.

MR. MILLER: I notice on one occasion they have been read on the following day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In other words, we could hold a sitting without reading of the Minutes of the previous sitting, on adoption of a simple motion to defer reading of the Minutes to tomorrow, in which case, on tomorrow Minutes of two meetings rather than of one would be read. If the House agree to that; it would be rather pleasant if the House agreed now, rather than have a dispute on it tomorrow.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, the arrangements we had when we prorogued the House seemed to work out all right, did they not? We had guests at that time. We had a short Session beforehand. I remember all the chairs were up there, and guests came in after.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The sitting that day took place, and toward the end of it the prorogation—four

o'clock; whereas, on opening day, there are no Minutes.

Now, tomorrow would be unlike opening day and unlike prorogation day, and would call for a new treatment. If the House were agreed then, on tomorrow, we could, on motion, defer the reading of Minutes to the following day of meeting.

May I, in moving the adjournment until tomorrow at three of the clock, inquire of my honourable and learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, as to whether he will be at the airport tonight along with members of the Cabinet and Mr. Speaker to welcome the Acting Premier of British Columbia and escort him to Government House?

MR. HIGGINS: What time is it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I understand, Mr. Speaker, the plane is due around eight-forty, and that he is on that plane. We might, therefore, be out there at eight-thirty, or something of that nature.

I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow at three of the clock, Mr. Speaker.

The House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1950

The House met at three o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the reading and confirmation of the Minutes of yesterday's sitting do stand over until the next sitting of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the reading and confirmation of the Minutes of yesterday's sit-

ting do stand over until the next sitting of this House. All those in favour say "aye"; contrary "nay"; Carried.

SGT.-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Judges have arrived, Sir.

Thereupon, His Majesty's Judges were escorted into the Chamber by the Sgt.-at-Arms.

SGT.-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, Minister of Finance and Deputy Premier of British Columbia is in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Premier and the Leader of the Opposition.

The Hon. the Premier and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, thereupon, left the Chamber to meet the Hon. Mr. Anscomb and escort him into the Chamber.

The Hon. the Premier and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition then entered the Chamber with the Hon. Herbert Anscomb.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Your Honour, we introduce the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance for the Province of British Columbia.

MR. SPEAKER: It is indeed a pleasure to welcome to this Ancient and Honourable House such a distinguished visitor from the Legislative Assembly of the Honourable House of British Columbia.

Does the House give leave to the Hon. Minister of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia to speak?

Leave is so given.

HON. HERBERT ANSCOMB: Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anscomb.

HON. HERBERT ANSCOMB: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Premier, and Honourable Members of the Legislature of Newfoundland:

It is with sincere and warm felicitations that I bring you greetings from the members of the Twenty-Second Parliament of British Columbia and the people they represent.

We, of the most westerly province of Canada, feel that your entry into the Confederate family has been of particular significance to us, since you, like British Columbia, form one of the outer ramparts of this great Dominion.

Your early beginning is steeped in the same traditions, and has the same historic significance as ours. Because of this mutual interest, we of British Columbia have a warm feeling toward Newfoundland in the step you have taken, namely, that of becoming the tenth province of the Dominion of Canada.

Newfoundland, while being the youngest province in the Confederation, is, however, the oldest English Colony in the history of the Commonwealth of Nations. She owes her beginning to the voyages of discovery embarked upon by the early explorers.

British Columbia, likewise, had a similar origin. Where the name of Cabot is emblazoned across Newfoundland's historic records, so, in the years that have gone, have come down to us in British Columbia such names as Sir Francis Drake, Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver, and a host of others. This common heritage of ours brings us very close together, although geographically we are far apart.

This, as I understand it, Mr. Speaker, is not the first Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland. You have in the past had Representative Government, but you departed from that form of administration and returned to the status of a Crown Colony. Once again you have sought to place your feet on the road to full manhood by embracing those democratic institutions which are peculiar to self-government.

We, in British Columbia, felt that the most fitting memento to mark this historic event was the presentation of a Mace—symbol of the Speaker's authority and thereby a symbol of the will of the people.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that the Premier of British Columbia, my colleague, the Honourable Byron I. Johnson, placed before the Cabinet the suggestion that we commemorate this event with the presentation of a Mace. The Government of British Columbia was unanimous in adopting the suggestion, and at the first session of the Twenty-Second Parliament of British Columbia, which has just closed, the representatives of the people in Assembly approved the action that was taken on behalf of the citizens as a whole.

I may say, Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members, that a great deal of thought has been given to the designing of this Mace, which you will see for yourselves is a massive piece of furniture. It is made of sterling silver and gold plated, both precious metals being products of British Columbia's mines.

The design and work was carried out under the direction of James Saunders, Esq., of the famous Goldsmith Firm of Henry Birks and Company, the Mace being fashioned and completed in

their Vancouver factory in British Columbia. It represents the work of some six skilled craftsmen.

In designing the Mace, we sought to incorporate not only characteristics of the Nation of which you and I are members, but symbols that are representative of our respective provinces, and, above all, to embody emblems that denote the allegiance of all countries within the Commonwealth of Nations to one common sovereign.

At the top of the Mace is a replica of the British Crown, complete except for the jewels, which are represented by gold-plated and silver insets. This symbol is unique in that it represents one of the most interesting devices in constitutional history for the holding together of a group of independent countries in a cohesive whole known as the Commonwealth of Nations. Each country is free to act as it deems best; yet each country gives allegiance to one Constitutional Monarch, who represents in his person all the cherished right and liberties of which the British people are so proud, and which they have so jealously guarded throughout the years.

Below the replica of the British crown is a band of entwined dogwood flowers, British Columbia's floral emblem, and maple leaves, representative of Canada as a whole.

The dogwood is one of our earliest-flowering trees, because of its appearance in Spring, it denotes youth, or a young growing country. Also, because it sends its roots down deep and is consequently difficult to transplant, it represents the people who have established their roots in British Columbia, so that their succeeding generations may contribute to the building of a great Nation as native-born Canadians.

The maple leaf, with its glorious blending of colours in the Fall of the year, is truly indicative of Canada as a new country, merging together people of all races and creeds.

Below the crown, and serving as a top for the main bowl, is the Royal Coat of Arms. In four panels around the side of the bowl are the Coats of Arms of Canada, Newfoundland, and British Columbia, and the G. R. VI. Each panel is divided by lines of golden rope, symbolizing the Shipping Industry of Newfoundland and British Columbia. Thus, at the head of the Mace are incorporated all the symbols representing the authority of the Crown, the Dominion Government, and the Provincial Governments, with the Mace itself representing the will of the people.

Supporting the bowl on the staff are three dolphins, representing the Fishing Industry of both provinces. The rope motif is continued in ornamentation down the shaft on the Mace, while on the ball at the bottom is the official British Columbia emblem of the Thunderbird with a whale in its talons.

I would like to digress for a moment, Mr. Speaker, to point out that the Mace originally was a weapon of defence made of iron and steel. It was capable of breaking through the strongest armour. The earliest ceremonial Maces, as they afterwards became, were intended for the protection of the King's person, and were borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms, a royal body-guard established in France, and later in England by Richard the First.

By the fourteenth century, there was a tendency toward a more decorative Mace, with precious metals coming in-



to being. The ceremonial Mace has thus through the years, become regarded as a symbol of authority, constituting a bulwark of defence of our democratic rights against encroachment by those who would undermine the will of the people.

And so it is, Mr. Speaker, that the Mace has become a very important part of the furniture of the Legislative Assembly. It is now traditional that no business can be conducted without the presence of the Mace, for while there can be a Deputy Speaker, there never can be a Deputy Mace.

Many intriguing stories surround the history of this symbol, and Newfoundland itself has contributed an interesting incident of which I have no doubt you are well aware.

Before leaving the subject of the Mace itself, I would like to allude to the Thunderbird which rests atop of the whale at the base of the shaft. This Thunderbird may have some historic significance to you as well as to us in British Columbia.

The legend of the Thunderbird is general among the Indian tribes of British Columbia. Indeed, it is found in varying forms across the continent of North America. Its wings cause thunder, and from its eyes flash lightning. In British Columbia the tribes particularly associate their conception of creation with the thunderous accompaniment of flapping wings. The Thunderbird also is to them the personification of the deity. It is a bird which flies about in its dress of feathers, darkening the sky making thunder by the vibrations of its opinions, whose combat with the sea is reflected in great storms, and its victory denoted by the food it secures therefrom by means of the thunder-

bolt with which it smites the mighty whales.

Whereas the Thunderbird is a symbol of creation in the minds of the Aborigines of British Columbia, I think its presence on the Mace may well be identified with the creation of the new province of Canada.

Knowing as I do the pioneering spirit of your people, the intense patriotism and loyalty that has inspired them at all times, the great sacrifices that they have made throughout the years, and more particularly during the last war, I say to you that we are proud to have Newfoundland as the eastern rampart of Canada, even as British Columbia prides herself in being the Nation's bulwark in the west.

Ours are heavy responsibilities, but I know that we will not shirk them. The record of heroism and devotion to duty in the past assures us that those democratic rights epitomized by our Legislative Assemblies and other British Institutions will be guarded faithfully and courageously.

You have in this Mace, as we have in ours, a symbol of the will of the people. I know that in entrusting it to your hands we do so confident that you will cherish it as such, and play your part as a member of a Confederate family, forming an important part of the Commonwealth of Nations, which has been so richly endowed by the Motherland who gave us those liberties which we so highly prize.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a very great deal of pleasure that I now present to you, on behalf of the Legislative Assembly and the people of British Columbia, this Mace, which I feel sure will be treasured over the years

as an historic memento of this important occasion.

(Sgd.) Honourable Byron Johnson,  
Premier of British Columbia.

Thereupon, the Manuscript was presented to the Speaker by the Hon. Herbert Anscomb.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour and privilege of moving that the House accept with gratitude and profound appreciation the magnificent gift which the Province of British Columbia tenders to us today.

Mr. Speaker, words fail us to describe our feelings of gratitude toward that great Province of British Columbia which has so handsomely taken Newfoundland to its heart in the fashion shown here this afternoon. That a province of Canada which until a year ago, was just another part of the British Commonwealth to us should show such deep interest in us as not merely to decide in its Legislature to make us a costly gift and one so graceful and so symbolic, but also to ask its Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance to cross this great northern half of the North American Continent, all the way from Victoria to St. John's, is, I think, a very moving thought for all of us.

Last night, my Honourable Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, together with my colleagues on this side and I, met Mr. Anscomb at Torbay. We accompanied him to Government House where he is the guest of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and there, for an hour last night, got to know each other. I think we were, all of us, impressed most of all by the fact that, as Public

Men serving under the Union Jack and forming part of the great Canadian Nation, British-Canadian Nation, we had so much in common; that we spoke the same language; we told and enjoyed the same political jokes, or the same types of political jokes. We were not talking with a stranger, and he felt, I am quite sure, that he was not amongst strangers.

To me, in particular, it is a most moving thought that our friends reach now so far from St. John's, because I do feel that it is not in British Columbia alone that we have these warm-hearted friends. Newfoundland has not had too many friends in days gone by, and Newfoundland too often has been left alone, to struggle virtually unaided against very severe conditions of Nature itself. It has perhaps developed a rugged individualism in the Newfoundlander, but there is comfort in the thought that henceforth we will never be alone; that our family has been vastly extended, and that our friends now live all the way from St. John's to Victoria in British Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, we, who have had a brief glimpse of the Mace which British Columbia asks us today to accept, are overwhelmed.

I must say, in passing, that the Hon. the Minister of Finance has been ordered to rest at home, and I think perhaps that his rest will be made more feasible if he doesn't see the new Mace for a while, because the thought that will enter his mind at once is whether or not the House will be demanding, on seeing this new Mace, a new House of Assembly to house it.

We are overwhelmed. Words fail us, we don't know what to say at the great generosity of British Columbia;

a vast Nation in itself, a vast wealthy Nation in itself; that it should be so generous to us, as everyone present in this Chamber will realize when this very beautiful, and I should imagine very costly, gift of that Sister-Province is laid open to us this afternoon.

If my motion is carried, this new Mace will become our Mace; will become Mr. Speaker's Mace, and the old Mace will no longer be Mr. Speaker's Mace.

The Mace that is before you today, Your Honour, is relatively old. We don't know how old. We have some reason to doubt it is the original Mace of 1832, but it does run back undoubtedly the best part, if not all, of a hundred years; and so, therefore, it was witness to some very remarkable scenes in this very Chamber. It was witness to the activities of some of our greatest men of the past in Newfoundland; and without naming them, or any of them, I think I can say that we agree that some of the greatest sons that Newfoundland has produced have sat in this Chamber, and so that Mace, which is still our Mace, must, of course, find a place of honour and dignity, and must be preserved as a precious and cherished relic of our great past in the Parliamentary Life in Newfoundland. What disposition exactly will be made of it, I don't know; that will be a matter for consideration by this House in due course. But, as it disappears from us today in a formal sense at least and the new Mace in all its glory takes its place, let us in our great gratitude to British Columbia, spare a thought for all the sentimental past represented in that Mace which still lies before Your Honour.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, what can we say of the beautiful Address

which Mr. Anscomb, the Deputy Premier of British Columbia, has read to us today from the Legislature of British Columbia? What can we say of the kindness, the kindness and the interest of a Member of the Assembly, a busy Minister of State, who crosses the wider half of the North American Continent to be here amongst us? We are sorry that our weather today is so similar to British Columbia's weather of this past Winter; we hope that British Columbia is recovering from the effects of that terrible Winter, while we, in Newfoundland, were enjoying such a mild and inoffensive season as we have had. We do hope that the weather they have been having in British Columbia is not arriving here with Mr. Anscomb today, because, as he got here only last night and goes away again tomorrow, we do hope he doesn't carry with him the impression, confirmation, of what was perhaps his impression already—that Newfoundland is a Land bathed in fog. I think I can say quite truthfully that this is the first fog I have seen in St. John's during Nineteen Hundred and Fifty (Here! Here!). I am glad to have that confirmation. As a matter of fact, we have had a remarkable amount of sunshine, and we expect to have it again, and we hope and pray that the fog will go and the sun will come out before the Deputy Premier goes back, so that he will form a much more pleasant impression of the weather here than he has been able to do up to now.

I move that we do accept, with great gratitude; the gift of a Mace tendered to us through the Hon. Mr. Anscomb today by the Legislature of British Columbia; and, as my honourable friend the Attorney General reminds me, that it be the Mace of the House.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a very great pleasure to second the motion so very nicely and so very fluently put by the Hon. the Premier.

It is a very wholesome and holy thought that this is not a Party Measure, and that there should be no need of a division to show who is for and who is against it.

Now, you will have noticed that a few of us have been dressed up for the occasion, and I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Visitor to the fact that it is no disrespect that everyone here as a Member of the House has not dressed up as we have dressed up. You know, it is not disrespect, but they are young. Quite a number of young people I know don't like to go back to the past. Look ahead, look to the future; thrust up the morning coats; take up the lounge coats. Of course, they have already cast aside three-quarter rubbers, and wear low shoes. They don't like any old-time customs, any old-time customs and dress. Of course, some men always naturally are dressed like fashion plates of magazines, and even meet the eyes; but others have more occasions to make them dress up properly, and make them dress in a more fashionable manner. But those people are, of course, of the sterner class, Sir, and even the Straits of Cabot Cove do not break them up, Sir.

We have been warned not to look a gift-horse in the mouth. In other words, not look too closely at the gift; but from what I have seen, I think it would be an insult if we did not look too closely—not to find flaws, but to find hidden glories which are there. When I first saw a picture of this wonderful jewel which has been given to us, I began to think of Lord Ar-

thur and that great historical sword. Remember when Arthur was dying, he asked Bedivere to "take this sword and throw it down into the lake", and Bedivere went down and was carried away by the jewels in it and couldn't put it away; and as Tennyson puts it, "then drew he forth and departed, for all it twinkled with diamond sparkles and myriads of topaz; and twice he went down, and twice he couldn't throw it away; and a third time, urged on by King Arthur, he threw it into the lake." And remember, Tennyson said "the great brand made . . . seen with moving eyes; the Winter shot by like it were noises of the wintry sea"; and as yet this Mace shall be our Excalibur; and how that would twinkle in the rays of a twinkly moon if we ever brought it out around Quidi Vidi to see. But lo; I am not suggesting anyone would throw the Mace; that is not at all dignified. You know, gold and silver is nice to look at. Even mud hurts you when thrown at you. But I got a hint from our learned visitor about the history of the Mace; that, historically, it can be used for certain purposes. We are told that in the past it was used to break down doors and windows, and I suppose, if the time ever came, to smash down heads.

Now, that Mace we had here was light, and a man could take it and use it effectively; but I am afraid the Mace being given to us is not such a one.

I pass that along, because I can see quite a number of young people here now who could never use that, Sir, as effectively as a man of the past could use it, and as some of us who have burly forms, some of us of the past.

Now, I got a letter here today from Vancouver, from a gentleman whose

father was born here and went to British Columbia; this man was born in British Columbia. (Thereupon, the letter was read by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition).

With regard to celebrities, Sir, without boasting or apologizing, if I were included in that and all expenses added, I'd like to add confirmation that this should be adopted, Sir.

Now, we ought to have personal knowledge of British Columbia. All members have seen the barrel of apples from there last Christmas, Sir. They were luscious apples, Sir, and we were very sorry when they were all eaten, and our wives and children liked them and ate them. I am not throwing a hint for the future. When you go back, you can say they were luscious; and if everybody in British Columbia was as sweet as apples, Sir, we know British Columbians must be of very fine taste. It required a country that understood the decency of life to give us such a fine gift as this Mace, because I have heard, from the description of it, there isn't another Mace in the world equal to it.

Now, I am sure the Progressive-Conservatives in British Columbia must be a very fine body of men, Sir, because, after all, we met you last night on a very fine occasion, when good-fellowship flowed; I mean, we moved around and we enjoyed ourselves, and we saw you at your very best. For the edification of the crowd, I may say, you took water, I didn't. But, if you are any indication of Progressive-Conservatives, you can tell the Progressive-Conservatives in British Columbia we think they are a very fine crowd of people. You know, it is a strange thing, we are beginning to think nobody exists in Canada ex-

cept Progressive-Conservatives; we only had two people come to Newfoundland . . . and you, and both of you have been Progressive-Conservatives.

Now, we know there is a city in British Columbia called Victoria; a city of wonderful things, fine climate, and old people. We are told people go there to die. I have heard it said that old people go there because they want to go to the best and nearest place to heaven; and, if I ever think of going to any other place, Victoria will be the place I will go to.

If ever a "common" entered here, he would think three times before he would say "take away this bodle"; he may refer to that in England, but that Mace that is to be here is no "bodle", Sir; that is a work of art; and it is placed in the oldest inhabited city on this side of the world; in a country which formed the cornerstone of the British Empire, and in a Legislative Assembly that is one of the oldest (outside England) in the British Empire. And so it is, when you go back, we'd ask you to tell the people of British Columbia how proud we are to have such a Mace in such a place from British Columbia; in a city that is not old but "ancient" in old traditions. We are "old" here, Sir. Some people say we certainly do show age the "Old Mother" of St. John's has been living in frayed skirts; has been too old. We are worthy of anything of that kind—good; old furniture, old wine, old rum; all these old things; and I'd like you, when you go back, to tell them that this Mace will be one we will be proud to carry, or see carried, along in this Assembly. It will be an object for each and every one of us, when we see that, to realize how very kind the people of British Columbia were that they picked out

something that was worthy of our Old Assembly; and we accept it, because it came from very worthy people.

I have very much pleasure in seconding the two motions of the Premier. I have very much pleasure, indeed, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and seconded that this House do now accept the Mace, the gift of the Province of British Columbia, and that this Mace shall henceforth be the Mace of this House. All those in favour say "aye" (unanimous "aye"). Carried.

Thereupon, the Sgt.-at-Arms removed the former Mace of the House, and the chest containing the new Mace of the House was opened, following which a photograph of it was taken, and it was, thereupon, removed from the chest by the Sgt.-at-Arms, to be placed in its place of honour in the Chamber.

Applause followed in the House and guests in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir.

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

#### GREETINGS

We, the Legislative Assembly of this newest province and ancient Colony of Newfoundland wish to extend to you and to the people of British Columbia on behalf of the people of Newfoundland our warmest and most sincere greetings.

For many generations we have been separate peoples, yet for many generations we and the people of British Columbia have been united by the bonds of common origin, language and

traditions. We have, together with you and the other Canadian provinces, shared the grave dangers of wars, and together have we worked in time of peace toward the same end. The efflux of history has now united us by another tie, that of political union. We, therefore, greet our Sister-Province of British Columbia.

Between your fair province on the shores of the mighty Pacific and our rugged Island Province on the bosom of the lordly Atlantic lie the lofty mountains, the vast rolling plains and the broad rivers of the continental part of our glorious and vast Dominion. Truly now is it that "the wholesome sea is at her gates, her gates both east and west." It is fitting, therefore, that we the keepers of the east gate should exchange greetings with you, the keepers of the west gate.

You, the people of British Columbia, have taken of the precious metals and of the wood of your land, and your cunning craftsmen have fashioned them into a costly gift. We are deeply appreciative of the warmth of feeling which moves you to welcome us in such a regal manner.

This Mace, symbol of the dignity and the authority of a free people has been carried across our mighty Dominion, and in this ancient House of Newfoundland it will remain ever an emblem of our common love of order and freedom and loyalty to each other and to our Sovereign Lord the King.

(Thereupon, the Mace was presented to the House by the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, and applause followed from all present in the Chamber.)

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that it would be in or-

der if everyone present stood and sang "God Save the King."

Thereupon, Members and all persons present in the House rose and sang "God Save the King," and cheers were shouted for the province of British Columbia and the Hon. Herbert Anscmb.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Hon. the Premier kindly escort the Hon. Minister?

Thereupon, the honourable the Premier and the honourable the Leader of the Opposition escorted the Honourable Herbert Anscmb out of the Chamber, and applause followed from members and assembled guests as they took their departure.

MR. SPEAKER: The Sergeant-at-Arms will kindly escort His Majesty's Judges.

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted His Majesty's Judges out of the Chamber.

Recess was called, and guests were permitted to view the Mace.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee appointed to consider the proposed Bill of Public Accountants beg to report that, although the rules of the House have not been complied with inasmuch as the Bill has not been advertised this session yet, since the Bill was advertised last session, and all rules have been complied with, the Select Committee recommends that the Bill be waived and this Bill be introduced.

Report received and adopted.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

#### Notice of Motion

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend Cap. I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Question No. 55, a question addressed to the Minister of Education by the honourable and learned Leader of the Opposition.

55 (1) Yes.

(2) The Bill itself is the result of negotiations between the Teachers and the Department of Education, the latter acting on behalf of the Government. The Teachers have seen the

Bill. There are certain changes from the original draft. The main one is in the premium rate for which the Government is responsible. The teachers have been assured that any amendments proposed by them will be given full consideration, and if accepted by the Government will be brought forward at the next session of the legislature.

Well, in view of the answer which I gave to the second part, the third part does not arise.

#### Orders of the Day

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, since committing the Bill referred to the Committee yesterday afternoon, it has been called to my attention by the Justice Department, who are responsible for drafting these Bills for us, that two very slight changes are essential prior to our passing the Bill on its third reading. These are just verbal changes. With two small corrections, I move further reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: As these amendments are verbal, they are quite in order.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion the Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was deferred

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, when this Bill was in Committee yesterday, I submitted certain amendments to Section 13. These amendments have now been printed and circulated, and I would move them, but before doing so, I would like to refer to an editorial in this morning's Daily News; and the Daily News in the editorial in question made a statement that was not at all accurate. I am not suggesting it was deliberately inaccurate, I think, as a matter of fact, the culprit is my learned friend the Leader of the Opposition who, yesterday or the day before, in referring to the questions as to this being a Board of Assessment and not a Board of Arbitration, suggested that this is the first time in the history of such arbitrations that a Board of Assessment was appointed and not a Board of Arbitration.

Since going to my office after yesterday's debate, I find, and my learned friend will find also that, in 1914, when the Housing Bill was put through the Board appointed . . . (interruption).

MR. HIGGINS: I never said it was a first time.

MR. CURTIS: Well, you did suggest it had never been done before, it had always been a Board of Arbitration. I think I asked you what happened in the Bases' Case, and then my learned friend said it was a Board of Arbitration.

I would like to inform my honourable friend that it was in the Housing Corporation it was a Board of Assessment, not a Board of Arbitration. When the Daily News said this was the first time it had been done, I under-



stood they had quoted my learned friend.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it was the honourable junior member for Harbour Main-Bell Island.

MR. CURTIS: Oh, I see. I'd just like to make it clear the practice followed in this Bill is not an unusual practice. We are following the practice that was set forth in the St. John's Housing Corporation Measure, and I'd just like to make it clear we are not doing anything that is so unusual that there is no precedent for it.

I'd just like to ask the Clerk if he would read Section 13 as amended. Thereupon, the Clerk read Section 13 of the Act as amended.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that in Section 13, sub-section 2 (c), the word "purchase" is left out, in the third line.

MR. CURTIS: Another error, "subject to this Act, the Board have power;" it should be "has power."

MR. HIGGINS: What about (d), where a bootlegger has a place for making money? What do you mean by the rest of it, overcrowding? Do you mean heavy rents for overcrowding?

MR. CURTIS: I suppose in a place where various rooms are rented at outrageous rates. They won't make the rental of these rooms.

MR. HIGGINS: Oh, I can see that. They have put up houses of the poorest material, rented two rooms at five dollars; they weren't worth the value of the land.

MR. CURTIS: I can say this Act was taken from the Act of 1913.

MR. HIGGINS: Is that last part right? "For any other reason detrimental to health (thereupon, the Section was read by the honourable member)?"

What is that? Is that right? What has that got to do with the increase? Because of overcrowding?

MR. CURTIS: It doesn't sound right, does it; it sounds as though there were a mistake there.

MR. HIGGINS: I know what it means—if heavy rates are got by overcrowding, and that overcrowding is detrimental to health of people, that increase couldn't be taken into account.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Would you call it overcrowding? I know of a house where the rental received was \$300 and the owner got over over \$1200.

MR. HIGGINS: I can understand what it means. What has health to do with increase in rent, except for overcrowding?

Suppose you omit any reason why overcrowding should affect health, the mere fact it is overcrowding is sufficient. If he is overcrowding, therefore, the increase obtained shouldn't be taken into account. If you have ten people in a house where there should be only five, well the value of the house will be for five instead of ten.

How can the value of land be contrary to law? Where the value of land is increased—

MR. VARDY: A bootlegger would be contrary to law; operating for loot in business.

MR. CURTIS: It might be used for other use contrary to law.

MR. HIGGINS: Oh yes, I can see.

MR. CURTIS: In the meantime, Mr. Chairman, perhaps we might let that stand and go on to Clause 27. My friend for Harbour Main drew attention to Clause 27; it refers to drafts for arbitration. The word "assessment" didn't fit in, so instead of the word "arbitration", I move we strike that out and put in lieu of it "hearing before the Board."

"If the sum awarded in any case is greater than the sum tendered the Minister representing His Majesty shall pay or arrange for the payment of the costs of the arbitration—in place of "arbitration," put in "hearing of the Board."

MR. COURAGE: Moved that the word "arbitration" be deleted and the words "hearing before the Board" be inserted.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Chairman, there are several inconsistencies in the use of the term "Board." All through this Act, the term "Board" is, I think, used in its plural sense, and in Section 13, it is now used in the singular sense. I believe changes should be in Section (b) fourth line, "the Board are entitled to consider."

MR. CURTIS: "Board" in 13 should be plural all the way through.

MR. VARDY: There is (b) and (h).

MR. CURTIS: The Board have power. Sub-Section (b)—"The Board are entitled."

MR. SPRATT: "Board" is singular, no matter how many constitute a Board, you bring it into a Board, it is singular.

MR. HIGGINS: Overcrowding doesn't mean detrimental to health.

MR. CURTIS: Well, that might be a house occupied by tubercular people, or with some infectious disease.

MR. HIGGINS: It doesn't make any difference whether it is detrimental to health or not, you can't get value of land.

MR. VARDY: It is only a protective clause.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): If the word "if" were inserted before "cause", would that make any difference?

MR. HIGGINS: My argument doesn't make any difference, if people within the place are suffering from overcrowding. There is overcrowding. You can't take the purchase value of property from the number of people who pay rent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, to be perfectly clear. It says there shall not be taken into account in valuing land any additional value given to it by reason of its use in a manner which could be restrained by the Court or is contrary to law, or because of overcrowding, or for any other reason. Any other reason that would be detrimental to the inmates of the premises or the health of the public.

If the Board of Assessors goes in to place a value on a piece of land, the actual value is determined presently by certain factors, but these factors shall not be counted in assessing the value of the land. What are they? What factors? The use of the premises on that land in a manner which could be restrained by the Court hasn't been or is contrary to law, but is still the case, or overcrowding, or any other conditions which, though they create greater

value in the land, are, in fact, detrimental to the health of those occupying the land, or to the general public. That is exactly the case in a slum area; that is exactly the case, as in some instances, not perhaps in every instance; you have instances in the slum land area where no rent at all is collected, because the "inmates" (to use the word in this clause) can't afford to pay any, and, in fact, don't pay any; but there must be other cases, and if not the clause is unnecessary. But in case there be other cases where the owner of the land in question is collecting more rent because of these factors and might argue that the land is that much more valuable because of these factors, the clause says these factors shall not count. That is all it means. It is clear enough.

MR. CURTIS: I think so.

Mr. Chairman, I would suggest these alterations: In the fourth line of (b) "are" instead of "is"; put "you" before "purchase" in the fourth line from the foot of (c); "are" instead of "is" in the fifth line of (h); and "o" instead of "a" in the third line of (j).

With these amendments, Mr. Chairman, I would second it.

Carried.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Report received and adopted.

MR. CURTIS: With unanimous consent of the House, I move this Bill be now read a third time. I understand His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be coming tomorrow afternoon to assent to the Civil Service Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: Why suspend the Rules?

MR. CURTIS: I notice, in other Houses, invariably they have a third reading following the Committee stage; it is frequently done. I understand His Honour is coming tomorrow afternoon. The Bill would have to be printed. I might say though we can sign the contract with separate orders.

Motion carried.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a third time by the Clerk, and passed.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

MR. HEFFERTON: I move, Mr. Speaker, that this recent Order of the House be rescinded.

Motion carried.

Committee of the Whole on "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering—What is to stop that Jury List to remain in there for a long time? According to this, they can respect their order and take no Jury List as long as they wish.

MR. CURTIS: We might set a fixed date there.

MR. HIGGINS: I presume you want to get it taken right away, do you?

MR. CURTIS: We were not going to take it at this term of the Court.

That said list shall remain valid until December 31, 1950.

Section 3 passed.

MR. HIGGINS: Supposing they want to make it shorter than that?

MR. CURTIS: They just cannot.

MR. HIGGINS: They do not want to?

MR. CURTIS: No.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment," was deferred.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949."

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, the Act is designed to correct the Statutes with regard to the Chairman of the Mothers' Allowances Board, who is appointed under the provisions of sub-section 4 of the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949. The Board is set up under the section named, and of the five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of these is Chairman.

Sub-clause 5, sub-section 5, of the Section states that the members of the Board shall serve without remuneration. The fact is, that the Chairman of the Board is indeed, as provided by the Parent Statute, is an Official of the Department of Public Welfare, and is paid as such Chairman. In other words, his full-time duties are as Chairman of this Board and of the Board which we shall name in another Bill. Hence, an amendment to except the Chairman from that clause which states that the members of the Board shall serve without remuneration. The amendment, therefore, is:—"the members of the Board, other than the Chairman, shall serve without remuneration, but may be paid their actual expenses incurred while attending meetings of the Board."

I want to emphasize again, the duties of the Chairman of the Board are exclusive duties of the Official, and he is paid for just such duties. These are the only ones he has, and we should provide that, as Chairman he will be paid.

I move the second reading of this Bill.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time by the Clerk, to be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

DR. POTTLE: An analogous amendment is required under the Act respecting Allowances to Dependent Persons, and the specific amendment is Section 5 of the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949; and comments I have made with regard to the Mothers' Allowances Act amendment apply here

altogether. The one Official is Chairman of both Boards. He receives one salary for both Offices, and he should be excepted from that provision which states that the members shall serve without remuneration. All members do, excepting the Chairman of the Boards.

I move second reading of this Bill, Sir.

Thereupon, the Bill was read a second time by the Clerk, to be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in moving that the House at its rising do adjourn until three of the clock tomorrow, Thursday, I would like to remind the Members of the House of the fact that a reception is being tendered to the Hon. Mr. Ansbomb at six o'clock this evening; and Mr. Speaker, I ought to add that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be here at three-thirty tomorrow to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills which we have adopted.

The House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived and assented the following Bills in His Majesty's name:

A Bill "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-First Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

A Bill "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Upon the departure of the Lieutenant-Governor, the House proceeded with the Order Paper.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notices of Motions and Questions

Mr. Courage to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants Association of Newfoundland."

Leave given. Bill read a first time.

On motion this Bill was referred to a Select Committee to hear evidence for and against the proposed Bill. The original Committee appointed to study this Bill was re-appointed as Select Committee for the purpose of this motion.

#### Orders of the Day

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

Bill read a third time and passed.

On motion committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was deferred.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.  
 Section 6 read and passed.  
 Section 7 read and passed.  
 Section 8 read and passed.  
 Section 9 read and passed.  
 Section 10 read and passed.  
 Section 11 read and passed.  
 Section 12 read and passed.  
 Section 13 read and passed.  
 Section 14 read and passed.  
 Section 15 read and passed.  
 Section 16 read and passed.  
 Section 17 read and passed.  
 Section 18 read and passed.  
 Section 19 read and passed.  
 Section 20 read and passed.  
 Section 21 read and passed.  
 Section 22 read and passed.  
 Section 23 read and passed.  
 Section 24 read and passed.  
 Section 25 read and passed.  
 Section 26 read and passed.  
 Section 27 read and passed.  
 Preamble read and passed.  
 Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949."

Section 1 read and passed.  
 Section 2 read and passed.  
 Section 3 read and passed.  
 Preamble read and passed.  
 Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

Section 1 read and passed.  
 Section 2 read and passed.  
 Section 3 read and passed.  
 Preamble read and passed.  
 Title read and passed.

Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the Second Reading of this Bill this afternoon, I do so with a great deal of concern, and it is considered, to me, to be quite a privilege. As far back as 1919, I find that the Dominion Government of Canada discussed this much-needed proposition, and at that time the Engineers considering it gave a report stating that its cost would probably be somewhere in the vicinity of twenty millions of dollars.

I find, in a recent issue of the "Roads and Bridge Construction" magazine, which I happen to get from time to time, that they really began and did a certain amount of work in some of the provinces on the Mainland at that time. An amount of about \$400,000 was granted to each of the provinces, that is, money was used upon a basis of dollar for dollar.

In connection with the new proposition which the Honourable the Minister, Colonel Robert H. Winters referred to in his recent Address to the

Ontario Highways Association, he pointed out that the Federal Government had now decided that this road was almost an essential for the Dominion of Canada. They also had considered that it was to cost somewhere in the vicinity of three hundred millions of dollars, of which, as I shall endeavour to show further on in my remarks, we are to pay our part. In other words, it is to be built, I believe, on a fifty-fifty basis more or less. In other words, the Dominion Government has agreed and passed legislation to the effect that they will grant \$150,000,000 towards the cost of this highway; and so, on two or three occasions now, it has been my privilege to go to the Mainland in connection with this project, the most recent one being in December last at Ottawa when all the Provincial Officials of the Public Works and/or Highways Departments were present. On that occasion, a very thorough going over of the maximum and the minimum requirements for the highway took place; in fact, the sessions lasted some three or four days, morning, afternoon and evening. I have, in possession of the Public Works Department, a confidential volume of the discussions which took place on that occasion. It is a very large volume containing every item, or all items, of discussion which took place on that occasion.

In making these few rambling preliminary remarks, Mr. Speaker, I do so because it is not my intention to deal too lengthily with them in dealing with the moving of the Second Reading of this Bill; but there are a few pertinent points to which I shall refer.

It is my privilege, today, to introduce the Second Reading of this Bill

entitled "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

The purpose of this legislation is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement, or agreements, with the Federal Government for the construction of that part of the Trans-Canada Highway which will extend from the Eastern to the Western Boundaries of our Province.

At the 1949 Session of the Federal Parliament, there was passed, unanimously, a measure authorizing the Federal Government to spend \$150,000,000 in assisting Provincial Governments to build a Trans-Canada Highway. When this legislation was brought before the House of Commons, there was complete unanimity amongst all Parties, and not one dissenting voice was raised in the House. It will be clear from this that the representatives of all the ten provinces were in entire accord with the idea that the construction of a highway such as that envisaged should be undertaken. I have not the least doubt that the same unanimity of thought prevails here in our own Provincial Parliament insofar as the construction of a Trans-Insular Road in Newfoundland is concerned.

The idea of a Trans-Insular Road in Newfoundland is not new. It has been a matter of some speculation for the last quarter of a century, but the obstacles to be overcome seemed for a long time to be insuperable; even the wisdom of constructing such a road caused doubts in the minds of many. The Government being liable for deficits on the operation of the railway, it could hardly look forward with equanimity to the construction of a road which, because of the physical features of the country and the centre

of population to be served, would have to traverse much the same route as the railway. The prospect that such a road would involve larger deficits on railway operation would cause any Government to ponder and consider seriously before embarking upon an undertaking fraught with the risk of severe drains upon the country's economy. Fortunately our changed status relieves us of this problem, and we can now proceed with the construction of a road which will unite our peoples on the East and West Coasts, and which will provide means of communication for many more of our peoples who too long have lived in an isolation that has had nothing splendid to commend it. Once the problem of competition with the railway had been removed, it would have been, I think, the natural desire and wish of any Government elected to power in this Province to proceed with the construction of a road such as is now envisaged and, while it might have taken considerably longer to carry such a project through to fruition if we were left entirely to our own resources, we are now in the very happy position that the Federal Government is willing to come to our aid and to bear a substantial part of the cost, not 75% but 50% of a project that we in our own good time would have endeavoured to carry out at our own full expense. In a sense, so far as Newfoundland is concerned, the assistance to be given by the Federal Government is in the nature of a gift from the gods, because, as I have already said, a forward-looking Government, and the Liberal Government of this Province lays claim to being such a Government, would endeavour in any event to build such a road as is now in contemplation.

It may be ascertained that, in entering into agreement with the Federal Government for the construction of a road of a higher standard than required to meet the immediate traffic needs of the Province, Newfoundland is assuming a greater burden and agreeing to the outlay of larger sums of money than would be the case if the Province were to proceed in its own way with the building of a Trans-Insular Road. It is only natural that, in offering provinces assistance towards the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway, the Federal Government should seek to set up standards of construction with which all provinces would conform and that these standards should be of a fairly high order. In a way this is true, but the standards are not to be applied rigidly, and in actual practice each province has a very large say in the standards to be adopted in its own sphere. The broad principle adopted by the Federal Government is that the Trans-Canada Highway should follow the shortest practical East-West route through each province and across Canada consistent with the needs of the provinces and consistent with the needs of Canada as a whole. This broad principle has been modified to allow flexibility and elasticity in the definition of routes and in the actual standards of construction. The standards set for the construction of the Trans-Insular Road in Newfoundland as part of the Trans-Canada Highway are somewhat higher than actually required at the moment for the ordinary purposes of existing traffic, but they are no higher than the standards we consider to be necessary and desirable from a highway safety point of view or from what we would wish to do ourselves. The cost of subsequent widening and improv-



ing of roads is out of all proportion to the cost of building to full width at the outset. As presented in simpler terms, it may be stated that the cost of constructing an 18-foot road and later increasing the width by four feet would be greater than to build a 22-foot road at the start. This will be readily understood, and requires no elaboration. The mistakes of the past in building roads to meet the need of the then present and without regard for possible developments in the future are only too well known to all of us. They are to be seen on every hand. Very large sums of money have already been spent in correcting the conditions caused by lack of foresight. This has been the experience in other provinces also, and much more money will have to be spent on bringing our main roads up to reasonably satisfactory standards. I would regard it as an error of the first magnitude if we were to build our most important highway to a standard suitable only to meet the requirements of the present and to give no consideration to the future. Such a course would be unsound from an engineering or a traffic point of view, uneconomical and be an obstacle to future development. While, as has been explained, elasticity in the application of standards is permissible, the Federal Government will not contribute towards the cost of construction of any part of the road that is built to a specification which does not meet minimum requirements. This is understandable, and if we were to construct some sections having only immediate need in mind, we should be depriving ourselves of the very financial assistance which would meet the difference in cost of building to a better standard.

We hope that within the reasonably

near future there will be an influx of tourists from the Mainland Provinces and from the United States of America, if not from places further afield. These people, having traversed the splendid highways existing elsewhere, will look for modern travelling conditions here and their impression of their stay in Newfoundland will definitely depend to a very high degree upon what we have to offer them. No longer are tourists content to spend good money in bringing their cars long distances only to be forced to travel over inferior roads. The day when the sportsman or tourist is willing to rough it is over, and the man with money in his pocket, and that is the man we wish to attract to this province, insists upon being able to travel in reasonable comfort. He is not content to sleep in a camp and get his own meals, and similarly he is not willing to travel along narrow, winding, dusty roads. He will go to other places where his needs are met and his comfort assured.

A further important factor, and one that is not to be ignored, is that the financial assistance to be given by the Federal Government will bring some millions of new dollars into the province. Not only does the Grant to be made by the Federal Government cover one-half of the costs of new construction, but allowance is to be made also towards the expenditure that has already been incurred on roads which will be incorporated into the Trans-Insular Road.

The House has been informed in reply to a question addressed to me by the honourable member for St. John's East that the route which the proposed Trans-Canada Highway will follow is from St. John's to Port aux Basques via Holyrood, Clarendville,

Gander, Norris' Arm, Bishop's Falls, Grand Falls, Badger, Bear Lake, Corner Brook and Stephenville Crossing. The total length of the proposed road is approximately 600 miles. There will be incorporated in the highway some 350 miles of roads that have already been built. It will be understood, of course, that these existing roads do not, in great measure, conform with the standards to be laid down for the Trans-Insular Highway as a whole. The province will, however, receive an allowance from the Federal Government in respect of these sections of road that are to be incorporated in the Trans-Insular Road and also the 50% cost of bringing same into line with Trans-Canada standards.

Under the terms of the agreement proposed to be made between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government construction of the Trans-Canada Highway, and, so far as we are concerned the Trans-Insular Highway in Newfoundland, must be completed by December, 1956. In other words, we have seven construction seasons in which to complete work under the terms of the proposed agreement. The 250 miles of new road to be constructed and the work of reconstructing those sections of existing roads which are below standard for the Trans-Insular Road as a whole will involve the carrying out of a very large program of road works in that period. Some forty-nine bridges varying in length from 39 feet to 700 feet must be built and a very considerable number of bridges less than 30 feet in length will also have to be constructed.

In constructing new roads in recent years, the Department of Public Works has had in mind the desirability of obtaining a 100-foot right

of way where possible and a right of way of this width has actually been secured in the case of some roads, but where there has been difficulty for one reason or another a minimum width of 66 feet has been accepted.

The new Public Works Act which received third reading in this House very recently provides that the minimum width for highways shall be 66 feet. The agreement which it is proposed to make with the Federal Government lays down a minimum width of right of way of 100 feet, but where the highway runs through densely populated areas and heavy expenditure would be incurred in obtaining a right of way of this full width, a minimum initial width of 66 feet will be acceptable. It will be seen, therefore, that the standard right of way does not vary in any great particular from what we would wish to do ourselves if we were constructing a Trans-Insular Road entirely on our own. The standard width of pavement desired is 24 feet, but 22 feet is acceptable. This is the same width of pavement as was laid on the Torbay Road in St. John's East.

While we might incline to the 22-foot pavement, it may be that we will seek some modification of this, so that we may be permitted to reduce the width, and consideration is now being given to this question. The type of pavement proposed is the bituminous mineral type generally known as bituminous dense graded aggregate surface coarse plant mix with dry aggregate method. This all sounds very technical, but expressed in the terms which the layman understands it means that the type of pavement will be practically identical with that laid on the Torbay Road. It has been proposed that the width

of shoulders on each side of the pavement should be 10 feet, but the qualification has been added that this standard need only be adhered to where it is economically possible to construct to this width, and that the lesser width will be acceptable where the terrain and/or economy makes this necessary. In dealing with the curvature it has been proposed that the curvature of the centre line of the pavement shall not exceed 6° except where the terrain does not permit this with reasonable economy. Gradient is not to exceed 6%, but exceptions will be permissible for short distances. The standard proposed for site distances are that the minimum vertical and horizontal distances shall be 600 feet. This means that a driver of a vehicle will be able to see an object six inches high on the pavement ahead of him at a distance of 600 feet when his eyes are 4' 6" off the pavement.

Now, I think I may end on this note. So far as we are concerned here in this province, our primary interest is in the Trans-Insular Road, but because this Trans-Insular Road forms part of the Trans-Canada Highway the project takes on National significance. The Federal Government quite naturally takes the view that unless all of the provinces are parties to an agreement for the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway the project cannot be Trans-Canada in nature and the intention is defeated. Unless the full concept of a Trans-Canada Highway extending from St. John's to the Western Boundary of the Province of British Columbia can be achieved, there would be no grounds for Federal participation in the construction of roads in the several provinces. We must do our share in building this Trans-Canada

Highway, and I now commend to you the passing of this legislation which will permit the Government of this Province to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for that purpose.

I move Second Reading of this Bill, Mr. Speaker.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I don't know if my honourable friends opposite are ready to proceed with the debate on this Bill. I wanted to add only one thought to what my honourable friend the Minister of Public Works has said, and that is in connection with the route to be followed by our section of the Trans-Canada Highway.

When you look at the map of Newfoundland, it would appear on first sight that the ideal course for the road to take is what is approximately the shortest distance across the island once you leave the Avalon Peninsula, striking approximately a straight course from some point on the Isthmus of Avalon to say, the port of Port aux Basques and running, therefore, fairly close to the Southwest Coast of the Island. That would appear all the more desirable in view of two things: First, the fact that the Northeast Coast is already served in part at least by the railway, which takes a northern curve and taps Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, Notre Dame Bay and indeed, in a sense, Bonne Bay; and, of course, as we know Bay of Islands and Bay St. George on the West Coast; and second, because the people of the Southwest Coast of Newfoundland, as is notoriously known, are virtually without roads at all. And for these reasons, therefore, viz., the shorter distance, and, therefore, presumably the lesser cost; the

fact that the Northeast Coast is already served in part by the railway; and the fact that the Southwest Coast is not served at all by road, it might appear on the surface that the ideal course to follow is the shortest route from the Avalon Peninsula to some point at the head of Placentia Bay in a roughly straight line to Port aux Basques. But Sir, these arguments in favour of that course are completely shattered by one hard and, I am afraid, Sir, irrefragable fact, the fact of the nature of the terrain along the Southwest Coast. Now, I have flown over that area not once but a number of times. On one occasion, the plane I was using was at my disposal, and I could suggest to the pilot what course to fly. On that occasion, incidentally, I was accompanied by my honourable friend the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives. I could, and I did, suggest the course, and it was in a straight line from Port aux Basques to the head of Fortune Bay, and we flew down the Coast at no great altitude, and on a day when the weather was exceedingly clear, and we could examine the country beneath us without any difficulty whatever, and I am afraid that though the cost of the road following the course indicated by my honourable friend the Minister of Public Works will be of an order that is rather to frighten us, that cost is insignificant compared with the cost of a road along the Southwest Coast. It seems to me that that road, if it were built, would be built at a cost not less than a quarter of a million dollars a mile, due entirely to the nature of the terrain.

From about half way between the Isthmus of Avalon and Port aux Basques west to Port aux Basques, the country is exceedingly mountainous and rocky, and there are great chasms,

great gorges, to be crossed; immense bridges would have to be built, and if not, then the road, instead of following a straight course, would have to twist and wind around these great inlets along the Southwest Coast, some of which strike for many miles in from the open Atlantic. So that indeed one flight alone on a clear day up the Southwest Coast, flying from the seashore a distance of ten or twelve miles, so that the terrain between the plain and the salt water is clearly visible, and the terrain inside that again for another ten or twelve or fifteen miles is equally visible; one such flight as that will reveal to the final satisfaction of anyone, even one who is highly desirous of having the road follow the shorter route along the Southwest Coast, will satisfy anyone that such a course is entirely out of the question, for reasons of cost.

Now, Colonel Winters, the Minister of Canada who is fathering this Trans-Canada Road project was, himself, very keen on the idea of having the road follow the shorter route; he did so for two reasons: he stated his viewpoint for two reasons: one, that there was already a railway making the north swing around the Island; there was less need of a road in that part of the Island; and second—that a road along the Southwest Coast would open up entirely new country, and I agreed, but was obliged to point out to him the facts which I have just given the House, and would up by saying that if you would take a plane and fly down that Southwest Coast five, ten, fifteen or twenty miles from the average of the seashore on that Coast, you would be satisfied for all time as to the impossibility, from a financial standpoint, if not from an engineering standpoint, of constructing the road along that course. He has

not made that flight but I think he is convinced that it cannot be made.

Now Sir, I make these statements for two reasons: one, because I am aware of a belief, a belief indeed, that has been expressed in the Public Press that the road ought to follow that straight southerly coast; and second, because I feel that the people on the Southwest Coast might, themselves, experience some feeling of disappointment that the Trans-Canada Road in Newfoundland is not to follow their coast, the direction of their coast. I think that it is entirely out of the question. The bridging alone to cross those vast gorges, magnificent scenery, awe-inspiring in places, these vast gorges that split the land for depths from the sea of ten, twenty, thirty, forty and sometimes, in one or two instances, I believe, as much as fifty miles, just go a way up inland and at great depths, great gorges wide and deep; the engineering problems and the cost involved in bridging such great chasms are enough in themselves alone to rule out any practical possibility of building the road along that part of the Island.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, could I ask the honourable Minister for Public Works a question?

MR. SPEAKER: A question would be quite in order to explain some parts of his speech.

MR. FOGWILL: No, in respect to a question I tabled a while ago.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a rule which says that after Orders of the Day have been entered upon no questions may be asked or answered except replying to a certain part of a speech.

MR. FOGWILL: Thank you, Sir.

May I speak on the motion now?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, as has been pointed out by the honourable Minister for Public Works, there seems today to be a greater determination than heretofore in the building of this Trans-Canada Highway, both on the part of the Federal Government and also on the part of the ten provinces. Now, what I am concerned about, Sir, is the cost to Newfoundland in building our section of the highway.

I noticed in a question answered by the honourable Minister in respect of some road building on the West Coast, it is stated in that answer that the road built there would be approximately \$35,000 per mile. I take it that \$35,000 per mile does not include a hard surface; and in the basis of cost laid down by the Federal Government, I believe as \$60,000 per mile of road, the road is supposed to total 5,000 miles altogether and cost in the vicinity of \$300,000,000. The Federal Government is prepared to pay half. I think if they pay half, limited at \$150,000,000; in other words, the Bill provides for \$150,000,000 to be paid by the Federal Government; unless the Bill is amended—possibly it will be as we go along, because it appears this road cannot be built for the amount set forth.

There is another point, as was pointed out by Mr. Winters in Ottawa on the question on this road. His answer in reply to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Winters said: "provisions with respect to building and other matters have been made with respect to, regard to, National Defence."

I take it from the honourable member's speech that this road is to be

built consistent with the needs of other provinces, and also consistent with the needs of the Department as a whole. Because the Department of Defence is interested in this road, I don't think any extreme modification will be allowed in specifications presented to members of this House some time ago. Of course, it is realized under certain conditions it may not be necessary to lay down all foundation material before laying concrete and asphalt, particularly when they go over rocky or stony ground; but in other places they need more material; and in Newfoundland our roads do not measure up to standard lay-down, I don't believe anywhere, except for a few miles on Conception Bay Highway; and as our roads would be approximately 500 miles, (I believe in Nova Scotia their roads would total 420 miles) and, as our roads today do not measure up near to the standard required, and I think, if I heard the honourable Minister correctly, he pointed out that we would not be paid for any section of our road, that is, the proportional half which does not measure up to standard. Is that correct?

MR. SPENCER: That is correct.

MR. FOGWILL: Would they pay the cost of whatever is required at the present time in preparing of roads?

MR. SPENCER: That is right. Whatever is required will be paid for on the standard basis.

MR. FOGWILL: The cost of building roads here is much greater than in other provinces. We have the cost of bringing in asphalt, etc., transportation; and in building roads, we have to go around the marsh or bog land, and have to build around it. On the

West Coast, there are large areas of sandy soil, and materials have to be brought from long distances. It appears to me the Minister of Public Works said our section would cost about \$15,000,000 to this province. I know I don't want to disagree with the honourable Minister, but it seems to me I have to. In other words, it will cost in the vicinity of \$22,000,000. In the specification it could not cost less than \$80,000,000. That is just about the entire amount we have set aside in the Surplus Account for development; we have spent most of the money we have to set aside in some way to build this road for the next two or three years. I am afraid, Sir, I am not against this road; it may bring revenue into the country in future, but, what concerns me, what I am concerned with entirely is the roads we have at present. I don't want to suggest that the Government would in any way neglect maintenance or building of roads which are necessary to the people of this Province for getting to and from their places of work, and bring their goods from one place to another, and carry goods over them.

Now Sir, I have been over many of the roads, and I do know the road from Pouch Cove to Torbay is not fit to walk on or drive over. There may be very many people who come in here to St. John's to work, and it is very uncomfortable indeed. I was informed that the Torbay Road was up for reconstruction at that time, but never done. Due to the fact that so many people use these roads, trucks and buses, people, use them every day going back and forth to work to St. John's; I know, Torbay alone, fifty or sixty people come back and forth. I wouldn't like to suggest that this would

tend to neglect the building of secondary roads so much necessary to the people of this Island; I do not want to be partisan in speaking for my own District, but I do know so much, so many hundreds of people living in the area just mentioned by the Premier, the South Coast; the same applies to the Northern District, St. Barbe's and White Bay. I was hoping the building of this Trans-Canada Highway would be much more than it is; it should be 60 or 70 percent, due to the National significance, as a National Defence Highway. I understand the cost of this road would be at the cost of the Government. All maintenance cost, such as snow clearing and ordinary maintenance, all through the years that was all provincial expenditure; and although I can't say at all I am against this Trans-Canada Highway, I am for it; but, nevertheless, I am concerned. It may hamper the Government in laying down the fundamentals for development in Natural Resources of this Island. I don't know where we are going to get money to do it. Our pensions are increasing. The Minister of Fisheries has got some program on. There will be some aid for fishermen this year. You have also other Loan Boards, etc.

I agree, in principle, that the Trans-Canada Highway should be built, but with reservations that the Federal Government should pay a higher proportion of the costs for the building and a share of the maintenance of the road. If that were done, I would feel much easier about it. Perhaps the road could serve a great purpose for the people of this Island. It is going to cost a great deal. I feel the Government shouldn't go along and make this agreement too quickly, although I remember, as pointed out by the Minister, it has got to be agreed to by

all ten provinces or it will not be built at all.

I think we should take into consideration, where the roads are not up to standard, it might be possible too for them to ask for special consideration in building of this road, because if we do not get special consideration, I think the expense on the Treasury is going to put Newfoundland in such a position we will not be able to carry on. I know in a few years taxes will have to be increased, if we don't get special consideration in the building of this road; we are going to be up against a big problem.

MR. HIGGINS: I move further that we adjourn this debate until tomorrow.

Carried.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker. I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 11, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to present a Petition on behalf of the residents of Conception Bay in the Electoral District of Harbour Main-Bell Island, Port de Grave, Harbour Grace.

This Petition requested the Honourable House to have the highroad at Joy's Crossing and the northern part

of Holyrood submerged beyond the track. I might add, Mr. Speaker and Honourable House, that this is a very dangerous crossing on the railroad curve; and the same way with the railroad coming east. With motor traffic going through the hollow, before going west, you cannot see the track; and coming west toward St. John's, the view is just as bad. It is a very dangerous crossing, and there was a person killed there, the Late Mr. Dawe, some years ago on the same crossing.

This Petition is signed by the people of Harbour Main, Port de Grave and Harbour Grace, particularly truck and taxi-drivers.

I may say this Petition does not only apply to those three Districts, it applies to Trinity and Fortune as well, besides all motor traffic of St. John's East and West District. I hope to have it referred to the Department concerned. Maybe the Canadian National will defray part of the cost.

I join with the Petitioners in asking the House to consider this Petition. I would ask that this Petition be received and passed to the proper table and Department concerned.

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to support the Petition of the honourable member. I know Joy's Crossing very well, and for my constituents and those of Harbour Grace it would be a great thing if that could be tunneled, as it is very dangerous; as has already been stated, a man has been killed there. It is only through the grace of God that more accidents haven't happened that way. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the road is very dangerous. If that part of the road is cleared up, I am sure the people of that part and St. John's will benefit greatly.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I feel the Canadian National should fix that, because at the time Mr. Dawe was killed and action was brought, and the Jury found the railway was responsible for not having made the proper provision. I understand, in Canadian Law now, the Court of Exchequer deals with cases of actions for damage against the Crown. It is quite possible the Canadian National may be liable in case of accident. I suggest the Department concerned take it up with the Canadian National and find out if they should make some provision for it.

MR. MAKINSON: I'd like to rise in support of the Petition. This Joy's Crossing is one of the bad crossings; a crossing where a regular man-trap has been set, and has caused one death, and without a doubt will cause another if not attended to immediately. The approach to this crossing is at an angle, and in other provinces these crossings such as this have been done away with many years ago. They have been known to be man-traps, and man-traps they are, and will continue to be; and if something isn't done about it, the blood of those people will either be on the hands of the Government or the Canadian National, whoever is responsible. It may be the responsibility of the Canadian National, which I think it is, and in which case immediate steps should be taken to bring it before them to see it is given attention. It is the responsibility of this Government, immediate steps should be taken to remove this man-trap. There have been many, many narrow accidents narrowly averted on this railway crossing; you approach it and get over it more by the grace of God and a lot of good luck than any-



thing else. The bell which is installed at the present time, I feel quite confident in my own mind, is mechanically defective, for at times you can approach the crossing with the bell ringing and wait for possibly twenty minutes and there is no sign of a train coming; and at other time, the bell isn't ringing, and you cross over and immediately have a train just flip by.

Now, honourable members, it is certainly not a very pleasant sight to pull bodies out from beneath train wheels. I have had occasion to do so, and it gives you a sick feeling down inside. It is certainly a neglect on the part of the Highroads or Railway, whoever is responsible, whose responsibility it is; but I feel something could be done to fix this crossing and make it safe. As I said before, one of the men from Bay Roberts, Mr. Dawe, was killed on this crossing, and others have narrowly missed being killed; so I take a feeling of a sense of duty in supporting this Petition, and sincerely hope that it will be drawn to the attention of the proper Authorities immediately.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

**MR. VARDY:** Mr. Speaker, I have the honour, Sir, to present a Petition on behalf of some one hundred permanent residents of Mount Pearl Park who are petitioning the House of Assembly to have replaced, as soon as possible, the existing wooden foot-bridge at Steady Waters, so as to have some sound structure. The present bridge is in a very dilapidated and hazardous condition.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to endorse this Petition to the utmost, as I have personal knowledge of the con-

dition existing at that particular point, and have no hesitation in saying that it is an extremely hazardous and dangerous state of affairs that exists there at the present time. Some time back, there was, I believe, a bridge capable of carrying motor traffic at this particular point, and that became dilapidated, and through lack of repair was no longer capable of carrying motor traffic, and became used as a foot-bridge. Not only school children but residents have to go over that bridge to get out on the main highway and go back to town; so I endorse the prayer of the Petitioners to have this Petition taken and referred to the Department concerned.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

#### **Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

None.

#### **Giving Notice of Motions**

**HON. EDWARD RUSSELL** (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give Notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Grading of Certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

**HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give Notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions Respecting a Tax on Telephones."

#### **Orders of the Day**

Third Reading of Bill "An Act Relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949."

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Third Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was deferred.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I feel everybody in this House would like to see a Trans-Canada Highway, consequently, we decide to support the idea of building such a road, in principle. Of course, there are many other things we would like to support also, if we felt we had the money to put them through.

The building of a highroad is a matter which requires very serious consideration on the part of everyone in this House; it may be the means of bankrupting this country. A highroad is a very good thing, but a super highroad is quite a different matter.

From what I have heard from the Minister, there are many disappointing features, and I suppose he will appreciate the fact that other peoples' opinions are worth while. After all, it is only arrogance which arrogates to its right to opinion. The amount

from the Federal Authorities is altogether too small; 50% cost on the part of Federal Authorities and 100% thrown on us for up-keep of this road on the whole future to come. I do not think that our Government put before the Federal Authorities the true position of this country in relation to the highroad.

The Minister has told us there was a matter of the highroad which came up before the other provinces, and the proposals were outlined there, and there was not one dissenting voice. Naturally so. Some provinces will gain more than the others, and perhaps others felt they should have got concessions; but again, for all those provinces, every province would be so much; they certainly could not throw down the idea of a highroad. Perhaps one would not gain so much in our position as a very small one, as Prince Edward Island.

Revenues of Ontario and Quebec have increased hundreds of millions of dollars by tourist traffic, and everyone knows the Rockies have been a rendezvous for millions of tourists for many years past. From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick come reports in their bulletins of hundreds of thousands of tourists who come there every year. We are told a vast number come down to Sydney or North Sydney, which at that time was the end of Canada a couple of years ago. But what of tourist traffic so far as our country is concerned? One hundred and six miles of Cabot Strait will be a barrier. Of every hundred who come to Sydney, possibly one will come to Newfoundland. They take a night on a steamer in Halifax, and are told it is only another couple hundred miles to go to the end of land. But 106 miles on a steamer, no matter

whether their car is brought over, it is quite a different matter.

I would like to know whether that matter was put before the Federal Authorities, if we informed them we are in quite a different position than other provinces. Even the run from Portugal Cove to Bell Island is quite a barrier. You don't mind taking a run from Portugal Cove, but you don't like to take a run to Bell Island; that seems more like thirty or forty miles in a bit of a storm.

Did our delegates, when they went up to discuss this with the Federal Authorities, did they ask the Federal Authorities if they would not consider a scheme based on population? We should have 500 miles to build up. In Nova Scotia, there will be only 420 miles of road. The population is bigger; they have more chance to have tourist traffic. The towns are scattered along the highroad. Here, they have long distances between various places.

Now, the other matter which should have been brought before the Federal Authorities.

My colleague, the member for the East End, drew attention to the fact that building of this highroad, as far as machineries and materials, would be far more than on the Mainland, due to the fact of bringing materials down here, coal ash or asphalt. That would add very heavily to cost. If it costs \$600 on the Mainland, it will certainly cost very much more here. Newfoundland is between one-half and one-third under water. We would be exposed to a vast number of lakes, muskegs and marshes right throughout the country. It would mean too a large number of hills and mountains will have to be blasted away.

Those of us who have gone over various parts of this country by train will realize the difficulties of putting down roads in places where there are heavy marshes; places on the West Coast where you have nothing but bleak bogs of muskeg. I use the word "muskeg" the same as "marshes;" they use the word "muskeg" on the Mainland. The vast expense of putting a road here can easily be seen.

The Minister said also that bridges will cost \$4,000,000. I am not an expert in that matter, but in my estimation it is going to cost much more. Nobody can bring in a perfect estimate. All one has to do is realize the estimates of the hospitals in Corner Brook. The estimates brought down were not nearly enough you will find. There are going to be hundreds of little bridges that are going to have to be put down.

I presume, if the road goes beyond \$60,000 a mile, we will have to pay the amount.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): No.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): If it costs \$150,000 a mile, the Dominion Government will pay their half.

MR. HIGGINS: Well, that makes the situation a little better, but supposing it costs \$90,000, we'll have to pay \$40,000. It is going to cost \$20,000,000 in my opinion; \$20,000,000 is an enormous amount of money. When you get up into such figures as that, a few million dollars doesn't mean so much.

Now, our financial returns for this road are going to be much, very much

smaller than they are in the other provinces. We are parallel in the railway, in the first place, and that means returns in the railway are going to be less. Of course, the Federal Authorities are going to lose, but it doesn't mean any difference, because we'll pay for that in the long run; but we'll be paralleling the road that is already there.

The main hope is to get money for tourist traffic. Shall we get millions, thousands, or hundreds of thousands? That is a matter which has to be considered very, very carefully.

One would expect a large number of salmon rivers in this country, and a number of salmon can be caught, and there haven't been many, many more tourists.

If planes came into Newfoundland full force, we would have hundreds of tourists coming in their own planes. They go to the Restigouche River, a Canadian River; they go up to Nipigon River up in Northern Ontario; they go to all those places, because they can go by motor car, and they will be there over night. But to come down here is quite a different thing. But fishing is far better than on the Mainland, because there are very many more rivers and fishing is free.

Now, the strange part of all this is, if Confederation hadn't come, this road would have had to be built and not by ourselves. This road is a Military necessity. With talk of a new war—one hates to talk of it, but we have to face it, and with the strategic position of Newfoundland, such a road is an absolute necessity. If the last war had lasted another two years, there would have been another road from Harmon Field to St. John's.

There was a road measured, I think, from Gander to Clarenville, and there was talk of building a road from Harmon Field. In peace or war one can see; and this is no military secret, everybody knows about it. Place Harmon Field and Gander Airport and Fort Pepperrell, and joined by a road, two places, places on Placentia Bay, Fort McAndrew and Placentia; so in case of war there would have to be a road built, and we wouldn't pay one cent toward the building of it. That road will be vital importance to United States and Canada, to the whole North American Continent, to the whole world, in fact; and now we are having to build this road, and we have to keep it up.

Now, if this road is going to cost \$20,000,000, it is going to take practically all our surplus. What is going to happen? Does the Government intend to put aside \$20,000,000 right away, or allocate so much a year? If they allocate so much a year and the surplus is spent, what is going to happen? Do they have to finish the road? If they set aside \$20,000,000, what about roads in other parts of Newfoundland? Is this road going to be kept as a highroad only, or is it going to be a road feeding other parts of Newfoundland from which it would run other roads? What are we going to do about the Southwest Coast? Is it going to be set in the same position as when we said the Southwest Coast was about as far removed from St. John's as St. John's was from Turkey? Are places like the Southwest Harbour going to be cut off? I can write to some places and I won't get an answer for three weeks; Bar Haven, places like that; at different times, they are cut off. How are we going to get a decent settlement, if we haven't the road to do it?

I think we can be served better by steamer. When is there going to be a steamer put there?

Now we come to the crucial part of it. We have built the road and the surplus is gone; the whole burden of the Mainland is thrust on us. We have the colossal expenditure of looking after the road; we have to keep it in repair, Spring and Summer, and have to keep it clear in Winter. As to what that position is going to be has been seen with regard to roads in St. John's. We have seen what a terrific amount of damage can be done by one winter's traffic; that is only a few miles; we have 550 miles to look after.

MR. SPENCER: Do you advocate keeping that open all Winter, if we had a road across there?

MR. HIGGINS: I don't know, but I imagine if this is going to be a highroad, I imagine we would have to keep it open all Winter.

MR. SPENCER: We have no intention of keeping the road open all Winter. That is only in the main, only in conditions such as you refer to, war, things like that.

MR. HIGGINS: This is a Trans-Canada Highroad; surely we are under obligation to keep it open in Winter.

MR. SPENCER: Not in Winter.

MR. HIGGINS: You advocate spending \$20,000,000, if you are going to keep it open only in Summer?

MR. SPENCER: We certainly wouldn't advocate keeping it open in Winter.

MR. HIGGINS: We are going to spend \$20,000,000 for a road that is

going to be open for six months. You mean to tell me various members are not going to be up in arms when the road isn't kept open? You see letters in the papers when the road isn't kept open. I pity the man from Gander when he finds out the road is not going to be kept open. However, that is your baby, we won't suffer, you will be the people who are going to suffer for that, except for the next three years after that time, we will have a lot of our suffering on your behalf. That is only going to be open for four or five months of the year?

MR. SPENCER: As far as I am concerned, for the time being, that will be it. I'd say for eight months.

MR. HIGGINS: This road is not going to last for four or five years but for a lifetime. If we have to keep the road open after six years' time, it is going to be a terrible expenditure after that.

It is a pity we haven't got the Budget before us, so we can realize our position, so we know how much money you are going to advocate, and whether we can afford to spend it or not. Still, I feel the Federal Authorities allow us an outrageously low average. May I agree with my colleague—the Federal Government should pay 75% and 50% should be for up-keep, not because we are going to get so much money out of it; it is going to be as much benefit throughout other parts of Canada. Tied down by such a contract, it is my opinion that our bankruptcy will start from the very moment; and I feel that our Government should try to make a very, very much better deal with the Federal Authorities than what has been outlined by the Minister of Public Works.

I couldn't support such terms as that, and I really feel that the Minister of Public Works has rather a doubt in his mind as to whether we can carry on if we have an expenditure of \$20,000,000 with an expenditure year after year in keeping the road going. I would suggest that these terms be not accepted, but discussion should take place with the Federal Authorities, that the whole position with Newfoundland, with regard to Newfoundland, should be placed before them. The difference with regard to other provinces should be clearly shown, and it should be impressed on the Federal Authorities that whereas this road would mean the bringing of a large amount of money to other provinces, we should make clear that there have been enormous sums of money brought to the Government by tourist traffic. It should be brought to the attention of the Federal Authorities that Newfoundland has not a chance of making one iota of anything that is going to be gained. It should be shown that it has taken the last bit of our reserve, and possibly we won't be able to manage it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is possible the Government did all those things you suggest, made all those representations to the Canadian Government, and a lot of others perhaps that my honourable friend hasn't suggested here this afternoon at all; and their answer finally was "this is the best we'll do; we'll pay 50%, half the cost of your share of the Trans-Canada Highway;" and if my honourable friend were in our place, and he had put forward that representation, the one that he is now advocating, he had done it and gotten that reply, would my honourable friend say: "All right,

we'll forget any idea of building the Trans-Canada Highway, even if the Canadian Government pays half of the cost."

MR. HIGGINS: All I'd say is "we can't build it;" that is pure bankruptcy.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You wouldn't do it?

MR. HIGGINS: No, I wouldn't. Build another road. Those terms are highly negative. They are going to bring about insolvency of the country, that is my feeling.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I support this Bill of a Trans-Canada Highway, in principle, but it is a pity that it will run parallel to the railroad. I had the impression that it would open up other sections of the country, but according to the explanation made by the Honourable Premier last week, that seems to be impossible, and now it will run practically parallel with the railroad.

The thought strikes me there, from what I saw on the press a short while ago where one hundred and seventeen thousand railroad workers in Canada were protesting the St. Lawrence Waterway due to the fact it will affect the railroad workers. Whether this program will affect the railroad or not will not concern me so much as by putting the highroad through another section of country where it will open up more farm sections and so on, and that is what built up another country, by opening it up. But, by having it run parallel to the railroad will only serve districts that the railroad already serves.

It has been estimated it will cost \$15,000,000 by the Minister of Public Works. I assume that will run into \$20,000,000. I realize the Federal Government will also spend \$20,000,000. That is spending \$20,000,000 in order to get \$20,000,000 into circulation. Well, I think that is a good speculation; but I am not quite sure that most of those millions will not go into machinery and equipment we don't make in this country. It is a nice gesture to see we spend \$20,000,000 and we get \$20,000,000, and perhaps a refund for some of the roads which have already been built. This road is being put through by the Federal Government, and we cannot insist it be done without machinery and equipment. A lot of roads have been tied up with machinery, but I do agree with the fact that because of the way we are situated it is more a military road, it will serve Canada more as a Military Road than as a Civilian Road; and with that idea, the Federal Government should pay more than 50%. There is going to be a high cost of up-keep.

I do agree with the remarks of the honourable Minister of Public Works; we are going to have a road up to standard. Not only should the road be built for traffic of the day, but we should take into consideration the traffic we will have in ten, fifteen or twenty years from now.

That reminds me of some years ago. I went to buy a house on Prince of Wales Street. I said: "It's got no driveway." He said: "No. When you bought land ten years ago, you could have had enough land to put a dozen cars in, so I am going to get rid of it."

We should have the thing in mind to take care of traffic ten or fifteen

years from now, and I agree with the policy the Minister outlined to that effect, but whether it costs us \$20,000,000 or not and we do get an extra \$20,000,000 in from the Federal Government, if I may touch on finances at this moment, I think about \$10,000,000 of the surplus is being used up toward road cost; \$20,000,000 will be \$30,000,000, and the surplus will be down to \$30,000,000.

I believe we should adopt the policy, more or less, of "pay as we go," rather than spend all our surplus on roads, and then have nothing else left for development. I feel whatever surplus we have should be used for the purpose of developing this Island. We should adopt the policy, so far as roads are concerned, that type of policy "pay as we go."

Now, if we spend all our surplus, we will not be in much of a position to develop from thereon in. I am drawing that to the attention of the Government. We are not opposed, are agreeing in principle, but opposed to the big dent it is going to cause by our being in a financial position we wouldn't like to be in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How do you propose to build a road in principle that a motor car can use?

MR. FAHEY: If you want to hire me on as Financial Advisor as to how the Government can pay as they go, when I resign my Seat from here, that will be all right.

Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen

for injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it is a source of great satisfaction to me that I should have the honour to present to this House a Bill whose purpose is to make effective a law by which we shall deal as adequately as it is possible for us to deal with the very important subject of Workmen's Compensation.

Workmen all over this country are looking forward to receiving, from our Workmen's Compensation Act, protection comparable to benefits available to Canadian Workmen in the other provinces. I feel, too, that employers in this country will welcome the idea of having their employees, who may become incorporated in their service, provided for along the same lines as prevail in the rest of the Dominion. I am sure that in Newfoundland the plight of an incorporated workman arouses as much sympathy as it does anywhere else. I feel that in Newfoundland, where employers are probably on closer terms of intimacy with their employees in the bigger Industrial Communities, our employers have a more personal and direct interest in the welfare of their employees than in those other places. However, it is clear to all, that Workmen's Compensation is not just a matter of sympathetic treatment. Workmen's Compensation is recognized as the right of a workman. Industry can only exist through the collective efforts of individual workmen. It is the individual workman who makes Industry possible. It is expected, therefore, that when a workman loses his earning power while working in the interests of Industry, then Industry has the obligation to compensate him, in some

measure, for his loss. Workmen's Compensation is a right—an entitlement—which is universally recognized today as properly belonging to the workman.

As you know, there are two main systems of Workmen's Compensation. One is known as the individual liability of the employer under which an employer pays to the workman the full amount of compensation. We have had that system in Newfoundland for some years, and it has disadvantages, some of which are already known to you:

In the first place, there probably are many cases in which a workman does not realize that he has a right to Compensation and, therefore, does not claim or get any Compensation.

In the second place, the workman, even if he knows his rights, is put through a great deal of trouble, legal and otherwise, in order to get Compensation, and sometimes, I have no doubt, the thought of facing Court Action is enough to put him off from seeking his rights.

In the third place, the amount of Compensation under our present legislation is not very high, and when legal costs are involved, the net amount that arises from his claim may be entirely inadequate.

In the fourth place, a workman with an injury causing temporary or partial disability may be very reluctant to make any claim because it might prejudice his chances of getting further employment with the same employer.

In the fifth place, the employer may not have enough funds to pay



the Compensation Claim in which case the injured workman is in a sorry plight indeed.

The second main system of Workmen's Compensation is based on the collective liability of employers or as it is more commonly called, the Board System. Under this system employers pay assessments or premiums into a fund which is administered by a Workmen's Compensation Board and out of which Compensation is paid. The Board System goes a long way in overcoming the disadvantages of the Individual Liability System. Under the Board System, there is less likelihood of a man's not realizing his rights, because the Workmen's Compensation Board will undoubtedly give much more publicity to the subject than heretofore.

One of the big advantages of the Board System is that the workman is saved the nuisance and expense of litigation. Instead of having to be subject to the unpleasant necessity and expense of Court Action, the workman simply submits his claim to the Board and the Board takes over from there on.

Again the workman does not have to worry about his employer's reaction to the claim because the employer does not have to pay the claim. The claim is paid by the Board out of the premiums or assessments paid by the employers into the Accident Fund.

A very important point to the incorporated workman, and to the employer as well, is that the workman is assured of getting the full amount due him irrespective of the financial position of the employer. There is an obvious double benefit here inasmuch as the workman is assured of being

provided for, and the employer is relieved of the risk of being crippled in his business or even wiped out by an accident which might at one time involve him in Compensation Claims large enough to put him in bankruptcy. Another favourable factor of the Board System as far as the workman is concerned is that he is assured expedition and prompt settlement of his claim. You will appreciate how important that is to a person whose earning power has been cut off.

The Bill is divided into two parts. The Industries covered by the first part are listed in Section 3. This list is fairly comprehensive, as it is felt that as many industries as practicable should be included in the list in order to provide Compensation to a maximum number of workmen and also to reduce the cost of operation as much as possible.

Section 4 of the Bill provides that the industries not included by specific reference in the Bill may be covered. Part 2 refers to industries not covered by Part 1. Under Part 2, Actions for negligence may still be brought in the Courts.

When Compensation is payable where there is personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and in the case of Industrial Diseases as defined by the Act and as included in the Schedule.

Sections are :

- (1) Where the disability lasts less than three days.
- (2) Where the accident is attributable solely to the serious and

wilful misconduct of the workman and does not result in death or serious permanent disability.

The question of negligence and absence of negligence of the employer or workman does not affect the matter and the old legal defences of common employment and voluntary assumption of risk are not applicable.

No agreement to forego the benefits of the Act is valid; no contribution towards the benefits provided is to be collected from the workman; and the Compensation cannot be assigned, charged or reduced except with the approval of the Board.

All questions as to Right of Compensation and the amount of it are determined by the Board, the procedure and methods adopted being as simple and speedy and inexpensive as possible.

The workman is required to notify his employer and the Board at once of the accident, and the employer, in a case involving Compensation or Medical Aid must notify the Board within three days.

The Board deals directly with the Parties. Legal assistance is not necessary.

When the workman's claim is allowed by the Board, no matter what the length of disability, he is entitled to Medical and Surgical Aid, hospital care and skilled nursing services. Where a workman's claim is allowed by the Board, it is unlawful for any employer to collect from the workman any contribution towards Medical Aid, and no person is entitled to collect from the workman for any services which are payable by the Board.

The Accident Fund, out of which Compensation and Medical Aid are paid, is built up by annual assessments in the form of a percentage of payroll, the amount being related to what is necessary to pay for accidents in the class of Industry which the employer carries on.

Every employer carrying on an Industry under Part I is required to prepare and submit to the Board an estimate of the amount of wages expected to be paid for the current year and a statement of the amount of wages actually paid in the previous year.

#### *Amount of Compensation*

With respect to the amount of Compensation that will be paid to injured workmen or their dependents the other provinces in Canada pay, roughly speaking, about the same rates of Compensation. To permanently disabled workmen they pay two-thirds of the average earnings of the workman, with a minimum payment of from \$12.50 to 15.00 a week. In most provinces annual earnings over \$2,500 are disregarded in settling claims.

In the case of a workman's death, his widow receives a monthly pension of from forty to fifty dollars a month and in addition to that children are paid ten to fifteen dollars a month.

The above quotation of provincial rates is given in the roughest and briefest form so that you may have a general idea of the rates in other provinces. Now you might imagine because we have followed other Provincial Legislation in all other respects that we might have done the same with the amounts of Compensation. In point of fact—we have not put any

Compensation Rates into the Act and we are not going to lay down Compensation Rates until a survey has been made to determine what rates should apply in Newfoundland having regard to the protection of the workman and the ability of Industry to pay.

The way we intend to go about this is to appoint qualified and competent persons to survey the Field and advise us what are proper rates in all the circumstances. Then with these recommendations in hand we can set the rates of Compensation and the Act can go into effect. In the meantime, while such a survey is going on, the ground-work for setting up the Board's administration can be prepared so that the Act can be made effective as soon as possible.

There is one other feature of the Act that I have not yet mentioned. It is an important feature, perhaps the most important feature of all, and it is this, that one of the powers of the Board is to deal with accident prevention: We all know that Compensation money is very useful, but we also know that money cannot compensate a man for losing the ability to lead a normal life—and certainly Compensation Payments will never fill a father's place in a home. I think the Board has plenty of scope to do much good work in accident prevention, and it is my hope that the Board will devote a great deal of its attention to this vital subject. The Board has been given considerable powers to promote accident prevention, and I feel that this part of the Act will be particularly well received.

Mr. Speaker, in submitting this new and greatly improved Workmen's Compensation Legislation to the House, I do so with pardonable pride

that, as the first Minister of Labour in the new Province of Canada, I have been privileged to take another step forward in providing good Labour Legislation for Newfoundland and in providing the utmost that can be provided for the welfare of our people.

I move Second Reading of this Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: I didn't intend to speak on this Bill at all.

It is the first time the honourable Minister has referred to the fact that common employment no longer had any place; never had any place, and he couldn't plead.

Another matter I notice is no necessity for legal advice whatsoever. Well, while the Community takes acceptance of you, I am afraid I have a lot of cases in Court. In this case of Compensation, there would be no Court because there is no appeal. That would cause a lot of injustice being done. After all, lawyers have a place in the world. The place where lawyers have no place, for instance, is Russia. Liberty has been thrown aside. In the war in France, all lawyers, they cut their heads off.

I don't care about Nova Scotia. I am sick of hearing about Nova Scotia. I have seen some very poor Acts, and seen some wonderful Acts. Lots of Acts are Conveyance Acts, which they haven't got on the Mainland. We are told because this is done in Nova Scotia it has to be. I don't agree with it. However, I am told this is the place where lawyers are not needed; but I hope if my honourable friend is unfortunate enough to find himself in a big room facing some twelve people, I trust he will be allowed a lawyer. If some poor man

doesn't get Compensation, he'd like to come to a lawyer. That fact doesn't make any difference. A lot of cases don't pay very much. But I do know a lot of cases where the fee charged wasn't commensurate with work done at all.

I think it is a wonderful thing to have a Workmen's Compensation Act. I have tried to read through the thing, but am afraid the Act is not easy to read.

I notice casual labour doesn't come under Compensation. I think it is a very good thing, because very often you would like to give work to some poor unfortunate in your house, but under the Old Act you don't in case he may be injured. The only thing to do then is pay a Contractor, one who hires his men and pays insurance. First, find out if he pays insurance; if he doesn't you won't give him work. I remember during the war I wanted to get my house done; in fact, I had to get men insured for three weeks; I had to pay \$55 insurance. Now, I would not have employed them, only I was forced to do it. I see many cases where I'd like to employ men to do three or four days' work but haven't done, because I am jeopardizing my case.

I tried to follow that carefully. A man who is on a day's or two days' work with a person not carrying on his usual avocation, for instance a lawyer hiring a man to repair his house, doesn't come under this Act.

MR. BALLAM: He might come under Part 2 of the Act.

MR. HIGGINS: Then how is he going to get work? Are you going to create unemployables? If a man comes to you and wants two or three

days' work, you can't take a chance, in case he falls off the house.

MR. BALLAM: Carry on just as you did before.

MR. HIGGINS: Well then, in other cases, supposing the man suffers an injury; supposing he lost an eye. Will he be able to get work? That kind of man wasn't taken before.

MR. SMALLWOOD: These things are to be discussed in Committee stage.

MR. HIGGINS: I have seen cases of a man being injured, and the Board wouldn't take him on again because he may suffer permanent injury.

Supposing a man injures his hip and gets paid half or whatever amount given, now the employer is afraid to take him on again, because climbing a ladder this man may break his hip in a fall.

MR. BALLAM: If he is O.K., he has got to be re-employed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: These are all question of Committee stage, surely.

MR. HIGGINS: I am quite willing, but I think it is a matter of principle.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this Government is exceedingly proud of this Bill, and regard it as one of the finest pieces of legislation ever brought into this Chamber since this Chamber was here; one of the finest pieces of legislation ever brought before any legislation in Newfoundland. —An outstanding milestone in the history of legislation; a piece of legislation which brings it up into the very forefront of modern, humane, progressive legislation in any part of the world, and we are exceedingly proud, exceedingly proud of this last of a

series of Acts of Social Legislation that this Government has brought before this House.

Now, I, personally, am indeed proud to be associated with the Government that has brought this first Workmen's Compensation Act before a Legislature in Newfoundland. We have never had a Workmen's Compensation Act in this Island. It is perfectly true that we have had two or three Acts which have been known as Workmen's Compensation Acts, but quite falsely known by that title. We have never had in Newfoundland anything more than an Employers' Liability Act copied originally, I think, in 1905 under the Government of the Late Right-Honourable Sir Robert Bond from the Act of that day of the Province of Nova Scotia. From that day to the present, we have had nothing more than an Employers' Liability Act, except that some amendments have been made from time to time in the Act and the title has been changed from the old one, Employers' Liability Act, to the present one, Workmen's Compensation Act; though, as I hasten to point out, the major change was in the title from "Employers' Liability Act" to "Workmen's Compensation Act," and at no time may it cease to be an Employers' Liability Act and become a Workmen's Compensation Act, which is why I say this Bill before the House today, if it passes, will be the first Workmen's Compensation Act in the history of Newfoundland.

Now, this Bill would bring Newfoundland in line with all the provinces of Canada, and with nearly all the States of the United States of America and all of the States of the Commonwealth of Australia. Indeed, it will bring Newfoundland abreast, not fully abreast, but generally abreast

of all the modern, progressive countries of this world today in the matter of Workmen's Compensation.

The great initial differentiation is this—under Employers' Liability Legislation, you have an Act which says that the employer is liable under certain circumstances to compensate his employee when that employee is injured, or the relatives of the employee when the employee is killed; and I say—under certain circumstances.

In the original Employers' Liability Act, there was what is always known as the "Fellow-Servant Clause," a most brazen and inhumane aspect of the old legislation, which provided that when an accident occurred as the result of a negligence of a fellow-servant; in other words, a fellow-worker, then the employer was not liable for any Compensation whatsoever. Thank God that perfectly inhumane aspect of employers' legislation was removed several years ago, even in the case of "Backward Newfoundland."

But that is all legislation was, legislation which imposed upon the employer the obligation under certain, but only under certain, circumstances to pay Compensation to his employee when injured, or the employee's relatives when killed. Whereas the Workmen's Compensation Act does something altogether different, something completely different. All the employer has to do with the Workmen's Compensation is pay the costs, that, and nothing else. He doesn't pay the individual costs to an individual worker; he doesn't pay the individual costs to the dependents of a worker who has been killed. What he does do is contribute regularly into a fund which the Act sets up. He doesn't determine

the size of the fund. He doesn't have anything whatever to do with the fund. He has no jurisdiction over the fund; no responsibility for it; no control over it. His only connection with the fund as an employer is to pay into it at certain stated intervals so much for each individual employee in his employ. The amount he pays in is determined by the Board, the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the fund. The amount, the exact amount, he pays in is determined on actuarial principles by the degree of hazard in the particular employment of his Concern. That degree of hazard may vary, and frequently does vary, within one employment, from one class to another. In a Printing Office, for example, the man who is on the Composing Stone is in an occupation probably less hazardous than the employment of a man in the same business who is operating the Printing Press, and so, herefore, because of the difference in the degree of hazard in the two employments in the one Company, two different rates of premium would be paid by the employer into the Compensation Fund, and just as within any given employ the rates of hazard would vary and call for varying rates of premium payments into the fund, so similarly the degree of hazard and consequently the rates of payment into the fund would vary from one employment to another, and indeed even from one part of the province to another part.

The employer's connection with this legislation begins and ends with the payment by him into the fund in behalf of each individual employee of the amount assessed upon him by the Workmen's Compensation Board following, of course, the advice of an expert Actuary who would be retained

for that very purpose. Then, out of the fund there would be paid to any injured worker, or to the dependents of a worker killed, certain stated amounts, the size of which would be determined not in any sense or degree by the employer but rather by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Now, that is Workmen's Compensation, and that is the legislation which is now before this House for the first time in the history of Newfoundland.

My honourable and learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, notes the fact that no lawyers are engaged in this business. Perfectly true, and that is one of the features of which we are most intensely proud. In the great Province of Ontario, and I draw the attention of my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition to the fact that it is the great Province of Ontario and not Soviet Russia—they have had many hundreds of thousands of cases of accidents and death in Industry come before the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and not once since the Board was established has a lawyer been implicated, and not once since the Board was established has there been a Court Action; one of the most creditable things of all about modern, progressive, humane and civilized Workmen's Compensation is that the worker who, when he is injured, is at the precise point in his life when he doesn't want to be bothered by lawyers, or his dependents when he is killed are not put under any necessity to deal with lawyers at all. Rather, the interest of that injured worker, or his dependents should he be killed, are protected by a Board set up specifically for that purpose; a Board which cannot have any interest in anything but other than doing complete justice to the facts. The

Board doesn't employ men; doesn't pay out of its own pocket. Anything that is paid out to the injured worker, or dependents of a killed worker, the Board collects the money, Industry pays.

The very fact that a man starts an Industry; that he employs men; that very fact alone sets up the possibility of the worker being injured or being killed, and so it is his very Industry in which accidents are likely to occur that ought to bear the cost of compensating a man if he is injured, or his dependents if he is killed.

Now certainly, from the standpoint of the workers, this legislation is infinitely preferable to the old Employers' Liability Act, even the one enacted by the Commission of Government not long before they went out of Office, and that one was a very great improvement over all Employers' Liability Acts that had existed here in Newfoundland.

From the standpoint of the workers, this is infinitely superior to anything which has gone before, both in detail and principle as well. I say, also from the standpoint of the employer this legislation is infinitely superior to what has gone before, and I will show you why. Take the case of two Manufacturers engaged in the same business here in the City of St. John's. Two bought like Plants; if you like, making soft drinks, or two bakeries making soft bread or biscuits, or two Plants of any kind operating here, relatively speaking, side by side in the City of St. John's, producing the same product in competition one with the other. Upon each of these two employers under an Employers' Liability Act, there rests the obligation to pay certain Compensation to their workers

should they be injured, or their dependents should they be killed. Employer No. 1 insures his risk; he goes to a private Insurance Company and takes out a policy covering all his employees. If there should then be an accident, it is the Insurance Company which pays the Compensation which the Act requires; and all the employer does in that case is pay into the Insurance Company a premium in behalf of each of his employees. Now, that premium that he pays is necessarily an item of expense on his business. But, Employer No. 2., having precisely the same obligation imposed upon him by an Employers' Liability Act, decides to take a chance, and instead of insuring his employees with a Private Company, he decides to take a chance and pay nothing, and if there should then be an accident, he will absorb the cost of Compensation out of such funds as he may have. That one fact may put the second employer, the one who takes a chance, in a preferred position in competition with his rival, and that, Mr. Speaker, is a fact which has tremendous force when it comes to certain types of employers. As for example, Contractors who tender for certain contracts; one of them including in his tender the cost of insuring his workers against the liability; and the other not doing any such thing; and the one not doing it, the one again taking the chance, being enabled thereby to tender at a lower rate perhaps than the employer who insured his workers and included the cost of the premium payments in the tender he submitted in looking for that contract.

That is the old legislation. That is the legislation still in effect here in Newfoundland. Now, compare that with this modern Workmen's Com-

pensation legislation. What do you find? You find this, that each individual employer engaged in approximately the same kind of work, having employees doing approximately the same kind of work, and running approximately the same degree of hazard, each of the employers is obliged by the Workmen's Compensation Board to pay into the Compensation Fund a fixed amount which is equal in each case for worker classification. The result is that no employer has, or can have, any advantage over another employer by taking a chance and taking a chance, remember, on the life and time of his employees.

This Workmen's Compensation legislation, when it is in effect, if and when, the employers as a whole in Newfoundland come to be familiar with it, will prove, I believe, amongst the employers to be one of the most popular pieces of legislation brought before this House by this present Government; so that on both counts, the count of the interests of the employees, and the count of the interests of the employers, this is a fine, constructive, sound piece of legislation of which this Government is exceedingly proud.

Now, I said a moment ago that I was personally very proud to be associated with a Government that would bring this particular Bill before this House, and I will tell you why. Many years ago, I became interested in this whole subject of Workmen's Compensation. I don't remember what made me particularly interested in it, but interested I did become—to this extent, that I wrote to virtually every Government in the world asking them to send me a copy of their Workmen's Compensation Act, each of them. I received them. I was living at the time in the City of New York, and

there, over a period of about twelve months, I gathered together what I say now was a very remarkable collection of the Labour Laws of all Lands of the earth, in all kinds of languages. In conversation with Professor John R. Commons and Professor John B. Andrews, the joint, or Co-Directors of the American Association for Labour Legislation, that very famous Organization which wrote two-thirds (if not more) of the Labour Laws of the United States of America for the American Federation of Labour and other Trade Union Movements, told me in their offices that my collection of Workmen's Compensation Acts of the Countries and States and Provinces of the world was more complete than their own. When I returned to Newfoundland, I made a strenuous effort to get a civilized Workmen's Compensation Act brought before the House of Assembly of Newfoundland. The first opportunity came to me when a delegation of the Wabana Mine Workers' Union, the predecessor, I believe, of the present Union in Bell Island,

MR. JACKMAN: That is right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: of which I was an Honorary Member, was asked by the Premier of that day, the Hon. W. S. Munro, to send here to St. John's, at the Government's expense, a delegation from the Union to discuss with the Government here the question of a new contract between the Government and the Bell Island Corporation. My first knowledge of that fact was after the delegation arrived here in St. John's and put up at the White House from which they telephoned me asking if they could see me. I was at the time editing a Daily Newspaper, the Daily Globe. I met them within half an hour, and they told me they had been invited as



a Union Delegation to come to St. John's to meet the Cabinet to discuss the proposed new Dosco Contract, and asked me if I would act as their spokesman. I agreed to do so. At three o'clock, we went into the Council Chamber, and I sat with them from three till seven o'clock that night. As spokesman for that delegation, I asked the Premier of the day to read out the contract, which he did. He said they weren't very proud of the contract, but they felt that it was perhaps the best contract they could get with Dosco under the circumstances. Maybe it was the best they could get at that time,—the British Empire Steel Corporation—, but they said they would feel much freer to bring the contract before the House of Assembly if they had the approbation of the Wabana Union. My reply was: "Yes, Mr. Premier, if the Union approves the contract, it would undoubtedly strengthen your hand in the House of Assembly. But what are you prepared to give to the Union in return for that concession?" He wanted to know what we wanted; what the Union wanted in return, and I listed six items; one was a Union Contract that the Corporation be required to bargain with the Union as the Legal Representative of the employees and sign an agreement covering wages and working conditions generally. The second was the "check-off." The third was to make legal and permanent the special price at which the Corporation sold coal to their employees. A new Mines Regulations Act, which still is not law in Newfoundland, but will be, please God; and a new Workmen's Compensation Act. There were six altogether.

We discussed the Workmen's Compensation Act for something like half an hour. I pointed out very generally

the deficiencies of the Act we had at that day. The Attorney General was the Late Hon. W. J. Higgins, afterwards Mr. Justice Higgins, and the Attorney General said: "Mr. Smallwood, speaking as Attorney General, and regardless of what may come otherwise out of this conference this afternoon, I undertake now to bring a new Workmen's Compensation Act before the next Session of the House."

Well, the next Session of the House opened, and in the Speech from the Throne there was the statement that the Government intended to bring a new Compensation Act before the Legislature at that Session. And so, it seemed to me then that we were having victory, as the old saying goes, all along the line. But the weeks passed; the Session dragged on, and no new Workmen's Compensation Act; whereupon, I wrote some editorials in the Daily Globe reminding the Government of their promise made in that meeting with the Wabana Mine Workers' Union Delegates, and the promise confirmed in the Speech from the Throne. Still more weeks passed, and the next thing that happened was that the Attorney General telephoned me and asked if I would mind dropping into see him. I did so, and he said: "We have been very busy up to now, but now at last we want to get around to this new Workmen's Compensation Act." I said: "I am glad to hear it." He said: "Would you be willing to collaborate with one of the members of our Party in drafting such an Act?" I said I'd be happy to do it. He said: "Mr. Brown"—(Mr. Brown was then member for St. John's West and sat on the Government Side, although he was not a member of the Government, of the Cabinet). Mr. Brown, like myself, had a considerable amount of

interest in the subject of Labour Legislation, and he had been asked by the Attorney General to draft the Act. I said I'd be glad indeed to collaborate with him, and we had a number of meetings in his offices in the Royal Bank Chambers on Water Street, the result of which was that we drafted a very fine Workmen's Compensation Act between us; I being able to give him the benefit of what knowledge I had of Compensation Legislation in all parts of the world. But that Session came and ended, and that Act was never brought before the House.

I then wrote some further editorials, rather strong, I am afraid; and the result was that the Attorney General brought down into that Session not the new Workmen's Compensation Act but rather an amendment to the existing Act that was already on the Statute Books, an amendment which raised the Compensation in the case of death from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars. And I suppose, if I wished to stretch it a little, I could claim to be an Author of that amendment in the old Workmen's Compensation Act; at least, it was the result of my agitation that the amendment was finally brought down in that House.

Well Sir, the Government changed, and the Tory Government of the day went out, and the Liberal Government came in under leadership of Right-Honourable Sir Richard Squires, and then I felt I was going to get that legislation at last; and though I was not living in St. John's for the first two years of government, I undertook some legislation with the Prime Minister of the day and finally persuaded him Newfoundland ought to have and his Government ought to bring in a new Workmen's Compensation Act.

He was his own Attorney General, but had Mr. Brian Dunfield as Deputy Minister of Justice at that time. And after I persuaded him he ought to bring in such an Act, at that time he called me into his office with Deputy Minister Mr. Dunfield, and there he agreed that Mr. Dunfield and I should collaborate in drafting a Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Dunfield said: "Look, this is a hobby of yours, you have already given it some thought and study, how about if you draft an Act, get all your ideas down, and then I will give it the legal polishing it probably will require after being written by a layman." I agreed to do that, and a fine Act it was, and that Mr. Dunfield gave it a polishing; and that was the Government, that House of Assembly, that was smashed. Then the Tory Government was in again. I did make an attempt to bring it in.

Finally, the Commission of Government made an Act; published it in the Newspapers; asked for comment, and there is a gentleman present in this Chamber this afternoon who can vouch for the fact that I was instrumental in making representation to the Commission of Government, not in my own name, but along the lines that the Act they had brought in did not meet requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act, was wrongly named, and should be written along certain lines. Well, these representations were not carried out, and the Commission of Government finally enacted an Act which we find on the books; and so we come down to today when I find myself associated with the Government which is fully prepared and proud to bring an Act before this House, an Act which my honourable friends on the other side, who have a long-drawn out background

of Trade Union experience will, I am sure, applaud, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition and the member for St. Mary's; an Act which will be applauded by Members of this province; an Act which, when it comes to be understood by the employers whom the Act will affect throughout the Province of Newfoundland; a constructive, creative and sound piece of legislation, because it takes this whole matter of accident and death out of the realm of the speculation authority of the hands of lawyers, out of the hands of the Court of Justice; lifts it up into an entirely new realm, and ensures and guarantees a square deal for the worker, or his dependents, who is injured or killed in Industry.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: I might say, Mr. Speaker, that the next three items include two Bills which are very lengthy, and on that account the Printer has not been able to let us have them for this afternoon; I would, therefore, ask that these three items stand deferred.

Motion carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

Hon. S. J. Hefferton presented a petition re diversion from Cabot High-

way at Princeton.

Mr. Button presented a petition re connecting up lights from Heart's Delight to Heart's Desire.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in tabling a copy of an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland. Copies of this memorandum will be tabled for all members of the House.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Grading of Certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

Leave granted. Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Hon. the Attorney General to move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions Respecting a Tax on Telephones.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, the object of the Resolutions now before the House is to enable the St. John's Municipal Council to continue to collect a tax\* on telephone; at the present time, the tax is paid by the Bell Telephone Company under the terms of the Tax Rental Agreement which was signed between Canada and Newfoundland toward the end of March. It was signed actually on the twenty-ninth March.

This tax on the Avalon Telephone Company had to be discontinued.

Now we propose, in order that the City may get the benefit of these taxes, to make the tax a tax on telephone users. I can inform the House, Mr. Chairman, that there will be no increase in the cost of telephones. The Company will, of course, reduce its rates by this one dollar which ordinarily they would have paid as tax, and they will collect from the consumers the same rental that is presently charged. In other words, the City will still get the benefit of the dollar per telephone, but instead of getting from the Avalon Telephone Company as tax on telephones, they will collect it from telephone users through the Avalon Telephone Company. There is very little difference. Nobody will know the difference in the tax, but by collecting it in this manner we will be collecting it in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Agreement, copies of which will be shortly distributed to members of the House.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Resolutions.

Report received and adopted.

MR. CURTIS: I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to Certain Acts of the Avalon Telephone Company, Ltd."

#### Orders of the Day

On motion, the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was deferred.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted.

On motion, Standing Order 261 was suspended and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I take it that there would not be any responsibility by vessel owners until such time as they had made application to be admitted into this scheme, or is that so? Is there a responsibility on them to engage in this? It is not so, is it? Only if they enter into the agreement.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Yes, if they make application, and where they have a share, if they all agree rather than have responsibility on capital, etc. They all share as they do on their fish with their catch.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Chairman, now their responsibility under the present Act, until it is repealed—I do not know what responsibility

they will be placed under when this Act goes through, I am not familiar with it now, but every owner, Master of a ship, is as much responsible now under the law now existing as if he were a contractor or any other employer of labour.

MR. BALLAM: That is so.

MR. SPRATT: But the gentleman on the other side does not understand it that way, I do not think.

MR. BALLAM: Do you need any further explanation on it?

MR. MILLER: No.

Section 4 passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I just take up this point. It seemed there that with respect to objection, if somebody objects to a claim and the Party, the workman, say, were killed; it says a copy shall be handed to the workman or mailed to his last known address. I was wondering, if the workman were killed, would it not be necessary to have the address there of his dependents? The next person concerned would be the dependent, I presume.

MR. BALLAM: They have to do that; they have to make a settlement; they have to do something with it.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): As I understand it, the claim has general reference not to a circumstance alone where the person has been killed, it just so happens it follows the clause where it is, but has general reference to any claim.

Section 7 passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Chairman, just a comment and a question. May I ask the Minister how a child is defined in this Act?

MR. BALLAM: Well, I do not know, actually, where there is reference to a child, but there is reference made to age.

DR. POTTLE: Yes, sixteen. I was wondering whether you are going to define a child in the interpretation clause.

MR. BALLAM: Our Provincial Statutes, Mr. Chairman, are different with regard to the definition of "child." Under the School Attendance Act, for instance, it goes up to fifteen plus; under the Welfare Act, it goes to seventeen; under other Statutes, you will find it goes up to sixteen. As sixteen is mentioned here in another section, I was just wondering whether we might avoid trouble later on when it comes to establishment of claims where children are involved.

Section 9 passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I have been wondering about that six months. I wonder if that is long enough now. It seems to me we might possibly have fishing vessels that would go away and spend more than six months away and probably deliver the fish in another province. The employers of these vessels, if they were under these arrangements, would be paying here, and they would find that they had expired the period, and probably would have to make a trip in to the Newfoundland Border. It is very common practice for vessels to be

sent to deliver their fish in Halifax or places like that. They may well go beyond the six-month period. I cannot see any benefit to restricting it to six months. Is there any specific benefit to keeping it down to six months?

MR. BALLAM: No, I do not think there is any, it just follows other Acts where it says six months.

MR. MILLER: It would be rather unfortunate if such were to occur, if they could have the benefits of it.

MR. BALLAM: Do you want to offer an amendment?

MR. MILLER: Well, if there were no particular reason for restricting it to six months, I would say twelve months; I feel that the fishing season might very well go eight months; that would be two months more. Perhaps some other member of those fishing districts might give an opinion; but that is one particular case.

MR. BALLAM: Are you referring to Section 10 (1)?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. BALLAM: Just read that section again, just to see if you can get that clear.

Thereupon, Clause 10(1) was read again by the Clerk.

DR. POTTLE: It is not usual under conditions for a fisherman or other person whose main locus of employment is in Newfoundland to be out of Newfoundland more than six months, is it?

MR. MILLER: Is is not, but I feel it is a very usual practice for other merchants to send their vessels delivering in other provinces, and it

could happen that such fishermen would be away more than seven months; if they were in after seven months, they naturally would have forfeited their right even if the employer would have been paying their assessment.

MR. BALLAM: Make it eight or nine.

MR. MILLER: Well something like that. Make it twelve; if necessary, but I do feel it should be more than six months.

MR. BALLAM: We will check on that; in the meantime, make it eight.

MR. MILLER: If the accident happened on the high seas, what then? It would have to be back in our own province.

DR. POTTLE: If we are following other Workmen's Compensation Acts, the honourable member has a point. We are likely to follow other economic conditions which might not apply to Newfoundland.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I do not think this member is referring to Nova Scotia.

Section 10 passed with slight amendment.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Just a moment, under (5) there, supposing that the medical aid extended over six months and a man is badly injured more

than six months in the hospital, when does it start, from the time he got out of hospital?

MR. BALLAM: Within six months after medical aid has been rendered; he has still got six months.

Section 18 passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read and passed.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

Section 23 read and passed.

Section 24 read.

MR. HIGGINS: In Section 21 (1), in the case of death; supposing he is dead. In case of illness or absence does not matter. What about death? He has to be appointed permanently.

MR. BALLAM: I suppose the Lieutenant-Governor would appoint a person permanently to the Board.

MR. HIGGINS: Under 19, you appoint him in his place. It would not be pro-tempore, would it?

MR. BALLAM: Well, if there was a vacancy on the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor would appoint another person, permanently.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, but the Chairman should be appointed pro-tem.

DR. POTTLE: The circumstance of death would be certainly different from the circumstance of absence.

MR. HIGGINS: I suppose some person may go ten months or so, as the case may be. Pro-tem. in case of death; or the best thing to do, appoint some person in case of death, or pro-tem. in case of illness or absence.

MR. MILLER: Why not leave out the death, and then it would be all right?

MR. HIGGINS: In case of death, you have to appoint another Commissioner.

DR. POTTLE: Clause 19 takes care of death.

MR. BALLAM: Well, Mr. Chairman, cut out "death" in 21 (1).

Carried.

Section 24 passed.

Section 25 read and passed.

Section 26 read and passed.

Section 27 read and passed.

Section 28 read and passed.

Section 29 read and passed.

Section 30 read and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I do not know what clause this comes under, but I hope that honourable members will take note of the halo on the side of the Government. Personally, I think it is always there, but it cannot always be seen so clearly as it is today.

MR. HIGGINS: Personally, I would prefer to see wings. The Mace, the Holy Mace.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read and passed.

Section 33 read and passed.

Section 34 read and passed.

Section 35 read and passed.

Section 36 read and passed.

Section 37 read and passed.

Section 38 read and passed.

Section 39 read and passed.

Section 40 read and passed.

Section 41 read and passed.

Section 42 read and passed.

Section 43 read and passed.

Section 44 read and passed.

Section 45 read and passed.

Section 46 read and passed.

Section 47 read and passed.

On motion the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Report received and adopted. Committee to sit again presently.

The House then recessed for five minutes.

Continuing the Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the Course of their Employment."

Section 48 read and passed.  
 Section 49 read and passed.  
 Section 50 read and passed.  
 Section 51 read and passed.  
 Section 52 read and passed.  
 Section 53 read and passed.  
 Section 54 read and passed.  
 Section 55 read and passed.  
 Section 56 read and passed.  
 Section 57 read and passed.  
 Section 58 read and passed.  
 Section 59 read and passed.  
 Section 60 read and passed.  
 Section 61 read and passed.  
 Section 62 read and passed.  
 Section 63 read and passed.  
 Section 64 read and passed.  
 Section 65 read and passed.  
 Section 66 read and passed.  
 Section 67 read and passed.  
 Section 68 read and passed.  
 Section 69 read and passed.  
 Section 70 read and passed.  
 Section 71 read and passed.  
 Section 72 read and passed.  
 Section 73 read and passed.  
 Section 74 read and passed.  
 Section 75 read and passed.  
 Section 76 read and passed.  
 Section 77 read and passed.  
 Section 78 read and passed.  
 Section 79 read and passed.  
 Section 80 read and passed.  
 Section 81 read and passed.

Section 82 read and passed.  
 Section 83 read and passed.  
 Section 84 read and passed.  
 Section 85 read and passed.  
 Section 86 read and passed.  
 Section 87 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister why are farm labourers not included under the Act?

MR. BALLAM: This is Part II, and fishermen and so on are covered under Part I, I think. I am not so sure of farm labourers.

MR. FAHEY: No, but farm labourers, they are engaged in employment the same as carpenters and other groups of employment, and why should they not be covered in the Act?

MR. BALLAM: I do not know. I'm not sure why that is not included.

MR. MILLER: It ought to come in under Section 3, Part I. Supposing a mechanic is doing work on a farm, he is still employed on a farm.

MR. BALLAM: I imagine the Board would decide; they have power to include or exclude those not clearly defined. I do not think it refers to mechanics or what have you there, it is just casual labour, as I take it.

MR. MILLER: That other point I referred to earlier, we would have to revert to it, but I did not find anything in it.

MR. FAHEY: That brings me to the point I asked the Minister. I would like to know why farm labour is not included. I am not referring to machinists or anyone else; but if they get injured on a farm, why



should they not be included as well as any other labourer? That is where he is getting his livelihood.

MR. BALLAM: I do not know whether or not we are correct there, but they were not included in the old Act; neither were they in the Nova Scotia Act; in most Acts, they are included.

MR. FAHEY: I can understand fishermen. The fishermen has his shares, but a farm labourer is injured as well as any other workman; injured as well as any other man. Nothing is provided there.

MR. HIGGINS: They come under a different class, working with machinery. All farms are small here too.

MR. BALLAM: Yes.

MR. FOGWILL: That can be covered in Part I, Section 4.

MR. MURRAY: Clause 82 specifically excludes them from Part I.

MR. HIGGINS: That is right.

MR. BALLAM: It does not include farm labourers or domestic servants, but the Board, upon application of the employer, may cover them in a big farm or undertaking.

MR. MILLER: Oh, they are not excluded?

MR. BALLAM: Oh no.

MR. SPRATT: I understood this covered all employers. It covers domestic servants and menials, under the Act at the present time. If a domestic servant was injured under your employ, you are liable under the Act. I think everyone should get it, should be covered, as I see it.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I assume that this cannot be extended to Base workers, is that right, workers

on the American Bases, is that right? I was wondering, inasmuch as some reference has been made to the Canadian Federal Government, and inasmuch as negotiations have been carried on, and we even had a hint we might get our motor licenses out of it; but I was wondering whether the work of workers there was covered.

MR. HIGGINS: They are insured under the Seaboard Act; Travellers and Agents cover that insurance.

MR. BALLAM: Yes.

Section 87 passed.

Section 88 read and passed.

Section 89 read and passed.

Section 90 read and passed.

Schedule read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports that they have considered the matter to them referred, and have passed the Bill with some amendments. Is it the pleasure of the House to receive this report?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, on that motion, I wonder if I may be permitted to make an observation or two. We have spent the entire afternoon since about three-thirty in Committee of the Whole on this Bill. Now the Bill admittedly is important, but I wonder if it is really necessary for us to follow the procedure we have been following in Committee Stage on various Bills. The Sessions of this House are proving to be quite long. In the other provinces, I notice with a great deal of interest, that Sessions run from three to five weeks. Sometimes, but exceptionally, they run

perhaps six weeks; whereas we seem to have the practice of running two to three months, eight to twelve weeks, and possibly even longer. We met, I think, sometime in February. It looks as though it will be the end of this month before we can hope to finish. A good deal of the time of our Sessions is occupied in Committee of the Whole and not in second reading. As a matter of fact, the debating at the Second Reading stage is, speaking for myself, disappointingly short; but we more than make up for it in Committee of the Whole.

Now, admittedly, Committee of the Whole is an extremely important stage in legislation, because it is in Committee of the Whole that a Bill is considered line by line and word by word, and indeed every member of the Committee has the right to discuss it line by line and word by word, but I wonder, nevertheless, if it is positively necessary for us to take as much time as we do in Committee of the Whole.

Now, I confess, frankly, that I am not familiar with the procedure followed in the Provincial Legislatures in Canada, though I am quite familiar with the procedures followed in the House of Commons at Ottawa and the House of Commons at Westminster. There, in Committee of the Whole, it is unknown for Mr. Clerk to read aloud the various clauses of a Bill; instead, the Chairman of the Committee calls the number of the clause, and if there be no debate on that clause or sub-clause, he puts the motion, and usually does it in a very informal way, there coming a chorus from both sides of the House in a more or less tentative way of the word "Carried;" if there is no Committee, the Chairman pronounces the word "Carried," and

it is his saying of the word "Carried" that means that it is carried, not the chorus that comes from the members.

Now, that system pre-supposes that the members of the House have studied the Bill in question and are familiar with its clauses, and have marked for comment or question any point or points in the Bill with which they don't agree, or which they desire to be amended, or on which they desire further information, so that with all of the members having studied the Bill and so marked the passages to which they wish further attention drawn, it becomes quite practicable for the Chairman of the Committee to call the numbers of the sections and for a chorus of the word "Carried" to arise for the Chairman to say the word "Carried," and then call the next section, and so on, section by section until even after he has said "Carried," if it has happened quickly, a member may say "No, wait," and he is up on his feet and he is referring to that clause, and this is the point at which he makes the remarks or asks the questions that he has decided in advance to do.

In that way, a Bill goes through Committee of the Whole quite rapidly, perhaps too rapidly.

Now, from the standpoint of the members of the Government, not necessarily the Party that supports the Government, but of the Government, it is this painstaking labour of examining a Bill line by line and word by word that has already taken place, and I suggest to you, not that this is any reason for changing our procedure; I suggest to you that it is almost cruelty for members of the Cabinet at least, who constitute a fair proportion of the membership of the House,

to have to go through this procedure again. Now, I make that point not as an argument for changing the procedure, no, but if we could have our legislation, more especially the long Bills, in our possession, as members of the House, in such time to enable each member to read it and decide on the points he wishes to make, we then could follow that other procedure and thereby shorten very considerably the Committee Stage of legislation, and thereby, in consequence, shorten quite considerably the length of the Session.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when you look at the Journals of the Legislatures of other provinces and note the very large number of Acts enacted by them each Session, a larger number even than we have, and realize that their Sessions run from three to five or six weeks, you are driven to the conclusion that they must have some more efficient, or, if not more efficient, some more time-saving procedure with which to conduct their business.

Now, I don't know whether the other provinces have Night Sessions. Indeed, while I am at it, I don't know whether they have Morning Sessions, as does the House of Commons. The House of Commons, after the first few weeks, begins at eleven in the day to one; re-assembles at three to six; re-assembles at eight to eleven; that is the normal day, except one day a week when, I believe, they do not meet at night. Now, that House meets for five and six months a year, and, of course, obviously with a very large Membership, virtually all of them desiring to make speeches, forty-minute speeches, on the Address in Reply and on the Budget; and most, if not all of them desiring to make speeches on all important legislation, and on many Resolutions that come in and many

Private Bills. Obviously, in such a House, there is a great deal more talk done than in a Legislature of the size of this one, or of most of the Canadian Provinces, and that explains why they take from eleven in the morning to eleven at night for say four out of five to six months; but there doesn't seem to be ample reason for this Legislature taking as long as apparently it has been taking and is still taking.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope that no member in the Chamber will misunderstand. I very rarely leave the Chamber for a smoke; I am able to stick it out as well as the next Member, but I do wonder whether the tone of the House, of our deliberations, of our debates, is not likely to be lowered by the long-drawn out nature of our proceedings; and if it is, then there might be a case for changing our procedures in the interest of shortening the Session, livening it up, and raising the tone of the interest of the members; because, admittedly, it becomes deadly dull; Parliamentary Practice has laid it down long ever before we were born what should be the steps by which legislation is made,—First Reading, Second Reading, Committee of the Whole and Third Reading, and, in some cases, introduction by Resolution, adding still another stage.

We have no desire, anyone, I take it, in the House, to change a well-established method of Parliamentary Procedure in its principles, basic principles, but I throw it out merely for a suggestion, for the consideration of the members, that we might consider whether it would be worth while changing that one detail of our Parliamentary Procedure in connection with Committee Stage and of lengthy

Bills, and then further that we might consider now, in the next few days, whether we would follow the practices in, I think, all Houses where the Estimates are considered, Estimates consisting of many hundred, indeed perhaps even several thousand, individual items of expenditure and revenue; whether it would not be well worth while dealing with them by number, by vote, each vote as numbered from the beginning to the end of the Estimates.

Now I, as much as any member, am anxious to see good debate in this Chamber. I have a lot of sympathy for the viewpoint expressed here one day by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland when he deplored the fact that our Sessions tended to be very dull. I must say I have a considerable amount of agreement with that, and I am not saying or suggesting anything that would have any tendency to throttle debate, to choke off lively discussion. The more of that, the more interesting, and perhaps the more valued will be the sittings of this House. But what I do say is merely holding in the interest of shortening the period of the life of each Session from three or four months by something around a month, perhaps less, each year, and also in the interest of enlivening the Proceedings.

I know that members must feel terribly bored by the particular procedure we have been following, and which was exemplified so well in Committee of the Whole here today.

Now, I hope I won't be misunderstood, and what is pleasing to the House will be very pleasing to me. I can sit it out as well as the next man; as a matter of fact, about the

only rest I get from one end of the year to the other is while I am sitting here in the afternoons, and I enjoy it; but I wonder how the other members feel, if they don't feel terribly bored by it. And there is again something in what the honourable member for Ferryland said when he referred to the almost complete absence of visitors.

Now, perhaps it is not necessary for us to be flinging ink-wells at each other to attract the general public to this Chamber to follow the Proceedings of the people's House they elected. Short of such drastic means of attracting people, it ought to be possible; by lively debate and discussion here, to make the place sufficiently interesting to visitors to come and attend. But imagine visitors here, for example, today for the first time. Imagine a man, a citizen of Newfoundland, appearing in the people's House this afternoon for the first time in his life, *in his life*, sitting in the gallery and watching a lot of what must appear to him to be "mumbo-jumbo" going on, not understanding that this is a slow, long-drawn out, tedious stage in a piece of legislation. He goes away, and perhaps never comes inside the Chamber again, carrying with him an impression that we are all a crowd of I don't know what he'd be likely to call us.

I hope I won't be misunderstood in these observations.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if there is much time lost in the Bills. This is only the second time—once last year, and this afternoon, that we spent a whole afternoon on a Bill; but those were quite lengthy Bills; the others, I think we got through them very fast. But the Premier said

there was quite a lot of time taken up, and it was boring because of the fact the Executive have gone through the Bills before. It is surprising that if the Executive have gone through the Bills before some members of the Executive go into proof-reading stage. I think whoever is powering Bills through should have commas and necessary changes done without having to do it in Committee. Perhaps that is what is causing delay. It is not so much as it appears on the surface.

Now, the Premier remarked there should be good debate on a Bill when introduced for Second Reading. I remember a couple of cases when a Bill was started, even yesterday afternoon, the Premier said "we could deal with that in the Committee Stages," but I note the Premier, himself, took up quite a lot of time on the introduction of Second Reading. I think that debate on introduction perhaps would take care of details. I think perhaps when a Bill was being put through, if explanation was given, perhaps it would go through a lot faster. I am surprised we have to go through proof-reading stages, and it happens, by members who have read the Bill already.

MR. SPEAKER: I must correct a slight mis-apprehension there. Yesterday, if I remember correctly, the honourable Leader of the Opposition was asking some questions, asking information from the Minister piloting the Bill, and the reply given was that those questions might better be taken in Committee of the Whole. I might suggest such questions as that might tend to make for more lively debate in Committee, itself.

There is a motion before the Chair that the report of the Chairman of

the Committee of the Whole be received. It is quite correct to speak on this.

Perhaps I might venture a remark myself, as I note in some of the honourable Premier's remarks. It is right to say that no decision of the House of Assembly or Parliament such as Westminister can effect the steps in Parliamentary Practice by which legislation is made. Now, Parliamentary Laws are not Statute Laws. We should not want to break precedent, some of which dates back to the times of Witan in Saxon England. On the other hand, the usages, not the procedure; if I may be permitted to say so, the last word of "procedure" is slightly incorrect; procedure is not the same as usage.

We may set up a question of our own, and if the House, the whole Assembly, should decide, we shall dispense with the reading of the Bill by the Clerk in Committee of the Whole. One of the sources we have in Parliamentary Law is derived from observations of experienced members. It is obviously true that we have no experienced members, but observations might very well constitute usage for future Proceedings.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I was very much affected by the remarks of the Premier, particularly with regard to having shorter Sessions; and also with regard to the manner in which we are conducting the affairs, I might say, our Parliamentary Affairs, I am quite sure, the quiet, pacific manner in which we are operating.

Now, personally, I don't understand what would constitute an intelligent application of legislation; whether it

is to be spectacular, or whether it is to sit down and discuss things as seriously, calmly and intelligently as possible without making any noise. Now, I will say, Sir, that I can make as much noise and make it as interesting for anyone that comes in here as any member, including the Premier, himself, and I am about the quietest in the place; I say nothing.

Now, it all depends on the question before the House. But if a member has got to qualify himself as a full-fledged member of Parliament by what he says, well then, I don't agree with that; I don't agree with it. There will be questions come up at times that will be diametrically opposed; we'll have diametrically opposed views. But even if members of the Opposition make up their mind they are going to oppose the Government, no matter what is introduced, just for the sake of argument, just to bring spectators in here, I don't think that would be a right and proper manner to conduct legislation. So I think we needn't be ashamed of any Assembly on the Mainland, as far as the legislation of the Affairs of the Country and bringing down of legislation.

MR. HIGGINS: I suggest we have got two "Cheer Leaders," the other side cry out "aye," and we cry out "nay." I don't want to adjourn the House. Today, I am getting so tired. I am sitting on a button, and I found out what it was. When that clock says half-past six, it says half-past six.

MR. SPEAKER: The same justice to myself, the Speaker cannot see the clock.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I haven't got a Petition to present to the House, but I would like to make a point clear for the interest of the Press that may be present that the Petition that was presented here on Monday asking that the road at Joy's Crossing be submerged between the track, it appeared that we asked for the road to be fixed. The Petition asks that a road be submerged below the track, and I feel that could be done easily. As I said, I have no Petition, but in presenting it, I make it clear.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my recollection, and I am sure that of the House, that the Petition read "submerged underneath the track."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I have a Petition here from Lethbridge signed by the Officers and the Public of Lethbridge. They petition the Government that a Cottage Hospital be built to serve the District of Bonavista South and Trinity North, to be situated at Lethbridge to serve the needs of Trinity North and Bonavista South.

I ask leave to table the Petition, and have it referred to the Department concerned.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Questions.

Not appearing on the Order Paper, but still coming under Government Notices, it is moved and seconded that the decision of the House that the Bill "The Education Act, Teachers' Pension Act, 1930" which was read a third time, that that Order be rescinded.

Carried.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to re-commit "The Education and Teachers' Pension Act, 1950," to a Committee of the Whole House.

#### Notice of Motion

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An

Act Further to Amend certain Acts Relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited."

Leave granted and Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

On motion the third reading of Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment" was deferred.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, clauses 4 to 6 inclusive were deferred, and after consultation with the Solicitor for the Banks, who have asked for this Bill, we have decided not to make any amendment thereto, so I move clauses 4 to 6 as rendered.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I rise for a point of information. I am not quite clear as to why this Act is being passed. Perhaps the Attorney General, who is putting the Act through, not in detail, could just give us some information as to why it is necessary to have this Act. I think the Public is a bit confused on this Act too. Perhaps an explanation would help the Public and the House too.

MR. CURTIS: I think, in the past, business people—small and large—have been able to go to the Banks and assign their Book Debts and get loans on the strength of these assignments; but there has been no way of having a record kept so that the Public may

know whether or not these debts have been assigned. The result is, a man may have gone to two banks; may have gone to one bank, and to another bank next day, and a third bank a third day. The effect of this is that those debts must be registered, therefore, people can find out and know who has book debts. I understand the Board of Trade approves it, and we can see no harm in it, and, therefore, for that matter we are introducing it.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I perfectly agree with it, but I do not see why thirty days should be allowed in St. John's. Coming from the outports, sometimes the mails are very very slow. I should think in St. John's we should register book debts within five days. It is rather hard. Supposing a man assigns me his book debts, and I register the assignment right away. My assignment is not good versus a previous assignment if that is registered within thirty days. You got an assignment today, and two days after that I got my assignment. My assignment is not good, because you have got thirty days to register it.

MR. CURTIS: I wonder if my honourable friend looked at No. 3; that would not give the second one priority. Just above clause 5—clause 4 (3). "Every assignment which is required to be in writing and to be registered under this Act takes effect as against creditors and subsequent purchasers only from the time of the registration of the assignment."

MR. HIGGINS: I beg your pardon. That is part of 4, is it?

MR. CURTIS: "As against creditors and subsequent purchasers only from the time of the registration of the

assignment." Well, it would be a Creditor to whom it would be assigned and subsequent persons. I do not know. In other words, though you have a month to assign it, if somebody is registered there first, they may get priority.

MR. HIGGINS: No, I guess that is right. If they do not register, it is absolutely void. But, in other words, all that means, first, if he does not register within thirty days, the whole deed is void. If he registers within thirty days, he comes first.

MR. FAHEY: I appreciate the explanation made by the Attorney General, and I believe it would clear up the atmosphere as far as the Public is concerned. As I understand, some firms or businesses thought that if they did a hundred thousand dollars worth of business up during the year and had book debts of up to \$10,000 and put that up in Income Tax, that would have to be registered, so that they could not repeat the same thing next year. I think it is clear. It is only insofar as the bank is concerned as to what book receipts you have supposed to be collateral from the banks, but you cannot duplicate the assets as it were.

MR. CURTIS: You might, yourself, buy out some debt. In other words, it would be registered.

Section 5 passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read (amended).

MR. HIGGINS: You have general search. If I want to make a general search of a number of assignments, fifty cents is all right. For general, why not make it fifty cents?



MR. CURTIS: (c) sub-section 1— for special search—twenty-five cents.  
2. For general search—fifty cents.

MR. HIGGINS: Is not ten dollars for one thousand dollars rather high?

MR. CURTIS: It is 1% is it not? Well, \$2.50; 1% in case of small ones; \$5 is 1%.

MR. HIGGINS: For three hundred dollars you have to pay \$5. That rate is high, is it not? You want to get enough money to pay for the trouble.

MR. CURTIS: Of course, if you pay \$2.50 off that three hundred, take \$2.50 all around. I think we might let it stay as it is, and see how it works out.

MR. HIGGINS: Of course, nobody would have to register book debts unless—

MR. FAHEY: I understand from the Attorney General it is seventy-five cents for general research.

MR. CURTIS: No, twenty-five cents for special search. In other words, if I want to look up Mr. Fahey, it will cost me twenty-five cents. If I want to look up the entire Opposition, it will cost me fifty cents.

MR. FAHEY: Twenty-five and fifty. Does that mean Solicitors in future will not be permitted to charge the client \$2.50 for research?

MR. CURTIS: Oh no. If the honourable member goes up to make a search either by himself or by his lawyer, a stamp has to be stuck as ten cents; if the Solicitor charges \$2.50 or \$5, that is a matter for the client to change his Solicitor.

MR. FAHEY: When you set a fee of fifty and seventy-five cents, that

only means you pay in the Registry of Deeds in order to bring books out to look through. If you agree to hire somebody else, and they charge you \$25, that is your own business.

MR. HIGGINS: I think if he ever got his proper Solicitor's Bill, he'd find he paid for search twenty-five cents; the fee is \$25.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Is that what lawyers do?

MR. HIGGINS: That is what lawyers do.

MR. CURTIS: We really give value.

MR. HIGGINS: We really do. We pretend we give value.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is it a "Closed Shop"?

MR. HIGGINS: Oh, a "Closed Shop," yes.

Section 17 passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having considered the matter to it referred and had passed the Bill with some amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, under the Agreement executed late in March by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, provision was made in Clause 6 which makes it necessary for Newfoundland to discontinue imposing Income Taxes, Corporation Income

Taxes, or Succession Duties. Copies of the Agreement have been distributed, and if the honourable members will refer to Page 21 of the Tax Agreement, Section 6 reads as follows :

- "6. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided,
- (a) Newfoundland will not impose or permit any municipality to impose
    - (i) income taxes or corporation taxes on income of the period commencing on January 1, 1949, and ending on December 31, 1951, or
    - (ii) corporation taxes on corporations payable during, or in respect of any act, matter, or thing done, occurring, arising or any operations or activities carried on during the said period;
  - (b) Newfoundland will not impose or permit any municipality to impose succession duties on successions or transmissions consequent upon, or on property passing upon, the death of any person in the period commencing on April 1, 1949, and ending on March 31, 1952;
  - (c) without restricting the generality of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph Newfoundland will take such action as is necessary to ensure that neither Newfoundland nor any municipality will assess, levy or collect any of the taxes therein mentioned respectively, in or in respect of the periods therein mentioned, respectively, and in particular,

will repeal, suspend, or nullify or cause to be or to remain repealed, suspended, or enactments enumerated in Appendix "A" imposing the taxes mentioned in the said sub-paragraphs, respectively, and any other enactments of Newfoundland providing for the imposition of the said taxes, respectively, and will not, during the said respective periods amend, revise, re-enact or bring into operation any of the said enactments or enact any new enactments in the place thereof; and—"

But if you go on to Clause 7 of the Agreement, you will see that, subject to the provisions of this clause, Newfoundland may enact legislation imposing Income Tax for the raising of revenue for Provincial purposes by putting on a 5% Income Tax.

During the last Session, we passed this 5% Income Tax. It was necessary that we pass it, because, had we not passed it, we would have been obligated to pay back to Canada, or to have Canada deduct from the payments due to us, the amount of that tax.

The present Bill before the House is a Bill to amend this Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act. I do not propose at this stage to analyse the Act in detail. It is a lengthy Act.

It will suffice, I think, Mr. Speaker, if I explain that these are amendments that are made every year by the Federal Government to its Income Tax Act, and the idea of our adopting the amendment in this House to our Act is so that our Act and the Federal Act will both be in conformity one with the other. The House will rea-

lize, Mr. Speaker, that this 5% tax is not collected by the Newfoundland Government. This 5% tax is collected by Canada in conjunction with its Income Tax. It is, therefore, very desirable that the wording of both Tax Acts be the same, as it will save a lot of difficulty in making the various assessments and making the necessary collections. These amendments which I will be ready to discuss when we go into Committee, are, as I say, in many cases, nominal, but, in all cases, necessary to bring the Act in conformity with the Federal Act. I would move the Second Reading of this Bill.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I listened to the explanation of the honourable the Attorney General on this, and, of course, I think it is understood by everyone that under the Tax Agreement between the provinces, including Newfoundland, and the Government, whereas we render certain fees to the Government, they do tax at the rate of 33%, but we must, in turn, pass legislation taxing Corporations at the rate of 5%, which is collected by the Federal Government, and which is included in the payments to us under the Tax Agreement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, withheld from us if we don't pass a legislation.

MR. FOGWILL: Now wait just a minute. They collect that 5%. In other words, if we didn't pass that 5% in legislation, we wouldn't get that amount, we'd be less that amount on the Tax Agreement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right, but that is not saying that when they collect it we get it as part of the Tax Rental Payment. It is a penalty if we don't impose the tax, the 5% tax.

MR. HIGGINS: Does that mean

that those provinces which have entered into the Tax Rental Agreement, their Corporations pay 33% plus 5%, whereas other provinces, these people just pay 33%?

MR. SMALLWOOD: In other provinces, in Quebec, besides paying the 33% Corporation Tax to the Government of Canada, they pay also to the Government of Quebec 6 or 7, making it 39 or 40 percent; in Ontario, the same.

MR. HIGGINS: I see. Now, why doesn't the Federal, why don't the Federal Authorities, make the tax instead of letting us pass it? Why don't they say there should be a tax of 33% plus 5%?

MR. SMALLWOOD: What they will do, once Quebec and Ontario enter into the Tax Rental Agreement, is make it uniform in all provinces, and one rate, a straight 38%.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you concluding debate?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I am concluding debate on the Second Reading.

I might say the idea is to protect provinces who haven't signed the Federal Agreement. If the Federal Government put on 33 and 38 percent, then provinces who signed the Agreement wouldn't have anything left to take; for that reason provinces who have signed the Agreement put on the extra 5%, put on by the Canadian Government and have it included by them; that field is left open to them, that extra 5%.

MR. FOGWILL: How much do the Federal Government get out of it?

MR. FAHEY: A million and a half.

MR. FOGWILL: They get more than that.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate took place in a rather slipshod manner, I think the whole House will admit. You may, however, ask questions for clarification of any point in the speech.

MR. FAHEY: I take it the Attorney General wound up the debate. I should have asked for the floor previously.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask questions to any information you would like to receive.

MR. FAHEY: Suppose other members wanted to make remarks and the Attorney General closed debate; that would close them off from making any remarks. I'd like to remind the honourable Speaker I haven't spoken to this yet. However, I notice when the honourable gentleman got up Mr. Speaker asked the Attorney General if he was closing debate. However, if debate is closed and I am not permitted to speak, I will take my chair.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask questions.

MR. FAHEY: Well, I'll ask it in a sort of question to the Attorney General, to you, Sir.

Do I understand now that we have to put on this 5% extra taxes and collect it to pass over to the Federal Government, that is, in the form of a Corporation Tax say, and 33%? We don't collect it, but pass legislation in order that that 5% may be collected, not for the benefit of the Provincial Government but for the benefit of the Federal Government. I am not quite clear on that now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is so.

MR. FAHEY: Well, according to the reply from the honourable Premier, Mr. Speaker, that this Act we are passing now will incur a 5% tax that will be levied on certain Corporations, but that tax will not be of benefit to this Provincial Government but be a benefit indirectly to the Federal Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Directly, not indirectly.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the question was directed to the Attorney General; I don't see any reason why the honourable Premier should answer it.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act further to Amend Cap I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Second Reading of this Bill which is purely a formal measure. You will notice, if you refer to the Bill, Mr. Speaker, Section 2 reads as follows, Clause 2: "Section 9 of Chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes," as enacted by the Act No. 42 of 1949, is amended as follows:

- (a) By striking out paragraphs (d) and (g);
- (b) By striking out from paragraph (i) the words "Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs" and substituting therefor the words "Clerk of the Executive Council."

Now, Paragraph (d) provides that. Why, in any Act, or Rule, or Regula-

tion, the name of the Commissioner of Public Utilities, or Secretary for Public Utilities may be written. There shall be substituted Department of Public Works, Minister of Public Works and Deputy Minister of Public Works respectively.

Now, there is no need for that clause, because that clause is covered in the Department of Public Works Act.

Section (d) says: "Wherever the Minister of Justice, Department of Justice, or Minister of Justice, it shall mean Department of the Attorney General, the Attorney General, or Deputy Attorney General."

Now, there is no need for that clause being in the Act, because that clause is covered in the Act, covered in the last Session, "An Act Respecting the Attorney General."

In paragraph (b), paragraph (i) referred to the Secretary of the Commission of Government, or the Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs, though, in fact, the Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs is the Clerk. Executive Council—he does not necessarily be the Clerk of the Executive Council, and we are, therefore, asking the House to substitute in place of "Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs" the words "Clerk of the Executive Council." This is, as I said, a form of Bill; purely a matter which relates to Bills which may be had from time to time.

I move Second Reading of this Bill Mr. Speaker.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel I should say, for guidance of honourable members, in such an Order as this, the Or-

der is called by the Speaker, that is, purely a "Newfoundland Quirk." The Order is read by the Clerk. The honourable member rises and recommends the Bill be read a second time, followed by a speech or not. The Speaker proposes the motion. After proposal has been made, it is proper for certain members to speak on either side. However, if an honourable member rises to speak to the Bill, anything is purely out of courtesy to the speaker. I merely offer that for guidance of the honourable members.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

MR.: CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, as I have intimated a few minutes ago, and as I am afraid I will have to intimate several times during the Session, this is a Bill made necessary by reason of the Tax Agreement that was entered into in March between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland.

Our Crown Lands Act, Section III, provided that the recorded holder or grantee of any Mining Claim or Grant should, on the thirty-first day of December each year during the continuation of said claim or grant, or within sixty days thereafter, pay to the Minister to the use of the Colony in respect of all minerals gotten in under same claim or grant and sold by him during the year or equivalent sum of Net Profit from sale of such minerals. And the Section goes on in sub-section (b) to provide how Net Profits shall be returned; and in (c) it provides for certain returns to be made by holder or grantee within six months. Unfortunately, we are not permitted to collect royalty in this precise manner.

If honourable members, Mr. Speaker, will refer to the Tax Agreement, they will see that certain amendments must be made in the mode of computing income.

If reference would be made to income derived from mining operations in the interpretation clause on Page 42 (g) "income derived from mining operations" means the net profit or gain derived or deemed to have been derived from mining operations by a person engaged therein with or without an allowance.

I don't think I'll read any more; it is almost impossible to figure out, but it is a legal way of saying this income derived from mining operations means Nett Profit or gain derived from mining operations by a person engaged therein with the following provisos—income from investment not included; income from other investments not included. Income of Processing Company not to exceed 65% of Net Income, and not to be less than 40%; and then go to Page 43, both nickel and copper are covered in the amounts—40%; and in other cases 15% in (iii) 4.

Rather than amend this section, Mr. Speaker, which would become involved if we had tried to incorporate all the sections within the compass of this one section. The Government recommends that we pass a Bill that will take the place of Section III, and that is the Bill which I am now introducing.

The Bill covers two points:—It covers the taxation of all of the Mining Claims, but in a manner which is in accordance with the principles of the Tax Agreement. I don't propose to go through the Bill in detail and explain it. The essential paragraph is, I think, Paragraph 3. The essential

clause is paragraph 3, which reads: (1) "To the extent and in the manner provided in this Act . . .; and (2) The tax shall be assessed, levied, and paid annually at the rate of five per centum on the net income so derived during the last preceding fiscal year."

MR. FOGWILL: Does that come from the Treasury of the Province?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, we collect that, and the Mining Company is allowed to treat that as an expense, and they do not have to pay Income Tax on it, it can be deducted on the expense of operation.

The rest of the Act, Mr. Speaker, just sets forth various powers, and powers of Government and duties of the Company. I don't think I need to go into them at any length. As I say, the object of the Bill is to replace this clause. And I might say now, for the benefit of the House, many private Agreements entered into by the Government with Mining Companies may have to be to suit the Government, because the method of computing taxes allowed under the Tax Agreement, through practically the same, differs in some details, and it is because it differs in some details that we may have to amend all these various clauses just as we have had to amend the Act of 1930.

MR. HIGGINS: The Buchans' Act will be amended by special legislation. This does not affect any Private Company. This purely deals with Companies such as the Aluminum Companies down in the St. Lawrence and other Companies that have not got any private contract with the Government.

MR. CURTIS: I move Second Reading of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that the Bill be now read a second time.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Attorney General who is putting the Act through.

In the last Session, we passed an Act that there was a royalty on tonnage, and then there was a percentage, whichever exceeded the greatest.

MR. CURTIS: This replaces that.

MR. FAHEY: Yes, now for instance, Mr. Speaker, if that Act that we passed in the last Session; perhaps I should put it this way—it wasn't up to the mark, and now this Act was more or less to take care of the loopholes that were left in the Act in the last Session, but this is what I am not quite clear on, and I don't think the Attorney General explained it to the House in introducing this Bill and the principle of it: Just what does this Bill do? Does it take care of the percentage that was levied, or the amount per tonnage that was levied on Mining Companies? Sitting here, I can't get a clear picture of it yet as to where it eliminates the Act we passed in the last Session, improves it, or otherwise. And to you, Mr. Speaker, this amendment apparently boils down to one or two clauses, but in the meantime the meat of the Act, just what takes place insofar as our Mining Companies are concerned? Does this levy a heavier tax on them to drive them from the East Land, or does it lighten the taxes on them? I'd like to ask for that explanation, Mr. Speaker.

MR. CURTIS: I can't answer, Mr. Speaker, without closing the debate. If there is anyone else who wants to speak first—

MR. SPEAKER: You may reserve the answer until the end of debate. Is the House ready for the question?

MR. CURTIS: I would say, Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable member, this Act just clears up the situation. Under the present Law, the Crown Lands Act of 1930, these Companies are all liable to this 5% tax. Those that aren't liable under this Clause III in the Crown Lands Act of 1930 may be liable under the Act we passed last year, and if these Mining Companies aren't liable under one or the other, they may be liable under the provisions of a private agreement.

Now, if the honourable members will refer to the Tax Agreement, they will notice that under Appendix A, certain legislation is automatically repealed; and they will notice, if they go through the list, that Section III of the Crown Lands Act, 1930, is repealed. They refer the notice that the Act has been passed last year, imposing 5% tax, is also repealed.

The object of this Act is to take the place of both those Acts that are repealed, and the only reason we need the new Act is because from now on we must collect, or taxation must be levied under terms provided in this Agreement, which, as I say, was only executed a few days ago. Certain types of Corporation or Mining Taxation must be strictly guided by the provisions of this Agreement.

MR. FOGWILL: The Provincial Government collects this 5% and keep it for themselves?

MR. CURTIS: Oh, entirely.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Grading of certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, I don't think there will be as much room for argument on the principle of the Bill to provide for the grading of Agricultural Products. There is in existence already legislation regarding grading, namely, the Fisheries and Agricultural Produce Grading Acts and Marking Acts of 1939 and 1940. It is the intention of this Bill together with another Bill, which I hope to present here within a few days, a Bill respecting the Grading of Poultry and Poultry Products; it is the intention to have those two Bills repealed, the existing legislation regarding the grading of Agricultural and Poultry Produce.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, although no one will dispute the wisdom of the principle of this Bill, it may well be that in Committee there may be details that are worth considering or debating. It is certainly worth studying in the meantime.

There is probably only one point necessary for me to discuss here at this time. That is—Why is it necessary to scrap existing legislation and to introduce this in its stead? In the first place, it isn't necessary that we do it at all, but I want to point out that it is highly desirable for two reasons: Comparison of this proposed legislation with what we already had will show that this Bill and its Sister-Bill or Brother-Bill will come forward within a few days. We have put upon many Farmers' Groups a hope; we have put in legislation, namely, some teeth in our Grading Laws. A grading is no longer something that we can just pass legislation about and

then forget about it, it is a vital thing today that Grading Laws be clear, well defined, and strictly enforced.

More important still, probably a feature that makes it even more desirable that we should adopt legislation of this kind is that now, as a Province of Canada, there is a great deal of inter-trade between provinces. We are mostly on the buying end of such trade in Agricultural and Poultry Products, but it is essential that some uniformity of grade be maintained. It is not enough to be able to insist that eggs which are labelled "strictly fresh" should live up to that standard as local ones; we want to know the same about imported ones, or ones brought from another province. It is, therefore, desirable that all provinces have legislation which will allow and provide for some uniformity in grading.

This Bill tends to bring our Grading Regulations in line with the Grading Regulations of the other provinces, particularly those very, very near us, as well as the Grading Laws of the Federal Government. An added desirable feature is that if we, as a province, adopt legislation in conformity with the legislation of the other provinces in respect of grading, Federal Inspectors and Grading Officials will help us to enforce our Regulations. So that, with the passing of these two pieces of legislation within the next few days, honourable members may see another step in the exodus of Officials from the Department of Natural Resources being taken over Federally. I think perhaps our Poultry Inspectors, quite possibly they will become Federal Officials rather than Provincial, once we have our legislation uniform with other legislation from other provinces and Ottawa.



There is no reason why Federal Officials cannot see to the inspection of our products without any consequences that we wouldn't wish, and so, Sir, I move the Second Reading of this Bill.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the honourable Minister in the way he introduced this Bill, but speaking about grading, I think it is very nice that, in order to have Grading Rules or Regulations or Laws, the consumer would be protected through those Grading Laws, we'll say; and when they pay for a No. 1 Product, they would get such, and so on down the line.

I rise to support the Bill, in a sense, but I disagree with the Bill for what it does contain rather than what it should contain insofar as that perhaps this Sister-Bill or Brother-Bill, as it has been referred to by the honourable Minister in introducing it, may take care of what I have in mind; but I believe our chief end, and what we should keep our eye lifted at is the marketing end rather than the grading.

Now, I happen to have some experience in that particular farming end of it, and I know that the Grading Laws were dropped between, let us say, the last of May and the first of July, because the crops would not measure up to the soils and specifications that were called for under the Act. In other words, the Act was applicable for nine months of the year, but dropped for three, in the growing season. I think that was a very fine thing, and it gave our farmers a right to get other markets, and it did not have to compete with those who had earlier seasons, let us say, like California and what have you. They could put the vegetables on the mar-

ket at a lower standard than the soils that were required, because of our season being so late. I think that was a very good thing, in my opinion; and the Grading Rules were dropped from May up till August, when products or full-sized standards came into effect.

I agree with the Grading Law, and I agree that people who pay for products should get what they are paying for, if it is No. 1, or 2, or 3, and so on; but I criticize the principle of the Bill for the fact that it does not contain the necessary marketing and prices.

The honourable Minister hinted that there was a Sister or Brother Bill to come in. Perhaps that may contain what I have in mind.

I agree in principle, but as far as marketing is concerned, I would like to see something in the Bill that is going to come in to take care of grading at the same time.

MR. RUSSELL: May I say this—the other Bill will not contain anything about marketing, therefore, I will not have the honourable member hold back any punches he has; no, the next won't; marketing will have to be covered under separate legislation. Marketing is carried with Marketing.

The old Act which this repeals is called The Grading and Marking, but Marketing is under separate legislation. There is nothing to provide for Marketing, and there will not be, except that it applied to Poultry and Poultry Products.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to say I will not refer to that now, but I will with-

hold my punches until we come to the Budget Speech, and then I hope that the honourable minister can take the punches as they come.

MR. FOGWILL: Under the heading of Products, does that include fruit?

MR. RUSSELL: In Section 2, the interpretation section, product means beets, carrots and such other products as the Lieutenant-Governor may designate.

MR. FOGWILL: What would that prove? That would be cultivated fruit.

MR. RUSSELL: That would be apples, pears, plums.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Any natural products.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1950.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. JANES: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave, Sir, to present a petition signed by five hundred and fifty electors in the area of Gander Bay, Frederickton, Doating Cove and Carmanville North and South, requesting that a road be constructed in that area through to Musgrave and Lumsden, and connecting with a possible road in Bonavista North. I might say perhaps, Sir, that

the people in Musgrave and Lumsden join me, with the people of Bonavista North, requesting that a road be built, and this, of course, is the logical extension of the road. I don't know when it was first voted, an idea of a road, all I do know is, some twenty-five years ago construction of a road was started and part of it was started in Musgrave Harbour and part in Bonavista. I think these communities would be better, and should be better, than what they are, providing they had a means of transportation and means of connecting these communities at their disposal.

The Petition also requests, Sir, that there will be some connection for connecting the North Shore with Gander. Now, the reason for that is pretty obvious. People on that shore, looking to Gander for doctor services, it just is useless having a doctor, unless he can get over that road out to Musgrave Harbour. We have, in Gander Bay and Musgrave, some of the finest agricultural land. In Musgrave, I believe the Lieutenant-Governor went as far as Musgrave, we have the finest fishing communities in Newfoundland, properly capable of supporting a considerable fishing population. These things are not possible until we have such means of providing transportation. I think it is regrettable that that road has not been constructed. It has held back part of Newfoundland with regard to the North Shore. I hope that, after this report, the House will give leave to having this constructed.

Petition received and referred to the department concerned.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present this Petition from the

people of Trinity North and Bonavista South re: Cottage Hospital.

This Petition, Sir, is signed by some fourteen hundred names, and I am assured by the signers of the Petition there are quite a number of other names that will be forthcoming shortly. The area takes in all that section of Trinity North from the harbour from the upper part of Smith Sound, and when the idea was originally viewed, as well as that portion of Bonavista South between Lethbridge and King's Cove, running kilter as it were to the position presented by my honourable colleague from Lethbridge itself. However, the House is conversant with the terrain of the country and the additional number of people that would be served from the Smith Sound area and Trinity North Section. They must be convinced, I would think, that there is every justification for prior attention, as it were, to the Petition which I am now presenting. It is in that mood, Sir, that I heartily endorse, and ask leave for this Petition which I present, and ask leave to have it referred to the department concerned.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

#### Notice of Motion

The Hon. the Minister of Public Works to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The honourable the Minister of Education to ask leave to re-commit the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, in Clause 32 of this Act, the concluding clause, it says: "This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1949." I move, Sir, that this clause be amended to read: "on the first day of March, 1950. This amendment is made purely to avoid inflicting undue hardships on teachers who would have to pay twelve months' premium within the six months.

I move that amendment, Sir.

The Committee rose and reported they had passed the Bill with some amendment.

Report received and adopted.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of information. The Minister of Education asked leave to re-commit to Committee, I presume, and we went into Committee of the Whole. Can that be done before the Orders of the Day? I just raise that as a point.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the question is a good one. It is a re-committal, so to speak, and the Government has the privilege to arrange its business where it will; it might well have been taken after the Orders of the Day, and might well find itself in the position where it finds itself. There are no rules to the contrary I might say, in the Rules, the manner in which

the Government may arrange its private business, so far we have had no Bills from private members; in such case, private members' Bills may not have a chance. That is not so, however, because, incidentally, on Wednesday a private member's Bills took precedence. I checked with the Attorney General, because I wished to be clear on it.

**HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD** (Prime Minister): On that same information, and for the information of my honourable fellow, the practice in most legislatures is this—just before adjournment, it is the Leader of the House who may or may not be Premier or Prime Minister, but who usually is, who announces for the benefit of the House the particular Order of Business on the Order Paper which the Government proposes to proceed with on the following day. For example, on today's Order Paper, there are six, eight, or ten items, and by the time the day's sitting is over these various orders will be advanced a stage, and some of them will have disappeared. Those that get third reading to day will have disappeared, but those getting first, second readings, or Committee of a Whole, will have moved forward presumably a step. It would be the Government's right today to say that tomorrow the Government proposes to go ahead with this, that, or other, amongst things that are on the Order Paper, because it is a well-established principle that the Government may state the order of its business in the House, in the Chair.

#### Answers to Questions

**HON. P. S. FORSEY** (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, the following information is supplied in reply to Question 31, asked by the honourable

member for Ferryland in the Order Paper of the twenty-third of February, 1950. The question as related to the Department of Supply has been answered in detail, and I have incorporated in the answer the replies and suggestions submitted to me by the various departments to whom most of these questions should have been properly directed.

Question 31 (1) the Total amount expended for printing and advertising by the Government since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(2) Give the names of the firms or individuals who received this business together with the amount each firm or individual was paid.

(3) The total amount expended for provisions and groceries to each individual institution since April 1st, 1949 to date.

(4) Give the name or names of firms and individuals receiving this particular business together with the total amount each firm or individual was paid.

(5) The total amount expended for Drugs and Medicine supplied the various government hospitals in St. John's and elsewhere since April 1st, 1949 to date. Give the amount expended for each hospital and institution.

(6) Give the name or names of individuals or firms who supplied these drugs and medicines as well as the amount each firm or firms were paid.

(7) The total amount expended for Dry Goods and Hospital Equipment since April 1st, 1949, to date.

(8) Give the name or names of individuals or firms to whom this business was given together with the amount each individual or firm was paid.

(9) The total amount expended on Office Equipment, typewriters, stationery, etc., since April 1st, 1949 to date. This to include desks and furniture for offices.

10) Give the name or names of individuals or firms who received this business as well as the amount paid each individual or firm for such goods.

Reply: Because of the manner in which Government Accounts are kept it is impossible for me to table the information requested, except that relating to advertising and furniture, and this only because of the relatively small number of individual purchase orders involved.

For fifteen years to 31st March, 1949, the keeping of creditors' accounts, to produce data needed for replies to questions of this nature, was held to be unnecessary. The system extant immediately pre-Union was continued post-Union and the production of the required data will require a complete examination and analysis of over twenty thousand vouchers.

A revision of the accounting system to have effect from the 1st April, 1949, in general, and from 1st April, 1950, in particular, is now under way.

It is suggested that the cost and time involved in making the required analysis of 1949-50 transactions, not to mention the fact that such analysis might well delay work essential to the introduction of the new accounting system, would be such as to far outweigh the value of the information produced.

The cost of supplies for individual institutions will, under the new accounting system, be clearly exhibited in the 1949-50 Public Accounts,

which will be tabled in the House in due course, and it is suggested that detailed replies to Queries 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 should stand over until that time.

It will be possible, with effect from the 1st April 1950, to provide a system which will produce data for detailed replies to Queries 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

In the circumstances, it is hoped that the House will concur in the proposal which in Government's view is the best in the public interest in all the circumstances, that the complete answers to 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10 should await the Public Accounts and that for 1949-50 Query 2, insofar as it relates to printing, 4, 6, 8 and 10, except insofar as it relates to furniture, be regarded as withdrawn.

Information with respect to Advertising and Furniture is as follows:

Total amount expended on office furniture from April 1st, 1949, to February 22, 1950.

Supplier	Value
Provincial Sales and Contracting Co. ....	\$8,275.90
H. F. Fanning .....	4,593.48
Dicks and Co., Ltd. ....	3,435.46
Royal Stores, Ltd. ....	1,508.28
Pope's Furniture Factory .....	1,397.20
Butler Bros. ....	863.50
Robert E. Simpson, Ltd. ....	606.45
Woodstock Sales and Service .....	678.50
Wellcross, Ltd. ....	360.00
James Armstrong .....	322.00
Ayre & Sons, Ltd. ....	224.48
D. H. Gosse, Ltd. ....	188.00
Remington Rand Co. ....	110.00
Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd. ....	79.60
Wm. J. Lundrigan .....	57.50
	<u>\$22,700.35</u>

## A D V E R T I S I N G

Name of Firm	Amount
Daily News .....	\$6,064.31
Evening Telegram .....	6,605.60
Western Star .....	1,653.65
Grand Falls Advertiser .....	724.15
Fishermen's Advocate .....	834.00
Twillingate Sun .....	402.03
Bay Roberts Guardian .....	245.40
Observers Weekly .....	125.00
Sunday Herald .....	7.20
Colonial Broadcasting System .....	146.50
Newfoundland Gazette .....	7,308.63
The Maritime Advocate .....	54.00
Edward and Finlay .....	200.00
The Monetary Times .....	64.25
The Financial Post .....	1,836.61
G.W.V.A. ....	20.00
	\$26,291.33

## Orders of the Day

Third reading of Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949,"

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I suppose (10) should coincide with voting companies, it leaves out voting companies. A voting company is one voting more than 50%.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I have the original of the Bill here. Section 8 just deals with where funds are part of a Corporation having on hand undistributed income, or since the first day of April 1949, have in the tax year been distributed whatsoever, to or for the benefit of anyone of the shareholders.

I think it might be well if we read this Bill just by heading of sections. We cannot possibly follow it, unless we all have a copy of the Act. I brought a copy of the Act with me. It has been carefully revised.

Section 2 passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.

Section 15 read and passed.

Section 16 read and passed.

Section 17 read and passed.

Section 18 read and passed.

Section 19 read and passed.

Section 20 read.

MR. HIGGINS: I wonder if you would explain these sections, I cannot follow them at all.

MR. CURTIS: We shall have to get a copy of them.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the Minister should be prepared to give explanations now.

MR. CURTIS: I am prepared to.

MR. HIGGINS: Unless you want to recommit it again within the next few days, and save time that way.

MR. CURTIS: I think the best way, Mr. Chairman, would be for us—we have gone down as far as Section 20, we could either finish reading them by numbering sections and come back, or we could stop now, and each member come back and ask any question he likes.

MR. HIGGINS: I think it would be easier to go through now, and I could go over again; if I had any explanation to ask, I would ask it; that will be all right.

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What does the Committee propose to do, pass what it can and let the others stand to come back to?

MR. CURTIS: No, pass them all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Call the numbers, and those you pass, pass, and those you do not, let stand?

MR. CURTIS: We propose to stand them all, but the Committee will ask to sit again, in case any questions be asked.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You do not know at the moment what section you want to let stand?

MR. HIGGINS: No, there may be only two or three questions asked. I want the original Act.

Section 20 passed.

MR. FAHEY: Now, for instance, we are dealing with Section 22, and that amends sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the said Act; said Act is repealed, and the following instituted therefor. There is no necessity for

debate on it, but if the honourable Minister will indicate why we are making this amendment, it could be done up in maybe two or three words. Well, the honourable Leader of the Opposition says that can be done next day; but just a side word, and questions, and the honourable House will understand why we are doing it.

MR. CURTIS: If I wanted to explain these sections, I could but it would take about five minutes to read the sections, and we would know no more after we read them than before, because these sections are so intricate they need to be studied to follow them. It is very easy for me to read Section 46, and I can say this is clear as water, or it might be clear as mud, but I think it would be very difficult to explain some of these sections to any honourable members unless they had the original Bills before them. If you had the Bills before you, then it would be very easy for me to explain it. Now, I suppose we all ought to have a copy of this last year's Bill, I do not know whether they have been circulated or not. Of course, last year's Acts have not been printed in book form, consequently we are at a disadvantage; if we all had our copies in front of us, it would be very easy to explain it, but it is physically impossible to explain an Act to anyone; it just cannot be done.

Section 21 read and passed.

Section 22 read and passed.

Section 23 read and passed.

Section 24 read and passed.

Section 25 read and passed.

Section 26 read and passed.

Section 27 read.

MR. FAHEY: Now, what does it mean—"Carried"? You read Section 27; you read amendment Section 55.

Somebody says "Carried." Now, what do we mean by "Carried"?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I thought it was agreed we were going to carry all these sections and come back to them. We are merely going through procedure. Parliamentary practice requires we have got to go through it as quickly as we can go through it, and come back and go through any explanation any member wants.

MR. FOGWILL: Let the Chairman of Committee do it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Chairman of the Committee is the only one who can pronounce that a section has been carried. It is the right of any member to insert the word "Carried." And the practice is, in any House, for not one man, but perhaps as many as fifty or one hundred or two hundred, to say "Carried." It is simple enough. If the honourable gentleman thinks I am so simple as to imagine that because I say "Carried" then it means "Carried."

MR. FOGWILL: Perhaps you are.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, the honourable gentleman may find out, in the course of time, just how simple I am or am not.

MR. FOGWILL: Perhaps I will.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That may be possible, but the honourable gentleman has the same right as I have to suggest carrying, to say the word "Carried"; if he does not, then that is his business. It is his right.

MR. HIGGINS: Perhaps we can carry on as now, and recommit the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The wish of the Assembly is the wish of the Chair. It

was the wish that the numbers would be read out, and after the Bill be re-committed. The Chairman of the Committee disregards any word heard by him. Any member has a right to speak until the Chairman says "Carried."

MR. FOGWILL: Did the Chairman say this clause was "Carried" in every case? I did not hear him.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In every case; the honourable member maybe was not listening.

MR. FAHEY: I remember, in a couple of cases, before the side caption was read somebody said "Carried"; I do not remember the Chairman said "Carried." Let's pass things, but not too fast.

MR. CURTIS: Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I do not think anyone knows what we are passing; we might as well be frank about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were on Clause 27, Amdt. Sec. 55.

Section 27 passed.

Section 28 read and passed.

Section 29 read and passed.

Section 30 read and passed.

Section 31 read and passed.

Section 32 read and passed.

Section 33 read and passed.

Section 34 read and passed.

Section 35 read and passed.

Form "B" was read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: Let the preamble stand.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Report received and adopted.



Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend Cap. I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: Explaining paragraph (a), Clause 2, striking out paragraphs (d) and (g); (d) says this is an Act we passed last year. And that section has been stricken out now, because the other day we passed the Public Works Act, and this provision is covered in that Act, therefore, (d) is unnecessary; (g) is the same, only (g) refers to the Department of Justice, the Commissioner for Justice, and there shall be substituted "Department of the Attorney General, Attorney General, and Deputy Attorney General." There is now an Attorney General's Act therefore, (g) is cut out.

I have Section (i) here, Mr. Chairman. Well, as a matter of fact, instead of Secretary of the Commissioner, it should be "Clerk of the Executive Council."

MR. FAHEY: Haven't we got a Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs now?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, but this is the Secretary of the Commission of Government; his position now is Clerk of the Executive Council. As a matter of fact, the former Secretary of Home Affairs and the present Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs are one and the same person, but the Clerk of the Executive Council may or may not be Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

MR. CURTIS: This Act here does not affect Buchans.

MR. HIGGINS: I mean any of the Mining Companies. Is it affecting Bell Island?

MR. CURTIS: This does affect Bell Island. It hasn't been shown to them, but is just the same as their present Act. It is the very same; it doesn't amend the actual tax payment at all. The previous Act we passed last Session was that Bell Island should pass a tax of 5% or ten cents a ton, whichever is the greater, and this one just puts a tax at 5%, and there is no alternative, just 5%; we may actually lose money.

MR. HIGGINS: Have you been in touch with them?

MR. CURTIS: No, we'd like to let it stand as it is. This is just a necessary amendment created by the Tax Agreement; it doesn't alter the amount of the tax, it just alters the technical way of carrying it.

The other is automatically repealed by being included in the Tax Agreement; it is automatically repealed. Everything in Schedule "A" is repealed automatically.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Hon. the Attorney General—Has this tax got any bearing

on the Company curtailing their operations at Bell Island, for instance?

MR. CURTIS: It has absolutely nothing to do with that.

MR. FAHEY: Previous to this Act, there was a royalty of so much per ton. Now the Act passed in the last Session, there was a royalty; after it passed, so much went on a percentage basis.

MR. CURTIS: No, at the last Session, we passed an Act which collected either 5% or the royalty, whichever was greater. Now we have to collect just 5%, we are not allowed to collect the royalty. We get 5%.

Under the Tax Rental Agreement, we are allowed to collect Income Tax in two cases—one, the case of Mining Companies; the other, in the case of Logging Companies. Those are only two forms of tax which are left us; and this is to impose a tax on Mining Companies.

Section 1 was read and passed.

Section 2 was read and passed.

Section 3 was read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: In sub-section 3, Page 5—"The tax on the net income for a fiscal year shall be deemed to be the tax for the calendar year." Do I take it from that, in the first year, if the fiscal year ends in September say, if they are going to pay up to that, that would mean the calendar year as far as the Government is concerned; then the next year, that would work in right for the fiscal year? If their year ended off in September or October, when they paid that, that would be considered as the calendar year for 1949-1950, as the case may be. That would be only nine months, or ten months, as the case may be.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is the word "fiscal" right there? The difference I understand between financial and fiscal is the year during which you are receiving income; the financial year is the year during which you are receiving income; the financial year is the year during which you receive income and make expenditure. The Government has both a fiscal and financial year; so does a Corporation. I believe the word is "financial."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): I think, Mr. Chairman, you will find that right in the beginning of the Bill, the first clause, in the interpretation clause (a); it interprets fiscal year; it is defined in interpretation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It should read "financial year."

MR. CURTIS: Do members of the House want it changed? It is defined.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): As long as it is defined.

Section 4 was read and passed.

Section 5 was read and passed.

Section 6 was read and passed.

Section 7 was read and passed.

Section 8 was read and passed.

Section 9 was read and passed.

Section 10 was read and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is a fairly long Bill, it is 24 pages. I wonder, couldn't we call the numbers, do it perhaps a bit slowly, and call the side captions, and the same procedure could be followed, if it could be re-committed, not completed in Committee today, and any point that a member, on reflection, wished to take up could be taken up. This consumes a tremendous amount of time. I don't suggest that in adopt-

ing all the sections today that ends it so far as Committee of the Whole is concerned; it can come back, and members can refer to any points they come across in the meanwhile in giving it their study.

MR. CURTIS: We might omit passing the preamble, and then we can re-commit it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the Committee that we should call the numbers?

MR. FOGWILL: What are the Standing Orders on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no Standing Orders on this, but usages that numbers have been called in Committee Stage.

MR. CURTIS: I don't think that is fair, Mr. Chairman. I have been in this House when the Clerk got up and read, Section 11, for instance "The Minister . . ." and does not read the rest.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is an archaic form. It is the assumption that if the Bill has been distributed for some days before it goes into Committee, the members have looked it over and decided what sections require comments or questions. Here is a Bill which says there is going to be a 5% tax on Mining Companies; and there is a whole lot of rigmarole which has to be there, and we are sitting here having it read out; it burns up time on us.

MR. FOGWILL: Now, Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to know the Premier desires to have the work streamlined in this House. We did, last year, ask for Bills to be distributed three or four days prior to Committee. We were told today when we asked for the Bills that they didn't have to

be distributed up to the Committee Stage. You are up against the fact you are making. I am not referring to this Bill alone. Many things come up. We have had Bills that have been distributed during the time the Minister has been making a speech, himself, on second reading. If the Government wishes that things should be streamlined, we should have Bills.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, what the honourable member has said is quite correct, but there is no conflict with what he has said with what I have said. There is no conflict. We have no choice but to have the Bill printed after first reading, and to have it printed and distributed before second reading. We have no choice there, that is the rule; but we are largely, very largely, as a matter of ordinary courtesy, in the hands of the Opposition; they can accuse us quite correctly of wishing to railroad and rush legislation through the House.

MR. FOGWILL: We are not intending to do it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I understand that; I appreciate that. I appreciate that the Opposition may accuse us of trying to railroad things through. I am not saying the Opposition has done it, not saying the Opposition is doing it, trying to do it. The trouble with my honourable friend is that he thinks the worst possible to be thought of me; he thinks I am always up to some dark design, some gregarious plot against him. Some day, he will learn this about me, what Mark Twain learned about the horse in Hawaii when he was interested in hiring a horse and did so from a certain stable. And he went for a horseback

ride, and was greatly worried by the behaviour of the horse. The first thing, he began to notice the horse's head dropping very low, and began to worry; then the horse's ears—one was half way up to the left, and the other drooping; and then about the way the horse was walking, and he worried himself sick. Then finally he couldn't stand it any longer, and he got off the horse and went around to try and discover what was wrong with the horse, only to discover that the horse was asleep. He wasn't trying to kill the horse.

And my honourable friend is the same, when he imagines I am trying to accuse them. I have no intention of saying that my honourable friends have accused us or tried to. What I say is that the Opposition would have the right to accuse us of trying to railroad things through, if we refused the request to take a vote of second reading. If an honourable member on this side of the House makes a speech for two hours and sits down, no one on this side is ready to go ahead; and now, if we tried to put it to second reading, then they may well accuse us. The courteous thing for the Opposition to do when not ready to go ahead with second reading is to say so, then when ready say so; then the motion having been put, and second reading having been given, the next step is this Committee of the Whole.

All I am trying to say is this, if a Bill has been distributed to the House, it should be possible for a member, in the quiet of his own home, or in the forenoon, to glance down through the Bill; if he sees sections that rather mystify him or surprise him, he puts a note down across there, and then when the section is called, he gets up

and makes his comments or asks questions.

Now you may say I am taking a lot of time saying this, but the time I am taking saying this, if the House agrees with me, might save us many, many hours. I think, going into Committee of the Whole and reading a lot of this rigmarole, I am sure, is something which my honourable friend the Attorney General must regard as a lot of. . . . We all know these Bills are what these lawyers have the habit of doing. If we had to write it, we'd have it in one page; but the lawyer, with his legal skill, knows he has to foresee hundreds of things to go in this Act. I can picture all the lawyers down in the Justice Department, and every lawyer puts in his little say, and it boils down to say you can collect 5% tax. That is all right, it has to be. But why inflict on us here, including my honourable friend on the other side, who is no more a lawyer than I am; and my honourable friend from Harbour Main, reading out that high-faluting phraseology. Call the darn things, don't read them; and come back, not pass the preamble. We have got to go through the routine. Let's do it in the shortest way we can; let's get down to real business we have, which is the Budget, the Estimates; and when it comes to the necessary evil of long Bills, let's get through them as quickly as we can.

MR. FOGWILL: Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the honourable Premier's remarks, and, of course, he said, I believe he said, in the beginning of our Provincial Government this year he was going to streamline the business of this House. Perhaps we have done so, except in fact; perhaps for the Government's getting things, Bills, ready for the House they haven't

done that yet. But later on, he referred to some member. I want to put it on record here—at no time in this House have I said I disliked the honourable Premier. I did say he did fascinate me, and will do so for a long time, because he reminds me of many things.

I would like to see this House do its work as quickly as possible, because I want to be back at my work as quickly as possible. I know many of the honourable Ministers want to get back at work as quickly as they can, and they don't want to be here more than I do. If we have got to cut down Parliamentary Procedure, let's do it, but do it decently.

I know, during this year, we have lost time. If the Ministers of the Crown had been able, and things had been working properly, they could have brought in Bills more quickly than they did.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that my friend on this side must be grateful to be referred to as Mark Twain, and that the Premier, with his usual humility has called himself a "sleepy horse." And I say that the honourable Attorney General and myself should give away to the majority.

I thought the honourable Premier was going to say that Lawyers try to impose things on people at the ignorance of the public; but he did say they have legal discretion. I would rather have the Premier say I was a good lawyer than a politician.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do say that.

MR. HIGGINS: I am grateful for that. But I am quite willing to have

us go ahead and read numbers and refer back afterward.

MR. CURTIS: I do think, Mr. Chairman, I ought to reply to the honourable member for St. John's East when he suggested that my Department was not producing legislation rapidly enough, and that the House was being held up on that account, and through the House the country; that through the last Session of the House we put through more legislation than was put through in any Session of the House since 1900. I don't know what happened prior to that.

MR. FOGWILL: I didn't refer to your Department, to the Government.

MR. CURTIS: Well, the Government. These are lengthy Acts, every one of them, and when you consider every one of these had to be drafted and adopted with legal skill, I am rather surprised the honourable member didn't attack his colleague.

MR. HIGGINS: I wouldn't say such a thing, and I deny any allegiance on the part of my honourable friend that he ever said so or ever thought so.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, can we legally pass those sections without having them read to the House, providing we agree beforehand?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We may.

MR. FAHEY: I appreciate the word of the Premier trying to speed up the business of the House. I haven't got so much experience in politics, but I noticed in the last Session, just before we come to the part of the Budget, we get down to the streamline business; I do not know whether there is cause for that, for if the honourable Premier when refer-

ring to the sleepy horse is referring to the Opposition, the Opposition is not sleepy. If it is legal to read each clause and go ahead with it, I think in those lengthy Bills, as the Premier outlined, it really takes care of putting 5% tax on a Company. I hope we do not speed up too much when we come to the Budget.

Section 11 read and passed.  
 Section 12 read and passed.  
 Section 13 read and passed.  
 Section 14 read and passed.  
 Section 15 read and passed.  
 Section 16 read and passed.  
 Section 17 read and passed.  
 Section 18 read and passed.  
 Section 19 read and passed.  
 Section 20 read and passed.  
 Section 21 read and passed.  
 Section 22 read and passed.  
 Section 23 read and passed.  
 Section 24 read and passed.  
 Section 25 read.

DR. POTTLE: With reference to the Crown Lands Act, 1950, is it in order to state "as amended"?

MR. HIGGINS: That refers to our Crown Lands Act.

MR. CURTIS: I do not think this was amended; it is a consolidation.

Section 25 passed.  
 Section 26 read and passed.  
 Section 27 read and passed.  
 Section 28 read and passed.  
 Section 29 read and passed.  
 Section 30 read and passed.  
 Section 31 read and passed.  
 Section 32 read and passed.  
 Section 33 read and passed.  
 Section 34 read and passed.  
 Section 35 read and passed.  
 Section 36 read and passed.  
 Section 37 read and passed.  
 Section 38 read and passed.

Section 39 read and passed.  
 Section 40 read and passed.  
 Section 41 read and passed.  
 Section 42 read and passed.  
 Section 43 read and passed.  
 Section 44 read and passed.  
 Section 45 read and passed.  
 Section 46 read and passed.  
 Section 47 read and passed.  
 Section 48 read and passed.  
 Section 49 read and passed.  
 Section 50 read and passed.  
 Section 51 read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act respecting the Grading of certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

Section 1 read and passed.  
 Section 2 read.

MR. FOGWILL: Under Clause 2, Mr. Chairman, sub-section (d), the honourable Minister, I think, said, on a question from myself, said that food means fruit and wild fruit.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): No, I stated it gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the right to add any of those things to the list.

MR. FOGWILL: Yesterday I asked you a question, and you said "yes" it covered those, but I understand that you qualified your remarks of yesterday by stating that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate that.

MR. RUSSELL: If I gave that impression yesterday, I was wrong.

Section 2 passed.  
 Section 3 read.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the honourable Minister, does that mean that the regulations can be lifted at certain times if the Lieutenant-Governor or the Department would want in force only at certain times in the year?

MR. RUSSELL: I do not say that it would be. I remember the point the honourable member brought up yesterday on second reading. When I say here that I think it could be, I am not intimating it will be, but I take it regulations can be made for the whole or part of the year, and regulations can be suspended for part of the year and enforced again. You see, (c) says there can be overall regulations prescribing when and where any regulation shall be in force. That is, a regulation can be in force in one part of the Island and not in the other, or for certain parts of the year, but not in the other. There is power there to do the thing the honourable member suggested yesterday; whether it will be done or not is subject to regulations being passed.

MR. HIGGINS: I suppose this will be, this only applies to sale. I am not saying a family should not be taught how to keep food clean, etc., but I understand it is for sale. Oh, I beg your pardon—purchase and sale.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am satisfied.

Section 3 passed.

Section 4 read.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, with respect to Clause 4, appointment of inspectors, their duties are laid down, and they can inspect any products as laid down in Clause 2 (b). I wonder if the honourable Minister would give an explanation. The Dominion Government, I understand,

have Pure Food Laws, which are very comprehensive, in the processing of argicultural products. Just what does it mean? I'd like an explanation of that.

MR. RUSSELL: Well, I trust there won't be any clash or duplication, Mr. Chairman, between regulations made hereunder and Pure Food Laws, which may be an entirely different thing; but there is the possibility of, I won't say "overlapping," but, supplementing in Section (e). There will be power to make inspection of premises and products. That is, if there are inspectors down here to inspect Pure Food Laws, they could be authorized to just see to the regulations regarding sanitation of packing premises of food and vegetables.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the regulations of Canada go farther than that, inspection of packages; like fruit, for instance, the percentage of fruit with regard to other materials is regulated.

MR. RUSSELL: The only purpose of having Section 4 is to permit us, instead, of having a staff of inspectors of our own, and we may have that. Section 4 gives us the right to appoint inspectors, or permits us to have better inspectors, Federal Inspectors; and it is certainly cheaper, since the Federal Government pays for them.

MR. HIGGINS: I think my honourable friend is referring to the making of jams.

MR. RUSSELL: Clause 5, Power of Inspector.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read.

MR. HIGGINS: What do they mean by that?

MR. RUSSELL: There will be, from time to time, Producers' Associations. The Department of Agriculture has already expressed a wish on this, that, in order to impress the public with a desire to put out a good product, they may wish to have their head graders at, say, an Agricultural Warehouse, or at one part of the warehouses they already have on the West Coast, or anyone might some day be located in St. John's. They would like to have their head foreman registered. In other words, application has been made on their behalf to have him registered, and the fact he would be registered would sort of give him a little status, because he wouldn't be registered by the Department unless he was a qualified man, a conscientious man.

Section 8 passed.

Section 9 read.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that there are two sets of offences and penalties.

First, the first breach may be made under Section 3. These are regulations which apply only to this Act; if there were no Act, these wouldn't be offences at all, if there were no regulations set up.

But over here in Section 9, these are a different type of offences altogether. If you notice, they are offences connected with fraud and misrepresentation; these are offences almost as old as the Ten Commandments, and almost crimes; they have nothing to do with the others at all.

DR. POTTLE: Yet the Act in regulations is referred to in paragraph (a).

MR. RUSSELL: Well, it has to. I can see there the meaning in (a), but not necessarily in (g); because the regulations, themselves, if you turn to Section 3, sub-section (2), regulations made under this sub-section (1) may provide penalty for a breach of the regulations, and undoubtedly there will be a reason made. It appears to be omitted in (g), Section 9.

Section 9 passed.

Section 10 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Under 10 (a), should that not read "not less than ten nor more than" instead of "or;" the same with (b)?

Section 10 passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, before we deal with Clause 12, I would like to ask the Minister if, before the Committee rise and report back to the House, if the Minister would consider putting in a clause there prior to Clause 12 dealing with marketing. Now, perhaps this is not the proper time, but I would like to make a few remarks.

All this grading, it is very nice insofar as the consumer is concerned and so on, but in the meantime the grading is not all of it, marketing is something we should keep our "weather eye" lifted to, and I think every honourable member in the House who represents the District where more or less a certain percentage of farming is going on will agree. And I think we should have something to deal with the marketing and protection of local farmers more or less, and I would like to ask the Minister if it is possible at this time. Would he consider that the Committee rise and report progress? Could he put in a new clause there dealing with marketing?



MR. RUSSELL: I don't see, Mr. Chairman, how it would be possible to do it. First of all because it is an entirely new subject, the subject of this Bill; and secondly, we already have marketing legislation. As a matter of fact, the Agricultural Marketing Act, I forget what year, I believe it was 1939 or 1940, it was an Act recommended and passed, put through, by Commissioner Gorvin; it has never been implemented, but powers are given, or they could be taken under that Marketing Act, and would be rather astonishing.

There is a great deal of thought being given to marketing legislation by the farmers, themselves. Farmers' Organizations will be, to us, I think, before another year, just as other Organizations, including Labour Organizations, which have made representations for the kind of legislation they want. I think Farmers' Organizations will be to us, before very long, a proposal for marketing legislation that is going to make us sit up and take notice. In fact, I am doing the best I can to encourage them to keep up the good work; but I don't see how it could be fitted in here. If someone would tell me how it could be, I'd be glad to consider it.

But, before we go on, it must seem queer to see the Fishery and Agriculture repealing Grading and Marking, but there were never any regulations made under fishing, but the Fishery was done under the old Grading and Marking Acts, and the Fishery is not losing anything by it.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I was just asking the honourable Minister if he would consider making an amendment. I don't see any sense making an amendment here on this,

side, because immediately it would be made a Party issue, and we'd have no say in it. If honourable members don't feel it necessary to put in an amendment there, and they don't feel it is necessary to keep people from coming in and flooding the market, well then, people from my District can take it as well as they can. I am surprised people are so quiet on that, unless it is a Party issue again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, it is not a Party issue, and my honourable friend is not right at all in that. As the Minister of Natural Resources said—he is open to suggestions. What specific clauses could be inserted in this Act dealing with marketing? If anyone has a suggestion to make on that, I am quite sure that the Minister will give it very sympathetic consideration, because I know that the Minister has been giving a lot of thought to that very matter. He holds that this particular Act is not the place for clauses dealing with marketing. I am inclined to think he is right, but if it is not practical to insert in a Bill dealing with grading clauses dealing with marketing, it doesn't follow that clauses dealing with marketing shouldn't be brought in in another Bill altogether. But my honourable friend is quite wrong if he thinks that, as a Party, we here, are not all for doing something whether by legislation or otherwise. There are other ways to do it, you know, to help in the marketing of Newfoundland Products, whether of the farm or of the factory. We are very keen on that, in fact, and so keen that we have been holding some pretty important conferences lately of Newfoundland Producers of farm, factory and salt-water products. We held a meeting in here in the Cham-

ber through this partition one night this very week, and others will be held from time to time in an effort to work out some way of promoting the sale of Newfoundland Products.

Now, in addition to that, the honourable the Minister of Natural Resources has been holding other conferences, specifically to deal with the problems of marketing farm products. He has been holding these meetings along with officials of his Department, with Farmers' Organizations. He left a Cabinet Meeting last night to attend a meeting of farmers around half-past nine or ten o'clock. As late as last night, he was meeting with farmers to grapple, along with them, with this problem of marketing farm products. And so I can say right conscientiously that my honourable friend is wrong if he thinks that we are not concerned on this side of the House. We are deeply concerned, because obviously the fate of thousands of Newfoundlanders who are producers of farm or factory products, distinctively Newfoundland Products in a sense, distinctive at least in the sense that they are produced here by Newfoundlanders, is a matter of utmost concern to any Government, whoever they may be. Their prosperity is an integral part of the prosperity of Newfoundland, and God knows in the present difficulty in selling products of Newfoundland in Foreign Countries, the least we can do is act where we have the power to act, namely, the sale of Newfoundland products here in Newfoundland. But I am sure my honourable friend will agree that this piece of legislation, this piece, though it does not touch the matter of marketing directly, does, by setting up a system of grading, go quite a step, quite a step indeed in the direction

of assisting in the satisfactory marketing of these same products.

I just couldn't let what my honourable friend said pass there, in the light of the fact that in recent weeks we have been giving a great deal of thought and a considerable amount of time to the very problem that he has mentioned.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Chairman, I must add a few words, not that it will add anything to the debate possibly, but just to re-affirm the position that the Minister supporting the Bill stated, and confirming and elaborating the words of the Premier that our objection to the addition of a clause such as the honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island suggests is not a matter of affiliation, it is rather a matter of proceeding.

This introduces a new principle, and I don't think it can be introduced in Committee, and if it has to be introduced, it must be as a separate Bill. We are discussing marking of Poultry Products. I think it is a matter of principle.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the words of the honourable Premier and the honourable Minister. To me, it is no use grading if you have no market. To me, it is the chief thing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, what comes first?

MR. FAHEY: It is like the hen and the egg—Which comes first?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No it is not.

MR. FAHEY: What is the use of getting things, having grading, if there is no marketing?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a way of getting a market.

MR. FAHEY: Well, I'll leave that to the Minister, if he takes that as another matter, as another Act, if it is another Act.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, I have one more reason to add to what I have already said as to why I don't think it can be done.

Here is a Bill in a great many sections, some dealing with grading. Now I consider, and am sure the honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island will agree, marketing is far more important. When a Grading Act requires twelve sections, how in the name of goodness can we agree to deal with a far more important thing by inserting a clause? In other words, a piece of legislation that would be twice as long as this wouldn't deal with it. But I can assure him I can appreciate his interest, coming from the District he does. I met a great many of the people from his district through Agricultural Societies, and I can assure the honourable member he can do a great deal; I am sure some of the people would welcome the suggestion who attend some of these meetings as to the kind of legislation they should have, and pep them up, so they will keep making representation to the Government, so they will have them.

MR. HIGGINS: I quite agree with my honourable friend from Harbour Man-Bell Island that marketing is important, and the very fact it is important prevents putting it in by a clause.

I agree with the honourable Minister, grading is all right, but, therefore, I am looking forward to this

new Act with regard to marketing and regulations. Marketing is much more important than grading, but unless we can market our products, our goods, there is no use grading them.

Section 12 read and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not know whether the House wants to come back to this. If not, we can pass it now.

MR. HIGGINS: No, we do not want to come back to this.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having considered the matter to them referred and having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read third time on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three of the clock.

And in so doing, I may inform the House that the estimates have been considered in great detail, and are going to the printer's for final printing, and should be available to the House in perhaps a week or ten days, or something of that order. Many whole pages of the estimates have to be entirely re-set in type, and it is not a matter merely of making a few corrections, because if it were, the re-printing of the estimates could be done in a day or two or three, and we would then be able to bring them down to the House by the middle of

next week. There are many corrections and re-settings of type, requiring, I should imagine, anything from a week to ten days. At all events, as soon as we receive them back from the printers, we will bring them down, and with them, the Budget Speech.

We would hope that, although there is still a fair number of Acts, eighteen or nineteen Acts, my friend the Attorney General says, and I do not think he is underestimating; I think there might be one, two or three others also; say another twenty Acts; although there are that many more Acts to come in, and there are outstanding on the Order Paper various stages of another five, or six, or seven, or eight, or ten, we ought, I think, perhaps, to get through with the outstanding legislation (including what has not yet been introduced) in the next ten days or so, so that we can then have the decks cleared in the House for a spirited and comprehensive debate on the estimates and the Budget Speech.

The House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 17, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notices of Motions and Questions

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Co-operatives and Fisheries): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938.

I also give notice that I will on tomorrow beg leave to introduce a further Bill "An Act Further to Extend the operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their employment."

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1946."

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives:

(1) How much fish, Labrador, Shore and Bank are in stock in this country unsold.

(2) In the event of this fish not being sold at a profit to holders of such fish, what are the possibilities of the trade supplying for the fishery this Spring.

**Orders of the Day**

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend Cap. I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Grading of certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

Bill read a third time and passed.

On motion the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act 1949" was deferred until tomorrow, Thursday.

On motion the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was deferred until tomorrow, Thursday.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this Bill. The House will remember that we went into Committee the other day on the financial clauses. The effect of this Bill is to retain the present tax on telephones, but to collect it in a different manner. I think the matter was explained very clearly to the House when we were considering the Resolutions. The only additional amend-

ment in the Bill now before the House is to permit the Avalon Telephone Company the permission of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited or its assigns to go into Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls and Botwood.

I do not think there is any further explanation necessary, Mr. Speaker. I move second reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, this amendment is a very brief one, and I think that it is only today that the actual copies of it have been distributed in the House. It is a very brief amendment, and its purpose is to expedite the work in the office of the Motor Registration Department.

In the past, under the old Act, there has been the necessity, and it has been the case on numerous occasions where prosecutions have been taking place in the Magistrate's Court here in St. John's, and in fact in some of the Magistrate Courts in other sections or communities outside the City of St. John's whereby officials of the Department have been subpoenaed to give evidence in connection with prosecutors' charges laid against people in connection with this Act. It has been found that considerable time is lost. Recently, an official of the Department has had to sit all day in the courtroom waiting for his turn to be called to give the evidence referred to; and as I also mentioned, we have actually had men summoned to appear before the Magistrate's Court in some of the outlying districts. One, not so long ago, had to proceed to Holyrood.

This procedure has been the means of cutting very harshly into the personnel and the work of the personnel in the Motor Registration Department, and I think honourable members will agree that it seems to be entirely unnecessary, and that something more modern, perhaps with less loss of time on the part of Government officials could take its place. For that reason then, we hope, under this amendment, to be able to give a certificate from the office, signed by the proper officials, to present to the Magistrate or the particular Court concerned, which can be accepted as *prima facie* evidence instead of having officials lose so much time in dealing with it.

I don't think it is necessary for me to go much further into this very short amendment by way of explanation. I am quite satisfied I have given it considerable thought myself, and I know just what has happened in the Department; for that reason, we hope to avoid continuation of that, or repetition of it by introduction of this short amendment.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving Second reading of this Bill, "An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, may I ask just one question.

I presume evidence given here is just a form of proof of licenseship of car?

MR. SPENCER: Yes, that is all that is required.

Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this Bill.

When we were about to arrange the execution of the Taxation Agreement, we found that one of the clauses defining the terms thereof wasn't very explicit, with the result that we were asked to make this amendment:

2. "For the purposes of sub-section (1) "municipality" means the City of St. John's, a Town Council, Rural District Council, or Local Government Area Council established under the Local Government Act of 1949 or under any of the Acts set out in Schedule 8 of that Act, and any Company, Board, or Commission, or any other Authority which levies or has a right to levy in Newfoundland taxes, rate, licence fees or royalties."

It is purely a formal amendment, Mr. Speaker, and when the House goes into Committee tomorrow, I will have the original Act here, so it can be more clear.

I move Second Reading of this Bill.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, some time ago we had in this House a Bill respecting a Tax on Insurance Premiums. It has been discovered, in revising the Bill as passed, that there was a small mistake. I was wondering if the House would consent to have the Third Reading of "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes on Persons liable to pay Fire Insurance Premiums," if we could have the Third Reading rescinded, so that we could remove that amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the Third Reading of the

Bill "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes Upon Persons Liable to Payment of Fire Insurance Premiums." be rescinded.

MR. CURTIS: I would move, Mr. Speaker, the Third Reading of the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons Liable to Payment of Fire Insurance Premiums" with the following nominal amendment:

Section 2 at present reads: "Every person effecting insurance against fire upon property in Newfoundland shall pay a tax of eight per centum of the amount of the annual premium paid or charged for such insurance." The word "annual" premium was, I think, Mr. Speaker, a misprint on the part of the Printer. I think the word was supposed to be "actual" premium.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker; and as honourable members are aware, sometimes insurance policies are taken out for a term of three months or six months or some other term, and if we put a tax of 8% on the Annual Premium, the person paying a short-term policy might be obligated to pay tax on a full year's premium. For that reason, I would ask now that the Bill be read a third time with the amendment of the word "actual" instead of "annual" on the third line of Clause 2.

MR. HIGGINS: What about the person who has an insurance policy for three years?

MR. CURTIS: I presume he will have to pay it for the years in question.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time, on which motion a verbal amendment has been offered that the

word "annual" in Clause 2 be stricken out and the word "actual" be substituted therefor.

Moved and seconded that this amendment be passed.

Carried.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that concluding the business for today, I have to move the adjournment of the House, and I am wondering, in view of the fact that tomorrow's business would be almost equally short, if not as short as today's; the two Committees of the Whole are merely to go back on Bills, in case any member wishes to offer amendments or observations, and if there should not be any such amendments or observations, these Committees would meet just formally and rise again; so that, actually, we have First Reading of, I think, three or four given notice of here today, and Committee on this Avalon Telephone Bill, and Committee on the Highway Traffic Act. Unless the House were willing, as my honourable friend the Attorney General says, to move now, today, into Committee of the Whole on these two Bills to which we have given Second Reading—if we don't, even at that, the Business tomorrow, Tuesday, would be exceedingly short, and we would have brought members together here for the sake of half an hour.

I am in the hands of the honourable members. If they are agreeable, we might suspend the Rule to that effect, to that extent, as to allow us to go into Committee of the Whole now on these two Bills; that is, if my honourable friends opposite are ready for it.

MR. HIGGINS: That is the Avalon Telephone, and Highway Traffic Act?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Either one, or both, whichever is pleasing to members.

MR. HIGGINS: We'll take both of them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In that case, Mr. Speaker, I would move suspension of the Rule relevant to the case to enable us to go into Committee of the Whole on these two Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the Orders of the House regarding the Committee Stage of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend Certain Acts Relating to The Avalon Telephone Company, Limited," and Committee Stage on a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941;" moved that these Orders be rescinded.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that Standing Order 261 be suspended, so these Bills may be referred to Committee of the Whole House.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend Certain Acts Relating to The Avalon Telephone Company, Limited."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read.

MR. HIGGINS: What is the meaning of that? Does that mean at the present moment Port-aux-Basques is the only place they cannot do it in now?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, they were not allowed to go into Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, before, but allowed to go in now, if amended.

Section 4 passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having considered the matter to it referred and having passed the Bill without amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is in order for us to consider the Highway Traffic Bill. There is a Standing Order which permits the Committee to report more than one Bill.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having considered the matter to it referred and having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report of these two Bills received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion Standing Order 261 was suspended and the House resolved itself into Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, as I expressed, before in moving the second reading of this Bill, the amendment proposed is a very nominal one. Section 4 (1) of the Tax Agreement Act, 1949, provides as follows:



"Upon the execution of an agreement under this Act the agreement shall forthwith be binding upon the Government of Newfoundland and any enactment of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and any regulation, by-law, order, or rule made under the authority of any such enactment, that imposes income taxes, corporation income taxes, corporation taxes or succession duties as defined in the agreement, the imposition of which by or under the authority of the Government of Newfoundland or by a municipality would be in contravention of the terms of the agreement, shall forthwith be suspended and any power conferred by any such enactment, by law, order or other rule, to impose or fix any such tax, to the extent that the power authorities imposition of a tax that would be in contravention of the agreement, shall be suspended, the said suspensions to be effective for the periods provided and to have effect in accordance with the terms of the agreement."

That is the sub-section in 4. We are not proposing, Mr. Chairman, any amendment to that sub-section (1) which I have read, but we do ask for an amendment to sub-section (2), which I will now read; and if honourable members will follow the present wording of the bill before them, they will note the difference.

"(2). For the purposes of sub-section (1) 'municipality' means the City of St. John's, a Town Council, Rural District Council or Local Government Area Council established under the Local Government Act, 1949, or under any of the Acts set out in Schedule A to that Act, and any company, board, commission or other authority which levies or has the

right to levy in Newfoundland taxes, rates, licence fees or royalties."

Now, you notice the wording of the amendment means "the City of St. John's;" the original said: "municipality includes the City of St. John's, and Town Council, and any Company, Board, Commission, or other Authority which levies or has the right to levy in Newfoundland taxes, rates, licences, fees, or royalties;" so the new wording is for the purposes of sub-section (1) as amended.

MR. HIGGINS: Licences, fees or royalties. Which is right? Licence fees, or licences?

MR. CURTIS: Section 4 says: "Any Company which levies or has the right to levy in Newfoundland taxes, rates, licences, fees, or royalties." Now, it is "licence fees or royalties."

MR. HIGGINS: Which is right, "licence fees," or "licence"?

MR. CURTIS: "Licence fees" is right. I move reading. This is what we are amending.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in the report on the achievements of the Work Relief Administration given in this House March fifteenth, special mention was made of a bridge linking Strong's Island in Twillingate District with the town of Summerford, a distance of approximately six hundred and fifty feet, this report which cited the Strong's Island bridge as one of the most important projects of the entire program was based on information received from the District Administrator, Clayton Sampson, who, in a report outlined that the work had been done in complete detail.

Under date of March first, a further telegram was received from Mr.

Sampson's office stated the bridge had been completed. Naturally, the Administration was delighted with the project, and, having no reason to doubt the word of the Minister, included the information received from him in its final report. Unfortunately, it has developed that Mr. Sampson's information was not entirely correct, but was based on what he expected to achieve within the next two weeks from the time the telegram was sent. The Magistrate adds, however, that this should not, however, detract from the value of what was done, and what, in his opinion, was an outstanding piece of work. It was unfortunate that the District Administrator had served to send the wire prior to the work having been done.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, as required by Section 79 (3) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1899, I have to table this report:

Statement of Remissions and Refunds of Customs Duties during the period from 1 April, 1949, to 28 February, 1950

(As required by Section 79 (3) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1899).

1. Prior to the 31st of March, 1949, a number of local firms imported casks, steel drums and other containers, upon which full Customs duties were paid by them on the understanding, as set forth in various Tariff Items in Schedule B of the Revenue Act No. 20 of 1946, that, if and when these containers were used for the packing of goods for export, a drawback of 100% of the duty paid thereon would be refunded to them.

2. Pursuant to this understanding and under and by virtue of the power vested in him by Section 79 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1899, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has authorized the following refunds of duties in respect of the containers, etc., referred to above which have been used for the packing of goods for export since the 1st of April, 1949:

To Whom Paid	No. of Containers	Amounts of Drawback	Tariff Item
Bowring Bros. Ltd.	1504 drums containing seal oil .....	\$2,757.00	D1306
Tors Cove Trading Co. Ltd.	2460 drums containing cod liver oil .....	4,707.02	do.
East Coast Fisheries Ltd.	682 tierces containing herring	306.00	do.
Fishery Products Ltd.	11,500 lbs. salt used to pickle herring for export .....	12.96	D1304 (a)
Fort Amherst Sea Foods	41,326 cartons for frozen cod fillets .....	174.15	D1306
Nfld. Associated Fish Exporters Ltd.	22,696 sheets of jute burlap to wrap salt codfish .....	1,640.65	do.
W. A. Munn & Co. Ltd.	994 drums containing cod liver oil .....	2,046.00	do.
Nfld. Butter Co. Ltd.	3,193 tierces containing her- ring .....	1,037.72	do.
	Total .....	\$12,727.83	

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized the following refunds of duties in respect of machine parts and mill machinery imported from the United States prior to the 31st of March, 1949, and subsequently returned by importers as not being in accordance with specifications:

To Whom Paid	Amounts of Drawback
Nfld. Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd. ....	\$27.60
Anglo-Nfld. Development Co. Ltd. ....	46.33
Total .....	<u>\$73.93</u>

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee set up to consider the Certified Accountants' Bill has heard sworn evidence from representatives of petitions and those close to it, and the Committee recommends this Bill to the House for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to receive this report?

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition is not here today, and he requested me that we ask this House

that they defer the adoption of this report until tomorrow, Friday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The debate could proceed, and the vote could be taken later.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, is it customary for us to debate the report? That must be what the honourable the Leader of the Opposition wants by it, not the report.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. COURAGE: There is no intention of presenting second reading of this Bill this afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Bill can be before the House for the next three months. The debate on the motion to give second reading can proceed and be adjourned to suit the convenience of the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, so that it could continue to tomorrow and the next day, so long as it would suit the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for Labrador has asked leave to present a report. I asked the House a question. Is it the pleasure of the House to receive this report? There being no dissenting voice, the next thing I shall do is to put the motion. Is the House ready for the question? If the report is adopted, that means the request that the Bill go on for second reading will be granted. Debate will be as to whether the Honourable House will receive this report or not. As the honourable Premier has pointed out, debate may continue for a considerable period.

The next order is that the Bill be read a second time, in which case another debate may take place.

The motion now before the Chair and proposed by the honourable member for St. John's East is to what effect?

MR. FOGWILL: The honourable the Leader of the Opposition asked me to request the House, if the Bill came in for the Certified Public Accountants' Act, that it would be postponed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That the adoption would be postponed.

MR. FOGWILL: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As I say, that doesn't prevent debate from pro-

ceeding and then being adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: We are in a difficult position. Did you wish me to put your motion?

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Or would you make a motion later on in the debate?

MR. FOGWILL: It doesn't make any difference to me, if the motion is in order to put it now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, as the Order Paper consists in the main, or almost entirely, of third readings, the two committee stages being deferred by order until tomorrow, and the remainder of the Order Paper consisting only of first readings, it seems to me advisable that the debate on the question involved in the Select Committee's report, whether the debate takes place on the report or on second reading of the Bill is really immaterial, it calls only for one debate, which should proceed, but not conclude today. The honourable the Leader of the Opposition, who, as I know, cannot be here today, has presented, through his Lieutenant, a wish to have this debate not conclude today; a wish with which I am sure the House will desire to agree. But I don't feel that it would be the desire of the honourable the Leader of the Opposition to defer all consideration, only to defer decision, which means putting the matter to a vote, and he would have an opportunity, I take it, tomorrow or the day after, to enter the debate. So whichever suits the House, the Government's business, as contained in the Order Paper, is so extremely formal—five first readings, three third readings, two Committee of the Whole stages, which can't come up today anyhow.

If it were the pleasure of the House, we might dispose of the formal business, and then have the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is entirely without precedent. It seems to me if I put the motion for adoption of this report, that would cancel all question, because there would be no question before the Chair. If the honourable member for St. John's East is agreeable, and understands his principle that he does not want debate concluded today, I think I might very well put the motion that this report be adopted and received, in which case debate may proceed and be deferred; then I might well put the motion. Is that correct?

MR. FOGWILL: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved that this report be received and adopted. Is the House ready for the question?

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I can see no good reason why this report could not be received at the present time. If the Leader of the Opposition or any other member desires to speak against this Bill, he will have the opportunity of doing it at second reading and committee stage. This is merely a matter of being brought in.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to interrupt. The case is not quite so simple. This Bill may never see second reading; if the House refuses to adopt the report, there is no proposal to second reading.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, am I not correct in assuming that the whole Bill, itself, is on debate? These would constitute the debate on the principle of the Bill and all pros and cons of it. If it may now be debated and the motion is finally put and

adopted, then there need be nothing more than the formal second reading of the Bill when it gets its second reading. There need not necessarily be any debate on the Bill, itself, once this report is adopted, if debate on the Bill takes place now on this motion to adopt.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. COURAGE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Bill, itself, has come to this House by way of a Petition brought in by a number of people in this province who are practicing the profession of Accountancy and Auditing. It appears, Sir, that a few months ago these men were desirous of improving their professional standing, and they were in touch with the Certified Public Accountants' Association, of Ontario, which is a well recognized institution, and I might say highly respected institution of Accountants; and as a result of this, Dr. Walters, who is prominent in Accountancy circles—he is the Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, which, in itself, is a very high recommendation; he is one of the best qualified Accountants in the whole of Canada; Dr. Walters came here to Newfoundland, and was in touch with the firm of John R. Parsons & Company Limited, and as a result of his talks with them eight persons were made Certified Public Accountants.

Now, these people, although they have the Degree of Certified Public Accountant, and can use it in Ontario or in Quebec, are not in a position to use the letters "C.P.A." after their name here in Newfoundland, and it is for this purpose that they have asked this Honourable House to pass this Public Accountants' Bill.

The Bill, itself, asks that they be permitted to incorporate themselves as the Certified Public Accountants of Newfoundland, and with them certain others who are also practicing the profession of Accountants and Auditors in this province. Every person whose name is on this Petition is a person who, is now an Accountant, and who has been such not as a part-time job, but who has been an Accountant or Auditor, or both, for at least four-and-a-half years.

I understand from the sponsors of this Bill that there is only one person who has not been practicing Accountancy or Auditing for at least five years, and this person is an Ex-Service Man, and he has put in now more than four-and-a-half years. Also, most of these people are Graduates in Accountancy of the La Salle University.

I know probably less about Accountancy than any person here, but I am told that the La Salle course is a good one, and that the Graduates of this course are able to hold their own in Accountancy and Auditing Service.

The aim of this Bill is two-fold a two-fold one, as I said—that they should be incorporated as Certified Public Accountants (mind you, they are not asking this House to confer upon them the Degree of Certified Public Accountant, they are merely asking this House to give them permission to incorporate themselves); furthermore, the reason why they want to incorporate themselves is to improve their professional standing. Once they become Certified Public Accountants they have at their disposal all the facilities which this great institution can give to them. The course will be a five-year course. The work will be done, I think, through extramural studies principally, although

anyone who desires to register at the University will be done with Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, and upon completion of the five-year course of studies will become a Certified Public Accountant. I understand, too, that this will result in greatly increasing the professional standing of the Accountants in this Country. It will also, I think, have a beneficial effect inasmuch as these Accountants and Auditors who now belong to no organization whatever would enjoy all the benefits which accrue. For example, there would be the one of discipline; there would be the one of strength, which naturally comes when a Body of workers of any kind belong to an organization such as the Certified Public Accountants. The parent body could make rules and regulations regarding the ethics of that profession; it would discipline the members; and it could bring a considerable amount of order out of what—well, I was going to use "confusion," but out of what is perhaps not now disorder or confusion, but certainly which is a state in which there is not very, very much organization.

And, Mr. Speaker, certainly it can have no bad effect on this country that these people should try to improve their professional standing; that they should be trying to improve themselves; that they should try to incorporate themselves, and that they should use the letters 'C.P.A.' after their name.

I have spoken to quite a number of the Petitioners, and these are the reasons which they give, and these reasons may be found in the Bill, itself, which, some time ago, was distributed among the members of this House, and which, no doubt, they have already read.

MR. SPEAKER: If no other member wishes to speak, I shall have to put the question.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether this is correct or not. The question of the reports on the evidence taken by the Select Committee, as this seems to be rather a contentious matter, although I definitely favour this proposition of this Bill; however, I'd like to know if it would be possible to have that evidence sent up to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The evidence can be made available to the House on motion, because a Select Committee is really the House acting as a whole but in a more compressed capacity. Similarly, the Select Committee might, from time to time, have presented the evidence to the House.

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, do I take it from that then, Sir, that when the Select Committee present their report that everything has been weighed, and that they would not put up this proposition or this Bill for second reading unless the evidence warranted this thing to be done?

MR. SPEAKER: You are correct in assuming that, for it is the job of the Select Committee to weigh this evidence and bring in this report. In this instance, they have suggested to the House that they adopt this suggestion. It is entirely up to the House whether they adopt this suggestion or not. As I have already pointed out, if this report is not received or adopted by this House, then the whole thing dies; if the House adopts or receives this report, then the report comes up for second reading, in which case debate will take place. It is quite in evidence by motion that this evi-

dence be made available to Members, and I can well see that many members would like to be in possession of this evidence, so that they can speak of the things whereof they know.

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, in supporting this Bill or recommendation, I have had a lot of experience personally in business with our so-called Public Accountants who now want to have the power to incorporate a Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland. I note that the present Certified Public Accountants, (there are only a few, I believe, in this town and throughout the province) came from outside of Newfoundland and the Dominion as a whole. It was their practice to bring into service some of our younger people here, with the assurance, possibly, the assurance that after a certain length of time they would be able to sit for the various examinations and themselves become Certified Public Accountants,—Chartered Accountants, pardon me. From what I can gather, there are probably not four in the last fifteen or twenty years who have been granted this Degree. Now, I don't think that is fair. We have many Newfoundlanders Public Accountants here, and most of those people who have signed their names to this Bill are actually doing the Accountancy for the larger firms in Newfoundland and the Auditing as well.

I believe, Sir, that this would strengthen their position considerably, and align them with the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, from which they should be able to gather strength and unity, and in all probability they, themselves, would be able to better service the public if this

Bill goes through; at the present time, they are not organized, and with this permission, they shall organize and become a strong force, and very probably more adaptable to the business of Chartered Accountants.

I have great pleasure, Sir, in supporting this Bill.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Select Committee, Sir, that attended the meeting, where the arguments for and against this Bill were presented, first of all by the Petitioners in favour of the Bill who attended a meeting with their Solicitor, and second by the several of the Chartered Accountants who, with their Solicitor, attended a meeting and argued against the Bill, I feel that in the absence of any tabled report of the evidence taken that it would only be proper that some member of the Committee, or the Committee as a whole, should present to the House some of the items of evidence and of argument that were presented against the Bill by the Chartered Accountants and their Solicitor.

In passing to you, Sir, to the House, some of those facts and arguments, it is not necessary to be inferred that I agree with them, but I feel that since those gentlemen came to that meeting to meet a Select Committee and stated their views that we would wish that every member of this Honourable House would know what those views were. I haven't before me any written notes of the evidence that they submitted, and it is quite likely that I shall leave out a few of their most important points; if so, some other member of the Select Committee will be glad to fill in the gaps.

I am going to say, Mr. Speaker, although a member of the Committee who signed that report that is before the House, I have not made up my mind how I am going to vote, whether for or against it. Naturally, when this Bill came before the House my reaction was, along with a good many others—if a group of reputable citizens want the Bill passed, well, let's pass it; but then when another equally reputable group of citizens made the request the Bill should not be passed, it was time for us to give some serious consideration to the reasons whether we would not agree with them.

At the Select Committee Meeting the other night, I was impressed by the elegance, sincerity and ability with which certain representatives of the Chartered Accountants presented their arguments against the passing of this Bill. Now, I don't necessarily agree with those arguments, but I was impressed by them, and I think that their arguments are not to be dismissed too lightly. They impressed me, Sir, as being a group of men who belonged, first of all, to what I think is considered to be one of the highly skilled professions. They regard Public Accountancy as being almost on a level with the profession of lawyers and medicine. And just as lawyers or doctors, where they have a Legal or Medical Society, they wouldn't like to see a Medical or Legal Society composed of people not as highly qualified as they are; so with Chartered Accountants. They feel that they are well-qualified members of the profession; they feel proud of the profession and the standard which they are maintaining in it, and they look just a little disturbed at the thought of another organization, Certified Public Accountants, which would sound so



much like Chartered Accountants' Association as to confuse the public mind a little, and it might lead actually, might lead into what is a little lowering of the standard of Accountancy. It might lead in two ways, and I am going to make this statement now; I hope that I don't cause any offense to anyone; and I hope that no one will think that I am referring to persons, but I am going to say that I agree with the Chartered Accountants in one contention. Now, they didn't make that contention openly. They said nothing to cast any remarks on this Petition, these Petitioners, but I am going to say this; that, in my opinion, the standards which have been set and are being maintained by the Chartered Accountants are somewhat higher standards than those which are envisaged in this proposed new Organization. That does not mean that you can take any name from one list and say he is better, or he is not so good as a person's name in the other list. I am referring not to individuals, but standards. There are people I know with Grade X who are capable of doing a better job than some with Grade XI, but that doesn't alter the fact that that guarantees a better standard than Grade X. As a matter of fact, there are fifteen names on that list of Petitioners who, in all probability, belong to a lower standard than this Organization, itself, will accept when they attempt to join. And so the Chartered Accountants are anxious to maintain a high standard of that profession, Accountancy. They regard it as a highly skilled profession, and so do I. For five years, I was engaged in work where Auditing was very important—I refer to that part of Accountancy which consists of the auditing of accounts. I have seen good audits; have examined them; and known where certain Co-operative So-

cieties were progressing or not, as the case may be. I have seen good Audits and others not so good, and it is important that we should not encourage anything which might tend to lower the standard of Public Accountancy. Right here on the Chartered Accountants, where rightly they know they have set and maintained an excellent standard, rightly or wrongly they feel that the passage of this Bill might tend toward a lowering, because, as one of them pointed out to the Select Committee; he pointed out, today, very eloquently, we have today Chartered Accountants; after passage of this Bill, we'll have Certified Public Accountants. What is to prevent another to apply for a Bill that says "QPA", Qualified Public Accountants? And there might be a tendency for each new Organization to be slightly lower in standards than the others before it. Now, the Chartered Accountants pointed out, and it is quite correct, that it is possible for any Newfoundland boy who is capable; has the ability, the aptitude, to become a Chartered Accountant in five years without ever having to leave Newfoundland. They made a strong point of that, and it is correct; it can be done in theory. Actually, it isn't done, only on very, very rare occasions, and it has already been pointed out that probably one of the most barren, one of the most fruitless of all programs or policies that we know of is the one whereby young Newfoundlanders become Chartered Accountants. I don't know what the reasons are; the point was brought up about the very, very low rates of pay, but the Chartered Accountants contend, and quite rightly; that for the five-year period of training the young men who take that training are really apprentices, they point out, and quite rightly, that in Britain a similar five-

year period would be undergone by an employee without getting any pay at all; in fact, I think he'd have to pay about three hundred pounds before he had anything. It would be refunded to him as he passed various examinations, or as he began to get employment. Now, it was there that I began to disagree. So far, I agree with every clause brought forward. Whereas every Newfoundlander can become a Chartered Accountant, the net result of every young Newfoundlander is this, they have spent three, four or five years working to become a Chartered Accountant, and either became discouraged and gave it up, or stayed right to the end and failed in the final examination; and we'll never know whether they failed, because they lacked ability or whether, because their duties during the five years have not left them as much time to study during the five years of the Apprentices System; whether in whole or in part. It was an excellent thing in its day, but I cannot be one hundred percent behind the arguments of the Chartered Accountants, not in this day and generation. Therefore, the more I thought about the apprentice aspect of it and the fact that no matter if someone went away and became the Honour Student in the greatest university in the world in the highest school in Commerce, it appears he has to come back and go into someone's office and spend four or five years with some other Accountant.

Maybe the fact that some boys have qualified may not be a reflection on their ability, they might have been even attempting what looked to them like an impossible task. In 1950, Sir, the tendency is that if a boy sees something ahead of him that is usually supposed to be five years, he feels it

can be done in two or three years, he doesn't like to be kept down.

So, I agree with their rigid standards, their pride in them, desire to maintain them, see that no confusion in the public mind, no lower standards, are set up, with all due respect to them, because of the rigidity of their system, the fact it has been so difficult to enable our boys to qualify for them.

I do hope to hear the honourable the Leader of the Opposition on the debate before it closes, and I think I will. Unless someone can give me something against the Bill, I am going to go with it. My first impression was the first eight could well be incorporated here, but that is a matter of Committee on the principle of passing a Bill that will enable another Organization to be set up calling themselves Certified Public Accountants. They know, themselves, their representation is at stake. If they are setting a lower standard than others, they will be regarded as a second-rate Organization. I am sure they are intelligent enough to understand that. They don't want there to be another Organization in Newfoundland, everyone knowing well, Chartered Accountants are best, get them if you can. I am sure they have in mind to increase their own efficiency and up their own standards and at the same time enforce rigid systems of training.

HON. JAMES J. SPATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, no doubt my colleagues and honourable members of the Opposition will be surprised to see me stand up here today and speak on the question before the Chair. I am not a mathematical wizard, but I can add, sub-

tract, multiply and divide as well as the average man, and I rise now to support the Bill.

To me, the Chartered Accountants in this City today, or in Newfoundland, the Province of Newfoundland, to my mind, are a party of monopolists. Down through the years, I have been associated with Firms of that nature, and I know Accountants who have been working with them as long as eight, ten or twelve years, the men who are actually doing this very technical work that has been so ably enunciated by the last speaker; and these men can go on and grow gray hairs and become old men doing the actual work of Chartered Accountancy and not being properly remunerated, and having no opportunity of bettering their condition. And the Bill which we are now discussing is to give those men who have the desire to become proficient a chance to improve their lives, and I'd say that men who are preaching democracy and freedom, the free right to all to live, whether it is in a profession or otherwise, should give everyone a chance to rise. Who can tell whether I, today, at seventy-four years of age cannot go into an office or a Concern and take their books and fix them in position and get a debit and a credit and show up and make a report on the actual accounting? It is the thinking, the magnified capabilities and the great propensities of men living today; men who lived in the past have no right to breathe in the same room where they are.

I support this Bill. I didn't give it any study. I am not acquainted with what is contained in the report, but I do unhesitatingly say that this Bill should pass.

MR. MAKINSON: Mr. Speaker, as I happen to be one of the members of the Board of the Select Committee, and heard the sworn evidence as presented pro and con in connection with this Bill, I feel that I should say a few words in support of it.

Honourable members, I feel, after having gone into this Committee and heard the sworn evidence with an open mind, absolutely open; I had no idea just how I'd look at it, but after asking a few questions, I was convinced—I have made up my own mind. Now, I have, like the honourable Minister who spoke on my right, I have a great deal of sympathy with the Organization known as the Chartered Accountants. They are men of integrity, intelligence; they have had to obtain a very high standard, even as boys before they were taken into the Organization to study to become Chartered Accountants. However, they went in as apprentices. Now, whether rightly or wrongly, I am not prepared to say, but as years go on, the apprenticeship is dying out. The day when a young boy has to have the qualifications to enter a profession at starvation wages and serve five years free labour before he can add a Degree to his name is over.

Now, as was pointed out to us, over the years they have built up a name for integrity, fair play; and I don't think any of us here in Newfoundland have ever heard their names slandered or being connected with any shady dealings or shady Audits, or anything of that nature, and it is only just that the Chartered Accountants would do everything possible to safeguard that Organization. However, they are back, back in the eighteenth century. They took no precautions,

as was pointed out, to have their Organization safeguarded and brought up to certain standards such as the Doctors' or Lawyers' Organizations did. They neglected these things, and consequently they are paying the price:

I take it that a band of men may band together.

Now, I am not saying that all these men mentioned on the Bill are fully qualified. I agree with the former speaker. I asked the question if it was possible that with the eight accepted by the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, could the Bill go forward in that manner. However I understand that these men are all, if not thoroughly qualified, they have served their apprenticeship and have gained experience the hard way. However, all these men do hold a Degree from La Salle University. Now, with a Degree from La Salle University, and working in Accountancy for a Firm, they must have, after doing Audits for some of our biggest Firms along Water Street and other parts of the country, they must fulfill the demand required of them, otherwise they certainly wouldn't be of very much use to any of these Firms.

Another question I asked the Public Accountants represented there by Mr. Cook was in connection with just how many were in that Firm. I was advised that there were two Chartered Accountants and nineteen apprentices. Now, who is, the thought just struck me, (and I am passing it on, because a lot of you people weren't on this Committee and didn't know the pros

and cons) the thought struck me—Who is doing the work? Is it the two Chartered Accountants of this Firm or the nineteen apprentices?—admitting the Chartered Accountants have the Firm, they are responsible for the work done by their apprentices. But, nevertheless, are these apprentices who are serving their term, are they any better qualified now than Public Accountants who, for years, have been auditing these books? These are the things which struck me forcibly.

Now, the introducer of this Bill, who was responsible for it coming before this House, gave a clear-cut list of the names of his clients, over a hundred, and some who, apparently, seem to be quite satisfied with the work done by this Firm. The same information was not forthcoming from the Chartered Accountants. That one thing struck me forcibly.

Another question I asked was whether or not it was possible for a man, an educated, qualified, man to become a Chartered Accountant without the necessary apprenticeship. Could he enter the Organization through a University Degree to correspond with their Primary Examinations or something or other; but it is not possible to become a Chartered Accountant without giving this service of apprenticeship. So, taking everything into consideration, honourable members, there is very little I could do but support the Bill.

The main objection by the Chartered Accountants to the introduction of this Bill was, (and I think the only objection) that the letters "C.P.A." behind the name of the various Public Accountants would lead to confusion with the Chartered Accountants.

Now, I think anyone who is in a position to employ a Chartered Accountant or a Certified Public Accountant would be well able to differentiate between these initials, and I don't think that the confusion would exist. I, personally, was more inclined to favour the objection that it would lower the standard somewhat, because we all know that possibly some of these on this Bill brought in have not the qualifications of Chartered Accountants. However, I contend that the majority of these on this Bill have more knowledge of Accountancy than their apprentices serving under the seals.

Now, there is the main thing that I see in connection with this Bill, and in all fairness, however, the standards—some of these, as I say, may not be as fully qualified as the Organization would like to have, but in time (I think it is a step in the right direction), they are going to have to pass the necessary examinations and higher examinations in order to enter into this Organization known as the Certified Public Accountants, and naturally the Bill that is here now, they had to get a certain number of names on, as was pointed out with the Chartered Accountants. This Organization was first incorporated in the Old Country, I think it was; they, too, had to take on a number possibly who weren't as qualified at that time as they are now.

However, considering the arguments both for and against, and I must say I did have a considerable amount of sympathy for the Chartered Accountants; there is a very high Body, and I'd hate to see this Bill go through, gentlemen, knowing that the standard of Accountancy would be lowered in Newfoundland. I definitely would;

however, I am convinced that they are going to practice anyway, we can't stop them. All they are asking for is the letters "C.P.A." behind their names; they are practicing now; it won't interfere with the efficiency of the Accounting Organization, other than raising the standards. It is bound to do that, because they are going to have to qualify, not now, probably in the next decade; that is when they are going to find Certified Public Accountants will have raised their standards.

Gentlemen, I can see nothing else for me to do but to support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to correct a slight technical error which has been creeping in. I am not referring to any speech that has been made in this debate. It is this, the House is not interested in discovering which honourable member will support or not support the Bill. That is, the question is whether the report shall be accepted and adopted, not whether the Bill shall go through or not. As already pointed out, the Bill may never come to Session.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, without wasting a lot of time regarding this Bill, is it permissible to ask a question of the Select Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member reminds me of the Queen of Sheba who came to try with the high questions. I'd suggest that it would be in order to have evidence laid on the table of the House, available for members; I can see no reason why, if the House is agreeable, that the honourable members might not ask for certain information from the Select Committee.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to get clarified in my

own mind re the opposition raised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants to the presentation of this Bill. They state that the use of "C.P.A." would be a violation of Sections 19 and 21 of the Chartered Accountants' Act, 1949. I would just like to know whether the Select Committee has taken that into consideration, or whether they have considered that it is not a violation of Section 19 and 21, and what the Authority would be.

MR. CURTIS: If I might answer that question, Mr. Speaker, without using my right to speak, I might say that the Committee, of course, did consider that. I was Chairman of the Committee, and we knew that the passing of the Bill that is under consideration would have the effect of amending that Act to which the honourable members refer.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, on Page 7, Clause 11, of the Bill "An Act to Incorporate The Certified Public Accountants Association of Newfoundland," sub-clause (1), these words "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Statute or Act contained every member of the Association shall have the right to use the designation "Certified Public Accountant" and may also use after his name the initials "C.P.A." indicating that he is a Certified Public Accountant, and no person shall be entitled to take or use the designation "Certified Public Accountant" or the initials "C. P. A." of any name, title or description implying that he is a member of the Association unless he is a member in good standing and registered as such."

This would answer Mr. Vardy's question inasmuch as the clause to which he refers in the Chartered

Accountants' Act would be repealed by inference by this Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

MR. VARDY: Well, Mr. Speaker, I, like several other members here are, am somewhat in doubt as to the ultimate attitude that might be taken in reference to this Bill. I was very much impressed with the comments made by the members of the Select Committee in their explanation of the interpretation of the evidence that has been presented to them by both sides. However, Sir, I do not find that there has been sufficient evidence brought forward up to the present time to indicate convincingly at least that there will not be a lowering of the standards of the Accountancy profession by the setting up of another Body subordinate in effect to the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Now, it might very well be said, as was said, that these individuals are going to continue practicing anyway, but I would say here and now, Mr. Speaker, that one of the greatest safeguards any properly organized and conducted business has, in this or any other province, is a properly constituted and respected Organization of Accountants in whom you have confidence, your staff has confidence, and in whom Authorities have confidence. I would say, Mr. Speaker, it is every bit as much the interest of the Government of today to make sure the standards of Accountancy are maintained at the highest peak as it is of the Accountants, themselves.

After all, in the limited experience that I have had in business, we have always dealt with a very highly qualified Organization of Accountants,

and I have, on many occasions, felt compelled to ask the Accountant who was auditing our books whether he was working for us or working for the Government. Now, that, Mr. Speaker, I think, is a very salutary explanation, because while we were paying the Bill to have our books examined, to have the proper statement taken, to have it so that we knew where we were, whether we had made a dollar or whether we had lost a dollar; that, at the same time this Organization was meticulous in its care to see that every cent as due to the Government in taxes of any and every kind was allocated in its proper space, and that they were paid, furthermore.

Now, if it was the desire of the Organization with which I am associated, or with any Organization, to merely have any outside bookkeeping firm come and take off the balance sheet off the books without any careful scrutiny or organization, that is up to us; but on the other hand, if at some later date, if our balance sheet is presented to some Government Assessor and they go over it with their meticulous eye, and they find out something wrong with it, they do not go back to the firm of accountants but come back to the firm with whom the sheet is filed. And I say it is a great hazard that any firm will employ any firm of accountants who are not completely qualified to do a job on their behalf.

It has been suggested that the system of apprenticeship is hardly a fair system. It has been suggested that the young men who are carrying through this apprenticeship are not being paid a very high wage. But, on the other hand, it is suggested too that the alternative for taking apprentices is a period of study in Queen's

University. Well now, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, if any individual has to leave his home and to go attend Queen's University, not only is he not being paid for terms of apprenticeship, but is going to pay for his tuition and board as well. So I don't think that is an argument which can hold up very well.

**MR. COURAGE:** I think the honourable member is mistaken there. Since I brought up that point, I'd like to correct it. The course of studies prescribed for the students for the Certified Public Accountant's Degree, shall I call it, would be set and the examinations would be set in conjunction with Queen's University. In other words, the Certified Public Accountants in Newfoundland will be associated and affiliated with Queen's University, but it will not be necessary for a young Newfoundlander to go to Queen's University.

**MR. VARDY:** Well, I thank the honourable member, Mr. Speaker, for clarifying that point, but I presume that the individual who is going to take that course has got to be, in other words, in some other employment while he is doing it, or certainly he cannot be practicing Accountancy if he has no qualifications whatsoever. Now, it may be that he is practicing Accountancy and taking the course at the same time. The same thing holds up if he is taking up apprenticeship; he is gaining experience with those to whom he is apprenticed. I am not saying that that may be the most desirable way of obtaining credentials to operate as a fully qualified Accountant, but do say it is preferable to the haphazard method we are suggesting, that anybody who has been practising Accountancy for a number of years merely by Statute of Legisla-

ture can be given the position to put "C.P.A." after his name, automatically becomes a Certified Public Accountant and thereby he is improved. I fail to see how the letters are going to improve his situation. It may be, if the ritual is carefully adhered to in future, but it says here, in part, Sir, after listing the names of those who are making the Petition "and such other person or persons as may be associated with them are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name and style of "The Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland" in this Act referred to as "The Association."

In this Act referred to as the Association, Sir, the Act does go on to say what may be done and what can be done, but it does not, at any point, say what shall be done other than that they shall elect members, etc., but qualifications as to how you can become a Certified Public Accountant are loose; they are loose to the extreme; and I do not think that it is entirely up to the province of a Legislature to make higher or lower the standards of an Organization. If it is done, are we not establishing a precedent that probably in the next session there might be a Bill set up by a reputable number of individuals, Masseurs, Swedish Masseurs, etc., Chiropractors, asking for leave to put the initials "M.S.D." after their names, and thereby lower the standard of the Medical Profession.

Is it not possible that you might have some group of individuals come and have the letters "LLBD" set up after their name, and thereby become established lawyers, and thereby they could have the right to practise at the Bar without having to go through any of the extensive courses of study required at the present time?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I must admit people have been to see me about this Bill, as apparently they have talked to me about other people, but I have had nobody come to me about Chartered Accountants as to expound the case as to why somebody should not be granted something, with the exception of submissions laid on the table of this House. I must say, they seem to make a reasonable case. I am more impressed by the Chartered Accountants, as a matter of fact, than I am by submissions made by the Act at this time. I am in the position of the gentleman who had two wives (and stealing a little of the "thunder" of the Minister of Provincial Affairs at the minute), and they had both died; and it came his turn to go to the great hereafter, and the Minister asked him how he wanted to be buried, whether he had any preference. He said: "I want to be buried between my two wives, but want a crick put in my neck towards Martha."

I want a crick put in my neck towards Chartered Accountants, in that they say they wouldn't want to see another set of standards set up and thereby have them lowered. If I can be assured that the standards are not going to be lowered, then I would be entirely in favour of having these individuals to have themselves called a Certified Public Accountants' Association, because they are going to go on practising probably whether they have it or not. I fail to see how giving them the right to use these letters after their name is going to improve their ability, or improve this standard of operation.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I will not (as you have suggested, yourself) indicate the manner of vote, but I do feel we have before us a



matter which is of considerable importance to the welfare of this country, the welfare of individuals concerned and the country as a whole. I do not think it is a matter in which we should act hastily. I do not think an extensive consideration of the cause before us will in any way injure the cause of any Party.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, if there is no other member who wishes to speak now, I wish to move adjournment of debate until tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: We have made sufficiently long pauses. Any other member who wishes to speak has had ample opportunity to rise in his place. Do you have a seconder?

MR. JACKMAN: I second the motion.

Motion carried.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

MR. CASHIN: I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information:

(1) Has the British Government paid the Interest Free Loans to the Provincial Government of Newfoundland as suggested in the Budget Speech of Sir Stafford Cripps? If so give the amount in question and the date it was repaid.

(2) Give a statement in full under the various headings of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Province from April 1st, 1949, to March 31st, 1950. This information to give full details of amounts received from the Federal Government in subsidies and Transitional Grants. Also give a special statement showing the amounts

paid by the Federal Government for repayment of obligations on account of Gander Airport, Railway and other such amounts.

(3) Give a statement showing the total amount of money to the credit of the Provincial Government in the Bank of Montreal as at March 31st, 1950. Also a further statement showing the amounts due the various government departments by the British Government as at March 31st, 1950.

(4) Give the total amount received by the Provincial Treasury from the Department of Liquor Control from April 1st, 1949, to March 31st, 1950. This statement to show any amount repaid the Treasury by the Liquor Department on account of Loans advanced that Department.

(5) Give a statement showing the total amount due the Treasury by the Federal Government as at March 31st, 1950. This information to give details in full of such amounts and when these amounts will be paid.

(6) Give a statement in full showing the total amount collected by the Department of Finance on Account of Income and Profits Taxes for the year 1948. This information to be separate from that requested in Part (2) of this question.

(7) Give a statement in full showing how the amount of sixty million dollars was arrived at as stated by the Premier recently to have been circulated in Newfoundland by the Federal Government for the fiscal year, 1949-50.

#### Notice of Motion

The honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act

Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938.

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to extend the operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Premier to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time.

Honourable the Minister of Labour to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in course of their employment."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Natural Resources to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of question. Question number 56, Mr. Higgins to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives. As the honourable the Leader of the Opposi-

tion is absent from the House today, this order is deferred until tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend certain Acts Relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Ltd."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

Bill read a third time and passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the two orders following be deferred.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I give notice

that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts.'"

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to Local Government."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Election Act, 1913."

I further give notice, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Health who is not here, that I will, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

#### Notice of Motion

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now call attention to the question on the Order Paper, numbered as number 56, it is now numbered number 46—Mr. Higgins—to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

HON. WILLIAM J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): The following is the answer to question number 46:

(1) The position is that NAFEL has the exclusive right to export salt codfish from this Province. Periodic reports on salt codfish holdings are made to NAFEL and the Fisheries

Board by exporters. Consequently, I have to refer the honourable Leader of the Opposition to either or both of these bodies for the information he requires.

(2) This is presently a matter of opinion and, since NAFEL and the Fisheries Board are in the most advantageous position to offer an opinion in this regard, I have to refer the honourable Leader of the Opposition to either or both of these bodies for such an opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 56—Mr. Cashin—Addressed to the Hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the honourable gentleman has gone out, but I think that he is already aware that the answer to his question is not yet prepared, but is in the course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: According to decision of the House, at this point, we will resume the debate on the motion that the Report of the Select Committee regarding the Chartered Accountants' Bill, be received and adopted.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, being a member of this Committee, we recommended that the Bill would be re-committed to the House. That left the Committee with the understanding that any member of the Committee could either vote for or against the Bill when it came up before the House. But, in dealing with the report of the Committee, I would like to state that—or go back a little, perhaps.

We had quite a debate over it, just to clear up the picture a little.

Now, about a year-and-a-half ago, the Certified—Chartered Accountants

had a Bill passed with the right to use this name. At that time, there were certain individuals who submitted their names, and some of them were identified then with that particular provision, as we may call it. More had not practiced perhaps for twenty years, but those names went in, and consequently an Act was passed giving that right. Now, we understood from the inquiry that there is a clause there where any apprentice working his way up through could become a Certified Accountant. But we also understood there were only about four, I think, passed through and qualified within this last twenty years or so.

This Act that is asked for now by another group of people is only asking, in a sense, for the same right that has been granted the previous group of Chartered Accountants. They are asking now to use the right granted the Chartered Public Accountants. Some of the names on this list that came in are to be more or less recognized as Accountants. This new group that ask for an Act now would be Certified Public Accountants.

Well, the Certified Public Accountants' Group asking now, some of these members may not have a long time of experience; it runs anywhere from, I believe, four-and-a-half years to thirty, but they are only asking, in my opinion, for the same right as the group that already have been recognized through an Act of Certified Accountants.

Now, in my opinion, to give one group of people the right to use Certified Accountants, and reject the right to others to use the right Certified Public Accountants wouldn't be democratic.

Insofar as the apprenticeship is concerned in the first group, I think it is a very long term. I sort of gathered from information given there, one of these particular men said he took in twenty years in order to become a Chartered Accountant; that certainly he got no brighter, I think; but perhaps in that day the apprenticeship of an accountant years ago might have been, at any particular trade, ten hours a day at two cents an hour; but we don't find those conditions today. Trades generally recognized a five-year period, in case of emergency, personnel were admitted to a trade with even three years' training. I don't think it right to have to serve twenty years to become a Certified Accountant, or serve apprenticeship to create cheap labour.

I can see, by two Acts, we are going to have confusion later on. We'll have two dual Organizations. There will be the Certified Public Accountants and the Chartered Accountants. The best way, I feel, in my opinion, to get over this would be to throw out the Act that is before the Honourable House now, and repeal the Act that is already there giving other groups the right, and let it stay that way until such time as 51% of those in that particular profession or work with qualifications would make application to the House for such an Act that one Act would cover both groups; otherwise, as the honourable members for St. John's West suggested yesterday, next year you might have another group that may want to be registered under the name Qualified Public Accountants or otherwise. Now, if we get into that, after a while, we'll have to repeal some of

the Acts, likely we'll have three or four. Some of the members are of the opinion at the present time, with the Act passed by the Commission of Government, that that gives a monopoly. Well, the Act as before the House now will give monopoly to certain groups. After they have a right and get in, they can make exams so difficult and confine them to a few, and there might not be any that will, in the next twenty years, be admitted to that group. There may not be, but there may; and as far as monopoly is concerned, there may have been before the Commission of Government.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I am not greatly interested in this question, myself, personally, but I do agree with speakers yesterday—it would cause some confusion, because after all, if this Assembly gives to an Organization of citizens certain exclusive rights to use certain letters like Certified Public Accountants, and then the right to use those words or letters belonging to an Organization; and also in the Bill, it is, I believe, the right to examine personnel wishing to become part of or Members of the Organization, the Certified Public Accountants' Organization, now where does this lead to.

It has been said yesterday in this House that the old Act, with the Chartered Accountants, that it was a monopoly. Now, I don't think it was, or could be, a monopoly. They may monopolize business because of their efficiency in doing certain work, but not because of the fact they carry the letters "C.A." after their name. And then it was said here too, it wasn't democratic to give certain Organizations or individuals the exclusive right to use certain words or letters.

Now, if that be so, it is no more democratic to give another Organization the right to use the words or letters after their name.

Now, I'd like to make a comparison, Mr. Speaker.

In this country, we have quite a number of persons who use the letters "J.P." after their name. Now, quite possibly, if we have another Act go through, we might have another group who might want to use the letters "J.P."—Journal of Plumbers—, and the same thing applies as far as the Electrical Trade is concerned. It would be funny to me if the Electrical Organization, and I think the Organization I belong to has at least 65% of the Electrical Workers in that Organization, if we applied for the right to use the letters "C.E." after our name. I don't think that would be right. You are asking people to pass an exam so that they could be certified as an Electrician.

My opinion is this—whether Chartered or Certified Public Accountants, if anyone looks to use the name after his or her name, they should pass an examination. To give certain Organizations or people the right to bargain out, to give certain people the right to use the words or letters because they are not members, I think is not right. In the Organization to which I belong, we have several hundreds of Electrical Workers, but they don't hold rights, everybody hasn't the right to use those. We have to take exams, and then you are qualified to use the letters "C.E." You may, Mr. Speaker, if you qualify after five years, you can go and pass the exam. If you pass it, then they will certify you as a Certified Electrician.

Now, I don't see how these free-thinking Liberals—How could anyone support a principle that limits their freedom? That is what it does. So, I think, Mr. Speaker, I shall not vote against the Committee's Report.

MR. JANES: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't here yesterday, and sort of lost the trend of the argument, but as I understand the thing, we have a Bill by a certain group of people practising Accountancy in Newfoundland, and they want to organize themselves into an Institute; and, on the other hand, you already have a group of people who have organized themselves into a group of Chartered Accountants. People who are not Chartered Accountants are asking, not that they be allowed to use the words Certified Public Accountants, they are asking to set up an Institute to be called the Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The reason for setting up that Institute is for exactly the same reason as the Chartered Accountants set up theirs, and that is to improve the position of Accountants.

Now, I have some great respect for Accountants, and I think this move by these people who are in this provision at the moment expressing the desire to improve not only their own standards but the standards of those coming in is something to be proud of, and something to which everybody should subscribe. In other words, say—Why don't people go down and list themselves as Chartered Accountants and take the exam and be Chartered Accountants, not the course set by Certified Public Accountants and the other Chartered Accountants? One is set by the University of Toronto; the Province of Ontario, the greatest Industrial Province in Canada; the pro-

vince which calls for greater skill in Accountancy is the very province which not only has Institutes of Chartered Accountants but also Certified Public Accountants. The reason is, we have a number of people who do not want to go into a "sweat shop" and sweat it out to get a Certified Degree. They want to go and be paid for labour they are doing; and if there is any provision to certify the Institute, then the Institute of Certified Public Accountants will do that.

It has been argued that this Bill, if set up, will lower the standards of Chartered Accountancy. I don't believe that, because apprentices are out doing a satisfactory job as these fellows we call Public Accountants today, and the Chartered Accountant sitting in the office is doing very little of the job; he may sign the Balance Sheet, but as far as doing work, we have apprentices, some have put three or four years, some of them, in Firms doing work.

Whether this Bill goes through or not, it is going to change the fact that there are people who are going out and doing Accountancy. That will not stop Accountancy, but will tend to lower the standard for Accountancy in this province. Unless we see it as the Junior Member for St. John's East said—But, can't a General Electrician put "G.E." after his name? I'd like to ask this—Who could become a General Electrician without serving apprenticeship with somebody?

MR. FOGWILL: I said, if he qualified by working a number of years at the work he could take the exam.

MR. JANES: The same thing applies to Accountants.

MR. FOGWILL: Oh no, it is not a Public Organization that sets the exam.

MR. JANES: Yes, but it is public to Accountants, the same as Journal Electricians.

MR. FOGWILL: Yes, but under the exam, you can't use the letters unless you pass the exam. If you belong to the Electricians, you are still free, you take a free public examination; it wasn't set by an Organization, neither did we give a right to any Organization.

MR. JANES: All right, what is the Municipal Council if it is not a free Organization?

MR. FOGWILL: It is elected by free vote.

MR. JANES: All right, what is the Institute of Certified Public Accountants or Chartered Accountants? It is elected by a free Institute; one is as democratic as the other.

I believe, Sir, if this Bill goes through the House and gives the people in Newfoundland a chance to organize and set standards, that we will do nothing to lower the standards of Accountancy in Newfoundland; rather, it is going to do something to raise the standards.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Speaker, having served on the Committee which was appointed by you, Sir, to hear evidence by those who were for the Bill as well as those who opposed the Bill, and after very careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the request of the Petitioners is both reasonable and just, and I will support the motion that the recommendation of the Committee be accepted.

During the course of this debate, we have heard the word "standards," the lowering of standards and raising of standards mentioned quite frequently. Now, it has been very difficult for me, Sir, to follow the arguments, or to agree with the arguments of those who contend that the passage of this Bill would in any way lower the standards of Accountancy in the province.

Let us look at the facts.

At the present time, we have quite a large number of people in this country who are practising Accountancy and Auditing. Now, if all or part of these people wish to organize into an Association the object of which is, as is shown in one section of the Act here, to furnish means and facilities whereby its members may acknowledge their ability in all things relating to the business or profession of Accountant or Auditor; now, as I have said, all or part of these, people wish to organize in order to increase their knowledge or proficiency, I don't see how we can by any stretch of the imagination it will be lowering the standards of Accountancy in this country.

During the debate, we have also heard it contended that we will be conferring Degrees upon persons who may not be qualified to practice Accountancy. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Bill clearly makes provision in paragraph 8 (c), for the regulating in Government the conduct of its members in the practice of their business or profession, including the suspension or expulsion of any member for violation of rules or by-laws of the Association; and I take it, misconduct

means misconduct of their work or Auditors or Accountants.

The Firm of John R. Parsons, whom I notice is one of the applicants, has been well and favourably known in this province for about thirty years, and I should like to point out, at this time, that such repute does not come to such a Firm or person merely because these use the letters "C.P.A." or even "C.A." after their name; it comes because they have been producing satisfactory work, work which has been satisfactory both to the Firms who employ them and also, of course, to the Assessor of Taxes, who really goes over these reports with a fine-tooth comb.

The Petitioners are applying for the right to organize for the purpose of improving their position, and, as there is no suitable Act under which they can presently become incorporated, if we refuse to pass this Bill, we'll be denying them the right to organize; and also, in denying them the right to associate or to affiliate with some university through which they can better their present conditions. That is right.

I am inclined to agree with the Minister of Provincial Affairs when he states that it is his opinion that the Chartered Accountants of Newfoundland have monopolistic tendencies, and I am led to believe this from the fact that, although in the past thirty years there must have been several hundred students enter that Institute, or become apprentices in that Institute, and yet out of these hundreds, I am given to understand that only four people have managed to make the grade.

The objection has also been raised that there may be some confusion if

we have a Chartered Accountant and Certified Public Accountant Institute. Now, it looks to me at the present time, Mr. Speaker, that we don't have to worry about the Chartered Accountants, because at the rate they have been turning out for the past thirty years, give them another ten or fifteen years, and they will die out of their own accord, so there will only be Certified Public Accountants left.

I cannot think, Mr. Speaker, that all of the students who have taken that course of study are the dumb-bells which the Chartered Accountants would have us believe that they are, because I happen to know of at least two who did fail in their final examination and who set themselves up as Public Accountants, and who today are two of the most successful Public Accountants which we have in Newfoundland; and, as I say, success in Public Accountancy does not depend upon Chartered Accountants or Certified Public Accountants, but upon the work which these people turn out.

Mr. Speaker, I have every faith in the Petitioners' ability, efficiency and integrity, and I will support the measure that has been presented.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this is the first known Party Measure to come before us at this present Session, and it is rather interesting to notice that it has brought more members on both sides of the House to their feet than has any other measure that has come before us.

I have listened very carefully to the remarks of all the members who have spoken so far, and the first knowledge I had of the matter is what I got from the remarks of these members. I was not a member of the



Select Committee. I did not hear the evidence brought before that Committee. I have not read, until a moment ago, either of the Acts concerned, the one the Act, or the Bill, present Bill. I have not read any of the correspondence. I have had requests from both sides for interviews, and frankly I haven't had the time to give the interviews, so that, at least as much as any other member of the House, I have been able to hear the arguments brought forward with an entirely open mind, and I think I have been able to judge the merits of the arguments so far produced.

Now, if this were an Act, if this were a Bill, proposing to give to all Chartered Accountants and Auditors, all Public Accountants and Public Auditors, the right to be Chartered Accountants; if it were a Bill to give all Accountants and Auditors the right to use the initials "C.A." meaning Chartered Accountant after their names, I'd have to oppose it, I'd have to vote against it. But, this Bill proposes no such thing. It doesn't interfere in any way, in any degree with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Indeed, it has nothing whatever to do with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. It has no more to do with that Institute than it has to do with the Municipal Council or Town Council of Wesleyville, with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or the Longshoremen's Union.

There is an Institute of Chartered Accountants. It has ten or twelve members, 90% of whom were born in the United Kingdom; many of whom were never registered, who served this apprenticeship many years ago in the United Kingdom and acquired the

qualifications which they possess today without a doubt. They are Chartered Accountants, most, if not all of them, were Chartered Accountants before setting foot on Newfoundland soil; and a year or so ago, they were successful in getting the Commission of Government to enact a Bill allowing them to set up an Institute of Chartered Accountants, which, presumably, they have done. I wouldn't favour the repeal of that Act. I wouldn't favour any move to interfere with the Chartered Accountants' Institute. They are there, and if, as my honourable friend behind says, they can, in fact, continue in Newfoundland to produce Chartered Accountants, then doubtless that Institute of Chartered Accountancy will continue. If, however, they fail to accelerate the rate at which Chartered Accountants are made in Newfoundland, it won't be many years before that Institute will pass from the scene, for the simple reason that there will be no Chartered Accountants in Newfoundland. I wouldn't interfere with them. I wouldn't agree; I wouldn't vote to repeal the Act which authorized them to set up their Institute. They are there, let them alone. Meanwhile, we have dozens of Accountants in Newfoundland who were born here in Newfoundland; they are Newfoundlanders by birth; they are Accountants; they are trying to make their living; they are trying to make their way as Accountants. They do not see fit, for reasons of their own, which, to them, seem very sound, to attempt to become Chartered Accountants. They seem to have not even the desire to become members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Meanwhile, they look about them in Canada as a whole; they find that in

the most progressive province of Canada, the Province of Ontario, which leads Canada in so many progressive measures—Workmen's Compensation, for example; the Accountants have set themselves up under authority of an Act of the Legislature of that province into an Institute of Certified Public Accountants, numbering many thousands of members. I received, not long ago, a booklet giving their Annual Report, and—I think this is it; this is not the one I received; it is the same one, I expect, with a hard cover. The one I received had a morocco leather cover; possibly they printed just a limited number and sent one with soft covers to unimportant people, and one with morocco covers to more important ones. I may say I didn't read it; I did look through it, and look at pictures. One picture here is of the Chief Justice of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Chief Justice of Ontario, who attended the Annual Dinner of the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Ontario. They look around them in Canada, and they find that in the most progressive of all the provinces the Public Accountants have formed themselves into an Association or Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and that they have done so under the authority given them by the Legislature of their province; and so they come to this Legislature, and they say: "Will you permit us to organize ourselves as an Association or Institute of Certified Public Accountants? Will you enact for us a Bill empowering us to do so?" And we ask why they want to be organized; why they want to organize themselves, and they tell us in Section 4—"The general objects of the Association shall be to furnish means and facilities by which its members may increase

their knowledge, skill and proficiency in all things relating to the business or profession of an accountant or an auditor, and to hold such examinations and prescribe such tests of competency as may be deemed expedient to qualify for admission to membership, and to discipline any members guilty of default or misconduct in the practice of his business or profession."

And then, as an indication of the means and facilities they would provide to carry out that section, they go on in Section 5, following to say: "The Association may establish lectures and classes for students in Accounts, or may enter into agreements with the governing body of any university or college as may come within the course of subjects prescribed by the by-laws of the Association."

And we inquire of them through the Select Committee exactly what they propose to do, and are told that they propose to affiliate themselves with the University of Toronto to take courses of instruction and examinations by that university; who would grant, finally upon their successful passing of the examination, certificates of proficiency. Surely, something for this House to encourage.

Here, you have a request to the Elected Representatives of this province from Johnathan R. Parsons, Walter P. Miller (thereupon, the Hon. Premier read the list of Petitioners from this Bill)—J. Gordon Bearn, whom I may say has recently been appointed Chief Accountant in the Department of Finance; Eric Bavidge, who is now an Accountant in the Department of the Auditor General, and an extremely able one; George T. Dyer, formerly of the Department of

the Auditor General, but now in the Department of Labor, another outstanding Accountant, and even a brilliant one—that they be permitted to do these things. That is their request, and it is from them that the request comes. Now, suppose we say no. It is no use our trying to justify our refusal on the ground suggested by my honourable friend the member for Harbour Main-Bell Island in the second row, that we turn this out and repeal the one adopted by the Commission of Government. That leaves the situation just where we found it; that would not be a tribute to our statesmanship.

MR. FAHEY: No, that would not leave us with the same position as we found it. We found it with another group asking the right to use the title, not as we found it in the same position as some other Government previous to us found it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It wouldn't leave us in the same position if my honourable friend said: "Yes, let's give what they ask for." But what would leave us in that position would be if my honourable friend said: "Let's throw it out."

Now, he did say both. Now, it was to the latter argument I was addressing my reply. It would be no answer to them to throw out this Bill which they ask to make into an Act, and at the same time throw out the Act made by the Commission of Government. It would be a refusal to face up to the situation; it would be a refusal to do anything about it, and I suggest that this House cannot take any such stand with decency and with logic. Nor is it an answer to this problem to do as my honourable friend the Junior Member for St.

John's East has done—to draw distinction between the fact that the examinations of an Electrician, or of a Plumber, or of any tradesman, are public examinations in the sense that they are conducted by a Public Body. That is no answer.

Surely some distinction must be drawn between the trades and the professions. Surely the learned or semi-learned professions, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Drugs, Optometry, Accountancy, should be classed together, roughly, approximately, and be treated rather differently in some respects from the trades of Carpentry, Railway, Plumbing, Electricity and the like. There is a distinction. Accountancy is one, if not one of the learned, certainly one of the semi-learned professions, and one with a very great tradition behind it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask myself what we, in this House, as Public Men, are expected to do. Is there at stake here in this Bill any issue affecting the Public whom we are here to serve, and whose interests, if they are at stake, we are here to protect? Clearly, there is a public interest in this.

If my honourable and gallant friend, the honourable member for Ferryland, is conducting a business; if he has shareholders besides himself, these shareholders, who may number a thousand, or a hundred, are entitled to have an accurate account of the conduct, his conduct, if he happens to be the Manager of that business for the past year. But, more than that, the Government has a right to a clear account of the transactions of that business, so that obviously there is a public interest at stake here.

Now, are we protecting the public interest or damaging it by acceding to this request? Suppose we refuse? Do they then, in fact, become Chartered Accountants? My understanding is that to become a Chartered Accountant, you must serve your apprenticeship under a Chartered Accountant; it is not sufficient to serve it under someone, no matter how able, no matter how capable, no matter how competent; it must be served under a Chartered Accountant.

Incidentally, in another few years, by all accounts, there will be no Chartered Accountants in Newfoundland under whom to serve. Now, is this House to say to Mr. John R. Parsons "Mr. Parsons, you want to be a Chartered Accountant. You want to have a Degree which will carry some standing with it. All right, go down and join the firm of Reid, Son, Watson and Leith, and become apprentice to them for the next five years." Are we to tell that to Mr. Parsons? Is any member of this House going to tell Mr. Parsons "Your only hope is to disband your business, discharge your twenty men for your hundred Firms around Newfoundland for whom you are doing the annual audit now; that you can no longer serve them; that you are going to be apprenticed for five years to the Firm of Reid and Watson." Are we going to tell John R. Parsons that that is what he must do? That is what refusal to pass this Bill means.

Are we going to tell Walter P. Miller, William S. Rowe, Sylvester J. Mulcahy, Harvey C. Jones, Frank H. Moores, Roy C. Moores and Howard W. Barrett, who are now members of the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, "Sorry, sorry, but if you

want to have any standing in Newfoundland, you must become members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants; and before you can do that, you must become apprenticed to Mr. Howard MacDougall, or Reid and Watson, serve five years, and abandon your business and discharge those competent employees now actually auditing most of the Business Firms in Newfoundland today?"

Are we, as a House, going to say that rejection of this Bill means exactly that? That is what we say. Are we going to say to Joe Green, a man who was a member of this House for years, and who has since been travelling the length and breadth of Newfoundland auditing accounts all over Newfoundland, are we going to say to Joe Green "Sorry, Old Man, sorry, too bad, but your only hope of getting a Degree is to go back to your notes; become sixteen or seventeen again; go down and try to hook a job off Reid and Watson, and if you are lucky, and if you work hard, in eight, ten, or twelve years, you might be admitted to the Firm of Chartered Accountants?"

I have a friend, a very close friend, Tom Kelly, who was Accountant of the Royal Air Force Transport Command at Gander. Tom Kelly is a young man of thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, maybe not quite that old, at Gander six years in the Accounts Branch. He enrolled with the La Salle Institute, and he lived in the same building I did, two or three rooms away from me. Night after night after night, till midnight, till one and two in the morning, Tom Kelly was sweating over his La Salle lessons, and sweating over writing his exams and making out his papers and

sending them all up to Chicago, or wherever it was they went; six years at it. Then he had a talk with me one day, and said: "Look, the war is over; there is not much future here at Gander for an Accountant. What do you think I should do?" And I, in my innocence said: "Well, Tom, if I were in your shoes, I'd get back into St. John's and try to get a job from Reid and Watson." He did, and went to work with them; and as far as I know he is working with them at this moment. Now, he has been with them for the last three or four years; he is doing audits for Firms up and down Water Street. All those Accountants are thoroughly capable, able, men; and you have in that office two or three old gentlemen who sit around there, and they have twelve or fifteen young Newfoundlanders who go out and do the actual work; two who sit around the office, and nineteen Newfoundlanders who go out and do the work. Tom Kelly is one of them. Tom Kelly, when he had been working so long, but only so long with the Firm, was permitted to take the first tremendous step that would lead eventually, when he is a doddering old man, to his becoming a Chartered Accountant. He was enrolled for the Primary Exam—a man who came from auditing Accounts, running into millions of dollars a year, at Gander, auditing and accounting for them, comes in and takes the grave step of being enrolled for Primary Exams in the Institute in Nova Scotia, and finally some day, when he is married and his children are grown up, he will be admitted to that select Company of Chartered Accountants.

Why, Mr. Speaker, there are more Knights of the Railway in Newfoundland today than Chartered Accountants;

or not far from it. Why, to be a Chartered Accountant in Newfoundland today is almost like a Peer of the Realm.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Both dying out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And they are all dying out.

Now, I don't know one of these men, not one of them. Parsons, I know, I met once or twice in my life. Joe Greene, I know. I don't know one of them. Max Roberts, no, I know him; if that is Max Roberts in Corner Brook, I know of him, I don't know the man. Allan T. Sparkes, B. Com.—that is the man at the Assessor's. Gordon Bears, I know to see. Murphy, I don't know. George Dyer, I know very slightly.

Now, they are men I don't know. I wouldn't know them from Adam.

I have no axe to grind in the matter, no personal interest in the matter at all; but I do not see how any member in this House can refuse this reasonable personal request of these thirty or forty, whatever they number, Newfoundlanders just the simple request that they not have to close business, not have to go back and work as apprentices, not have to be apprentices to a half-dozen or so Chartered Accountants in Newfoundland; but that they can continue to earn their living; that they can acquire the additional proficiency by study as members of the Certified Public Accountants of Newfoundland

I am in favour of this Bill; it is a non-party matter. I see the whip of those for this Bill on this side, but they all hold the whip on the other side, except my honourable and gallant friend, the member from Bell Island. But I believe I know how he is going to vote for these "Top Roosevelt and the Seven Old Men;" I don't think my honourable friend from Bell Island is going to vote for seven, or eight, or ten, old men who happen to be Chartered Accountants in Newfoundland. I believe he is going to vote to give these young men a chance to get Academic Standing in Newfoundland. (Applause)

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): In the first place, I may say we have no Witan in Newfoundland, give them a free vote.

Now, if this Bill concerned Public Accountants, Public Accountancy, I'd have no difficulty in the matter; but we are asked to certify certain people, asked to certify if certain men making application here are men fit and worthy persons to be called Certified. They haven't passed an examination, and we have no way of knowing whether they are conversant with various subjects which make up Public Accountancy, or that they are capable of passing such examinations.

In the brochure of Public Accountants of Ontario, which I understand these persons say they want to affiliate with, it is on Page 1, in Roman Numerals, and one will see that it contains a number of serious subjects. They are subjects which will take up a considerable amount of time to study, and anybody who passes this examination, that is, if they are marked properly; at the moment, I understand, in Ontario, they would

be marked properly, that anybody who passes would be properly called Certified Public Accountant. In other words, in passing exams, they have certified themselves properly to be a Certified Public Accountant.

It says, a five-year course; three examinations take not alone Accounting and Business, but Mercantile Law, Statute Law, Economics, Auditing, Investigations, Corporation Finance; a very serious number of subjects; and if anybody knows these subjects and passes the examinations, he is certainly worthy to be called a Certified Public Accountant, and I don't think anybody would have any objections if C.P.A. came down here themselves and started this.

Now, I understand that of these gentlemen who signed this application to have the C.P.A. form, not one of them has passed any examination, and we have no proof that they are conversant with the subjects. I have not the least doubt at all about it that there are certain members there who would pass examinations from experience and knowledge of broad Accountancy, because mere Accountancy is not sufficient to make a man a Public Accountant; he has to know Law and Business Law, he has to be a first-class man.

Now, the honourable member for Fogo says these people are not asking to get C.P.A., they are asking to get an Institute called Certified Public Accountants. Everybody who would come in six months, or hereafter, and say they have studied or practised for four years, Accountancy, they would be entitled to have it after their names. I think the honourable member is wrong.

MR. JANES: No, what I said was they weren't so much concerned with having C.P.A. after their name as to improve their standards.

MR. HIGGINS: Of course, I am in favour of saying that henceforth nobody else will come into the Organization unless they pass examinations. If two or three of the older men haven't passed examinations and want to come in, I don't see any objections; but we might know that they are certified, by their experience, to be called Certified Public Accountants.

Now, the honourable the Premier has said this Act has nothing to do with Chartered Accountants. It has all to do; it is the same business. He also said that 90% of Chartered Accountants are non-Newfoundlanders. I think he is talking about Confederation again, and using the same percent as he always uses.

Now, I was a member of the last Committee, and I made inquiries into this as quickly as I could. At the present time, there are eleven Chartered Accountants, eight Newfoundlanders and four non-Newfoundlanders—four foreigners. I am told four more are taking exams this year, and if they pass, it will bring it up to thirteen; so all this talk about non-Newfoundlanders is all wrong.

MR. JANES: If we pass this Bill, we'll have another thirteen next year.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, but, after all, other chaps have got to pass examinations; you must have some criterion of value; have a degree; have a right to practise with certain initials after your name.

Now, I don't know what the honourable Minister said—"Are we going to tell Mr. Parsons: "Tell all your

men to get out'." They'll carry on; there is nothing to stop them from calling themselves Public Accountants; if they ask for the right to be called that, I say, "sure." If now they are only asking to be Public Accountants, they can pass a Public Accountant's exam, still they are not asking to be certified. Now, people shouldn't allow themselves to be advertised as holding certain qualification when they haven't got them. In this Age of specialized professional qualifications, it should not be lightly dispensed with. No Druggist should be allowed to practise in his profession, except he has a diploma to show he is qualified; and no Doctor, except he has a diploma. And the same with Income Tax—nobody should be allowed to pass a Balance Sheet, unless he has something to show for it. Anyone who practises with the word "Certificate," I don't care whether "Chartered" or "Certified" before the name, that man should show he is entitled to use those words.

Now, I have heard various arguments used against Chartered Accountants in this country. In the first place, they are said to be foreigners, and every effort is made to prevent having Chartered Accountants here. It is not sufficient to carry on work, and if this Act is not passed, many people will be thrown out of jobs. Now, I find far more Newfoundlanders than foreigners. Now, I find that foreigners who practised here have been living here in Newfoundland for a considerable time; domiciled here; have been practising here, and have no intention of going back.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who said that?

MR. HIGGINS: You said they weren't Newfoundlanders.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, I said they were born in the United Kingdom. I never use that word, I don't feel like that, so don't use it.

MR. HIGGINS: I wasn't referring to you, but this was the argument brought to me different times, that they were foreigners. I was told that all the Chartered Accountants were foreigners.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Is the honourable the Leader of the Opposition satisfied that the word "Foreigners" is not being used here; you are not trying to convey that, are you?

MR. HIGGINS: No, I am not trying to convey that. I say it is an unfortunate thing to use the word here; people who are living here fifteen or twenty years, call them foreigners. I don't think anyone has ever thrown up to E. J. Boyle that they were foreigners, not Canadians. There are a large number of Newfoundlanders in the United States who have all the privileges of the United States' citizens; and large numbers of Newfoundlanders in Canada who were entitled to be called Canadians. I don't see why anybody coming from England or anywhere else should be regarded as anything else but a citizen of the country when they show they are citizens.

Now, I think there would be plenty of room in Chartered Accountants' Offices for apprentices for study, if examinations were set up. I think you'll find that if it is absolutely essential that those who are practising Accountancy must pass examinations; if they are asked to pass examinations, that there would be very few that would apply.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would my honourable friend allow me?

When they formed the Dental Association and the Optometrists' and Druggists', when they formed these by Act of the House or of the Commission, examinations were provided for, but those who formed the Association in the first instance were accepted without examinations. It was from there on. We had a well-known case of a Dentist here, Dr. Lear, who wasn't a Dentist at all, except by experience; and he was accepted in, therefore, thereafter, you couldn't be admitted in unless you passed certain examinations.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I'll admit the Organization was formed in order that they allow Dentists in. Another, a Doctor, was allowed; he had been practising for a number of years. In order that these people wouldn't be put out of employment, they brought them in. The same with Chartered Accountants, they are not trying to put people out of employment. When they formed the Dentists' Association, the Doctors' Association, the Druggists', it meant that no man could practise Medicine unless he passed those examinations. The same now with this case; they asked that nobody could use the words "Chartered Accountant." It wasn't such a bad Act, because it said those practising Public Accountancy up to that date shall be allowed to practice as Public Accountants. He could sign his name as Accountant, but nobody was thrown out, put out of employment. Now, if examinations were necessary, there'd be very few come in.

Now, if anybody passes that examination in Ontario, he is a man qualified to be called "Certified Public Accountant." But I do say that not all



these men are Accountants, some are only Bookkeepers. They are asking to become Certified. I don't agree some are only Accountants. We are discussing this dispassionately. I say I don't want to certify any man as a Public Accountant. If they come in and ask we make them Public Accountants, I say "sure," we are not certifying them, which is quite a different matter entirely.

Now, I notice here that we have been used to following Nova Scotia and other Acts. By the way, I noticed, for the first time, we followed the Nova Scotia Act in the Workmen's Compensation Act, but it was only today I found out we left out a very important point, that is, Nova Scotia's right to appeal on the question of jurisdiction.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And there we followed Ontario.

MR. HIGGINS: That is quite all right.

MR. JANES: There are more Accountants in Ontario than there are in four provinces.

MR. HIGGINS: They can't use the word "Chartered" Accountant; that is what I am saying.

MR. COURAGE: A Bill is coming up very shortly; I guess it will pass.

MR. HIGGINS: Of course, we don't know. If we are going to take it in a sense this way—let everybody, let members walk into the House—after all, we are Certified Members of Parliament; certainly we were voted upon; we passed the examinations. If everybody was allowed to come into Parliament, certainly we'd have chaos. If everybody is going to be allowed to put the words "Char-

tered Accountant" after their name, who is going to know who is a Chartered Accountant and who is not?

I think the Hon. Minister of Natural Resources said he was afraid the people who came from La Salle weren't recognized. In ordinary universities, the ones Chartered are the ones who pass exams, take exams.

I asked, and find the paper is numbered, and not even the name of the candidate is on it. In La Salle, I am informed that exams are sent to a man's house. That is not a Degree.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a tough course.

MR. HIGGINS: It is a tough course, but that is not passing examinations, if he looks at books! I don't care how tough the course is.

MR. JANES: You have got Bachelor of Commerce from Oxford, still you have got to serve your three years.

MR. HIGGINS: I think so too, because the Bachelor of Commerce is not comprehensive enough.

MR. JANES: There is no need of grinding a man for three years.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Doesn't it sound to you like a Closed Corporation, a little group trying to protect their high living?

MR. HIGGINS: No, I don't think so. A man can be called to the Bar after three years. That is the only reason I couldn't be called to the Bar without studying out here. Don't they allow two or three years off?

Now, take in Medicine, Law, a man has to take his Arts Course two or three years before he can go on to Medicine or Law. These are professions; people must be very well trained

before they start out on a profession. Mr. Sparkes, he'd be more entitled than most of them, because he has some sort of Degree.

MR. CURTIS: He has a better Degree than "C.P.A." will give him.

MR. HIGGINS: "B. Comm" is a better degree than Accountancy, but doesn't take in Accountancy. I imagine, at the present moment, according to the report of "C.P.A.", they said they'd recommend anybody who had practised Accounting for a certain number of years; they'd be allowed to take exams right away. I think exams are an important matter. If these gentlemen asked that we make them Public Accountants, I'd be quite satisfied; but when they ask to make them Certified Public Accountants, that is a quite different matter. If the Institute of Certified Public Accountants comes in here and asks them to pass examinations, I'd be satisfied it would be quite difficult; I wouldn't be a bit surprised but that it would be quite difficult, as the Chartered Accountants' exam.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, just before recess, I was saying that I found it very difficult to decide just what attitude I should take on the motion as before the Chair.

We are considering an application from a group of individuals who want us to give them the right to style themselves and those who succeed them as Certified Public Accountants. These men, at the present time, are Public Accountants, some of them, and as such are enabled to carry out their profession. They are asking from us something more. Not being disturbed now, they ask us to go one step further and to allow them to incorporate and to call themselves Certified Public Accountants.

There is a Petition presented to the House. The Petition is not signed by the individual applicants—I suppose, however, they can read and write, but we have nothing else to show that they are qualified to be Certified Public Accountants. As my honourable and learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, said, the Certified Accountants' course set forth in this Annual Report which has been distributed is a very difficult and all-embracing course. It contains subjects which I have no doubt are absolutely foreign to many of the people whose names are on this list. On the other hand, the Chartered Accountants, in my opinion, have not, since they have been in Newfoundland, been successful in attracting to their profession and in passing into the ranks of their profession as many Newfoundlanders as I think they should have brought in. They have, at the present time, I understand, some nineteen students only—one firm with nineteen. I think perhaps there are twenty-four or twenty-five altogether; but if we look at their record for the years that they have been here, we will see that they have had very few Graduates; and one reading, and hearing them, couldn't help but feel that there is something, some "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere, and that Newfoundlanders who are working with the Chartered Accountants have not been encouraged as they should have been, because certainly, in other professions that are operating in Newfoundland, the percentage of local boys is very, very much greater than it is in the Institute of Chartered Accountants. What the explanation is, I do not know; but if you go through our Law or Medical Society, if you go through our other professions in Newfoundland, Sir, you will see that Newfound-

landers, as such, form the majority of the Association; the majority of any profession consists of Newfoundlanders; the only exception seems to be the Chartered Accountants.

MR. HIGGINS: I think, if I may say, I explained that you can't practise Law unless you are in the Legal-Law Society; Medicine, unless in the Medical Society; but you can practise Accountancy, unless in the Chartered Accountants' Society.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I grant my honourable friend that, but the Chartered Accountants got a clause put in that you couldn't; they have a clause there that no person who is not a member of the Institute shall be allowed to take or use the name Chartered Accountant, Associate of Chartered Accountants or any name, title, initials, or description—implying, or calculated to imply he is a Chartered Accountant. Why do they want to incorporate, monopolize, the whole alphabet?

MR. HIGGINS: No, but a man can call himself a Public Accountant, or Accountant.

MR. CURTIS: The position is that these men, by their own attitude, and by their own record, have made it necessary for us to allow other people, if they want to have a similar Organization to have it, otherwise, as some of the others have said, in time there will be no Chartered Accountants left, because most of the Chartered Accountants are not practising at all, most are engaged in other professions. When we had a meeting the other night, who came? We had Mr. Brookes, who is not a Chartered Accountant. Most of the names they mentioned are not, themselves, practising Chartered Accountancy at all.

They have the name of Chartered Accountant, have the initials, but they are not actually practising their profession.

The only objection I have to these individuals who are making this application is that we have no way of knowing just what standard they have, and whether the standard they have acquired is sufficient to justify us, in permitting them to take for themselves the Degree of Certified Public Accountant.

Now, it is true, my friend, Dr. Walters came down here from Ontario, and he went to Mr. John R. Parsons and he wrote up all his firm as Certified Public Accountants. If you look at the Bill, the first eight names are all Certified Public Accountants, members of the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario. If these men were all Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, I wouldn't question this Bill for a moment; but these men are not. Dr. Walters came down here and dealt out certificates as if he were dealing out a pack of cards. He gave these eight men certificates without any qualification certification, except Mr. Parson's word that they were qualified; "goodwill," he called it. If these men were in Ontario, they wouldn't have given them the right to use the letters "C.P.A."; but when he comes to Newfoundland, he might have given us all a CPA if we had met him.

I agree that the Accountants should have a right to organize. I agree with the entire principle of this Bill; but do think that the names of the originators ought to be carefully scrutinized, and that the incorporation should be limited to those who, without question, are qualified to use the title. I have before me the Certified

Accountants' Annual, which I referred to, and you will notice the very first paragraph on Page 9, a five-year course of instruction conducted by the University of Toronto for the Association must be completed by each student. Where did the Institute get authority to take in these men? True, they call them "goodwill men;" they haven't been practising for five years, yet get their Degrees from Ontario. Honorary, yes; then other students having the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are granted exemption from one exam; those having the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce are granted exemption from two; and so on, and yet they come to Newfoundland and give them to a group of men without checking their credentials, without assuring themselves they are fit men, not to be Public Accountants—I'll grant every man on that list is a good Public Accountant or good Accountant, but as to whether or not we should, by Act of Legislature, create all these men Certified Public Accountants; whether or not we should go that far, I'd find it very hard to say, yes.

As I say, I haven't decided what attitude to take; I think I will support the Chair; but I think when it comes to Committee Stage, I'll find a paragraph to state as to how we can fix this Bill so we'll have some organization. It is true, as the Premier said, when the Association started, you had qualified men; you had men who practised as Dentists, and if they hadn't been admitted to the Society, they wouldn't have been allowed to practise. We are not hurting these men by leaving them out, but by putting them in, we are deluding the profession. As I say, people in professions are judges of that. My honourable friend the Premier says the

people he referred to got what they did get by sweating. I agree, they did; but we have nothing here to show that the people here did any sweating; we have nothing to show, nothing but their names and the fact they call themselves Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, being Public Accountants and Accountants. There are sufficient men in this country to form the nucleus, and I'd be happy to support a Bill giving such men the right to incorporate.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, fortunately, most of the remarks which I had to make have already been covered by other speakers in favour of this motion, and consequently what I have to say will be very brief and mainly in the form of recapitulation, with this difference, that it will be chiefly extracts from the sworn evidence taken by the Committee, not word for word; but the remarks I have to make will largely be based on that evidence—when so based, I will say so.

Now, first of all, with regard to one or two points made by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition. He argues that our Public Accountants ought to go back and write examinations. In that, he seems, in some measure, to be supported by the honourable the Attorney General; and the argument is put forward that these men who have been made Public Accountants of the Ontario Association would not have been made Public Accountants were they actually living in Ontario; but there is a big difference between the situation in Ontario and the situation here. Those Public Accountants who are practising their profession in Ontario, and have been practising it for a number of years past, are already

members of the Public Accountants' Association, C.P.A.'s, and new applicants would naturally be young men just out of school or college, whom it will be only fair to ask to serve an apprentice and write an examination. The situation here is entirely different, entirely different here, where we have men who have five, ten, fifteen, in some cases twenty, years' or more actual practice, experience, in the business of Public Accounting, now asking to be incorporated as Certified Public Accountants. I say the situation is entirely different, and it would not be fair, certainly not fair, to ask these men to go back and apprentice themselves to a Firm; not fair to ask them to go back, to ask them to write an exam. I might ask the honourable the Leader of the Opposition—Would he like to go back to university and write exams he would have to write when he was a young student and had books with him and knowledge fresh in his mind?

MR. HIGGINS: In reply to the question asked me, I'd say, if I had to practise Law, I'd be glad to do it.

MR. HORWOOD: Surely most professional men wouldn't want to go back and pass an examination. Well, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition agrees with me, I'm glad he does. The honourable and learned Leader made a statement that his Chartered Accountants here in Newfoundland were Newfoundlanders. Now, I am going to take him up on that presently, on the basis of sworn evidence given in Committee. In the meantime, he made another statement that some of these Petitioners for this Bill are only Bookkeepers. It may be true that some are only doing book-keeping, but when that Committee

met and asked for evidence, one of the things the Committee asked was the qualifications of each individual. Each individual was taken singly, one by one, and of all those Petitioners, there was one with less than five years' practical experience in Public Accounting; that man has four-and-a-half years, and has been taken in as full partner in a Firm here, because he served overseas for several years during the war, and on the basis of that, they saw fit to allow the course to be shortened slightly. Aside from that, every one of them have four-and-a-half or five years in Accountancy; and in addition to that, most of them have a course in Accountancy from La Salle. In connection with the Correspondence Course, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition seems to object to the Correspondence Course in itself.

MR. HIGGINS: I never said a word like that at all. I said exams were set in a man's house where he had his own books.

MR. HORWOOD: That is normal; established universities give credits on the same basis as that, and the honourable member must know. It is a Creditorial Degree. You can get it in the same way as these people get credit for becoming Certified Public Accountants.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from the time this legislation was first mooted, it has met the vigorous and indeed almost violent opposition of a few men in a position of entrenched privilege. It has been opposed by a little group of "sweatshop" workers, as my honourable friend for Fogo so aptly called them, who have, by spurious offers of compromise, attempted to obstruct this Bill and have it

thrown out of the House. The opposition of the Chartered Accountants to this piece of legislation reached its climax on the night they were called to give evidence; they were shocked at the thought of intruders being allowed to practise. They became almost liberal in telling us what they had, how competent; they were telling us "rags to riches" stories of how they had worked themselves up from the bottom. They also gave us touching accounts of their solicitude toward students who worked for them in their offices. Now, this was the rosy picture which they gave in evidence when making initial statements. The rosy tints began to change, however, to take on slightly more lurid colours under cross-questions, and there began to emerge out lines of the liaison system, of the exploitation of students system; it amounts to a Closed Shop of seven practised Chartered Accountants.

Under questioning, the following information was extracted. Now, I have a list of a few points which I think puts the matter beyond students.

One well-known Chartered Accountants firm, which I don't think it would be fair to name, has been practising in this country for the past thirty-three years. During those thirty-three years, the Manager of that firm giving information tells us he has had a lot of students working for him; he doesn't know just how many, but describes it as a very large number. Of this large number of students which have worked for that firm during the past thirty-three years, only two have qualified as Chartered Accountants; **two in thirty-three years.** Up to the present moment in history, only four students have been qualified in

all Chartered Accountants firms in Newfoundland.

Now, here is another interesting point which came out in evidence. Chartered Accountants do not employ anyone except students; no stenographers, no office boys, just students. That statement was given—I must name the man, since you ask me—was made by Mr. Howard MacDougall. He made the statement that all employees he had were students. The statement may be right or wrong, but it is the only basis I have on which to base an opinion at all. In any case, he does have either nine or ten students. These so-called students, who evidently do all the book-keeping work and most of the other work of Chartered Accountants firms, may be as many as the Chartered Accountants can make use of; there is no by-law or custom which says a Chartered Accountant may not set himself up in business and employ fifty students to do his work. Mr. MacDougall, as I said, himself, has one partner and nine or ten students.

Now, another question which was asked was—Is there any established wage scale for these students by agreement, custom, or otherwise? The answer was—No, there is no established wage scale.

MR. FORSEY: A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

There was an understanding given by the Select Committee when they interviewed these people not to divulge intimate knowledge relating to their business. Did the Chartered Accountants understand that things relating to their business would be bashed about and related to the public? If they did, if they had that understanding, then I think the honourable mem-

ber is in order; if they did not have that understanding, and gave their permission to bring back this report, I don't think the honourable member is in order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On that point, the Select Committee would have no right whatever to accept that information, unless on the basis they would pass that information on to this House. No Select Committee has any right to accept evidence, unless it were to be brought in here.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee did not give anyone such permission.

MR. HIGGINS: In that case, I submit the whole evidence should either be put here so the whole House could see it, or not given at all. I am very glad the honourable Minister of Supply brought up that point; I think we are all napping.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know if this Committee gave any guarantee; certainly, if they did, they were not allowed to do so by the Rules of the House. Evidence given is for all the House and members, or even strangers may be present when witnesses are heard. No persons other than the Committee may be present when the Committee is deliberating. Therefore, it is proper for any member to possess himself of evidence given merely by attending sittings. Furthermore, this does not apply to members. Furthermore, evidence was tabled last evening. No member of the Select Committee, or any other person, may publish evidence taken at the Select Committee. Further, any person giving evidence before the Select Committee, if his evidence tends to incriminate himself, he has that guarantee from the Select Committee that it will not

be used against him. I can see roughly 157 to 160 in Newfoundland Standing Orders in Rules.

MR. HORWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Now, I got as far as quoting somebody on the wage scale. On the basis of evidence submitted to the Committee, it was established that there is no wage scale for students in Chartered Accountants' offices, either by agreement or by custom. The Chartered Accountant pays them what he thinks fit. One witness stated that he pays them about forty-five dollars a month, when hired. I would not say that it was exactly forty-five dollars a month, but about that.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, a point of privilege.

The honourable the Leader of the Opposition brought up the point that he didn't think anyone, any one member should make a report of statements given, that that should be done by the Committee and tabled in the House. We get it from you here it is information of the House, and even to strangers, if present. The point of the honourable Leader is that this is a report of the whole House, not a signed report of the Committee. We did have a typist there, shorthand, I don't know whether that report was available or not, if it would be, in other words; otherwise, the only report is from individual members, not from the Committee.

MR. HORWOOD: I am not giving any report given the Select Committee. I am using certain portions of evidence. Surely I am permitted to take evidence which is the property of this House, take certain portions and draw conclusions from that evidence.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, has evidence been tabled by the Committee?

MR. CURTIS: Evidence hasn't been typed, Mr. Speaker, but if the House should want evidence, it can be brought up.

MR. SPEAKER: The point was brought up in the last sitting day in which I said, for guidance of the House, the motion could be made to have the motion tabled there. Furthermore, as I have already stated, ignorance cannot be pleaded, for evidence was open to all the House. Actually, quotations being used by the honourable member of Labrador are not evidence. We do not know whether it is bona fide evidence or not. I have no doubt that the honourable member is making correct quotations, but technically it is not evidence he is giving, therefore, I can see no reason why I should ask the honourable member to discontinue his remarks.

Finally, permit me to say, under the English System, there was no appeal from special ruling; under Canada, there is; any Rule may be appealed to the House.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a point. The Committee didn't invite these people to come before them; didn't say to the Chartered Accountants "come here, we are going to put you on the stand, grill you, get information." They came of their own free accord, and gave evidence in their case. Surely it is not improper and contrary to Rules of the House in taking evidence which they gave. There certainly can't be any moral objection. I think honourable members objecting to it are quibbling.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. Speaker gave a ruling. The honourable member is making a report of certain evidence. Perhaps some other members of the Committee may want to give different evidence. That is going into Hansard, that is not report.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the honourable member for Labrador is not giving evidence, making a report; he is citing evidence which is open to all members who have spoken. They may do so at Second Reading, or at any other stage of the Bill. It is being written into Hansard as the speech from Mr. Horwood, the honourable member for Labrador.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there are certain other members of the House who don't want this wage scale used as part of my argument. Well, I am going to use it. The wage scale given was, upon admission, about forty-five dollars a month when hired, which I wouldn't say, was exactly forty-five dollars, but about that. After they passed the first exams, maybe years, two years, or never, wages were increased to about fifty-five dollars a month; after intermediate exams, they were paid about eighty dollars a month. There they stay until they qualify. The only catch in the thing is that they rarely, if ever, qualify.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A sweat-shop.

MR. HORWOOD: It is. The net result is that the bulk of work in these firms is being done by men for forty-five to eighty dollars a month. These men have been working, in some cases, five, six, seven, eight, ten, some twelve, years in these offices; they have about as much chance of becoming Chartered Accountants as I have of becoming Confidential Ad-



viser of the Dalai-Lama or something like that.

Now, it appears that the Chartered Accountants have a cheap little, tight little, monopoly on that. From the record, it appeared actually, in fact, that it would be much easier for a young man student in this country to become a Doctor of Philosophy specializing in Nuclear Physics than it would to become a Chartered Accountant. That is the way it appears from the records of Firms practising Chartered Accountancy in this country.

Now, the honourable and learned Leader of the Opposition made a comparison between Law Students and Law Firms and Chartered Accountants and students in both. I suggest the comparison is absolutely unfair, because a student in Law has a moral certainty that if he continues and goes on he will, at some time, in five or six years, be admitted to the Bar; he has that moral certainty; whereas, the students in a Chartered Accountant's Firm have a moral certainty to the opposite; they will never become Chartered Accountants, because, as I said, there have been only four admitted in the last thirty-three years.

Now, here's some more of that evidence which people don't want brought in here. This is pertinent to the point made by the honourable and learned Leader of the Opposition when he said there were eight Newfoundlanders Chartered Accountants practising in this country. On the basis of answers given, I find that there are only three of the seven practising Chartered Accountants who are native Newfoundlanders.

MR. HIGGINS: I find the names now; there are seven—MacDougall,

Roy Pike, Ritchie, Hudson, Hunter, and George Allen. George Allen is not practising, except with the Government. I noticed these the other day.

MR. VARDY: How about Drysdale?

MR. HORWOOD: I don't know whether the names the honourable Leader read are actually practising Accountancy; but it is a fact that only seven Chartered Accountants actually are practising Chartered Accountants. There are others, probably, with the Firm of Bowater's and others, but not practising Chartered Accountants.

Now, further evidence indicates that only one Chartered Accountant now practising in Newfoundland was both trained here and took his examinations here.

Now, further evidence that only one Chartered Accountant now practising in Newfoundland was both trained here and took his examinations here.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no racial prejudice whatever; I am not an Anglo-phobe; I don't hate Scotchmen or Englishmen, or French-Canadians, or Russians, or people of any other nationality; I believe in the International Brotherhood of Mankind; I believe in reciprocal exchange of talent; but I believe in Newfoundlanders too; I do not like to see them discriminated against; I like to see Newfoundlanders get a chance as well as the other people do, not subscribe to the Nineteenth Century doctrine that Englishmen are born superior and have inherent ability to manage their affairs better than Newfoundlanders can themselves.

Since the Institute refuses to give others a chance, let this House put an end to this by putting up an Act in which Newfoundlanders will not be treated like Kipling's Law. . .

MR. FORSEY: Mr. Speaker, now, next week I propose to bring a Bill in here entitled a Bill "An Act for the Expanding of Hens."

MR. COURAGE: A Bill worthy of you.

MR. FORSEY: The reason I am going to bring it in is because I consider the Dog Act to be an Animal Act because this Bill is not being considered on its merits, as we are not considering this; all debate on this Bill is in connection with Chartered Accountants. Chartered Accountants operate under an Act, I take it.

MR. COURAGE: I beg pardon in my speech I never mentioned the Act once.

MR. FORSEY: Nobody's saying you did. I am talking about Chartered Accountants working under the Act. If the wage scale, means in effect a "sweat-shop," it is the fault of that Act, and should not be taken into consideration when considering this Act here. This Act has to stand on its own merits or demerits, and side-tracking of Chartered Accountants, and inadequacies, and unproficiencies, or whatever you may call it, is totally irrelevant, wishy-washy and inconsequential. I do not mind too much about sticking "C.P.A." after anybody's name. I can assure you, if I wake up tomorrow morning and see Sylvester J. Mulcahy, C.P.A., I shall not be impressed; but I am over-awed and disgusted, awed and disgusted with the fact that we are giving to ten people over-riding power.

Clause 4, for example, says: "The general objects of the Association shall be to furnish means and facilities by which its members may increase their knowledge, skill and proficiency in all things relating to the business or profession of an accountant or an auditor and to hold such examinations and prescribe such tests of competency as may be deemed expedient to qualify for admission to membership, and to discipline any members guilty of any default or misconduct in the practice of his business or profession."

A nice platitude, I would say. It states their general sins. Now, I know of no way to increase the skill and efficiency, or knowledge, of anybody except by giving courses of studies and lectures.

Clause 5 says we will say to this group "sure, go ahead, form an Association; you shall furnish the means and facilities." Clause 5 says: "Now you have formed the facilities, you may enter into affiliation with a University."

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Couldn't these clauses be more fittingly discussed in Committee Stage?

MR. FORSEY: If we impose on this Association an imposition requiring them to establish and furnish means and facilities by which its members may increase their knowledge, I want it written into this Bill; the means whereby that obligation will be implemented, not tell them in one clause they must do something, and in the other clause say "we'll let you out if you are not doing it." I never saw anything like this before. Chartered Accountants may be in a mon-

opoly maybe, but it is no answer to one monopoly to set up another, and I am against it.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I said beforehand I wasn't going to speak on it. Have I a right to say something on it?

MR. SPEAKER: You may.

MR. JACKMAN: I am not going to speak very long. I feel very humble here this afternoon in the midst of these great orators. I don't say this in jest, I say it in all sincerity. I am just an ordinary working-man; I am not an Accountant; I don't know anything about Accounting.

As far as I can see, this Bill—I will possibly prick the mind of the honourable Attorney General and our Leader here too, as well, when I say this—as far as I can see, this Bill, I see it in the light our Leader sees it, and the light the Attorney General sees it; not the whole way for the Attorney General, but the whole way for the Leader here; and that is this, that the Bill is asking me, and asking all of us here to tell these people that “yes, go ahead, we have the authority; we have the qualifications; we are Accountants, and we are telling you “yes, go ahead; put C.P.A. behind your name.”

Well, as I said before, I know nothing whatsoever about Accountancy, and I am sure most of the others don't, so I feel that this House is not qualified, nor is it in a position to give these men that authority. I would say, if we had men coming across with proven qualifications and had this Bill, it would be simple enough; but we are asked to pass a Bill; we are asked to give men a title which we, ourselves, are not entitled to, or are in a position to do.

MR. MAKINSON: Evidence showed every one had over five years' experience with the exception of one.

MR. JACKMAN: Evidence may show that, but there is nothing to show they are Accountants.

MR. JANES: We have no evidence that those who are Chartered Accountants have either.

MR. JACKMAN: I am not going to get involved here, I say I see it that way. I am going to vote that way.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): I don't think these people in the Bill, whose names are set down here would be down here if they didn't have experience in Accountancy. I know people whose names are set down here; they are the very finest men in the country. These people here are not going to have their names associated with somebody who is not competent. I am in favour of the Bill, and I think these people whose names are here on the list, a great many I know are the ones, themselves, to decide who are Accountants and who are not. They evidently did, or they wouldn't have the names placed on this application. We have men of outstanding ability on this list here, including the person who is now Assessor of Taxes, who took over the Auditor-General's job.

MR. CURTIS: No, he didn't.

MR. BALLAM: Well, there are others here, Mr. Gordon Bearns, whom the Premier mentioned before, is a man who has spent his lifetime in Accountancy; has now just been appointed Chief Accountant in the Department of Finance. Several others here whom I know personally have spent their whole lifetime; Max Roberts here, a chap from Corner Brook,

has been doing Public Accountancy and all sorts of audits all his life; has a big business; that is his job.

MR. FAHEY: Doesn't he do electrician's work too? He does lawyer's work.

MR. BALLAM: That is beside the point. Well, he is just as good as lots of lawyers I know.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Curtis and myself are the only ones he does know.

MR. BALLAM: With exceptions to persons present. I think these people applying in this Bill are the ones to give exams to those who come after. If this is set up in other provinces, why should it not be set up here? Our Accountants are just as good as Accountants on the Mainland or anywhere else. If they have an Organization to which they want to belong, why should they not belong here as anywhere else? They are entitled to it, and just as good as any other. Some of these, I don't know; but in some of these cases, I know these men personally spent their lifetime at Accountancy. I can say, if given a chance, they will do just as well as anybody else.

We have spent a great deal of time on this, just the same as we spent a great deal of time on something our own Newfoundland chaps effected. As long as it doesn't affect our own Newfoundland chaps, it goes through just like that.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I am absolutely in favour of this Bill, and I think that the gentlemen of this House, if they just think it over twice, they should, in fairness to themselves and to our people who applied for this, give it sanction.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I have listened very attentively and with a lot of amusement to the debate on this question during the past couple of days. I have heard a lot of talk about monopolies on both sides; and I was trying to hold off, Mr. Speaker, trying to figure out how many members on both sides of the House, what their attitude was going to be, where I was going to throw in my vote. I haven't yet decided where I am going to throw it. I have been approached by people representing this Organization on a couple of occasions, and as I look at this Bill here, now, those who applied—1. "This Bill may be cited as The Certified Public Accountants Act, 1950." It is divided into three groups. In one group, in No. 2, there are eight. Some gentlemen came down from the University of Toronto, and, as far as I can gather from what I have heard, I haven't seen any evidence, he took it upon himself to give to these gentlemen C.P.A. Certificates. Now, they never passed any exam at the University of Toronto; at least, I haven't heard it brought out here; they haven't passed them. And the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition here, this afternoon, brought out some qualifications which people would have to have in order to pass this exam. Well, this gentleman came down here; was doling out these things to these gentlemen just the same as governments dole out K.C.'s to lawyers. What qualification has a lawyer practising at the Bar to get the title K.C. after his name? He has got to be a politician. What qualifications might he have had to become a lawyer?

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right, we'll make you a K.C. at the next meeting.

MR. CASHIN: It is well divided, the first group—the first group are monopolists; the second group, Public Accountants travelling all over the country. I have a great deal of sympathy for them; I have certain friends amongst the Public Accountants who have gone all over this country, and done outport Business Men's Books, and I don't think it would be entirely necessary to pass legislation in here to give them that authority. They can go out tomorrow, and as long as the Assessor takes his Audit, everything is O.K.

Neither does this Bill take away anything from the Chartered Accountant, because all the big institutions and big Corporations are going to employ Chartered Accountants; Banks have them; Bowaters, Anglo, Buchans' big Mill and Steel Company. All these employ Chartered Accountants, because they are recognized. Why? Because they are recognized, throughout the world.

MR. VARDY: They don't employ local firms though.

MR. CASHIN: Now, you will never hear of a large firm on the Mainland employing a firm of Chartered Accountants.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They do in Ontario.

MR. HIGGINS: Our Tax Bill makes it Chartered Accountants only.

MR. CASHIN: They go out and audit books at the corner store. That is why I have a great sympathy for this Bill, because these people go to do books for people in some of the outports who can't afford to employ a Chartered Accountant to see whether a man is liable to Income Tax or not. But Joe Green, who is a Public

Accountant, goes down, and they send out a Chartered Accountant to see whether he is entitled to do those books or not.

Now, the Chartered Accountants came here in 1907, and have been doing business ever since. True, very few people passed to become Chartered Accountants. I don't know whether pressure has been brought down on them or not. There is no evidence to tell us that these firms have exploited these men and said "No, you are not going to become Chartered Accountants; you are going to work for forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty dollars a month." I think they are.

However, Mr. Speaker, I think, to begin with, that this whole thing came in here irregularly yesterday. It is in here now. We have had a grand time, yesterday afternoon, a most enjoyable time, the most enjoyable time I have spent; and this afternoon as well; debating something which should have been left to Second Reading of the Bill. First thing, you report this Bill. Somebody moves Second Reading, and then she goes one way or the other. It is my information (I haven't checked up the blue book), the Chairman of that Committee is supposed to bring in this report. The Chairman didn't bring it in, and I ask you, Mr. Speaker, for a Ruling on that point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not discovered any place where it says the Chairman must actually present the report, although I do know the Chairman signs the report, whether he agrees or disagrees with it. I don't think the Chairman must present this report.

MR. HIGGINS: Look in 161, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It says the report of the Committee shall be brought up by the Chairman; shall be ordinarily revised or not.

MR. CASHIN: Well, the report of the Committee has not been brought in by the Chairman. What is the position now?

MR. HIGGINS: I trust the honourable member is not suggesting we start all over again.

MR. CASHIN: Yes, I think we should do it all over again. The Chairman of the Committee should have brought in the report, and then the Bill should have been drafted and brought in here and proposed, and seconded, and debate should have taken place. Why, we are practically debating second reading of this Bill now; from here, I don't know where it is going to go. This Bill is being debated. When we finish here this afternoon, and it is passed through, does it then become law? We have to have second reading of this Bill. Debate starts all over again. That is the way it goes.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): We are not discussing the Bill, as I understand.

MR. CASHIN: No, we are not discussing the Bill. What are we talking about? I think the whole thing is irregular. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this matter go back to Committee, and let them bring it in in the proper way.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, if I might throw a little light on it.

The Committee which met to decide whether the Rules of the House had been complied with, I do remember that the report was brought in by the honourable member for Labrador.

The report which is now being debated, if I could call it that word, was signed by the Chairman of the Committee, who was regularly moved to the Chair, the honourable the Attorney General's name is the first signature on the report, I believe; and because it was brought in by the honourable member for Labrador, by some means or other, he appears to be the last person to have it, and he brought it in, I am sure too, in ignorance, it was supposed to be irregular. I am sure we shouldn't start it in.

MR. SPEAKER: It is merely a matter of form, ignorance of fact. I am not suggesting that is why the honourable member for Labrador was selected for it. It is merely a matter of form.

Now, I am not threatening, but if members will attempt to make the position a little complicated for Mr. Speaker, he can make it complicated for members. The motion was debatable before the Chair; the House saw fit to debate it for two days. The House can now accept this motion and refer the entire report to a Committee of the Whole House before it goes to second reading. You can suggest from now until mid-summer before it goes further.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, as I say—you are ruling. As you know, I might recommend it goes to Committee of the Whole House before it goes to second reading, and have it all over again; we would be "going to the races" from now until next Summer; I am not going to suggest it.

I was identified with a Party that was supposed to be able to "hang her down."

MR. SPEAKER: I must here and now ask the honourable member on what question is he speaking.

MR. CASHIN: On Public Accountants. They are divided into three groups in this Act. One group has been given an Honorary Degree, so to speak, in the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Ontario. We don't know whether they are qualified or not; they haven't passed any examinations; we are still told they are members of that Organization; they might well be qualified.

Then the next group are those who travel all over the country, like Joe Green and the others listed as Public Accountants.

Then we come to another part, and these other people working for the Government. Allan T. Sparkes down at the Assessor's Department; J. Gordon Bearn in the Finance Department; Murphy in the Assessor's Department; Redmond in the Assessor's Department; Bavidge in the Auditor General's Department; Dyer and James E. Austin.

There are three groups here. These other people here have been given Honorary Certificates by this gentleman who came down from Ontario last year. He didn't see fit to give the Public Accountants their certificates, neither the Accountants; but this Act says "give us power, and we'll see they get certificates." They are going to set the exam, not the University of Toronto. It is a Board set by these people, and they are going to set exams.

MR. COURAGE: All petitioners come in; all these petitioners can be Certified Public Accountants.

MR. CASHIN: Provided these people, once this Bill passes, Public Accountants become Certified Public Accountants, and Accountants here also become Certified Public Accountants.

Why have exams anyhow? What is the use of having exams anyway?

Now, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend here spoke very fluently on his Bill, and I agree with a lot of what he said. We'll wipe out all exams in future, and a bunch of students will come down from Memorial and say, "Here, we want our Bachelor of Arts; class us into an Organization, and we'll take care of it in future." I find it very difficult to vote. I know, during the past three or four years there have only been three or four people pass exams. It is their business whether they work for Chartered Accountants' firms for forty-five dollars, or go somewhere else and get better money; it is their business. However, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote against this thing right now, because it is all foolishness. I am going to vote that, if it comes back, we'll have debate all over again; then it goes back into Committee of the Whole, and comes back again to properly end up.

So, Mr. Speaker, I don't see any use wasting any further time. I have every sympathy with these gentlemen. I want an Honorary Degree in Law; I should, I am entitled to it; I am the only one in here entitled to it. However, I am going to vote against this motion that is here this afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No Degree, that is the end of your Degree.

MR. CASHIN: Then my Degree is gone.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The motion is that the report of the Select Committee be received and adopted. All those in favour say "aye" (chorus of "ayes" from the Government side);

contrary "nay" (chorus of "nays" from the Opposition). In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Ordered that the Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

MR. HIGGINS: I do not think anybody on this side has any objection.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received and adopted. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Extend the operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947" was deferred.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: I move, Mr. Speaker, second reading of this Bill. The object of the Bill is to correct a small item which crept in last year.

Clause 2, says, "Subsection (3) of Section 45 of the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949, the Act No. 82 of 1949, is amended by striking out the words "in the preceding section" and substituting therefor the words "in this section." It is just a nominal amendment. It crept in last year without our noticing it. I move, Mr. Speaker, second reading of this Bill.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to the Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their employment" was deferred.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions.

Honourable the Minister of Natural Resources presented a petition regarding a Cottage Hospital to be built between Bonavista and Come by Chance.

Petition received and referred to the Department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.



### Giving Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg your pardon, I am afraid I was not listening. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if you might, for a moment, revert to the questions, so that I may give an answer to a question. This is one that was handed to me late yesterday, question 6 (6) asked by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland. I guess he had forgotten about the question. I certainly had forgotten that it had not been answered. It was to give the earnings and expense—I have not got the exact wording of the question, but apparently it asked for earnings and expenses of Clarenville Vessels the first of January, 1949, to the end of February, 1950; that is a year and a month. The answer is as follows:

#### Earnings and Expenses of Clarenville Vessels, 1/1/49—28/2/50

Vessel	Earnings	Expenses
Burin .....	\$ 47,734.02	\$ 71,552.33
Clarenville .....	43,850.26	56,800.40
Codroy .....	39,894.59	54,907.15
Exploits .....	63,466.44	76,741.52
Ferryland .....	81,070.24	74,626.78
Glenwood .....	63,889.93	74,164.55
Placentia .....	77,569.64	61,766.61
Trepassey .....	66,371.09	77,508.52
Twillington .....	45,167.02	76,717.42
	<u>\$523,013.23</u>	<u>\$624,785.28</u>

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will, on tomorrow, ask leave to have the third reading rescinded of "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act" so that the Bill may be then re-committed.

### Notice of Motion

Honourable the Premier to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts'."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Supply to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Relating to Local Government."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Election Act, 1913."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Health to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

Leave granted and the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Before entering upon the Orders of the Day, at yesterday's sitting the question was raised by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland as to whether the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Certified Public Accountants Bill was in order, having been brought in by a member of the Committee other than the Chairman, to which I replied that I had not found anywhere where it was forbidden for any member other than the Chairman to bring in the report, or

where it was compulsory upon the Chairman to bring in such report. Whereupon, certain members quoted Standing Order 161, which says the Chairman shall bring up the report of the Select Committee.

I quote 617, First Edition, Parliament Procedure: "When a Select Committee has agreed upon its report, the Chairman or some other member may be directed to make the report to the House, or the report may be delivered by Mr. Clerk to one of the Clerks at the table on behalf of the Chair, or on behalf of any other member of the Select Committee charged with the duty of presenting the report to the House."

I think it will be agreed, therefore, that the presentation of the report to the House was in order.

#### Orders of the Day

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

Bill read a third time and passed.

On motion the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was deferred.

On motion Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949" was deferred.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

HON. WILLIAM KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, before I address myself to the subject matter of this Act, and if the House will allow, I am going to suggest to the honourable the Attorney General that one of the most

welcome productions that was emanated from the Department during his Term of Office would be a new consolidation of our Statutes. Indeed, I believe he told me that such an undertaking was now under hand, and I assure him that it would be a most welcome production indeed. I believe the last was in 1916. Between now and then, amendments have been flowing so thick and fast that now, for the ordinary layman, it is difficult to distinguish between many amendments.

MR. JOHN G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Is the Attorney General going to incorporate these amendments in the Statutes?

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): It was not intended, but I think it would be wise.

MR. HIGGINS: I think it would be very wise. We would have Consolidated Statutes in one volume, and have new Acts in one volume.

MR. CURTIS: I would be glad to bring the matter to the attention of the Government.

MR. KEOUGH: I was going to suggest, following the Common Land Act, following that in 1917, and following that existing Shipbuilding Legislation which has been amended again, until we find out, what I was going to talk about today—I ploughed through many Acts myself to find out what Bounties I was going to pay. This Act is providing information for me to find out what Bounties I am going to pay, and with a possibility I am going to have to call in a battery of lawyers to find that out.

I think, some time last year, in reply to a question put to me by the honourable member for Placentia-St.

Mary's, I said that my Department would take under consideration the advisability and desirability of the introduction of a Bounty for the repair of ships. I said at that time also that I would welcome an expression of opinion in that matter from anybody who cared to express an opinion. In the meantime, my Department has received some, but not what they can honestly call representative opinions from the Fish Trade and some fishermen. In consequence, I had to decide, I did not have sufficient to go upon that would constitute a sufficient argument to put to the Government. When I say that, I am not closing the door for ever and ever, Amen. with regard to repair of ships. My Department will keep an eye on the matter, and be prepared to receive further representations which may be made.

This Bill arises from the request to the Chief Inspector last year to contact his various inspectors and advise me as to where in the existing Shipbuilding Bounties Legislation might be advantageously amended to encourage increased production. This Bill is predicated upon his recommendations.

With regard to Section 2 of the Bill as existing now, standard Bounty is payable on account of vessels of all wooden construction. Section 2 so proposes the Act as to make the Bounty available in instances of wooden vessels that have steel deck houses. I am advised that it is desirable to encourage this type of design, particularly in ships of the better type; and the effect of this section here will, as I have said, be to make Bounty available where wooden ships with steel deck houses are constructed.

Section 3 of the Act, the existing legislation provides that where a ship is of new construction, but where

equipment has been used before, as we implied, in the outfitting, provided such equipment passes an inspection by the Chief Inspector of Shipping, or one of his inspectors, that two-thirds of the regular Bounties may be paid. This sub-section here will make the full Bounty available in the event of equipment being used previously, being used again for outfitting new vessels, provided, of course, passage go into inspection; provided, of course, equipment is serviceable, not two-thirds serviceable. An anchor Chain will hold its weight no such thing as holding two-thirds. It is hoped that it will be possible to outfit new vessels equipped with equipment used before, but that is serviceable.

Section 4, existing Shipbuilding (Bounties) Legislation provides for three inspection. At this time, when frames, beams and knees are in place and covered with planking; when the ship has been planked and caulked, and is ready for launching; and on completion of the ship in outfitting of equipment.

This amendment proposes a third survey at the time the knee is laid and the stems posted.

Argument of this Bill is that as existing legislation stands, a certain amount of not too good timber could have gone into construction of vessels, as now is in evidence of the first survey now called for. The intention of this amendment would be more rigid inspection of timber that goes into ships.

Section 5 provides where the Minister, instead of making some round Bounty payment when the vessel is complete, may stagger the Bounty, pay three instalments, one over each now

called for. This states the Minister may make a fourth Bounty payment at the time when laying of the keel, stem and stern posts are erected, immediately after that inspection. Argument of this amendment is that the builder will be able to finance himself through the next stage of construction, which involves iron works, bolts, nuts and irons, things of that nature.

I think that pretty well covers the matter.

I move second reading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: There has been some complaint here about vessels with a dragger. Does this mean the Government is going to recommend building of draggers?

MR. KEOUGH: Inspection of ships before this came into effect does provide for payment of Bounties.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is purely a formal one, and calculated to provide authority to continue the present scale of Shipbuilding Bounty Payments as they are right now. Some years ago, I believe in 1945, the Commission of Government provided a new scale of Bounty Payments. They upped the Bounty Payment in classes of 30 to 150 tons from forty to ninety dollars per ton Bounty, and upped the vessels in the 12 to 20

tons class, that is fishing vessels, again from twelve to thirty dollars per ton to seventy dollars per ton. The Commission of Government provided legislation, in the first place, that this higher scale of Bounty Payments would continue until June of 1948, and subsequently provided further legislation providing authority for payment of rates until September, 1949. The House will recall, last year, legislation was enacted providing authority to pay rates up to June, 1950. The Government now proposes to extend authority to payment of higher rates until June, 1951. In the meantime, some thought will have to be given to arriving at a permanent position in this regard. I think it is out of the question going back to the old rates of Bounty Payments; in fact, there is some thought of increased Bounty Payment. During the present year, that will be considered, but it is the intention of the Government to freeze the position for the coming year. That is the object of this Act.

I move second reading of this Bill, Mr. Speaker.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their employment."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, of all of the various Acts or Bills that I have had the honour to present to this House, (this is, I think, the fifth one in this present Session), I think this is probably, in some cases, the finest of the lot. It is one that will provide, or make an effort, an endeavour, to provide that employers will be more lenient towards those members of our Society who are afflicted by blindness.

In the past, employers were very reluctant to engage in their employment people who are blind, either partially or wholly.

Now, amongst our blind people, you must know that there are many who can adapt themselves, and have done so, to many jobs in many branches of work. Some of those blind people have become very skilled. I know in many factories in other countries where even in Machine Shops they are Machine Operators and in many jobs in a wide variety of industries, blind persons are given a chance for employment.

Now, one of the big stumbling blocks against employers engaging blind persons is the risk that they take in engaging workers who have lost their sight. Compensation has had to be paid for such people on the same rate and on the same basis as people who are quite normal. Because of this, we are introducing a Bill to sort of offset the hazard as far as the employers are concerned, insofar that the Government will make contributions in the case of accident to a blind workman requiring compensation of more than fifty dollars. I might say that this is new to this province, but similar Acts are in force in other countries, and in some of the other provinces as well, where the Government, the Provincial Government, or the Government of that country, will make up over a small amount compensation payable to blind workmen, should they be injured in the course of their work.

The Local Branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind has been very anxious to have such legislation introduced. The local Manager, Mr. Gillespie, has been very in-

terested; he is the Local Superintendent of the Institute, I understand, and he has been very anxious in endeavouring to have this measure introduced, and also in encouraging local employers to employ these people.

It should be noted that several Firms in the City of St. John's, regardless of risk and hazard, have already employed several blind workers; and it is with this in view, and in order to encourage employers to engage more of these unfortunate people, that we are introducing this Bill; in order to encourage employers to give a chance to these afflicted people who, through no fault of their own, have not the benefits and privileges we have of sight.

I might say that supervision of employment will be done by the Superintendent of the Local Institute.

I think that this Bill should sort of touch at the heart-strings of all of the honourable members of this House, and I would also ask, in presenting the Bill, that employers of Labour not in St. John's alone, but all through this country would make a big endeavour, an effort, to engage more of these people who, through their affliction, cannot get jobs in a normal way.

We are endeavouring, through this legislation, to help employers to do just this, and I would ask the support and goodwill of the honourable members of this House in putting this Bill through. I am sure that it is properly one of the finest things that we have done since we have been here in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: Who pays the first fifty dollars in Section 3?

MR. BALLAM: The Firm, the employer. All other compensation payable under our new Act is paid by the Government.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I have just received from the St. John's Municipal Council a most important Petition which should have reached me before the House opened this afternoon, and in view of the fact that we may be adjourning this afternoon possibly until Tuesday, I would ask permission of the House to present the Petition at this moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House give leave to present this Petition?

Moved and seconded that the House give leave to the honourable Minister to present this Petition.

Motion carried.

MR. CURTIS: I beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to present this Petition to the St. John's Municipal Council, regarding increased taxation.

I beg leave to table this Petition, Mr. Speaker.

Attached to the Petition is a Bill, a Draft Bill.

I would move, Mr. Speaker that the Petition be received, and that it be referred to a Committee to see whether or not the Rules of this House have been compiled with, and that in view of the fact that we may be closed for two days, the Committee may have the leave of the House to sit during the Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this Petition be received.

Carried.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, have I your permission to make any comments?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion at the moment. I am about to put the motion that the report be referred to a Select Committee. Would you care to speak then?

MR. SPRATT: Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that this report be referred to a Select Committee.

Carried.

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, having a wide range of experience in the Government of the City of St. John's, and knowing of the conditions referred to in the Petition, I do feel, with all the seriousness which appears in the Petition to have immediate and serious consideration given to the City Council with a view to having their powers extended so that they can increase taxation, I would say, Sir, that personally I would sound the warning to this Government to be particularly careful as to the powers they shall vest in the Committee or in the Committee with regard to the amendments requested.

I know, myself, from practical experience, and actual experience, that the revenue at the present time is high enough, sufficient enough, to manipulate the affairs of the City, if spent judiciously. I do say there are repairs required to bring revenue of the City up to the maximum, as was

pointed out, so much being lost to duties being stopped on importation of coal and other incidental revenue; but they are asking for revenues to increase revenues that are already a burden on the people, particularly to the people of St. John's; and on this I ask co-operation of the Government, every member, together with the Opposition that are interested in the position of not only the City but of the country.

Perhaps when the time comes I may speak more lengthily, but I make these few remarks to sound a warning, with a view to giving serious powers to the Council that will be far-reaching, and will be detrimental to the people of the City.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the wish of the House that the Chair should appoint a Committee? (Unanimous "aye").

I would, therefore, name as members of this Select Committee the honourable the Attorney General, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Vardy, Mr. Cashin, Mr. Makinson. Five members are the minimum number to constitute a Select Committee. If the House wishes, it may appoint two others. Are there any objections? (None).

On motion second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was deferred.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this Bill.

In the year 1943, the Government of the day, the Commission of Government, passed an Act which made it

illegal for a garage in the City to sell gasoline on Sunday; but they permitted garages and service stations, and proprietors of gas tanks one mile outside the City to sell gas on Sunday, thereby showing that it was not the Lord's Day they were anxious to preserve as much as to stop the sale of gasoline in the City of St. John's.

Now, the Government does not see that there is any particular advantage in this legislation. I don't know how many honourable members have been stuck on a Sunday, but I have, on several occasions, and have had to go out to Waterford Bridge to buy some gas; and lately I notice there was a man prosecuted in the Magistrate's Court, because living only half a mile outside the City of St. John's, he delivered gasoline on Sunday.

I can't say what there might be said, Mr. Speaker, in favour of the legislation, but the object of this Bill is to repeal it, and to permit service stations to sell gas and oil on Sunday. There is nothing in this Act to make it obligatory upon any service station to open or to sell gas, but the penalty to which they are liable, if they do open to sell gas on Sundays, is hereby removed. The Section will now read: "No garage or service station shall be open on any Sunday for repairing or servicing motor vehicles or for selling delivering or supplying motor vehicle parts or accessories, and no employee shall be employed on any Sunday except for the purpose of selling, delivering, or supplying gasoline or oils."

I would move the second reading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: Is the employee bound to serve on that Sunday? Is there any other rule or regulation saying that he is not bound? Does the

Shop Act, for instance, apply here? In the Shop Act, an employee cannot come back except at his own discretion. I mean, if he comes back to sell oil, why not repair? You understand, in the previous Act, he could repair, but couldn't sell oil.

MR. CURTIS: Under the present Act, he can't be there at all.

MR. HIGGINS: Supposing an employee says "I am not going to come in Sunday," does the Shop Act apply? Does it carry shop? I suppose it does. Under the Shop Act, nobody can be forced to come back on Sunday; if he does come, he is entitled to double wages. Isn't he? I think it carries.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I remember some years ago that the garages were opened on Sundays, and there was a movement started to close them up; and some of the owners did that voluntarily, while others kept on, and the employees, through more or less a Working Agreement, tried to close garages on Sundays, but they could never make it a success until this Act was passed. Now, before the Act was passed, you got the impression from the general public that people would have to tie up their cars on Sundays and walk wherever they were going; and that same thing, I may say, applied when the grocery stores remained open until three or four o'clock in the morning, we still got the same impression; but that was got over. And the same thing with regard to garages; they were got over.

Now, if you allow garages to open on Sunday, to make it legal to sell gas—the honourable the Leader of the Opposition asked "Where does the employee come in? Is the employee compelled to come in on Sunday? I am afraid that the employee, with the

situation of labour at the present time, he will be compelled to come in on Sunday, or else he will have no job on Monday. I am afraid that will cause strikes or other things for the Department of Labour. Of course, I don't mind, that man has to earn his wages. But I can see, under this Act, where there will be a lot of friction, strikes, and a lot of trouble. As I see it, since this Act came into effect, we got along very nicely with garages being open on Sunday by having to go a mile or two miles beyond the City Limits. I think it is better now than it was before, and, personally, I am against the principle of the Act.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, may I speak on a matter of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege, Mr. Forsey.

MR. FORSEY: Someone has had the infernal audacity to place on my desk a message from Sudbury, Certified Public Accountant, Ontario, to J. R. Parsons, through some prevaricator. I consider it an insult.

He goes on to ask Mr. Parsons to "press forward with the demand on your Legislature."

Well, the ordinary people, fishermen of this country requiring hospitals, make known their wishes; they come into this House petitioning, but not Mr. Parsons, nor Mr. Sudbury. I take violent exception, Mr. Speaker, consider it vicious gall, and properly.



"J. R. Parsons, Admiralty Building, Water Street, St. John's—

Bill incorporating Associated Public Accountants in Manitoba has passed third reading Manitoba Legislature. Stop. (Thereupon, the communication was read in detail by the honourable Minister)."

(Signed) F. T. SUDBURY.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the honourable Minister wish to table the telegram?

MR. FORSEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think that this is the height of lobbying, and I am satisfied to be lobbied out on the street, or even down in the office, but I am not going to stand for lobbying within these hallowed walls.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the wish of the House?

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, we are on second reading of a Bill just now.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of privilege is before the House; it is up to the House to move either Orders of the Day, which means we'll not consider the point of privilege offered, or set a day that we shall take this into consideration, now, or at some future date, or never.

MR. HIGGINS: May I ask what gentleman brought this point of privilege? If he moves that these documents should be thrashed and there should be gnashing of teeth, I'd be glad to move it.

MR. FORSEY: I so move.

MR. HIGGINS: I second that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A complaint of privilege has been moved. What is the pleasure of the House?

MR. SPRATT: Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the honourable member for Burin have touched me considerably. Most people who know me know that when I speak I act on impulse, and so it is with me at the present time. After hearing the recommendation read, or it may be possibly a threat as it were, in the short time that I have had, I have given serious consideration to it. I have heard that expression made by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland very often—he wasn't going to be bullied, although he did a lot of bullying himself. But I feel like the honourable member for Burin, myself, with regard to what the letter conveys; and I would say that I do not agree with it either; and I don't think that the Members of the Government side of the House are in favour of the matter which will be discussed in a few moments; that this will have any effect on them, and won't hurry them in any way. And with me knowing my colleagues as I do, I feel they won't be swayed into any decision by any recommendations coming down from the Mainland.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Minister must, however, make a motion that the report be taken into consideration or not. As I pointed out on an earlier occasion, there is nothing to talk about at the present time.

MR. SPRATT: Well, I think my remarks were in effect; I spoke in accordance with the Minister and the complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: The only point which can be raised is breach of privilege, whereupon, debate might be raised lasting for the rest of the year 1950.

MR. SPRATT: There is now a motion before the Chair, and I made a few remarks on the motion before the Chair that this be dumped out, or whatever the actual wording of it is.

MR. SPEAKER: Any honourable member making a complaint of breach of privilege concludes his remarks with the conclusion that the perpetrator may be hanged on motion, or whatever he decides fit, whereupon, motion is made that complaint be taken into consideration today, tomorrow, or not at all. When such motion is made, then it may be debated, as any other motion.

MR. HIGGINS: I suppose it is too late to move now we move this with silent contempt.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill be read three months hence.

MR. SPEAKER: The point of breach of privilege is before the House, and must be dealt with one way or another.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of privilege.

The point has been made. No action is required. Virtually, daily, in other Houses, points of privilege are raised, and that is the end of them. No action is required, unless action is desired; it is not necessary to take any action; the honourable Minister has registered his point of privilege; that can be the end of the matter of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: It can, provided some honourable member will make a motion. It is a point of privilege.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Am I not correct in assuming the motion has

been made to move second reading of this Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

MR. COURAGE: I have tried twice, if Your Honour will pardon me. I have tried twice to move second reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, but a point of privilege takes precedence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of a motion in the point of privilege, may we not now proceed? Mr. Speaker ruled the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs out of order when the honourable Minister was speaking to the point of motion which I believe the honourable Minister of Supply had made; but Mr. Speaker says there is no motion, therefore, we may proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Supply complained of a breach of privilege, and, as he is bound to do, he concluded with a motion. That motion may proceed by debate, or making specific orders. All that is required is a motion. The honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs spoke, but I am not clear if he wishes us to proceed with complaint of the point of privilege, or to drop the matter.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I move we proceed with the Orders of the Day, second reading of the Bill "An Act to Incorporate The Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

MR. SPEAKER: If there is no motion to Orders of the Day, that automatically concludes the point of breach of privilege.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, before I heard the motion before the Chair

seconded, I understood from your ruling we should dispose of that motion in some way.

MR. SPEAKER: We have disposed of that motion by motion that we proceed with the Orders of the Day, which is second reading. May I refer honourable members to when I quoted Mr. Beausiesne on that matter.

The motion is second reading of Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

Question.

(Unanimous "QUESTION").

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, in speaking to that question, second reading, I suppose we are not to refer back to what happened in the Committee Stages, but speaking to the principle of this Act now before the Chair, second reading on the Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants, I think that the whole trouble on this situation started when the Commission of Government passed a Bill some time back, a year-and-a-half or so ago, giving certain groups of people the right to be known as Certified Accountants. I personally don't agree with that; that had a tendency to set up a monopoly, and I don't agree with monopolies or any other Acts of that kind.

Now, I think that the group that is asking for an Act now is just as much entitled to have an Act now as those who already have it, but, as I see it, that Act before the House now, second reading won't clarify the picture any. You will have two groups, two dual organizations; and we have had, or I have had, personally, quite a lot of experience in that in the Labour Movement; and when you get that type of Acts, where you have

got two groups, you have nothing, only chaos and all kinds of trouble. Now, I suggested, yesterday, a way out by throwing this Act out and repealing the old Act on the Statutes the Commission of Government enacted. The Premier in speaking said—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order.

The honourable gentleman is out of order in referring to debate, or quoting from debate, that has already taken place in this Chamber in this Session. He is not permitted to refer to debate that has been completed.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is upheld.

MR. FAHEY: I was speaking about dual Organizations; and that is what this Act in this House now will create, and I feel that if we will look at it in this light, that, if by turning down this Act now and repealing the one there is now, that would not be facing the music. Some of the honourable members will look at it that way, or have already looked at it that way—that would not be facing the music; it is only a way of getting around it.

I will look at it another way. By setting up this Act, and setting up dual Organizations, that is not facing the Act, that is running away from it. Next year, we will have another Act with another Organization. It is nice to play politics and say you won't throw out this Act, because you will offend somebody; you won't repeal the other Act, you will offend somebody there. But that will come to politics eventually, and a good Government will face the music, and not try to avoid it.

My opinion is that in fifteen years from now we may have the impres-

sion that one of those Organizations will have gone out of power, fanned themselves out by not bringing new blood into the Organization. If that is so, why not fan the Act out now and buy it in?

We are told the present Government will be in twenty-five years. Well, within ten years then, let them bring in a new Act, they will still have fifteen years in which to pass it.

I think we should throw out the Act that is there, repeal the old one; tell those groups, all of them, to get together and organize, and then come back to this House and ask us to pass an Act with certain qualifications for joining it in future, and certain qualifications met by those who present the Act; and I don't know why we need any names attached to that at all.

We passed an Act here, for example, a short while ago, giving the right to certain workers to organize. I don't see why that workers in that particular—I wouldn't call it a profession, either, it is no more than a Trade Union to me; if they want to organize, want a right to protection, a right to protect their interests, then let them ask the Government to do so. Some of the honourable members may think they haven't got a right to organize. I disagree with that; there is no law against those people organizing, if they want to, into one General Organization; no law whatever. Let them come back, whatever they call themselves, Chartered Accountants, Certified Public Accountants, or otherwise; and, after they are organized, put down proper regulations as to what requirements would be necessary to join for the future. If this Government saw fit to pass the regulations,

or otherwise, that would be the time to do it; then pass the Act. But, at the present time, we are airing the grievances of two groups who can't get themselves together. The best thing to tell them is to get themselves together and organize, and ask the Government to consider their appeals. My feeling is to throw the Act out now; give them six months hoist. Secondly repeal the Act brought in some six years ago. Next, give sufficient time, six months hoist, so the parties could get together and find out what they want, and not use this Assembly as a place for their grievances.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in winding up those few remarks, I think, myself, that if those conditions are met; if we take a plan like that, that in time, both those groups will organize. Somebody could convene a meeting. I wouldn't mind taking it on, myself, if you can't get anybody else to do it; and get them together, and find out what they want, and then come back to the House. But if the House is in the position now that we are afraid to offend somebody on this angle, somebody on that angle, we are in the position that we are showing weakness; we are playing politics, but in so doing, turning the honourable House into a place for airing grievances. That is what I see.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to speak at length, it is only a waste of time, I think. But there are a few things I'd like to mention.

The first thing, we hear of apprentices. I don't think that is the proper word, I think a person who intends to take up a profession should be called a student. To qualify him-

self for a profession, he either has to study in some office or go to University. If he goes to University, it is going to cost him a lot of money; he is going to have to pay room and board. I think he can work in some office. If he gets thirty-five or forty dollars a month, that is good. Most people who got a University Degree had to pay some money. If you start in an office at forty-five or fifty dollars a month, that, is good money; in some cases, students are not worth any money to a lawyer or otherwise. I know a Law Student can't be much help to a lawyer, that is, unless in his third or fourth years. I understand, in some Chartered Accountants' offices they get \$150 a month.

Now, there is a lot of talk that some are kept in an office and not getting their Chartered Accountant's Degree. I know some, Canning or Burnell. They haven't taken their exams, but they are getting good salaries; you go and ask them. I know some working seven or eight years getting good salaries. It isn't dignified for this Assembly to perpetuate error. Let us find out the truth. We have no evidence before us, evidence is not filed yet. I'll tell you why there aren't more Chartered Accountants—they haven't taken exams. In Medicine or Law, you have to take examinations. In Accountancy, you don't. It is done in Ontario. Small businesses are looked after by Accountants; big businesses are looked after by Chartered Accountants. If you notice in the book the Certified Public Accountants sent out, the course set out is five years. You have a Course of Accountancy; going to University, it takes you five years. Take a student who started in a Chartered Accountant's office to work,

he is started much better than if he went to University; the course is the same.

Now, I say, if these men had taken examinations, they'd be Chartered Accountants before this. You'll find that a large number of people who practice will not take Certified Public Accountancy, and I am sure a large number of people would never take examinations at all. If half those names were cut out, three-quarter, you will find, before they become Certified Public Accountants, have to take exams; you will find out they won't take examinations.

Just one more point.

I think that piece of propaganda brought in quite disreputable. I agree with the honourable Minister of Supply; I think it should never have been brought in here. I mentioned the word "Foreigners" yesterday. I don't know if the honourable member, Chairman of the Committee, used it.

MR. COURAGE: I did not.

MR. HIGGINS: I didn't want you to think I said so. But it was used.

To me, the word "Foreigners," that Accountants, Chartered Accountants, were run by Foreigners, although I find only two Foreigners at the present moment practising. Now, I think that message was most undignified, and I quite agree with the Minister; I am not going to make a speech on it, but there are other occasions, Session, when I'd speak; I think it is only a waste of time. We have all had our speeches, and practically the speech on the motion, on the introduction of the Bill, was really on second reading.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I should like to assure you and the House that my remarks will be quite brief.

This Bill was introduced not as a Party Measure, and it is to that context I address my words. I shall not say my words with any degree of spirit, although it seems to affect the destinies of certain people. I shall surmise that, however this Bill is dealt with by this House, the economy and life of this House will go on as much as usual. The main concern is in considering this Bill. I am not competent to judge the merits of the case, not competent to judge the merits of the people who come to us for consideration. I should assume there is an extremely wide degree of competency here. As long as that is true, it is difficult to see how incorporation will improve that case, although I can see that the objects of the Bill do attempt to improve that situation.

There is a point here, I believe, worth bringing up. I do so principally as my concern as Head of the Department, namely, that there are a number of Civil Servants exposed in this. I have not been advised as to the propriety of Civil Servants to take this step, or asked the Government to take this step.

There is another question of doubt.

When, as has already been indicated, (not in this House; but another Government has already incorporated the Chartered Accountants) we are asked to give consideration to another group not so accredited professionally as a group, the point is—Where will all

this protection end? It will have to end somewhere.

There is another point I might say was brought to our attention by the Chartered Accountants, themselves, namely, it would seem the passing of this Act will, by that very fact, require an amendment or more than one, to preceding legislation.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to enter into discussion on this Bill at all, but as much has been said pro and con that my doubts at the moment are somewhat greater than they were at first, and my first doubt to adopt a cynical attitude arose around those who argue so against the passing of this Bill. I listened as attentively as I could against the arguments pro and con, not that I know so much about Accountancy. But, during past years, I have learned a bit about Accountancy, taken an Accountant's Course from the American Course, have had so to come in contact with those practising the profession, although on this list I know only one.

Some doubts have been raised as to the methods used in trying to get this Bill passed. As I see it, the methods which have been used in trying to secure the principle of the Bill do not invalidate the principle of the Bill, itself, and here I feel that the principle of this Bill is worthy of our support. As I listen to the debate, it seems to me that the Chartered Accountants of this country are a Closed and decidedly Closed Corporation.

Now, reference has been made to other provinces. I know that in one

province a Bill similar to this was turned down, very much rejected, on due grounds which do not apply here. It was registered here primarily because there were a considerable number of Chartered Accountants in that province, and means whereby they could become Chartered Accountants were within reach of those Graduates who wished to do so.

Now, from evidence given here, it seems these grounds do not apply in the Province of Newfoundland. Certainly, we have no very large number of Chartered Accountants, and if we may judge from the superficial evidence being given, it has not been easy for those apprentices or students, call them what you will, to graduate as Chartered Accountants. I have no objection to the word "apprentice," only I quibble whether you call them apprentices or students. Nor do I think the word "apprentice" is anti-gregoric or gregoric. It doesn't matter whether you call them apprentices or students, but it does matter whether they go through the stage of apprentices; and that is how I see it, that they decide those who have the privilege of becoming Chartered Accountants.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that there is a good reason why we should support the passage of this Bill. In my opinion, there are very few logical reasons why it should not be supported. From a logical standpoint, a thing should be supported when it gives a maximum service at minimum cost and minimum confusion.

On the principle of this Bill, I don't see any reason why we should not support it, in order to carry out

a monopoly which does not carry out reasons for balance of monopoly.

I say, Mr. Speaker, as I listened to this yesterday, and heard the arguments pro and con, I feel I must support this Bill, because I cannot deny to any class of people the right of recognition which the Government has given to another class of people whom I see no more deserving than the people petitioning at this time now.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, I spoke at some length a day or two ago, and I concluded my remarks by saying that I felt inclined toward the Bill in principle, but would probably; I intimated I might probably, at Committee Stage, move some amendments. Honestly, what I had in mind was this, that, in order to be as fair as possible to the petitioners, and, incidentally, as fair as possible to the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, who, through a gesture of probably good will or probably recognition of equal merit when they saw it, are willing and have already conferred, it would appear, the title of Certified Public Accountant on eight of the Petitioners; they have done that, and I felt that to be as fair as possible, I would be willing to support the Bill as far as the eight petitioners were concerned. But I am not sure. I doubted whether it would be quite fair, even to the Certified Public Accountants of Ontario, to confer by legislation a Degree upon a certain number of other people that they had not yet recognized as Certified Public Accountants. I had intended, I would have properly, at a later stage, moved an amendment that the Bill would be passed with the first eight; I would have done that, rather regretfully, but trying to be as fair as possible.

I have learned since, this is the only thing I have to add, that the petitioners would be most unhappy about having any such amendment; they wish to have the whole twenty-three, or whatever are there. Now, if it meant that one of those twenty-three wouldn't be allowed by it, if this Bill failed to pass, if it meant that, it would mean, that one of those twenty-three would thus be barred from practising. Naturally, I would hesitate to do anything that would deprive either one of those twenty-three, or three hundred thousand people in Newfoundland, carrying out the profession they feel qualified to do. It is not that at all, it is merely that we, as a Legislature, are asked to certify that all these are competent, we are certain that they have a certain standard, and automatically tell another organization in Ontario they are qualified to belong to that.

Since I am aware it would be as unwelcome for me to move an amendment in Committee later on as to oppose the Bill now, that is the attitude of the petitioners, the attitude I personally, now adopt.

I just wanted to add that as a little codicil to the remarks I made on the first occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

(Unanimous "QUESTION").

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I have very little to say, Sir, in concluding this debate on second reading. No one else wishes to speak, but I may say I was very much surprised in being singled out by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HIGGINS: I am very sorry, I thought I heard him say it.

MR. COURAGE: The reason I say it, I did not mention Chartered Accountants, I did not attack Chartered Accountants or anybody; I am not going to now.

It is easy for me to get up and make a spirited, sarcastic, speech, but I am not going to do that. We should not approach this in a spirit of levity; let us approach this on a higher plane. The reason is, we have Chartered Accountants who are incorporated; let them be incorporated; if they want to say "we are Chartered Accountants, we are C.A.'s," let them say so. They are an honoured, respectable body of men. If they want to put on letter-heads "we are better than Certified Public Accountants," let them do it. If the public thinks they are better, and properly will, let them do it.

I fail to see how this Bill is going to affect the Chartered Accountants in any way, and, therefore, opposition does them no credit; and I am surprised at the vindictiveness with which they have opposed this Bill, and the vehemence with which others have supported it.

MR. HIGGINS: We are not attacking Chartered Accountants, we are not defending Chartered Accountants, we are defending the public. We say these men are not qualified and shouldn't be made Certified Public Accountants, that is what we say.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see that the remarks of the honourable member are directed against any honourable members.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the honourable member did mention that the Opposition—I hope he doesn't mean His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, I hope he means certain members.



MR. SMALLWOOD: He was referring to the Organization of Chartered Accountants.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Courage.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at that interruption, very much surprised.

As I was saying, when I was so rudely interrupted—I do not wish to attack the Chartered Accountants, but when the Chartered Accountants incorporated themselves, they came like these people and asked the Government to incorporate them; they were not all Chartered Accountants; they did not all have the letters "C.A." after their name. True, they were well-qualified people, or I believe they are, I have no reason to think they weren't or aren't.

Well, what reason have we to think that these people who ask us to allow them to qualify themselves as Certified Public Accountants are not so well qualified? We do know they are all people who have been practising Accountancy in its branches for a long time. Most of them have been in it for ten or fifteen years; not one of them has been earning his living as an Accountant for less than four and a half years; and, Mr. Speaker, they merely ask us to let them organize; let them organize, and it will, in some measure, clear this matter up. Let them organize, and if those Certified Public Accountants do not now hold the confidence of the public, the fact we allow them to use "C.P.A." after their name—there has been too much emphasis laid on those letters; if we do that, how is that going to increase the public's confidence in them, if they do not do a good job.

We do know that all these people, members, are well qualified, extremely well qualified. If these men are prepared to associate themselves with the others who are less well known to us, that, itself, should satisfy us. They didn't ask us to acknowledge them. They are merely a Body of men who asked us to allow them to do something, that is all; just to incorporate themselves; and their aims are certainly loyal. Their aims are loyal. They want to advance themselves professionally. If they can become members of the Certified Public Accountants Association, then they will have the facilities of that vast and reputable Organization behind them. That is the point, and it seems everybody has been overlooking it.

Another point is this.

Dr. Chester Walters, who came here to Newfoundland, is one of the best-known Accountants in Canada today. He is a Dr. of Financial Sciences, a Certified Public Accountant; and, Mr. Speaker, he is a Chartered Accountant as well. Dr. Walters is a Chartered Accountant. And when he came here, he didn't have these men made Certified Public Accountants "willy-nilly," he investigated each one of these men. He talked with the Banks; he talked with the Business Houses; he talked with people who knew these men, who were well satisfied, and gave them a good name, before, as a gesture of goodwill (which has been sneered at), he did them the honour of having them become Certified Public Accountants of Ontario.

Now, they can call themselves Certified Public Accountants in Ontario; they can call themselves Certified Public Accountants in Quebec; and note, they can call themselves Cert-

ified Public Accountants in Manitoba. The Bill was not thrown out of the Manitoba Legislature, Mr. Speaker, it has passed third reading. But they cannot call themselves Certified Public Accountants in Newfoundland, a bunch of Newfoundlanders who have studied, I say studied individually, and who have worked and reached a stage in their profession and are not allowed to do that; and they come to us in a spirit of humility, in a spirit of trust, and they ask us to incorporate them.

When I brought in this Bill, I did not know who would be for it or who would be against it. I thought that certain members would be for it, because I knew their spirit of democracy. To me, this is a Democratic Bill. I am not going to talk much about monopolies, but it is democratic inasmuch as it is a bunch of people asking us to let them help themselves. Are we going to quench their fire by saying "you cannot affiliate yourselves with the University of Toronto; your young students cannot, in order that your Organization may devise rules and by-laws for the governing of themselves, for the better practising of Accountancy in this country?"

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am for the Bill, because of these things; I am not against Chartered Accountants; I am not against anybody. It has been proved conclusively to me that Chartered Accountants have not done a good job in as far as their students have been able to qualify. It means nothing to me that of the seventeen Petitioners for the Chartered Accountants' Bill only seven of them were actually practising Accountancy; and it means even less that only three of them are actually Newfoundlanders. These things don't mean anything to

me, but the merits of this Bill should speak for it. If Chartered Accountants have not done a good job in qualifying our young men to become Chartered Accountants, let Certified Public Accountants have a try; let them have a try, and see what they can do in raising the standard of Accountancy in this country; in allowing young men to become Certified Public Accountants.

Now, I come from the outports. Maybe some day some fisherman's son will become a Certified Public Accountant; and this will be satisfaction enough to me that I have backed this Bill in second reading.

The Bill was read a second time. To be referred to a Committee of a Whole on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It is referred to a Select Committee appointed on the Petition to the Municipal Council a few minutes ago; I forgot at the moment, Mr. Vardy will not be able to be a member of that Committee.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I ask leave that that Committee have leave to sit during a session—I perhaps should have said—asking this Committee have leave to meet without having to wait several days, as provided by the Rules. If that is the case, perhaps you could meet this afternoon for a few minutes, and Mr. Vardy's name may stand as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreeable?

MR. VARDY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that leave be given for this Committee to sit at the end of the sitting of this House.

Carried.

That is the end of the Orders of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday at three of the clock.

The House adjourned accordingly.

—

TUESDAY, April 25, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

None.

#### Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I beg to report for the committee appointed to consider the petition of St. John's Municipal Council, as follows:

April 21st, 1950.

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the St. John's Municipal Council begs to report as follows:

1. That the Rules of this House have not been complied with.

2. That notwithstanding its failure to give notice of this Bill and otherwise comply with the Rules of this House, the Petitioners be advised:

(a) That this Bill be advertised in the Daily News and Telegram on Wednesday, April 26th, and Saturday, April 29th.

(b) That when the Bill has been advertised as stated herein, the said Bill may be introduced into this House.

(Sgd.) Leslie R. Curtis,  
G. K. Mackinson,  
John G. Higgins,  
Oliver L. Vardy,  
P. J. Cashin.

Report received and adopted.

#### Notice of Motions and Questions

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply, and that I will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

MR. CASHIN: I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the Minister of Provincial Affairs to inform the House what arrangements if any have been made between the Government and American authorities with respect to the purchase or rental of certain houses in the Housing Corporation Area. If the Houses have been sold to the American Government give the price obtained and if the houses have been rented what rents are being paid and when will the homes be taken over by the Government of the U.S.A. Give all particulars in connection with this matter.

Also to ask the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Cooperatives to table the following information:

(1) A copy of the agreement, if any made between the Government and the Icelandic Company recently incorporated to prosecute the fishery in Newfoundland waters.

(2) What amount of money has been guaranteed or advanced this Company?

(3) Who are the directors of said Company?

(4) Give the names and particulars of the vessels transferred to Canadian Registry which have been put up as security for any advance or guarantee made by the Government.

(5) How many Newfoundland fishermen are being employed by the Company?

(6) Table all other particulars in connection with this transaction.

Also to ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information:

(1) Give the names of the Clarenville vessels that have been sold to private interests and the prices obtained for said vessels.

(2) Give the names of the vessels sold to the C.N.R. and the prices obtained for said vessels.

(3) Have the ships been transferred to their new owners on the Canadian Register?

(4) Give the names of the vessels now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Government.

(5) Have the vessels been paid for by the C.N.R.?

(6) What amount of money is now due the C.N.R., if any on account of deficits incurred in 1948, 49-50 in the operation of these ships?

(7) Give any other particulars available in connection with this whole matter.

Also to ask the honourable the Premier to inform the House what arrangements were made between the Government and the Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., with respect to the renting or purchase of the property owned by the Government in the rear

of the Newfoundland Hotel. If the property has been sold to the Terra Nova Motors or any other company, what price has been received and if the property has been rented to the said company what rental is being collected. Give all particulars in connection with this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Answer to question number 57, asked by Mr. Cashin addressed to the Minister of Finance.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is in the course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of motion in the name of honourable the Minister of Natural Resources to ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944," and to have the said Bill re-committed.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): I move that this motion be deferred. We have not yet received copies of the Bill.

Order deferred.

#### Orders of the Day

On motion the committee of the whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations," was deferred.

Committee of the whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: There may be some amendments to this Bill, and if there are not we can read the Preamble then. I would move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Report received.

Committee of the whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Would it be in order, Mr. Chairman, to go on with the next Bill without rising the Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think so. The honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives asks leave that the Committee deal with the Bill "An Act Further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947." Has the honourable Minister this leave.

Motion carried.

Sections of the Bill, preamble and title read and passed.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. On page 26 of the Rules of the House, Section 125, "A Committee may consider such matters only as have been referred to them by the House."

We are dealing here with a matter which has not been referred to us by the House.

MR. CURTIS: Leave was asked and granted.

MR. FAHEY: The House did not grant it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee can do the same.

MR. FAHEY: Well, you are breaking the rule there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a matter of fact, I have it on good authority that it has often been the practice in committees to consider any Bills. Leave was granted by the House.

MR. FAHEY: I will agree that that leave was granted by this Committee, but this has not been referred to Committee by the House. On page 26, section 125, it says, "A committee may consider such matters only as have been referred to them by the House." We are dealing with a matter that has not been referred by the House, although the Committee agreed to deal with it.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): This matter was referred yesterday to a Committee of the House; otherwise it would not be on the agenda.

MR. FAHEY: I think we are out of order, and the Speaker should clear up the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker does not clear up a point that comes up in Committee.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the honourable member for Harbour Main is correct in his interpretation of the clause, and it should be cleared up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House can clear up a point in committee, but not Mr. Speaker. If the House wishes to upset the rulings of the Chairman of Committees it may do so. Mr.

Speaker does not clear it up; it is the House itself.

MR. FAHEY: That is what I mean. It says in this section. "A committee may consider such matters only as have been referred to them by the House." Now this matter has not been referred to this committee by the House. What the House referred to the Committee was the amendment to the 1938 Act. Now we are dealing with amendments to the 1945 and 1947 Acts; the Committee agreed to deal with that, but it cannot deal with that unless it has been referred to the Committee by the House. What is the ruling on that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Chairman, we do not want anything brought in except what is on the Order Paper. This Bill has already received the endorsement of the House that it would go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill.

MR. FAHEY: What is your ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On what?

MR. FAHEY: On this clause that we are dealing with, Section 125?

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is that it is quite in order to deal with this Bill. As a matter of fact, I was told on good authority that quite often in the old days in the House of Assembly a whole stack of Bills was put through at one committee. I did ask, in order to be quite clear, the feelings of the Committee before doing that, so that there would not be any objection.

HON. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I think that is

where the Speaker has arranged that a number of Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

MR. FAHEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, this next on the Order Paper. Perhaps the House may not refer that to a Committee. That may be passed over otherwise. Therefore I think this ruling in the book—this committee is only supposed to deal with what is referred to them. This other committee on the Shipbuilding Bounties Act may not be referred to a committee at all; the House may decide to do something else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would have been much simpler if the member had made his comments when I asked for leave.

MR. FAHEY: I agree with that. I thought it was wrong, and I was looking it up as it went through. I felt we were not doing right by dealing with the second lot of business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to make report on the two Bills, and if the honourable member cares to object he can do so.

MR. KEOUGH: The reason I asked permission was to speed up the matter, but it does not appear to have done so. I would move that the committee rise and report only on the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee as a Whole has considered the motion and passed the Bill without amendment.

Committee of a Whole on Bills, "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries Sustained in the course of their employment,"

and An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

MR. FAHEY: It is possible that the House may be agreeable to go into Committee as a Whole on one of these Bills and on the other may decide to defer for six months. When we start to get two or three Bills mixed up, it may be difficult to keep things straight. I think, in this way, we could establish a precedent that may get us in dutch later.

MR. SPEAKER: We would not establish a precedent, the Bills would be referred to the House separately and individually, and it is quite possible to adopt one and carry one over for six months.

MR. FAHEY: The House may decide to defer one and send one to a committee?

MR. CURTIS: This garage Bill has already passed the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Orders of the Day may be called or deferred.

MR. CURTIS: The object of this Bill is to permit service stations in the City and within a mile thereof to service cars and supply gas and oil on Sundays. That now is against the law. I have received from the Newfoundland Motorist Association a letter signed by Mr. F. W. Marshall, President. (Quoted)

I will draw your attention to paragraph 4, which states:

"Profits derived do not warrant the expense of employing the extra men which would be required to operate stations on Sunday. . ."

I submit that this is not a valid reason, we are not trying to pass any

law that would make it compulsory for anyone to open on Sunday, but object to a law that would make it obligatory for them to stay closed. If a man runs short and needs a couple of gallons of gas, he has to go two or three miles out to get it. There is nothing in this Act to make it compulsory to stay open on Sundays, but if I can persuade a service station to sell me gasoline, I ought to be able to do so without violating any law.

MR. FAHEY: Referring to the remarks of the Attorney General, in his opinion the law would not force anyone to remain open on Sunday but would allow them to open. But what does happen is that the public will patronize a garage which is open and soon it is found, other garages will find that they will have to open on Sundays or have no customers on Mondays. Actually they all will have to open, and we will be right back to where we were. The only way it can be stopped is by law. We will be back, as I said here last Friday, and I say the same again now. There is only one way as I see it, you will have trouble from every department because of Sunday work. The same applies to groceries. People once thought they would starve if stores did not remain open on Sundays. That was gotten over by an Act, and garage work was gotten over by an Act, if garages are open now through an Act, it will make all kinds of fuss and bother again.

MR. CASHIN: I do not care whether they open or close but in the larger centers on the mainland, such as Montreal, they do not open, it does not pay them. I noticed the Attorney General pointed to one paragraph in Mr. Marshall's letter that profits were not sufficient to remain

open on Sundays. No one can run a business without profits. Now they will all open—they will all lose money. They will have to pay double time on Sunday for their labour. They will have to have a certain number of men to carry out regulations. All we have to do is to go out a mile or two from the City and get all the gasoline we want, and places remain open late on Saturdays, at night. Occasionally a person may get caught short, but as it is pointed out by the honourable members for Bell Island, the same applies to grocery stores. Let them all open in the City because someone does not buy a pound of tea Saturday night. Then we come to where someone makes a representation to the Government to the effect that he could not get so and so on Sunday. We will have to bring in an Act to allow grocery stores to open on Sunday. Someone forgets to buy a pair of socks, open the drygoods.

As far as this business is concerned, the Motor Association represents the opinion of the public or that portion of it doing business with garages in St. John's and the Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, the least they should do is to co-operate with this organization. It appears to me that someone is presenting this Act who does not operate a large garage. There are some shops in some sections of this City where one could not go to have a tire fixed or changed, who probably make \$8 or \$10 a week selling gas, and think they are going to sell an extra few gallons on Sundays.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): I wish to say that this is the first opportunity I have had to actually see the text of this clause and in view of the fact

that there is no urgency to pass this Bill today, I would like to request to defer the Bill until I have had a chance to look it over.

MR. CURTIS: I have no intention of trying to complete this Bill today, I had intended when we had discussed the clause to ask that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again. We might, however, make some progress on reading of the Bill and then apply to the Committee to ask leave to sit again. Meanwhile, it is a short Bill, and I am anxious to get the opinion of the House on it. It is not strictly a party measure. It is not introduced by any garage man. It is just that one or two of us got stuck on Sunday and thought the thing was ridiculous. And there is a case current where a man is being prosecuted for selling gas on Sunday, and properly, since that is the law.

MR. CASHIN: They are allowed to sell outside the City.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, but within a mile of the City they are not allowed.

MR. HIGGINS: This is one of those Bills which look good on the surface, but when we dig down deep we find different. When I heard that the Motor Association did not agree with this, that we were trying to change a law in existence seven years and upon which there were complaints I began to wonder if this Act is good. One reason put forward is that the profit made on Sunday is nothing, and the second is that the employees do not want to come back to work. Perhaps two or three will open up and then the others will say we will have to open up because if we do not open up we will lose our customers. I believe it should be left



over until we get the voice of the Motor Association.

MR. MILLER: It seems to me that this would be better handled by Municipal Councils provided that the Councils had authority in their charter to deal with it. Presently we are about to have some long-distance roads coming into this country, and the ordinary motorist might very well find himself a hundred miles from anywhere and be unable to get gas on Sunday. Consequently, when we consider it, it should be looked at in that light. It is not just relative to St. John's, but means anywhere in Newfoundland where a person sells gas on Sunday he commits an offence against the Act.

MR. CURTIS: No; this is purely a city law. If there are any others who desire to express an opinion, I would ask that they do so; otherwise I would ask that the Committee rise.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Committee of a Whole on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, this being non-Government business I would move that this order be deferred until Government business has been disposed of.

This order deferred accordingly.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was deferred.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Auditing of Public Accounts."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Premier and the Minister of Finance, I beg leave to move the second reading of this Bill. Because of the fact that I was not expecting to have to move this Bill, I may not be able to give the House the explanation to which it is entitled in connection with it.

As I understand the position, Mr. Speaker, as a result of Mr. Thompson's report, it has been suggested, and the idea has been accepted by the Government that the offices of the Comptroller and Auditor General should be separated. The Auditor General feels that his duty as Auditor General is to audit the accounts of the country. The position of Comptroller is to determine in advance how money is to be spent. If the Auditor General has to first determine how money is to be spent and the manner in which it is to be spent, he feels that on that account he cannot fairly be the auditor. The position has changed a lot since this Chapter was made law. The House will remember, Mr. Speaker, that for a while Sir Percy Thompson was here during the Squires' Government as Comptroller of the Treasury; I am not quite sure that that was his title, but he had some such title which was comparable to that.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Penson. Sir Percy Thompson was over him.

MR. CURTIS: Now the position has developed as it is at the moment; I think the Minister of Finance is automatically—

MR. CASHIN: The Deputy.

MR. CURTIS: Well, now the position is that we consider that the Deputy should automatically be the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the ob-

ject of this Bill is to create him Comptroller of the Treasury, in addition to being Deputy Minister of Finance. We are making his position a statutory one; he is removable only by this House or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council at the request of the House. If you will look, Mr. Speaker, and if honourable members will look at the Bill, which has been distributed, you will see that we are amending Sections 22 and 24 of the Audit Act, and we have in Section 22 created a Department of the Government to be called the Department of the Auditor General. We provide for the appointment of the Auditor General; we provide for his remuneration; we provide that he holds office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, but in the meantime he is removable by the Lieutenant Governor on the address of the House of Assembly. We also provide that there shall be a Deputy Auditor General, who shall be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service Association, and the other employees of the Department shall be similarly appointed. There is a clause there, Mr. Speaker, Section 23 (2) which provides for the drafting of the present officers of Comptroller and Auditor to the Department of the Auditor General which is now being created; and sub-section (3) of Section 23 provides that wherever the Auditor General or Comptroller and Auditor General is referred to in any Act, the work will be done by the Auditor General. And then we propose, Mr. Speaker, an amendment of Section 24 of the Audit Act which will provide that the Lieutenant Governor may appoint a Comptroller of Finance. And then you will note that sub-section (2) provides for the duties of the Comptroller of Finance, and provides that in addition to

being the Comptroller of Finance he is to be the Deputy Minister of Finance, and in sub-section (4) he is to receive no salary or allowance as such Deputy Minister. Sub-section (3) deals with the salary to be paid the Comptroller of Finance. Sub-section (5) provides that he shall hold office during good behaviour or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, but is removable during that period on the address of the House to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Bill provides further that the Comptroller of Finance is subject to the provision of the Civil Service Act, 1947, as amended.

We feel, Mr. Speaker, that this amendment will improve the Audit Act. It will provide a permanent official who will have the control, and provide for an independent auditor who will not already have committed himself, because, if the Comptroller and Auditor General are one person, it is obvious that the Auditor will be auditing his own decisions, which is not a proper course.

I will therefore move the second reading of this Bill, and in the meantime if there are any points which need clearing up I shall do my best to do so.

MR. HIGGINS: This is creating two jobs out of one. Mr. Allan, will he be the Auditor?

MR. C.

MR. HIGGINS: Well now, Mr. Allan is getting \$8,000 a year, and the Comptroller will be getting \$9,000.

MR. CURTIS: \$8,400.

MR. HIGGINS: Going up to \$9,000. Why should the Comptroller get more than the Auditor General. The Comptroller will be the Deputy Minister

why should he not get Deputy Minister's pay? Does this throw any heavy burden on him?

MR. CURTIS: I think it will throw additional responsibility on him.

MR. HIGGINS: It is an extraordinary position, to get \$9,000 a year, and more than the Auditor General.

MR. CURTIS: On the other hand, we consider it the most important job in the Government service.

MR. HIGGINS: Auditor General is a pretty important job. This will go up in four years to \$9,000. It will be eventually the best-paid job in the country, with higher pay than a Cabinet Minister gets. I do not know what the head of the Railway gets. It seems to me a pretty high salary. I do not think the Comptroller has such an important job as the Auditor General.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, in rising to support the Bill, I would like to make a comment on the remarks just made by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition. In the first place, regarding the salary, I think this can be very well handled in Committee stage, but I would point out that it is not a case of creating two jobs where only one existed before, because the House will note that it is the intention of this Bill to have the Deputy Minister of Finance the Comptroller of the Treasury, these two offices being held by one and the same person. So there are really two officials to be appointed under this where two already existed; one the Comptroller and Auditor General; the other the Deputy Minister of Finance. When the Hon. Mr. Penson was there he was made Minister of Finance, and afterwards became Commissioner; it is my impression—I am not sure ex-

actly what the statutes say on it, but it is my impression that all during Commission of Government the Minister of Finance was the Comptroller of the Treasury. That was all right in those days, but the position today of having an elected Minister as Comptroller of the Treasury is quite impossible, and this is one of the reasons why I very strongly support this Bill.

MR. CASHIN: It is a very important Bill. I do not know if the honourable the Minister for Natural Resources is correct concerning Mr. Penson when he was Commissioner for Finance, but this does not create any new position, as I see it. It possibly leaves one open, although it says in effect that the Comptroller of the Treasury is to be the Deputy Minister of Finance; therefore I take it he will fill the two jobs, Deputy Minister of Finance and Comptroller of the Treasury. I think possibly in committee the wording of the Bill could be changed accordingly. However, there is something in what the Leader of the Opposition has said, that this is creating a job which will go to \$9,000 a year, which is more than the Ministers of the Crown will get. If we take the other provinces of Canada and take the Deputy Ministers and the Comptrollers of the various treasuries and compare them to what the Ministers of the Crown get; or if we take the Federal set-up, a Minister of the Crown gets more than his Deputy. Now I am not trying to boost Ministers' salaries here, but that is the position. This salary is going to go to \$9,000.

MR. MILLER: They will raise their own later.

MR. FAHEY: And blame it on the Opposition.

MR. CASHIN: But I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable

the Attorney General might let this thing lie over until tomorrow; let us read this thing more closely—not that I have any strong objection to it. I know that you have to have a Comptroller and an Auditor General, and on that point I would like to say that I am glad—to say that I congratulate the Government on the appointment of Mr. Allen the Auditor General. I do not think you could get a better man in this country, and I am sure he will carry out his job well. As a matter of fact, he is an auditor, a chartered accountant, and he would make either a good Comptroller of the Treasury or a good Auditor General, and if the Comptroller of the Treasury is entitled to \$9,000 a year, then I say that the Auditor General is entitled to the same amount.

MR. CURTIS: Do not put ideas into his head.

MR. CASHIN: This man has done a wonderful job in the Department since he came in there ten or twelve years ago when Mr. Sinnott had charge of it, and all through the years since, he has carried out his job with ability, and he has shown no favour to anybody. I move that the second reading be deferred until tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Speaker, Mr. Speaker, to the motion of the honourable member for Ferryland, I might say that the Government is always willing and anxious to adjourn any debate when any honourable member has not had a chance to read a Bill or study it, and for that reason there is no question at all of our willingness to accept this motion.

Motion deferred accordingly.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Relating to Local Government."

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, there is nothing very controversial or extraordinary about this new Bill. Section 3 empowers municipal councils to enter into agreements with other councils for the joint management of various services. Under the original Act councils were given only power to enter into such agreements for fire-fighting only. The enlarged powers will be very important to adjacent municipalities in general, and to the Corner Brook municipalities in particular. It will enable the Corner Brook Council to enter into agreements to provide jointly for garbage collection and disposal of sewage and so forth. Section 4 enables town councils to contribute towards public libraries. Carbonear is the only town council so empowered at the present time. Others have requested it, and it is desirable to extend to all town councils that so desire power to make contributions to public libraries.

Section 5 grants town councils the power, subject to approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to provide pensions for full-time employees. The town of Corner Brook has requested this provision, and it is desirable to extend it to all town councils.

Section 6 and 7: Several councils had the power to impose a tax on telephone companies of one dollar a year, for its main-line telephones. Under the Tax Rental Agreement recently signed between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland this tax can no longer be imposed. Section 6 and 7 give councils the power to impose this tax on subscribers and makes the company the collecting agent. These four new departures are all the main

parts of the new Act, Mr. Speaker, and I move the second reading.

Bill passed second reading. To be referred to a Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Election Act, 1913."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the Bill which is now before the House is a very short Bill, and I might describe it as an emergency measure. It is the intention of the Government between now and the next election to write an entirely new Election Act. Our Election Act, Mr. Speaker, it, as is well known, an old Act; it is almost forty years old, and in several cases it is very considerably out of date. The amendments proposed now are to make provision that should there be any vacancies in the House—and we all hope there will be no such vacancies—but should there be a vacancy we want to rid the candidate and the country of all the difficulties in which we found ourselves during the last election. There are two or three points, Mr. Speaker, referred to in the Bill. In the first place, there is no provision for a booth in St. John's in the case of outport districts. You will remember that at the last General Election it was impossible to open booths in St. John's.

MR. CASHIN: Are you going to have a new Election Act?

MR. CURTIS: If my honourable friend had been here a few moments ago he would have heard that this is purely emergency legislation, just in case there should be a vacancy. Provision is made by Section 2 of the proposed Bill that should there be an election at any time in the near

future a booth may be opened in St. John's. You will remember that we were handicapped in the last election because that could not be done. Apparently the last time the Election Act was amended it was on the eve of an election and the amendment, instead of permanently amending the Election Act, just provided an amendment for the coming year. This Act was amended, but it is a temporary measure, good only for that year. Why they did not make it permanent, I do not know, but in case there should be a vacancy in the House and pending the re-writing of a new Election Act, which we have not had time this year to consider, the Government feels it desirable to make the amendments that were made at that time, I think the year was 1931, and make those permanent amendments to the Act; and so Section 2 of this Bill provides for the opening of a booth in St. John's, and sub-section (2) of the Bill provides that the booths will be open from eight in the morning to eight in the evening. Honourable members will remember that at the last election the polling booths closed at four o'clock, and that rather crowded the entire country for time, and people had to go to the Polls by four in the afternoon, and that was not always convenient, and so the amendment goes on further and provides that booths shall be kept open from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the night. There is a further amendment, to Section 34 of the Act, which provides that the Deputy Returning Officer in charge of any station shall be furnished with a full and complete copy of the revised list of electors, and it provides also that the persons entitled to vote in an electoral district may vote at a polling station outside the

electoral district. These were the amendments made in the Act of 1931.

There is an amendment to Section 36 which provides that in the absence of the candidates or their agents the ballot box, ballots and counter-foils may be sealed up and delivered to the Returning Officer or his messenger in the presence of any three electors. Now then we have one more amendment, Mr. Speaker, which I think experience has shown us to be absolutely necessary, and that is the wiping out of Section 149 of the Election Act as amended. Section 149, as my honourable friends will remember is as follows:

(a) "It shall be unlawful to commence or continue in any electoral district, or division of a district, within twenty-one days of an election of a member of the House of Assembly for such district or in the case of a general election within the period from the Proclamation of such general election to the date of such election, any public work under the control of any Department of the Civil Service of the Colony; provided that this section shall not be held to apply to—

- (1) Any work performed under any contract made under, or pursuant to, any Act of the Legislature specially authorizing such contract;
- (2) Any work made urgently necessary by flood or fire, or any other accident, and which shall be specially directed to be performed as urgent by Order in Council.

Any such first mentioned public work shall be deemed to be a corrupt and illegal practice within the meaning of this Chapter.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the Department of Public Charities or any

official thereof to pay or give any moneys or relief to any able-bodied person in any electoral district within twenty-one days of an election of a member of the House of Assembly for such district, or in the case of a general election, within the period from the proclamation of such general election to the date of such election, except upon the Certificate of a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Clergyman certifying as to the necessity of such person, and any payments or relief made or given contrary to the terms of this sub-section shall be deemed to be a corrupt and illegal practice within the meaning of the said Chapter.

(c) It shall be unlawful for the Department of Public Works, or the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any official thereof respectively to allocate or pay to any voter in any electoral district, within twenty-one days of an election of a member of the House of Assembly for such district, or in the case of a general election, within the period from the Proclamation of such general election to the date of such election, any public moneys to be expended upon any public work in such district, and any allocations or payments made contrary to the terms of this sub-section shall be deemed to be a corrupt practice within the meaning of the said Chapter."

Now, Mr. Speaker, during the last election the Government found itself in an extraordinary position. A boiler at the Sanitorium gave trouble and was in danger of blowing up. We looked up the Act and we found that we could not repair it, since it was public works. I remember it was in May, and the doctors were desperate, we could not jeopardize the lives of

the patients in there, and the Governments had to take the law into its own hands.

MR. CASHIN: You could have covered that by fire—the hospital was in danger of fire.

MR. CURTIS: Then we found ourselves in another difficult position and have been feeling the effects of it ever since. Some people doing public work were laid-off and they got unemployment insurance to cover the two weeks. Then when they were ultimately laid-off recipients found they were not entitled to unemployment insurance because of this prior payment for two weeks.

Now, conditions have changed since this Act was first instituted, and the Government has much more work and they do it differently, for instance work in connection with family allowance and old age pensions and other works that are done, and we consider that the time has come when this section of the Act should be marked out. I might say that it is not our intention to heckle but we think that this should not exist and for that reason we have provided for this Bill.

MR. FAHEY: I agree with some of the remarks in introducing the Bill, but we had a general election only a year ago and the Act, as it is now, seemed to fit into the whole country for a general provincial election, and I do not see why it should not be carried on until such time as the Bill is rewritten. I agree it might be a bit difficult to close the booths at four o'clock, it might not give sufficient time in all cases but the present electorate was elected under these conditions, and as I understand the Bill is to be rewritten the few by-elections should be the same. But the

chief reason, however, is dealing with Public Works. Now, if at the time of an election, there is nothing to check these public works, I should imagine that such a district should be a very prosperous place to live during an election campaign. I do not see why they are changing it now, when all the members in the House were elected under the old one, why should it be changed for a couple of by-elections? I am against its alteration until such time as the Bill is rewritten. I should imagine that all public works in a district should stop during a by-election otherwise it would be a very prosperous district to live in. I object Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: I wonder if it were remedied before the last election whether any of us would have been elected—I wonder.

Bill passed second reading. To be referred to a committee of a whole on tomorrow.

On motion the second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs" was deferred.

Committee of the whole on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think this Bill needs any introduction as there has already been some discussion on it.

MR. FORSEY: I understand that the people mentioned got their certificate from some chap that came down here from Ontario. He lined them up in one end of a room and when he saw the whites of their eyes, fired a diploma at them. I think this is a cheap and shoddy way to get something, but more than that it is

intellectually dishonest, pure and simply dishonest, so I move an amendment: That such other person or persons as may be issued with certificates when making application send in six box tops from Aunt Jemima's Flour.

MR. COURAGE: The honourable Minister of Supply has a very fine wit, but he should use it in a better manner. It is not a joking matter. He can see humour in anything if he has that kind of a mind, but this is a serious matter—these are people who are now practising accountancy in this country and are merely asking this House to allow them to incorporate themselves, and it is not a cheap way. And the person referred to who came here is well established and very highly regarded. Dr. Walker is a certified public accountant and a chartered accountant also. He is also a Doctor of Financial Science in the great Province of Ontario. And, Dr. Walker, before admitting these gentlemen, so scornfully referred to by my friend the Minister of Supply, took it upon himself to investigate these gentlemen, and they are reputable and highly regarded men and accountants and I think the honourable member made the most ridiculous motion ever heard within these hallowed walls.

MR. FORSEY: I do not know who Dr. Walker is, he may be a Doctor of Codology for all I know, and possibly he can take ten people and without any examination, and I doubt if they sat for an examination they would stand a chance of passing. He passed out a certificate to everybody without having gone through the regular procedure or routine; I think that is nothing more or less than intellectual dishonesty, because it is doing something he could not back up; some of these people, maybe 25% of them,

would not get to first base in an examination. That is not good business, suppose the education of the country were conducted along these lines?

MR. JANES: May I remind the honourable Minister of Supply that the education of this country has been conducted along these lines, and we are awarding certificates to people with no examinations.

MR. SPRATT: I know most of these gentlemen, and every one of them in the strict sense of the word, and from the standpoint of their work is a well informed accountant. Many of them have done excellent work in winding up estates and many other types of accounting and some of them are working in Government Departments, and why should they not be allowed to incorporate themselves as accountants. They have as much right as the Chartered Accountants who happily have the hallmarks of perfection on them. I do not think it is fair to criticize the mental capacity of anybody. There are many men in many centers of the world, men of great distinction, who have not the hallmarks of education on them, and it does not amount to the stroke of a finger in most cases.

MR. CURTIS: I do not know just what the motion is before the Chair, I believe the honourable Minister of Supply made a motion about six box tops, and I think it is a motion that we have to take.

MR. MILLER: It proves his constructive mind anyway.

MR. CURTIS: I beg to table a full copy of the evidence taken, but the important thing is that the house will want to see this.

MR. FORSEY: I withdraw the motion, it was only a joke.



MR. CURTIS: As to this motion now before the Chair, I move that Section 2 stand for the moment. For this purpose I cannot conscientiously accept the principle that Doctor Walker can come down here and issue eight men certificates, and that these men on the strength of these certificates can apply to you for incorporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not the eight men.

MR. CURTIS: These eight men are the nucleus of it, and I am not prepared to admit that any man working in a Chartered Accountant's office for five years is entitled to be given a certificate as a Chartered Accountant. This will provide men who have worked in a Chartered Accountant's office for five years with a Chartered Accountant's certificate. The honourable member for Fogo has stated that some teachers get their certificates like that. Is it not a fact that teachers have to have an examination?

MR. JANES: They have six months' probation and then get certificates as third grade teachers.

MR. CURTIS: Well if we want to have the public accountants graded as third grade teachers, we are going the right way about it—third grade accountants.

MR. FORSEY: Who is going to set the examinations for them?

MR. CURTIS: That is the trouble, they will not sit for an examination. I am not interested in who is going to get in. The fact is that this Act is creating degrees, we are giving out diplomas as chartered accountants when all we require to know is that a man served four or five years in an office. Who ever heard of giving certificates out like that. I move that

this section stand. I think that we ought to intimate that we are in sympathy with the Bill, in sympathy with the idea of the accountants being incorporated, but I think we ought to have some measure to assure ourselves that the men we are getting are qualified. I now suggest that the sponsor of this Bill communicate with the petitioners and have it come back with the provision that a man must be practising ten years for public accountants, and other men when they have spent fifteen years before being issued a certificate. I am not prepared to accept a Bill that will make an employee of Mr. Parsons or anyone else a chartered accountant after five years, but limit it to ten years and I would be prepared to give credit, and I would also be prepared to give credit to any of those who in the meantime have gotten a degree, such as Mr. Sparkes whom I understand is a Master of Commerce, and graduates of LaSalle University; such men are in a class by themselves, otherwise limit it to men who have been ten years, and I will support this Bill on a motion the amendment will stand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I admit I do not see the point, the principle is still the same whether three or four years, or will a few years make these men public accountants. I cannot see why we should limit the petitioners to ten years. I am not prepared to accept that amendment now being put to this committee, why not say twenty or fifty years, and if examinations are considered—we could set examinations.

These petitioners are men who are enjoying today a well established practice in this Province, with the exception of a few people designated here as accountants in Government offices:

They are men who have earned their living as accountants all their lives. We are not making them chartered accountants, we are simply allowing them to incorporate themselves.

MR. HIGGINS: The Bill does that—the Bill makes them chartered accountants.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): I venture to say that when the Bill for Insurance for Fishermen comes before this House it will not get nearly as much attention as this Bill. It seems to me these people are asking the Government for the means wherewith to incorporate themselves into an association with certain privileges. We cannot give them a degree nor can we give them the recognition that would accord them that kind of corporation. I am not going to go overboard about rights. Our position as I see it is that we should say to these people, "We agree to concur if the Act means raising the standard of accountants and we cannot otherwise, and it cannot be done from this clause. If you want us to pass a Bill of this kind list your personnel of whom you feel reasonably sure and we can arrive at a decision," but when the facts stated are as stated here, I for one cannot agree to support this clause in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been done. When the petitioners sent in their first petition to this House I believe that every member and his qualifications were there, and I would like to inform the honourable member who has just spoken that I have no personal interest in this Bill. I hope he was not imputing that.

DR. POTTLE: My words were that I would not get worked up about

a Bill unless I had a personal interest in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no personal interest. Least of all could I be a chartered accountant, but I believe in the principle of the Bill. The more we talk about it the more confused we seem to get. There has been a suggestion that everybody here should pass an examination. Now who is going to set the examinations?

MR. FAHEY: That is not a major problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not give an accountant's degree. This is to set up an institution which is designed to improve their status. Somebody suggested ten years' training.

MR. CURTIS: But they could have five years plus examination. I would say ten years without examination.

MR. JAMES: I would say that the greatest qualification is that these people have been engaged in public accounting; they have been producing statements which have been brought down to the Assessor of Taxes which have always been accepted. I think that is the finest recommendation. That is as much recommendation as a chartered accountant has, plus the goodwill of the public for whom he works. And if these people are asking that they be permitted to set up an institute to improve the standard, and I cannot see that we can say that John R. Parsons or someone else is good and Joseph M. Greene or someone else is no good. Are we to say that certain men were made members of the Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario has nothing to do with their being members of the institute here in Newfoundland. This

does not say that this institute is going to be affiliated with Ontario, and why we should harp on this I do not know.

**MR. FORSEY:** I was amused by the reference of the honourable member for Fortune Bay to democracy. He wants us to be democratic. Education is not democratic, or everybody who goes in for an examination would pass. People do not just get through because they are born in Newfoundland or Ontario. That is going Communist. If you do not pass an examination you do not get the certificate. That is all; that is just a hard-cut fact; nothing about democracy in that. If those people are going to sit for examinations, there would probably be seven pass and three would not. Some people would not pass examinations if they studied a hundred years, and to give them one is contemptibly dishonest.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The honourable member knows that they have been doing that for the past ten or more years.

**MR. MILLER:** I give my sympathy to this Bill. A certain number of people in this country have been running a public service throughout the isolated outports. It is not done on paved streets or Water Street or Duckworth Street, but through rugged backways of the country. And these people have been giving service to the public for twenty-five years, very good service. Their reports and their work have been accepted here. Now their desire is to come together and become organized. I can well see that if they become organized they will do an even better job. They may eventually become associated with people outside, in other provinces, and I believe we

could learn something from some of the other provinces, but in the first instance there is a certain way this thing must be done. But there must be a first start. They must get off to a start.

**DR. POTTLE:** If the honourable member would pardon me; Mr. Chairman, we passed the principle of this Bill on second reading. We agreed on the principle. Is the honourable member addressing the Committee on Clause 2?

**MR. MILLER:** I am dealing with Clause 2 surely, and I believe I have been more to the point than any other member who has spoken; likewise, of course, I am dealing with the Association generally. Now there must be a first start; someone must get off to a start, and we have been digging out roughly into investigations of the abilities of these people. We are questioning their capacities, and we say that one is suitable and is acceptable but the other is not. I do not know much about that; I know it is an honest thing to get together to improve the law and to render better service to this country, and if someone can bring proof here that certain names should be dropped out I am quite acceptable to that; and that is regarding Clause 2, I would remind the Minister of Public Welfare. If some one is not suitable; if there is an objection raised—and I have gone along in this matter as much as anyone; I have found out to my satisfaction that practically without exception these men had university courses. I will admit that perhaps some with less experience will be chartered then, but nevertheless I strongly support this attempt on their part to strike out and get together to improve their lot and give better ser-

vice to this country, and there is one thing I believe will follow, and that is this; that these wonderful public accountants whom you may pick up here, there and everywhere, will sort of come in and get in line and themselves join this group, and that to my mind is a greater danger, someone who starts around the country without being in any organization, and while we have been worrying a lot about people who are trying to get organized we say nothing about people without any ability who go around taking jobs as you pay them and probably not doing a good job. It would be something for these men to get together, not by force, as some would appear to want, to have something to this effect put there. But here is a group, and they do not want to take from someone else that which they have. They start out and they adopt a new scheme. The standard of the incorporation will be the standard that they will set it, and if in the first instance certain listed names are given here, and we do not dispute them—there is no reason to dispute them; well these people, capable persons, would be making a very foolish play if they accepted men of low or indifferent standard and brought them in to be first chartered members.

MR. CURTIS: I would just like to say, Mr. Chairman, that the object of my motion is to reconsider Clause 2. If we turn down this motion and we vote down Clause 2 the Bill goes entirely. I just want to call the attention of members to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that the petitioners in this Bill have heard something about the amendment which the honourable the Attorney General has proposed being likely to come up this afternoon, and they are

not satisfied to accept it. We have heard a lot of things about people getting something for nothing, but it is not exactly that. There are L.L.D. degrees which are given to people without examination. I have also heard of M.A. being given honoris causa, and when doctors and dentists incorporated they had to take in certain people who did not have all the qualifications that certain other people had; they had to take these people in with them, and the dental and medical practitioners survived and went ahead, and again when the chartered accountants incorporated themselves last year all the incorporators were not chartered accountants.

MR. CURTIS: That is not so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would say that as a simple statement of fact that when the chartered accountants were incorporated every member was not a chartered accountant.

MR. CURTIS: That is not correct; it is untrue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is so.

MR. CURTIS: It is untrue, quite untrue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They had some men who were not C.A., and I can show the honourable member later on.

Vote taken on amendment.

Division called for.

MR. BALLAM: Could we have an explanation? As I have it the amendment is that Clause 2 be deferred and that the petitioners be asked to give consideration to changing that list in Clause 3 to include only those who have had ten years experience or some

other qualifications. I would like to know if that is the amendment.

Mr. Curtis reads the amendment.

Division. Amendment lost.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

DR. POTTLE: I was wondering whether the by-laws should be passed by the Governor-in-Council. How can they be annulled unless we know what they are in the first place. The Bill does not provide that by-laws shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in the first place, and I was wondering whether that would be a sensible course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe this is falling in line with the Chartered Accountants Act passed in October.

MR. HORWOOD: On the question of by-laws, should not the whole by-laws of the Association be subject to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in the first instance. Trade Unions which were incorporated under the old Trade Unions had to have them submitted so that they would comply with the regulations before they could be incorporated. I imagine that the same applies to societies, and that it would apply to this Association.

MR. HIGGINS: Not unless it says so. "The by-laws shall be subject," so and so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The institute would have no objection to that.

MR. CURTIS: It does not matter whether they have or not if we decide to put it in.

DR. POTTLE: There is no valid legal objection otherwise.

Clause amended to read "That the Board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council pass by-laws."

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker read a letter received from Mr. Anscombe, who visited the House a short time ago, extending thanks and good wishes to the members of the House.

On motion the House adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1950

The House opened at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. HORWOOD: On April 22nd, there appeared two advertisements, one in the Daily News and one in the Evening Telegram. (Mr. Horwood quoted both advertisements).

My point is, Sir, that the way these notices are phrased is to give the impression that the house had itself inserted these notices, especially the one in the Evening Telegram. I wish Sir to have this drawn to the attention of the City Clerk, and have him take full responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member will table a copy of the papers in question, then the House will decide whether it is a petition or not.

**Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

None.

**Notice of Motions and Questions**

HON. J. J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): In reply to the question number 58 asked by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland, I have the following reply:

No arrangements have been made between the Government and the American Authorities with respect to the purchase of, or rental of, any houses in the Housing Area. No houses have been sold. No houses have been rented.

Sometime ago the American Authorities at Fort Pepperrell asked the Government if some unfinished houses in the housing area could be completed and made available to them. In view of the fact that the future of the American Bases in Newfoundland have been referred to the Permanent Joint Defense Board, this was referred to them by the Attorney General at the meeting in Montreal. I understand it is now being considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Since there are several notices of motions we might continue with questions at this stage.

MR. CASHIN: To ask the honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to table the following information.

(1) A copy of the agreement, if any, made between the Government and the Icelandic Company recently incorporated to prosecute the Fishery in Newfoundland waters.

(2) What amount of money has been guaranteed or advanced this Company?

(3) Who are the Directors of said Company.

(4) Give the names and particulars of the vessels transferred to Canadian Registry which have been put up as security for an advance or guarantee made by the Government.

(5) How many Newfoundland Fishermen are being employed by this Company?

(6) Table all other particulars in connection with this transaction.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): I hope to be in a position to supply the information in a couple of days.

(60)

MR. CASHIN: To ask the honourable the Minister of Finance to table the following information:

(1) Give the names of the Clarendville Vessels that have been sold to private interests and the prices obtained for said vessels.

(2) Give the names of the vessels sold to the C.N.R. and the prices obtained for said Vessels.

(3) Have the ships been transferred to their new owners on the Canadian Register?

(4) Give the names of the vessels now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Government.

(5) Have the vessels been paid for by the C.N.R.?

(6) What amount of money is now due the C.N.R., if any, on account of deficits incurred in 1948, 49-50 in the operation of these ships?

(7) Give any other particulars available in connection with this whole matter.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): With respect to the questions asked by my honourable and gallant friend, I have been unusually busy during the last couple of days in preparing the budget speech. At 4:00 o'clock I got in bed. Hearing his questions yesterday and seeing the Order Paper today is all I know about it at the moment, but I can say now verbally that three vessels were sold to the C.N.R. I do not remember the names. The price obtained was \$60,000 each. The ships have been transferred to their new owners on the Canadian Register, I assume they have, at least the titles of the boats have been transferred to the C.N.R. and his Majesty the King. Names of the vessels now remaining with the Government, I am afraid I cannot give the names at the moment. Three vessels have been sold to the C.N.R. three have been sold to private individuals and three remain in the possession of the Province.

The vessels have been paid for by the C.N.R.

What amount of money is now due the C.N.R. if any, on account of deficits incurred in 1948, 1949-50? I cannot answer that at the moment, but I can get the answer.

(61)

MR. CASHIN: To ask the honourable the Premier to inform the House what arrangements were made between the Government and the Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., with respect to the renting or purchase of the property owned by the Government in the rear of the Newfoundland Hotel. If the property has been sold to the Terra Nova Motors or any other Company, what price has been received and if the property has

been rented to the said Company what rental is being collected. Give all particulars in connection with this matter.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government sold the Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., a portion of land to the immediate rear of the Newfoundland Hotel, lying in fact between the Newfoundland Hotel and the site of the Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., building. The price, and here I speak from memory was \$22,500. We were subsequently confronted by a very strong request, in fact, a demand, from the C.N.R. for that same piece of property. As we were given to understand that the C.N.R. were making plans for a very large extension on the Newfoundland Hotel itself, the enlargement of the hotel and rebuilding of it in some respects, we did not wish to stand in the way of this considerable extension to the hotel, we went to Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., and put the position to them that if we did not recover that land so that we might pass it over to the C.N.R. the result might well be that the extension contemplated by the C.N.R. to the Newfoundland Hotel would not take place. To Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., that piece of land was of great importance because it was the only means they had of extending their premises, which they planned to do by the erection on that land of a one-storey building. We had in the first place sold it to them because we were given to understand by them that they would use it for the extension of their premises, resulting in employment during the building and subsequent taking on of additional staff. We regretted to have to go back to the Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., with this request to return

the land but we felt that under the circumstances we were justified in so doing.

They agreed, rather than be the cause, the possible cause of a lessening of the C.N.R. expansion on the Hotel, they agreed to return the land to the Newfoundland Government for the same price that they had paid them for it, and consequently they have deeded the land back to the Newfoundland Government, and I take it that a check in payment has gone forward, or if not, will very shortly go forward to Terra Nova Motors Co., Ltd., because Sir, the second part of the transaction has occurred very recently after negotiations between the C.N.R. and ourselves extending back over a period of a number of months.

#### Orders of the Day

On motion the Orders of the Day were deferred until tomorrow.

Thereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker the estimates are on the Committee table and I would ask that they be distributed at this time and at the same time I move that the Committee sit.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committees reported that the Committee had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and begged leave to sit again.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee sit again on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The Premier to move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I desire to record my profound regret that the state of health of the honourable the Minister of Finance is such as to prohibit his attendance in this House this afternoon to bring down the Budget for 1950-51. I trust that my attempt to substitute for my honourable friend in this matter will meet with the kindly forbearance of the House, all members of which, I am sure, will join with me in extending sincere wishes for his speedy and lasting recovery.

In preparing for this occasion, I made reference to past Budget Speeches and found that they followed a definite pattern of presentation and I propose to follow, generally, the historic pattern which has emerged, with, however, some slight variation. It is my intention, this afternoon, to deal with the financial transactions of the Province during 1949-50, the accounting year which has just terminated; to review the general economic position of the Province as now apparent; and then to reveal the Government's proposals for the financial year 1950-51.

#### OUT-TURN 1949-50

Final figures are not yet available of the out-turn of our 1949-50 operations. Under an amendment of the Audit Act, made during our first session as a Provincial Legislature, the Revenue Ledgers are to remain open until the end of this current month to record late receipts from the Government of Canada on account of 1949-50 transactions. Similarly, by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under that amending Act,



payments are still being made as charges against the 1949-50 Vote, by the several departments of Government, in liquidation of invoices for goods actually received and for services actually rendered to the departments on or prior to the thirty-first of March last past.

The figures which I now reveal for the information of this House are therefore based upon actual transactions to mid-April, together with close estimates of both receipts and expenditures during the two weeks terminating on the thirtieth of this current month. The figures in relation to 1949-50 which I recite are given subject to the above explanation; and it must be clearly understood that there will inevitably be variations in these figures and those which will emerge when the books have been closed and subjected to final audit.

#### Revenue

The total revenue for 1949-50 was \$37,743,292 compared with the sum of \$36,928,600 exhibited in the Amended Estimates which were tabled in this House in December, 1949.

On this total, \$20,519,087 was credited under the Current Account heading or \$336,537 more than the estimate of revenue under this broad heading.

The balance of \$17,224,205 was recorded under the Pre-Union Surplus account heading and with the exception of \$256,517 was all attributable to the liquidation of pre-Union assets and, as such, must be regarded as forming a portion of the Financial Surplus as at the date of Union. The amount collected and recorded under this broad heading was \$478,155 in excess of the sum of \$16,746,050 shown

under this division of the total revenue in the Amended Estimates for the year.

It will be seen that so far as the total revenue is concerned the outturn was \$815,000 or a variation of just over 2%.

#### Expenditure

Turning now to the expenditures for the year, I record that the aggregate was \$34,983,309 which upon comparison with the Amended Estimates shows an excess of \$410,009. It will be within the memory of this House, however, that the Amended Estimates were found to be insufficient to meet actual requirements of the year and that a Supplementary Vote of \$2,187,000 was passed during the early stages of this Session of the Legislature. The total expenditure for the year at \$34,983,000 was therefore less than the total estimated by \$1,776,700.

Of the total expenditure \$24,020,688 has been charged against the Current Account division of the Estimates of the year concerned, and this amount is \$1,150,912 less than the total amount provided in the Amended Estimates as augmented by the provision by way of supplementary vote, all of which was required under the Current Account heading.

The main cause for the increase in the expenditure on Current Account was of course the unfortunate labour position, which developed in the Autumn of 1949, and which necessitated much heavier expenditure by way of the Relief Works Programme than had been contemplated.

I have stated that of the total expenditure for the year \$24,020,688 was charged off against Current Account; the balance of \$10,962,621 was there-

for charged off under the appropriate departmental votes against the other broad sub-division of the estimates, that is to say, against the Pre-Union Surplus Account.

Of the total so charged under this broad heading, an amount of \$5,219,481 was required for payment of bills contracted by the Commission of Government which were outstanding and unpaid, for a variety of reasons, as at the date of Union. The balance of \$5,743,140 was therefore the sum expended in the year concerned for the extension and improvement of the public services. This full amount of \$5,743,140 does not represent the amount which we had to draw from the Financial Surplus Account to meet the costs of these improvements, however, for the sum in question contained, amongst other items, our expenditures in 1949-50 on hospital construction in respect of which we received payments amounting to \$256,517 from Federal Health Grants. (I made brief reference to the receipt of this amount in my review of the revenue position of the year.) Our net expenditure on the extension of the public services during our first year as a Province was therefore \$5,487,623 and this is the sum which we have had to withdraw from our Surplus account in this respect. I shall deal with the position of the Surplus Account, at the date of Union and as we foresee it at the thirty-first of March, 1951, at a later stage in this address.

Having described the out-turn of the financial year just ended, and before turning to the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the year just started, I propose to refer to our general economic prospects for the immediate future. As it is only a few months since the Minister of Finance

gave a comprehensive review and forecast of the economic position, I feel sure that I shall be expected to do no more than indicate the probabilities in our four major industries.

#### Fisheries

So far as can be estimated, our fisheries will be carried on this year at about last year's level or perhaps slightly below that level. This is much more than most observers would have been willing, up to a week ago, to believe. We can thank the Government of Canada for the fact that sales of salt codfish will be made in the soft-currency countries of Europe this year. To most observers up to a week or so ago it seemed that virtually no sales of such fish would be made in Europe this year. Newfoundland herself is quite helpless in the matter, and if we did not have the Government of Canada beside us, willing and eager to help, the prospects in the fishery this year would be bleak indeed.

It is well known that our old customers in Europe are willing to buy our salt codfish. The demand for our fish is still there. The trouble is that our customers on that side of the Atlantic are burdened by a number of trade difficulties which make free and easy purchases by them quite impossible. What the Government of Canada has undertaken to do for us this year is to remove those trade difficulties sufficiently to allow our customers to buy up to 400,000 quintals of our salt fish, and to pay for it in money that our exporters can accept. The remainder of the catch will doubtless be sold on this side of the Atlantic.

I am happy to say that the Government of Newfoundland agrees wholeheartedly with the Government of

Canada in the opinion that our Newfoundland fisheries must undergo, in certain respects, some sweeping changes. These changes will not take place overnight, and they will not take place without the expenditure of considerable sums of money. There will always be a sale for some salt codfish, but we must aim at reducing the overall quantity of codfish to be marketed in Europe in that form. We must aim at reducing our present degree of dependence upon the cod-fisheries, by turning our attention increasingly to other fisheries which Providence has bountifully placed within our reach. We must aim at breaking the age-old dependence of our inshore fishermen upon small, open boats, and turn to more modern boats, more dependable types of engines, and newer types of fishing gear. We must aim at the establishment of many new fishing plants to handle our various types of fish by freezing, by reduction to meal and oil, and by other and even newer processes.

Since we united with Canada the business side of our fisheries—inspection, marketing, and the like—is the care of the Government of Canada, through the Newfoundland Fisheries Board and Nafel. This fact leaves the Government of Newfoundland free to devote its attention, so far as our fisheries are concerned, to the immediate questions of methods of production—such as types of boats, engines and gear—and methods of handling and processing our fish. Even in this the Government of Canada, with a generous realization of our problems, is willing to assist in many practical ways; and between the two Governments, with the willing and eager co-operation of the fishermen and the trade, some notable

strides should be made in the next few years in these new directions which I have roughly outlined. Speaking for the Government of Newfoundland, I can say quite frankly that we are somewhat impatient in the matter, but I hasten to add that it is far from being our intention to rush headlong into innovation and change. We are giving careful and thorough study to the whole question, and each move we make will form a necessary part of a general pattern of action being worked out. That we will make mistakes, I do not doubt at all. We shall be happy to score something better than a fifty per cent success in these various moves: for if we do we shall have the profound satisfaction of knowing that such a score means the difference between fisheries that are going inexorably behind and fisheries forging surely ahead.

As a people, as a legislature, and as a Government, we must not for a moment, lose sight of the fact that our fisheries are still, and for some time must remain, the backbone of Newfoundland's economy. Enduring prosperity without prosperity in our fisheries is unthinkable. We must spare no energy to secure the establishment of new industries, and the extension of old industries, apart from the fisheries; but to do this and neglect the fisheries would truly be to re-enact the story of the dog, the bone and the shadow.

### Pulp and Paper

When the Budget Speech of last year was brought down, the prospects in the pulp and paper industry were not over-bright. Owners of pulp and paper mills across Canada, including Newfoundland, were apprehensive of price reductions, and last year's wood-cut was quite deliberately shortened.

The expected price reduction has not come to pass, and the demand for newsprint paper has not weakened, but strengthened. Indeed, it is now confidently expected that Great Britain will have to spare some of her very scarce dollars to buy newsprint paper made on this side of the Atlantic to take the place of the paper she expected, but did not receive, from the Scandinavian countries. There is some brightening also, in the sulphite pulp situation, and the sulphite mill at Corner Brook has received some orders. I expect to see about two thousand men more than last year working in the woods this year. The management of the two Newfoundland paper mills are now looking ahead to 1951 with some degree of confidence that production will be maintained at full capacity. The pulp and paper industry means a great deal to this Province, and it is heartening to know that there is this improvement over last year, and that we may expect a continuation of it into next year.

#### Building and Construction

This will be a busy year in building and construction. In St. John's, Grand Falls, Corner Brook, and other larger Newfoundland towns, the construction of homes will at least equal last year's level. Throughout the Province there will be more construction or repair of breakwaters and wharves than for many years past. In St. John's the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland will join in a sizable programme of house construction. At Buchans over half a million dollars will be spent on house-building. There will be at least as much construction activity as last year on the American bases, and more than last year at Gander and Goose. Newfoundland Government construction of hospitals and buildings will

at least equal last year. On the whole, I would anticipate a somewhat higher level of activity at building and construction generally than there was last year.

#### Mining

At St. Lawrence the mining, crushing and milling of flourspar will equal last year's production. At Aguathuna the production of limestone will be up to last year. At Buchans production will be well maintained, and, as I announced earlier in the session, great new deposits of ore have been discovered to lengthen greatly the life of this important mine. At Bell Island the scale of operations has been considerably reduced, but negotiations are proceeding for further sales of iron ore to the United Kingdom. An order for 300,000 tons is hoped for, and the latest word I have from those involved is that the chances of securing this order are quite promising.

Summarizing, I believe that we may confidently expect the general level of economic activity this year to be maintained at a more satisfactory level than was foreseen when the last Budget was brought down.

#### ESTIMATES 1950-51

I come now to the estimates for the year which began on April 1st past, the second year of Confederation. I do not propose to take up the valuable time of this House by a recital of the component elements of these estimates for the current year; the estimates have been tabled and copies are now in the hands of honourable members. I propose to refer to certain factors only, leaving detailed explanations until a later stage when the Estimates are under scrutiny at the Committee stage.

It will be observed, Mr. Speaker, from the summary on page six of the printed Estimates, that the total receipts for the year are estimated at \$29,655,400 and expenditure, including capital account expenditure, at \$38,625,700. Of the total revenue, \$26,446,000 is on current Account; this is \$6,263,450 more than the Amended Estimate of Current Revenue for 1949-50.

The improvement in the current revenue position may be said, in general terms, to be attributable to the estimates of two Departments. In the case of the Department of Finance, the year 1949-50 contained three quarters only of the annual amount which may be expected to be received under the Tax-Rental Agreement with Canada; 1950-51, and all subsequent years of the life of that Agreement, will record the receipt of the full amount which may be expected annually and this factor accounts for very nearly \$2,000,000 of the total net increase of \$6,263,000 to which I directed attention a moment ago. Again under the Department of Finance, higher returns under the Gasoline Tax Act in 1950-51 and the appearance, for the first time, of returns from recently enacted taxation statutes accounts for a further \$1,600,000 of the anticipated increase. The revenue of the Department of Public Welfare reveals an anticipated increase of \$2,000,000 over the estimate of revenue of that Department for 1949-50, entirely attributable to the contributions in 1950-51 by the Canadian Government towards the cost of Old Age and Blind Pensions.

It will be recalled that an Act to authorize a Social Security Assessment was placed on the Statute Book at the previous Session. It is our in-

tention to implement the provisions of that Act during the late Summer or early Autumn. The trade and general public will be given two clear months' intimation of the date of Application and we hope that we shall be in a position at the date of that announcement to have our officials meet with Associations and individuals in the retail trade to discuss and explain practices and procedures. We have included \$1,300,000 in the revenue estimates on this account.

One of the most extraordinary, but least-noticed aspects of the effect of Confederation is the radical change in the nature and sources of the Newfoundland Government's revenue. I am sure the House will be interested to have a brief description of this change. We estimate for the year a total revenue, on current account, of just around twenty-six and a half million dollars. Of this amount, only two and a half millions, or nine and a half per cent will be raised by Provincial Government taxation.

The Government of Canada provides us with almost nineteen millions of the amount. This is made up of subsidies, grants and the like paid into our Provincial Treasury by the Federal Government. We get another one and a half million from licences, rentals, fees and the sale of Government services and over three-quarters of a million dollars from interest on funds we have on deposit or in the bank. Two million, two hundred thousand dollars is derived from trading profits on stimulants. We get almost half a million dollars from various other sources of non-taxation revenue, bringing the grand total of revenue received from non-taxation sources to twenty-four million dollars.

Under the heading of taxation we get one million, one hundred thousand dollars from the gasoline tax; one million, three hundred thousand from the Social Security Assessment; and one hundred thousand dollars from the Fire Insurance Sales Tax; making a grand total of two and a half million dollars from taxation sources.

It is only fair to say that these proportions are bound to alter in coming years. After the third year of Confederation, for example, the Transitional Grant of six million dollars will begin to lessen annually until it finally disappears. As we withdraw from the Surplus our revenue from interest will diminish and finally disappear. We may expect that revenues from licenses, rentals, fees and sale of services will increase, but not as rapidly as other sources of non-tax revenue will diminish or disappear. Trading profits and miscellaneous revenue may be expected to grow. At the same time the yield from taxation revenue may reasonably be expected to increase. While, therefore, it is a striking fact that in the second year of Confederation 90½% of all our current revenue comes from non-tax sources, we realize that this proportion will decrease, and that the proportion of revenue from tax sources will and must increase.

The decrease of thirteen and a half millions in the anticipated returns in 1950-51 under Pre-Union Surplus Account revenue is due entirely to the fact that in the previous year the estimates reflected recoveries from the Federal Government in respect of the value of inventories acquired by Canada upon the transfer, under the Terms of Union, of certain services previously conducted by the Government of Newfoundland; the returns

from those particular services are, of course, non-recurring items.

On page five of the printed estimates there will be found a consolidated statement of the estimates revenue and expenditure for the current year. That consolidation reveals that, on Current Account, we anticipate a deficit in 1950-51 of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Three Hundred Dollars. Under the sub-division of Financial Surplus Account, it will be noted that the estimated net expenditure on capital account in this current year will amount to \$9,498,500.

It would be as well, I think, to explain just how this latter figure is derived.

The aggregate of the provisions chargeable against the Surplus under the departmental heads of expenditure is, as I have already announced, \$12,049,400; but this total provision contains various sums aggregating \$577,900 required for the discharge of pre-Union liabilities; the provisions for capital expenditure thus stand at \$11,471,500. We do not, however, have to draw upon the Pre-Union Surplus on this account in this full amount, for that gross sum contains, amongst other items, certain provisions for the construction of additional hospital accommodation and for the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway. On these two accounts we estimate that in 1950-51 we shall recover \$1,973,000 from Canada. By deducting this \$1,973,000 from the gross estimate of expenditure on this account of \$11,471,500, we arrive at the net figure of \$9,498,500; and this amount is the portion of the total expenditure on capital account for, 1950-51, which we think will have to be covered by withdrawals from the Pre-Union Surplus Account.

I said a moment ago that in this, our second year as a Province, the withdrawal from the Surplus Account for Capital Expenditure on Extension of the Public Service or capital ac-

count will amount to \$9,498,500 and I am sure that this House will be interested to have a break-down of this amount. It is as follows:

	Loans	Expenditure	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>1. Economic Development</b>			
Industrial Development Loan Fund....	300,000		
Cooperative Development Loan Fund..	200,000		
Fisheries Development Loan Fund ....	1,000,000		
Mineral Survey .....		190,000	
Surveys (Economic and Water-Power) ..		245,000	
Shipbuilding Bounties .....		180,000	
Fishery Experiment Grants .....		50,000	
Land and Agricultural Development..		28,000	
Fur Farming Development .....	30,000	5,000	2,228,000
<b>2. Social Services</b>			
Education .....		428,500	
Health (excluding construction of Gov- ernment Hospitals) .....		470,000	
Housing and Slum Clearance .....		763,000	
Labour Boards .....		25,000	1,686,500
<b>3. Construction of Hospitals and Public Buildings</b>			1,339,000
<b>4. Roads, Bridges, etc.</b>			
Construction and Reconstruction of Roads .....		2,250,000	
Trans-Canada Highway (net) .....		1,575,000	
Grants to Local Councils .....		200,000	
New Machinery and Surveys .....		220,000	4,245,000
			<hr/>
			9,498,500
			<hr/>

There may not be agreement as to the classification which I have given to these amounts. Some honourable members may hold that under the heading "Economic Development" I should have listed certain items of expenditure which in fact I have classified otherwise. Expenditures on health and hospital construction, on housing and slum clearance, and on the construction and reconstruction of roads might well, in the view of the House, be all classified as economic development. I have no little

sympathy for that view, and on a stricter examination I would classify capital expenditure on education, also, as an economic development. The break-down which I have given is an arbitrary one and is, of course, open to any rearrangement which honourable members may wish to apply.

While I am discussing this aspect of economic development I would hasten to add that the Government's contribution to such development is not limited to assistance by way of cash loans. In the year 1949-50, as a case

in point, we assisted a number of individuals and corporations engaged in developmental work by guaranteeing the repayment of both principal and interest on loans made to various concerns by the chartered banks. The assistance afforded in this manner during our first year as a Province aggregated rather more than a million and a quarter dollars, and of that amount slightly over one million was made up of guaranteed loans to companies or individuals engaged in the development of our fisheries.

The departmental estimates for 1950-51 were subjected to close scrutiny by the Cabinet and a number of specific alterations were made, both in respect of capital account provisions and current account requirements. I have already dealt broadly with the capital, or extension of the public services provisions, in the estimates and I now turn to the provisions made under current account. As I have already stated, a number of specific alterations were made. The resulting totals, however, were of a magnitude which caused no little concern to us, and in view of our feeling that the figures contained a certain element of fact, it was decided to apply, not a Geddes axe, but a reasonably sharp pruning knife.

The departmental estimates on current account were accordingly divided into three groups: Salaries made up one, certain provisions which we chose to regard as irreducible—not from a legal sense, but from their nature—the second, all remaining current expenditure estimates on current account the third. A reduction by ten per cent of the totals in the final group was imposed and, in the case of the estimates for provisions and cleaning in the institutions operated by

Health, Public Welfare and the Attorney General, a further abatement by ten per cent was applied.

It will be noted that, in all cases, the departmental estimates build to a gross total, followed by the deductions arising from the policy just outlined and terminating with the provisions which it is proposed should be covered by the Vote of Supply to His Majesty.

In this manner the application of the reductions, which Cabinet has decided upon as a matter of policy, will be left in some degree to the discretion of the Departments involved.

The Government proposes to constitute a Committee, at as early a date as possible, to scrutinise the existing staff levels and rates of pay throughout the Service as a whole and intends, so far as practicable, to avoid any salary alterations or revisions, pending receipt and consideration of the Committee's report and recommendations.

As I have already stated, I do not propose to deal with the departmental estimates in detail. There is, however, one particular aspect to which I desire to direct attention: I should like to make reference to what I shall describe, for lack of a better phrase, as the "human" factor embodied and almost smothered in the mass of figures incorporated in the Estimates, a factor which greatly impressed me during the course of Cabinet's scrutiny of the estimates and one which I believe has never yet been placed before this House or the general public.

#### **Growth of Government Services**

Governments the world over during the past half century have, slowly but surely under the impact of our more



enlightened concept of human needs, been forced into the provision of more and more services for the use of their people. We in Newfoundland have been no exception to this general rule; and while perhaps our services are not as extensive or as elaborate as similar services in other places, yet in comparison with our sister provinces, and having regard to our economic resources, this Government is perhaps bearing a relatively heavier burden than any other Provincial Government. This is caused by the fact that in Newfoundland, largely because it has virtually been a one-Government unit, the full impact of social services (and certain other types of services as well) falls upon the Provincial Government instead of being borne in part by communities through Municipal and other local administrations.

Thus it is that one of the most impressive events of recent years in Newfoundland has been what I can only describe as the meteoric rise in the public service as a result of this trend in Governmental activities. While undoubtedly the people have been in a general sense aware of this remarkable development, it is very much to be doubted whether they are fully conscious of the relatively tremendous proportions, and the cost, of the public service of today. Indeed, even the best informed Newfoundlanders have probably failed to mark in any detail this phenomenal growth.

A striking example is our Department of Health, which will spend a gross total of nearly \$5,000,000 on current account this year. A quick glance at this Department gives some idea of the vastness of our present-day health service.

Amongst the many activities of this Department is the management of the General Hospital at St. John's. This institution is served by twenty-eight or thirty full-time and part-time doctors, over eighty trained nurses and other professional workers, one hundred and sixty student nurses, and eighty-five maids. It has a total staff of over five hundred persons. More than half of all our Newfoundland settlements have fewer people living in any one of them. It will perhaps give a clearer idea of the number employed at the General Hospital when I point out that the great paper mill at Grand Falls employs within its walls very few more. Salaries payable to the staff employed in this one unit of our health establishment amount to nearly half a million dollars a year. It takes about half a million dollars a year to supply this Hospital with food, drugs, and dressings, clothing and other materials, and almost another hundred thousand dollars a year to furnish it with light and heat. The total cost of operating this large institution is almost a million dollars a year.

And the General Hospital is but one of many services conducted by this Department. The Sanatorium in St. John's has a staff of over three hundred, who are paid over \$300,000 a year. It costs \$380,000 to furnish the Sanatorium with food and other materials, and another \$65,000 a year to light and heat it. The total cost of this institution is over \$700,000 a year.

The Mental Hospital has a staff of nearly two hundred and fifty persons, who are paid about \$550,000 a year. It takes over \$350,000 a year to furnish food and other materials, and another \$65,000 a year for light and

heat. The total cost of running this hospital is over \$700,000 a year.

Thus we find that these institutions alone employ over one thousand persons, who receive nearly one million, two hundred thousand dollars a year in salaries. It costs about another one million, two hundred thousand dollars a year to supply them with food and other materials, and a further two hundred thousand dollars a year to light and heat them. The total cost to the Public Purse for the operation of these three institutions is thus close to two and a half million dollars a year.

But the Department of Health operates many other services as well; the Fever Hospital, the new Sanatorium in Corner Brook, the Merchant Navy Hospital, the Gander Hospital, the Botwood Hospital, and the fourteen cottage hospitals, will employ between them over four hundred persons this year at a cost of over \$400,000 in salaries. To supply them with food and other materials will cost over half a million dollars, and it will cost about a hundred thousand dollars to light and heat them. These nineteen hospitals will cost the Treasury over \$800,000 to operate.

Nor is that all. The Department of Health employs another two hundred and sixty three persons, as follows:

Nursing Services .....	73
Tuberculosis Control .....	24
Health Inspection .....	8
Central Laundry .....	49
Central Pharmacy .....	13
Central Stores .....	8
Prosthetic Services .....	3
General Health Services .....	60
VD Preventative Service .....	3

Public Health Laboratory .....	22
Total .....	263

These employees cost close to another half million dollars in wages, and the total cost of these services to the Treasury is well over a million dollars a year.

Summarizing these figures, and including some others which I have not mentioned, we find that the Department of Health employs a grand total of nineteen hundred persons or almost as many as the great paper mills at Grand Falls and Corner Brook employ between them within their walls, apart from their woods labour. The total wage or salary bill for these nineteen hundred Health Department employees is well over two million dollars a year.

Apart from the Canadian National Railways, no Newfoundland organization has so many full-time employees as the Department of Health, or purchases so much food and other supplies and materials.

The grand total number of employees of the Government of Newfoundland is 3,375 made up by Departments in part as follows:

Department of Health .....	1902
Department of Attorney General .....	452
Department of Public Welfare .....	241
Department of Natural Resources .....	198
Department of Public Works .....	151
Department of Education .....	123
Liquor Control Board .....	73
Department of Finance .....	63
Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives .....	47
Department of Supply .....	36
Department of Labour .....	15
Department of Provincial Affairs .....	13
Department of Economic Development .....	5
Office of the Premier .....	2

It is hardly necessary to say that the Department of the Attorney General has jurisdiction over the police and fire departments employing three hundred and forty-six persons, the penitentiary employing forty-two, the Magistracy employing twenty-three, and the staff of the Supreme Court and St. John's Magistrate's Court numbering nineteen.

The third largest Department as judged by numbers employed is Public Welfare. Under this Department come the Mothers' and Dependents' Allowances Board, numbering eight; the Child Welfare Board and Juvenile Court, numbering twenty; the Old Age and Blind Persons Pensions Board, numbering eleven; the Public Assistance Administration, numbering fifty-five; the Home for the Aged and Infirm, numbering thirty-nine; the Infants' Home, numbering thirteen; the Boys' Home and Training School, numbering eighteen; and the Girls' Home and Training School, numbering six.

The Department of Natural Resources includes the Forestry Division, numbering thirty-six; the Division of Agriculture, numbering nineteen; the Division of Land Development, numbering seven; the Division of Crown Lands and Surveys, numbering twelve; and the Division of Mines, numbering nine.

The Department of Public Works includes the Divisions of Registration of Motor Vehicles, 6; Division of Buildings, 69; the Division of Roads and Bridges, 51.

The Department of Education includes School Supplies, 5; Supervisory Service, 22; Vocational Training, 11; Handicrafts, 17; Adult Education, 23;

Audio-Visual Education, 7; Public Examinations, 2.

The Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives includes the Division of Fisheries, 7; Co-operative Extension, 22; Registry of Co-operatives, 5; and Shipbuilding Inspection, 4.

The Department of Supply includes the Division of Price Control, 6; Purchasing for all Public Departments, 12; and Local Government Affairs, 4.

As the House must realize, it is a large and complex machinery of government that we have in Newfoundland today compared with the far simpler and much less costly one we had even a mere dozen years ago.

Steadily, inexorably, year by year, the public service and its cost have climbed to their present levels. There has not been a year in the past decade or more when the costs of government have failed to reach and pass the highest point of the year before. Fortunately for most of the period our general economic position kept pace, or nearly so.

But the impact of our Estimates upon the human being does not terminate at the total of 3,375 persons mentioned at an earlier point. Direct payments are made to just under, 1000 Civil Service, teaching, railway and police and fire pensioners at a yearly cost of over \$600,000. Some 2,400 teachers are normally under pay by the various Boards of Education, the cost of their salaries being provided largely, if not entirely, out of Public Funds. In the Department of Natural Resources seasonal employees normally run to a total of some fifty persons and in the Department of Public Works seasonally employed persons engaged upon the construction and

repair of public buildings and roads are estimated at a total of 21,000.

Then again, through the Department of Public Welfare payments are made to some 19,000 individuals by way of Old Age Pensions and Mothers' and Dependents' Allowances and not counting those who receive relief payments in one form or another.

Finally, there is the annual patient population of our twenty hospitals and institutions, not to mention the 400 children maintained largely at public expense in foster homes throughout the Province.

All in all, the provisions made in our annual estimates to-day have a direct impact upon not less than 70,000 of our total population. This is an amazing, almost a staggering, figure and shows in no uncertain manner just how deeply the business of Government has impact upon our daily lives for, of course, the number of persons indirectly touched through the total of 70,000 persons who are directly affected would indeed be truly enormous.

This point is further emphasized by the fact that the four social services Departments of the Government account between them for over eighteen-and-a-half million dollars out of a total current account expenditure of twenty-six-and-a-half million dollars' expenditure estimate for this year. The figures are:

Department of Education .....	\$4,268,500
Department of Health .....	4,889,600
Department of Public Welfare .....	9,527,700
Department of Labour .....	89,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$18,774,800</b>

If nothing else, these figures should make it plain to all that Government is not a remote nebulous entity which, while it may be of concern to some, is of little or no interest to the average individual—Government to-day, whatever it may have been in the past, is very definitely of the utmost interest to all persons in the area of its authority.

The thoughtful Newfoundlander should ponder carefully the facts which I have just recited. Is this scale of expenditure justifiable? Can Newfoundland long continue to keep up a public service of the present dimensions? Can we meet, without excessive strain, the costs of an expanding public service?

No one would argue that Newfoundlanders deserve lower than the present standard of public services. On the contrary, the needs of the public would still not be met by services provided on much higher standards than the present. We need more and better schools, hospitals, homes, roads, not fewer or worse, and these services cannot be provided without hands.

Another question that thoughtful citizens are bound to ask themselves is this: Can the existing public services be provided at less cost to the public? Which is to ask: are the Government spending the public money economically and efficiently? The Government have for weeks been giving careful study to the thousands of individual items of expenditure shown in the estimates of expenditure which I have tabled here to-day, and I say, quite frankly, that our study leaves us dissatisfied on that point. We cannot conscientiously say to the House as yet that there is no waste, extravagance or inefficiency concealed in these

masses of figures of expenditure. Lighting public offices and institutions costs around fifty thousand dollars a year. Heating them costs many scores of thousands. Cleaning them costs thousands. Providing the institutions with food and materials costs many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. Are we getting full value for the expenditure of these great sums of money collected from the people? We are not fully satisfied that we are, but we are determined to find out and to remedy any defects that we may discover under these and many other headings. Failure or neglect on our part in this would mean betrayal of the public interest.

As I have already mentioned, the Government have already decided to inaugurate a programme of retrenchment in current or ordinary account expenditures, and in the estimates for 1950-51 which I have submitted to-day, a reduction of nearly \$900,000 has been applied. The composition of this \$900,000 is as follows:

Finance .....	\$ 10,600
Provincial Affairs .....	5,000
Education .....	7,000
Attorney General .....	25,100
Natural Resources .....	62,200
Public Works .....	291,600
Health .....	413,800
Public Welfare .....	32,700
Liquor .....	1,000
Supply .....	16,900
Fisheries & Co-operatives .....	1,000
Economic Development .....	2,200
Labour .....	2,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>\$871,100</u></b>

We intend to watch carefully the effects of these savings this year, and our effort to economize will be carried with resolution into next year as well.

I must again refer to our intention to appoint a special committee this year to examine and review, and make recommendations upon, the numbers of persons employed in the public service and their rates of pay. We have a strong disinclination to reduce rates of salary, and no strong desire to reduce the numbers of those employed. The Civil Service themselves can help the Government to avoid these undesirable courses by willing co-operation in an effort to reduce expenses under other headings.

The answer to the question: Can we afford to hold on to our present standard of public services, is not given merely by making sure that they are provided at the minimum of expenditure through economy and efficiency. Economy and efficiency might reduce fairly considerably the costs of maintaining the present services, and the remaining net costs still be too great for our purse.

The final answer lies in the nature and strength of the Province's economy. As that expands and diversifies, but only then, can we expand our public services. Conversely, a contracting economy would inevitably necessitate a lower standard of public services. Our greatest efforts must be given to the strengthening in Newfoundland of both a higher standard of private living and a higher standard of public services. My faith in the possibilities of such development is fully shared, I am happy to say, by my colleagues, and, I believe, by the greater number of my fellow citizens.

#### PUBLIC DEBT

On the day immediately preceding the Union of Newfoundland with Canada our Public Debt stood at a figure of \$81,503,138.

Of the gross total the Government of Canada assumed responsibility for issues aggregating \$71,911,467 leaving to us, as a Province, a gross Public Debt of \$9,613,273. As an offset against this figure we held a semi-official sinking fund, set up by the Commission of Government by investing a portion of the Surplus of previous years in United Kingdom 2½% bonds, which, together with accrued interest, stood at \$3,361,777 at the date of Union. In addition to this reserve for debt redemption the sinking funds on our dollar bonds at the same date amounted to \$764,530.

When we set out to calculate our Surplus Account at Union we created, in effect, a further unofficial sinking fund to provide for the redemption, in full, of outstanding Savings Certificates; this reserve amounted to \$1,088,260.

The aggregate at Union of these reserves and sinking funds thus amounted to \$5,214,567 so that the net debt of Newfoundland on the occasion of its birth as a Province was \$4,398,706.

Through the normal operations of the sinking funds relating to our War and Victory Loans, this amount will have decreased by March 31st, 1951, to \$3,983,810.

#### **The Pre-Union Surplus Account**

I turn now to the task of giving as clear an account as I can of the composition of our Surplus Account as it was at the date of Union and as it will be, so far as can now be foreseen, at the 31st of March, 1951.

As the House is aware, Newfoundland started as a Province of Canada, just over a year ago, with a cash surplus estimated at slightly over

forty-and-a-quarter millions of dollars. It will be noted, in this connection, that I have used the phrase "cash surplus" although, at the date of Union, a number of the component items leading to the total of forty-and-a-quarter millions was made up, not of liquid cash but of certain assets including, for example, some Nine Millions on loan to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, which were regarded by this Government (despite views to the contrary expressed in certain quarters) to be capable of sure realization within the year. I am indeed happy to be able to inform this House, and the people of this Province, that the Government's assessment of the position has, once again, proved to be quite correct—the amount of the loan due from the United Kingdom has been repaid in full and virtually every other item, not held in cash at the date of Union but incorporated in the total of forty-and-a-quarter millions, has been converted to cash. It follows, therefore, that my use of the phrase "cash surplus" is entirely in order.

It is now possible to substitute much firmer figures for the various estimates used some months ago in establishing the Surplus Account at some forty millions of dollars and, this having been done, the surplus as of the 31st of March, 1949, stands revealed at \$41,063,500 exclusive of certain assets, not included in the Surplus Account at Union because none of the component amounts could be liquidated until after the 31st of March, 1950, of a book value of some \$11,000,000. The composition of the Surplus, estimated and actual, is as follows:

Cash and other current Assets :	Estimates	Actual
Cash :		
Bank of Montreal .....	\$10,189,404	\$10,189,404
Crown Agents .....	8,571,482	8,571,482
Loans to U. K. Government .....	9,139,769	9,139,769
Investments U. K. 2½% Bonds ....	3,361,777	3,361,777
Current Assets :		
Loans and Advances .....	1,201,150	1,187,208
Taxes and Sundries .....	9,696,300	10,016,702
Inventory etc. recoveries .....	5,444,500	5,688,576
Refunds of Expenditure .....	72,100	75,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,676,482	\$48,230,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct :		
Current Liabilities :		
Accounts Payable .....	\$2,452,400	2,196,104
Debt Service .....	3,044,600	3,023,377
Non-current Liabilities :		
Public Debt .....	1,878,173	1,928,922
Dollars payable in respect of non- Exchange sterling receipts .....	18,162	18,162
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,393,335	\$7,166,565
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus at Date of Union .....	\$40,283,147	\$41,063,555
	<hr/>	<hr/>

We thus entered into the Dominion with a cash surplus of \$41,063,555, and with a further asset in the form of certain receivables of a book value of slightly more than eleven million dollars.

This block of receivables was made up of such items as advances of working capital to the Board of Liquor Control; the Fisheries Assistance Fund; arrears of taxes having origin in the period prior to Union the collection of which, in whole or in part, could not be foreseen during the first year of Union; loans and advances to housing organizations; the cash surplus of the Savings Bank and the "Clarenceville" vessels. These, as I have said,

had a book value of some eleven million but because their real value may not be determined until they have actually been collected and no collections could be foreseen until 1950-51 at the earliest, it was decided by the Government to exclude them entirely from the Surplus Account pending realization.

As a result of our 1949-50 operations we shall have to draw upon the Surplus Account in an amount of \$3,501,601 to cover the current account deficit and in a sum of \$5,487,623 for capital account; so that we enter upon our second year as a Province with a balance in the Surplus Account of \$32,074,331.

In 1950-51 we estimate that we shall collect \$1,236,400 of the \$11,000,000 assets to which I made reference a moment ago. On the other hand, we are providing for issues to meet pre-Union liabilities not liquidated during 1949-50, of a value of \$97,900. We shall, therefore, add a net amount of \$1,138,500, to the Surplus before we have to make further withdrawals to cover the 1950-51 deficit (\$130,300) and capital expenditure (\$9,498,500).

On the basis, therefore, it will be apparent to the House that at 31 March, 1951, the Surplus will have decreased to \$23,584,021 which compares with the figure of \$23,231,097 shown on page four of the Estimates. The latter figure was, of necessity, based upon estimates for two year rather than upon firm figures for the year of Union and estimates for the second.

Before I turn from the subject of our Surplus Account, I wish to say that it is the policy of the Government to have the greatest possible part of the \$23,500,000 remaining to us at the end of the present financial year devoted to economic development, and the least possible part of it devoted to the squaring of deficits on current or ordinary account. Our policy is to eliminate deficits on current account, if that be possible; and if not, to reduce them to the lowest possible level. This is possible only if operating expenses be reduced, or current revenue increased, or both. Our efforts must be directed both ways.

As it is still less than a year since the General Election which determined the character of this House, and so many details of ordinary administration flowing from Confederation have had to receive attention, I

think I will be pardoned, if I point with pride to the rather remarkable record of accomplishment of these past few months.

In the forefront of this list I would place our success in securing the interest of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and his organization in Newfoundland's economic possibilities. Our success in this matter has stirred the interest of people on both sides of the Atlantic. In a few days from now the forerunners of the Rockefeller organization will make a start at what is to be a thoroughgoing survey of Newfoundland's economic possibilities, and I am satisfied that when this survey shows the existence of opportunities for sound investment ample capital will be forthcoming to develop them.

High up in the list I would place our decision to engage the services of the Power Corporation of Canada to make a thoroughly complete field survey of four or five of our most important watersheds to determine what engineering problems may be involved, and what expenditures will have to be incurred, in the production of a large volume of low-cost hydroelectric energy to be laid down at a seaport on the South West Coast.

Equally high I would place also our decision to engage the services of Air Photographic Surveys, Ltd., to make an airborne magnometric survey of the mineral deposits of a very large section of the Province between the railway tract and the shores of White Bay and Notre Dame Bay.

We are pleased also to have been able to secure the services of Mr. D. Lee-Dolan to conduct a survey of our tourist possibilities. Mr. Dolan is probably the greatest authority on the tourist industry in North America, to



day and we will be guided in our efforts to develop such an industry by his advice after he has made his survey.

We have secured authority from the House to set up a Fisheries Development Loan Board, an Industrial Development Loan Board, and a Co-operative Development Loan Board. In the present Budget we are asking for one million dollars from the Surplus for the Fisheries Loan Board, three hundred thousand for the Industrial Loan Board, and two hundred thousand for the Co-operative Loan Board. If these sums are granted by the House we will set up the three boards this year under the chairmanship of Mr. James Baxter, who retired a few months ago as Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Newfoundland.

We have undertaken, subject to ratification by this House, to guarantee bank loans to a number of fishery and industrial concerns to enable them to develop some of the natural resources of this Province. Details of these guarantees will be laid before the House shortly.

We have secured the enactment of a number of very fine pieces of Labour legislation, particularly the Trade Union Act, the Conciliation Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Adoption of these Acts goes far toward bridging the gulf which existed in this field between Newfoundland and the other Provinces of Canada.

We have been successful in our request to the House to enact legislation allowing us to pay a pension of thirty dollars a month to our senior citizens and the blind, and subsequent legislation permitting us to pay forty

dollars a month; as well as the Widowed Mothers' Pension, and the Pension to Dependent Persons. We have drafted, and will this week present to the Legislature, an Act providing for a Fishermen's Insurance scheme. We have secured also the enactment of a Bill to provide for slum clearance and housing, and another Bill to authorize us to make an agreement with the Government of Canada to join with them, on a fifty-fifty basis, in the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway across Newfoundland.

This is a notable record of achievement for a period of less than one year. The last word has yet to be spoken on most of these things. What the House has done is to give us permission to proceed with these moves. We realize that we will be judged in the end by the degree of success that follows our efforts to carry these reforms and plans into practice. I feel that no fair-minded Newfoundlander will wish to judge us yet, but will be happy to give us a year or two in all cases, and longer in others, in which to get these things into actual operation.

I cannot bring this Budget Speech to a conclusion without some expression of this Government's unshakable faith in the future of this Province. It is an article of our official faith that Newfoundlanders, by their very history, have earned a fairer life than they have ever known, and that fairer life is realisable. It is the duty of this Government to strain every effort to bring about the development of the natural resources which the good Lord placed here, and the duty of all Newfoundlanders to assist us in the performance of that duty. We have counted the cost of failure, and we shall not spare ourselves in the months

and years ahead. Greatness Newfoundland deserves. Greatness she shall have.

I take it that the House will not wish to proceed with the Debate today. Copies of the Speech I think are being distributed at the moment, and as soon as honourable members have had an opportunity to study and formulate their thoughts we will proceed with the debate on this motion.

MR. CASHIN: I move that the debate on the Budget be adjourned until tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. CASHIN: I think it has been customary in the past that on the day the Budget is delivered, when the Minister of Finance has delivered it, the House generally adjourns until the following day, and I trust that in moving the adjournment that it is not anything out of the way. I therefore move that the House adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I think it is usual to first move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

MR. CASHIN: I make the motion prior to that, that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

Orders of the Day were deferred, and House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1950

The House opened at three of the clock.

#### Presenting Petitions

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of the people of North Harbour, St. Mary's Bay, praying for a road connection. I might say that a beginning was made on this road about fifteen years ago. There is a trail at present and beyond that it never seems to get. The people, I would say, deserve a fair chance to make a living. They are industrious people; they have mills; they carry on lobster, salmon and trap fishing, but they are greatly handicapped in that they cannot get access to market for these things. They have no telephone, telegraph or other connection. They are a community of about two hundred people and with the road in its present inefficient condition, ask that the Government might go so far as to consider that type of expenditure. I ask leave to table the petition and that it be forwarded to the Department concerned.

Petition received and forwarded to the Department concerned.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

#### Notices of Motions and Questions

HON. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the honourable the Premier:

(1) If any promise was made by him or one of his party during the last provincial political campaign to build a hospital on or for Fogo Island.

(2) If such a promise was made, is the Government now showing a lack of sympathy towards this project.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): In answer to question number 59, directed to me by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland, Wednesday, April 26, 1950, the question was that I should table the following information:

(1) I herewith table copy of the Agreement made between the Government and Richard Limited on the 14th day of April, 1950.

(2) Government has guaranteed a bank advance in the amount of \$160,000 to Richard Limited.

(3) The Directors of Richard Limited are: Mr. Bjorgcin Bjarnason, Mr. Helgi Helgason Zoega and Mr. P. J. Lewis; to represent the Government of Newfoundland; the Minister of Health and the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

(4) Name of Vessel	Gross Tonnage	Market Value
Richard .....	84.06	\$78,672
Grotta .....	253.22	178,934
Huginn I .....	59.88	47,950
Huginn II .....	59.28	47,950

(5) Approximately sixty Newfoundlanders will be employed on board ship and an undetermined number on shore.

(6) All four vessels were surveyed in December of 1949 and the surveyors gave the above amounts as representing, in their view, the market values of the boats.

These boats are to be employed primarily in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Whatever the various questions outstanding, I would say that

we have had a busy time during the past few days, completing estimates and the Budget, but I should imagine that the answers will be ready tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that the notice of motion by the honourable the Minister of Natural Resources should properly be taken first before the committee on Ways and Means. Committee on Ways and Means takes precedence only on Tuesday and Friday unless there is a motion otherwise. What is the wish of the Government.

Honourable the Minister of Natural Resources to ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944," and to have the said Bill re-committed.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Chairman, as a rule when a Bill is to be amended in committee or on third reading of a Bill, it is usual to make only some very slight alterations. The honourable members of the committee will notice now that the alterations we propose to make are greater than the original Bill, and there was some doubt in my mind for a while whether or not I should also ask to have the second reading rescinded, but on second thoughts I did not think it necessary. You will notice that the principle involved in the three amendments here are the same as in the original Bill. One explanation would cover all. They are all designed to fill in gaps in the original Land Development Act where the Act did not provide for special emergencies. These emergencies have arisen and the only way to cope with them is to have these amendments. The principles of the amendments are the same as in-

volved in the other Bill, namely, to provide for contingencies that have arisen that the Commission of Government did not foresee when they passed the original Bill. I will be able to explain each contingency as it is read.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, I have two comments to make here. Sub-section 2 was at first recommended by officials of my Department, for some reason or other, but we have discussed it since, and I am of the opinion, and they are now, that it is not necessary, and I am going to suggest that it be deleted. It is not necessary to make this Bill retroactive. Some years ago a land settlement was created on the Port au Port peninsula, a settlement now known as Lourdes. At that time a great deal of the land was taken on which the residents had squatters' rights. There was a long time before the Government expropriated the land. Until they expropriated the land and it has been given out to the settlers, there is still a matter of compensation to the people who owned the land, and in order to find out who owned it and to see that they got justice, a Board of Assessors was appointed. The powers of that Board are not sufficient and so it is necessary to provide for a Board with a little more authority in some respect, a little higher jurisdiction, with a right to find out who has title to which piece of land; and so this Bill provides for a Board of Arbitrators, for one purpose only, to clear up the thing presently existing, to find out the people who actually owned the land or had rightful claims on it, and to compensate them for the property

which was theirs but which has since been taken over.

Clause passed as amended.

Committee of a whole on Ways and Means.

MR. FAHEY: Major Cashin, the honourable member for Ferryland, adjourned the debate and I do not know if it is his intention or right to go on with it first, otherwise I would like to make a few remarks on it.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has a right to speak—he is not here now.

MR. FAHEY: First of all I would like to congratulate the Premier who in the absence of the Minister of Finance presented the budget speech in such a noble manner yesterday afternoon. In doing so, I do not say that I agree all along on the budget and what it contains. In referring to this budget I would like to go back to 1919 and come up to 1932 elections. In these days the people would say whatever Government is in power is no worse than the last Government and that it did not concern them very much. But there came a time in 1933-1934 that these same people realized how very much it did concern them. Now I know that these members in this House are proving that they do not care what happens to the surplus. Some of these members have stood here in this ancient House and said that the surplus was made to be spent. With this thought in mind I am sure that it will not last long. Others there were who used the excuse that we would do much worse under Responsible Government. I do not think so, I feel that any government can spend the surplus as fast as it is being spent by this Govern-

ment with no returns. Now when this surplus is gone, and we get what loans we can from the Federal Government, what happens then? We will not be in a position to bargain, we will have to take, so to speak, the political crumbs from the Ottawa table. Other provinces are using us as a dumping ground and we do not seem to get a chance to return this dumping therefore causing unemployment. This question of unemployment is nothing new to me, I happened to be with an agency which was striving to make nails in this country and with a shoe company when it strove as best it could to keep a shoe factory open, and I contend we should help the factories to create employment; this is not easy. Some members now will say, family allowances and old age pensions will offset this. These should only assist worthwhile men, assist the man with the large family. This province has to pay for this through taxes and at the rate we spent \$9,000,000 last year and another \$9,000,000 this year the surplus will be good for two or three years more. Before that the Government should build more local roads, I am not talking about the Trans-Canada Highway but new roads to new settlements, to open up new farming areas and to blueberry patches. In that simple way I think we could get \$300,000, and \$300,000 from blueberries is as good as \$300,000 from the tourist trade. Again with those local roads we would open up new farm sections and we would have a chance to supply our local markets, that is if the Government knows how to protect such local markets.

Now, on the subject of roads, we hear a lot about the Conception Bay highway, and how other bays do not get the same concessions. Members

should consider that the Conception Bay highway serves Trinity Bay, Fortune Bay, Placentia Bay and Bonavista Bay, and when they talk of Conception Bay, how it has all the privileges, they should remember that it is the main artery to these other bays and districts I just mentioned. Nor do these same members ever tell us that material for wharves in Conception Bay are cut in other districts.

I happen to represent a district in Conception Bay and I contend that roads around Conception Bay serve other districts and bays as well as Conception Bay, and I also contend that if members would get away from such petty politics and try to do something worth-while, it would be better for all districts concerned.

One Liberal member gets up and says "Governments are only as strong as the people behind it" another tries to divide the people by telling them what kind of parasites the merchants are and—hand over the country to young people who are inclined to gamble all they have. It is easy to gamble with Government money. These men blame the conditions on everything, including past governments. These men try to say that freight rates will help the farmers; yes, it will help the farmers, but not the farmers in Newfoundland but in Prince Edward Island. They carry their produce in ships to this province and they are being subsidized by the government in their province, and I am not sure but they are being subsidized by the Federal Government in order to run our farmers off the market. Another mentions that he does not believe in public opinion and that we cannot plan for the future, we must take things as they come, like a game of pitch and toss—win or draw. This reminds me of a story I heard about

a fellow who went to a lecture one night and it lasted three hours. His mother asked him what the speaker was lecturing on and he said: "I do not know, he spoke three hours but he never said what he was talking about."

If any members of the Opposition express an opinion about anything or criticize, we are not statesmen. I would like to ask if we are not supposed to criticize; in my opinion, criticism is the back-bone of democracy, but then I suppose there are men who do not believe in democracy.

Another said: If we are to change the picture of things, now is the time for labour and corporations to co-operate, and work together. Now I would like to ask this, "When there is no work how can labour and management work together. I think it would be better if we tried to secure what work we can. Now is the time for the Royal Commission to look into the finances of this province, and now is the time to create a floor ceiling for our farmers; to see to it that people use local products of all kinds before giving preference to outsiders, now is the time to put our fish in attractive packages and procure markets that can afford to pay for it. Well fish is supposed to be a brain food, I would suggest that some of the members of the Government should eat fish three times a day. Now is the time to create jobs for all our workers and not only for a few political friends. One thing I give credit for to the Governments is for the way it looked after its friends.

Now is the time to fall in love, as the song says. I say "No, now is the time to fight Ottawa and fall in love after we get adequate assistance so as to take care of these issues."

MR. SMALLWOOD: About political friends, I wish our political friends would agree with you that this Government is a fine Government to get jobs for them, there are an awful lot of them.

MR. FAHEY: Well all you have to do is create a few more boards to take care of a few more men. And I would suggest that you create a Department of North East Winds and Rain. I think you should have men over there who would advise you on this.

What is behind the Acts that the Government are bringing in and the boards that will be set up under such Acts; let us examine some of the things behind these Acts. In my opinion, some of these are tending towards Government control, and for what purpose? Let us take the Saw-mill Act. Every mill has to get a permit to cut and saw logs. Let us take those who get permits for tourist hotels, cabins, taverns, etc.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You are suggesting?

MR. FAHEY: Then take liquor, who are supposed to get liquor licenses? Let us take Public Utilities, I agree that the Government should control the number of passengers a boat should carry and under what conditions, but the Government should not control in such a way as to limit the franchise to supporters of the Government. If this is what these Acts are aimed at, then I say it is Government control.

I know that my honourable friends will agree, a government should not control these things but should merely regulate them such as how a tourist cabin should be built and how many passengers should go in a motor vehicle, or boat of a certain size and

as to what condition they are in, not who and what will operate a cabin, a tourist hotel, etc. If the Government should pass an Act to regulate trade unions this should not be designed so as to have the Government control trade unions. If the Government passes an Act to run everything, that is state control, but regulations as to how things should run is free enterprise, which is the backbone of democracy. Nothing but Bills and notices of Bills in this ancient House; that will not clear up anything and a Government built on that will fall, I think, not that I want it to happen, but it is not democracy and it is built on a bad foundation.

I do not see any Act for the farmers—I do not see any Act to regulate prices and marketing for farmers, and by that I mean floor prices, not to tell them what to do but designed to regulate prices and marketing for farmers. That would not be government control, the Government makes the regulations for marketing and prices then there is free trade within these boundaries, for instance a floor price of \$2.00 and a ceiling price of \$10. But when the Government comes in and says sell for \$6.75, that is control, but a margin in between is free enterprise.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So that is free enterprise.

MR. FAHEY: That is my definition of it.

Now, speaking about the farmers, in my opinion the farmers are just as essential as fishermen or miners or any other jobs but this House seems to take good care of some jobs but overlooks the farmers all the way through, but they should stop to realize that if the farmers all over the

world stopped producing for twenty-three months, the whole world would starve. Therefore, I say it is essential that we create markets and regulations and prices in order to assist farmers.

Now if anyone on this side of the House speaks about money, all the members on the Government side smile like it is a joke, and sometimes I feel that if the honourable Minister of Health were sitting over here and could see the smiles as we do, he would have some of his staff up here to examine some of the honourable members on that side.

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): But we have already done so, some time ago.

MR. FAHEY: I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that this is no joke to us.

MR. JANES: It is to us.

MR. FAHEY: If the honourable Minister of Health were over here now he would say, I believe, that some of the members should be examined, and I will suggest now that sometime when he gets around to it, sometime after this session is over, he should do so because the Government is taking the whole thing as a joke. I do not take it as a joke and I do not believe that any member on this side of the House does. We feel that with \$9,000,000 spent last year and \$9,000,000 again this year—\$18,000,000—we will have only \$23,000,000 left. But then the Trans-Canada Highway will obligate us for \$15,000,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I might say that \$1,500,000 of that is included in the \$18,000,000.

MR. FAHEY: But with the \$18,000,000 for this year and last, and the amount we are obligated to the Trans-

Canada Highway for \$13,000,000 I believe it will still be, that would leave a very small amount for this Island to draw on for the future.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No—last year's and this year's were taken out of the \$18,000,000 and still we have \$23,500,000 left. Last year and this year makes a total of \$18,000,000 taken from the surplus but from that there is already \$1,500,000 in the highway.

MR. FAHEY: But we are obligated for \$13,000,000 for five or six years to come, and with \$9,000,000 next year, in less than two years the surplus will be all gone.

Things did not develop during the past few years; the fishery did not develop, and things did not improve over this last couple of years. I would like to say this, that we had a market for fish this last four hundred and fifty years, and it appears to me we have no market at the present time. Now honourable members may say, "That is all right; you are on the Opposition, and you feel very nice over there, it is very nice to criticise. What have you to offer?" Well, I may say this that last year I suggested that we should have home industry, some factories such as candy factories, clothing factories, and so on. And then I suggested an electrical unit factory. I suggested a milk factory, and I think I outlined how these could be set up. The Government did not have to take my word. They have men on that side there in the various Departments who could figure that out, but I did outline a scheme of how a milk factory could be operated, how we could supply the country with milk instead of importing it. I suggested a flour mill, and above all I did suggest a floor price for farmers,

and I think that is the backbone of the whole lot of it, a floor price for farmers, and I could suggest right now four more plans, and show how the Government could take a million dollars on each one, but I do not think it is proper for this side to suggest what they should or should not do.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is your duty.

MR. FAHEY: All those amendments that we made from this side of the House during last session and to the present were turned down, even the slightest amendment, when they were suggested to design to help the Government; they were turned down because they came from this side of the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Many of them were not.

MR. FAHEY: They were made a party issue before they got to first base.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All good ones were accepted.

MR. FAHEY: I could make those suggestions and perhaps call the Premier's bluff on that. I know where you can take in money. I studied this and went through it, not Government or economics, but from the point of view to create labour, and I spent around twenty years on it; not from the point of profits or economics, but from the point of creating employment, but that still can be done, whether we are a part of Canada or any other nation, but as I say I would not dare to suggest those amendments because I feel that they would be turned down, like the slightest amendments that we have suggested from



this side, even when designed to assist the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, try us now.

MR. FAHEY: No, not now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is pretty mean.

MR. FAHEY: I did not hear any suggestion from the Government side, and I did not hear any person from the Government, and I feel honestly, whether we are a part of Canada or have Dominion status or otherwise, if this Island is to survive it will only be because we deserve to survive, and the Government have not shown any plans yet as to why we should survive; and as I see the picture at the present moment, with eighteen millions or so spent during last year and the sum expected to be spent this year will be eighteen millions, with obligations for another fifteen millions for highroads, and our proportionate share to take care of social security, in two years we will be bankrupt. Now what honourable members suggested one time was about the amount of money coming in from Ottawa under Old Age Pensions, six millions. Very nice. But we have to pay 25% of that and 25% is one and a half millions. If we are going to live up to the Joneses or the other provinces we should be in a position to pay as we go, and we are not doing that today. We are only dipping into surplus, but after two years spending that surplus we have to find way and means to live up with the Joneses and Smiths or otherwise to supply that social security. Let us look at the picture fairly. I think it is nice to have four millions coming in from the Federal Government, but our partnership share would be two millions. Where is it coming from,

with a population of 320,000 I would like to know. We can do it now, yes; very nice, because of those surpluses which were created during war times, when we were on the receiving end. All the nations, all over the world, it cost them millions and billions to finance the war, but on this side we happened to be in a good position, with the Canadians, as they were then, and the Americans spending money here. It was not the Commission of Government. I give them no credit whatever, because they had from 1933—and I am not blaming any member of the Commission of Government who may be here in the House—but the Commission of Government had from 1933 to 1939, and we did not see any surplus created, but during the war that surplus was created, and we are sitting down now to match up our social security with our sister provinces, like next-door neighbours trying to live up to the Joneses and the Smiths. We can do that for so long, so long as our grocers will carry us on, or our storekeepers with the clothes, and so on, but there comes an end to that, and then unless we have the real income we cannot carry on. I am not forgetting that the present Government will have to find this extra money after the surplus is gone, and I am not forgetting this, that at the present time the Provincial Government pays Old Age Pensions out of the local Treasury, and that is not refunded until three months hence, and therefore the Government must take into consideration that we need about two millions as trading capital to trade on. In other words, we pay out Old Age Pensions now, and in three months time we make a return to the Federal Government, and after the Federal Government gets those returns they reimburse or refund

us the amount, but in order to carry on for those three months we need at least two to two and a half million dollars as trading capital. Now with the ten millions I spoke of, already this eighteen millions, and then there are our obligations to the Trans-Canada Highway, which takes in thirty millions outside of this year. Take thirteen off twenty-three, that leaves ten, and you want two millions in trading capital which will bring us down to about eight millions; another year and I feel we will be in a very bad position. I do not know if the Government members realize the seriousness of the situation. It seems to me that we will go back to the same old state that we were in in 1933 and 1934.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** If you will permit me—on that amount of money due us from the Federal Treasury on account of Old Age Pensions, it amounts in respect of the financial year just ended to almost a million dollars, which if it had been received before the 31st March, or even the end of this present month, could have been credited to last year's receipts on ordinary account and reduced our deficit on operating account by that sum, from three and a half to two and a half million dollars. As it is it was credited to the current financial year and will thereby alter the estimated position at the end of this year, to the advantage of the Treasury.

**MR. FAHEY:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the explanation by the Premier, who is also acting Minister of Finance, but as I see the picture, if that was done, it would be two million dollars short this year on the balance of what we have left. But this two million is trading capital you

want. The local Government, I understand, pays all bills for three months, then they send the bills to Ottawa and then they refund it. Well then you have to start all over again. When you get a refund on that, you need two millions trading capital. The point I want to make is this: That if this continues things look very serious, and I contend we are liquidating the surplus, and it is nice while we have it, but there is an old saying "You never miss the water till the well runs dry." In two years from now, in my opinion, we will have to pay as we go, and I contend we should do that now, and a surplus should be used for development, and that is the only way in which Newfoundland can get out of the situation which we are in today. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take too much time, but I will say this for the surplus—at the rate the surplus is going I do not see why we are not using common-sense in our social security programme, which I agree with to a point, but we are living up to our sister provinces, like living up to the Joneses and the Smiths. To draw on the surplus for our local activities is grabbing in there at the rate of nine millions a year, and at that rate, in two years there will be no surplus. I say we should pay as we go, and I can see no policy foreshadowed by the Government yet. It is a pity that we do not pay as we go, and use the surplus for development.

How far will that go when the world settles down in three or four or five years from now no one can tell, but if it is all gone, then we will have to go to Ottawa and look for a loan and we will get crumbs from the surplus.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Some crumbs!

MR. FAHEY: Yes, crumbs, and we will get no crust of bread either. And now we are in a position to have our finances stabilized, and not eight years' time or four years' time; now is the time to get in a royal commission and see where we are heading. I cannot see how a man can leave here to go to England or Scotland or Ireland or anywhere else without setting a course, and I do not see how the Government can start and go ahead without knowing how they are going to do each year, without having their course set. Without delaying the House any longer all I can see at the present time is that the Government is running around in circles and spending the surplus without seriousness or regard. That is how I see it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not speaking to the motion, because of course I have already done so and I am entitled only to reply when the debate is over, I take it that my honourable friends on the other side have not completed their participation in this debate with the speech of my honourable friend who has just sat down. I take it that they do want to continue the debate. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland informed me informally here today that he proposes to participate in the debate, and so I do not expect that the motion would be put today and the debate concluded. I take it that my honourable friends do wish to continue with the debate. If not, the motion could be put the title and that is the end of the debate.

MR. FOGWILL: I move that the debate be adjourned, but not for the purpose of my exercising any prior right to speak on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On that motion—we propose to meet now beginning today each night as well as afternoon. We have no intention of moving that the Rules be suspended, but by meeting in the evening with an ample programme before us, legislation and budget debate and the estimates, we feel that there is no need for delay, and that we can proceed day and night, and if the debate is adjourned tomorrow, we are prepared, fully prepared, as we have been from the beginning of this session of the House, this General Assembly in fact, to accord to my honourable friends opposite every possible courtesy in postponement and adjournment of debate by Monday, the debate on the present motion, the debate on the budget.

MR. SPEAKER: You have intimated that this session will be continued tonight. Since then the motion of the honourable member has not been seconded, perhaps he might say in the wording of his motion that the debate be adjourned until a later hour.

MR. FOGWILL: I have no desire to do that. I said "on tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER: I merely offered that as a suggestion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friends are not prepared to proceed with the debate today, that is quite satisfactory. We have a lot of business before us and we can turn from one order to another, from debate on estimates to legislation, but I would hope that the House would be ready tomorrow to proceed with the debate, and again on Monday, tomorrow and Monday, and Monday evening, and perhaps finish Monday or Tuesday. There is my honourable

and gallant friend who has just come in, and the members of the official Opposition numbering in all six. I take it that they will all wish to speak. I would guess that my honourable and gallant friend, being a former Minister of Finance, if he follows his traditional course, will wish to speak for several hours at least on his favorite topic, finance, but estimate that we should complete the debate on Monday next or some time on Tuesday, probably, and I would therefore hope that the House would be prepared to continue with the debate tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: A motion has been offered that this debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I spoke with the honourable the Premier, and I would like, and the other gentlemen would probably like to have some time to go into this budget; I do not intend to occupy the time that my honourable friend the Premier has stated, several hours, on the budget. As a matter of fact, if I wanted to make a full speech it would probably take a week, but I am not looking for a week. I would just like to take some notes on it. I will speak from notes and probably occupy an hour or so, on Monday, if that is suitable to the Honourable the Premier.

Debate adjourned until tomorrow.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would suggest that we go into committee of the whole on supply when the House resumes at eight o'clock, and that we might proceed with as much of the other orders of the day as possible between now and the time we rise.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

Bill passed third reading.

Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

Bill passed third reading.

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries Sustained and Industrial Diseases Contracted in the Course of their Employment."

Bill passed third reading.

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, is it in order to ask who is paying the cost of this Bill? Is this a private Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: That is quite in order.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Has the cost of the Bill been paid, Mr. Speaker.

MR. COURAGE: Provision has been made to cover all expenses.

MR. HIGGINS: Have we any proof of their being paid?

MR. SPEAKER: A certain sum of money has been paid and is in the hands of the clerk. \$50.00 has been deposited.

Bill passed third reading.

On motion the committee of the whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income Derived from Mining Operation" was deferred.

On motion the committee of the whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the

Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949" was deferred.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Garages and Service Stations (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

MR. CURTIS: I do not know whether our honourable friends opposite—you will remember Mr. Speaker that we had a letter from the Service Stations and Garagemen to ask time to call a meeting, and we have not heard from them since.

MR. HIGGINS: We will have to take cognizance of the fact that there is an advertisement in the newspapers calling on the Automobile Association to meet.

MR. CASHIN: The meeting is called for tonight.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not hold that we should hold the motion up for the Automobile Association; who are they anyway? What portion of the motorists of Newfoundland do they represent?

MR. HIGGINS: They are the only official body.

MR. CURTIS: They do not represent the motorists but the garages.

The committee rose and reported having considered the matter to them referred and having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Relating to Local Government."

The committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Election Act, 1913."

Clause 1 read and passed.

Clause 2 read and passed.

Clause 3 read and passed.

Clause 4 read.

MR. HIGGINS: Regarding this clause, supposing a person votes in two places, it says nothing about penalties. If I know that an election is going to take place in say, Fogo, I know a man is not going to vote there and here on the same day, but suppose that he votes in two nearby places.

MR. CURTIS: There is a general penalty in the Act.

MR. HIGGINS: I do not see the general penalty or is it named in Section 3?

MR. CURTIS: If you will let this go through now, I will have it looked up later at the office.

MR. HIGGINS: What is Section 149?

MR. CURTIS: That is the section that will not allow any public works.

In reply to the honourable Leader of the Opposition, the penalty clause, section 144 of the original Act provides for penalties:

"Any person who shall at any election apply for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who having voted once at any such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, shall be deemed to be guilty of personation. The offence of personation or of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation by any person

shall be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. It shall be the duty of the Returning Officer to institute a prosecution against any person whom he may believe to have been guilty of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation by any person at the election for which he is Returning Officer; and the costs and expenses of the prosecutor and the witnesses in such cases, together with compensation for their trouble and loss of time, shall be allowed by the Court in the same manner in which Courts are empowered to allow the same in cases of misdemeanor."

Section 4 passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

The committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion the second reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was deferred until tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) Entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts'."

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a committee of a whole on tomorrow.

MR. CASHIN: I think this is the second reading of the Bill and Act to amend Chapter 23, is that the one in connection with the Auditor General?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, the motion has been put and carried.

MR. CASHIN: I am sorry, I can do it in committee.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

MR. CHALKER: The main reason for presenting the new food and drug Act at the present time is because of the necessity of introducing into the Province of the Federal Food and Drug Act, 1943, which is now in effect in this province, and it is necessary to delete this from the Act. There have been a number of amendments and it is felt this Act would serve to eliminate the overlapping of the clauses. It contains nothing new and confers no new powers not already in existence in our legislature. Food standards have gone into the Federal field, and many parts of the previous Act was to insure that food sold to the public shall be of good quality and protected in a sanitary manner.

Bill read a second time. To be referred to a committee of a whole on tomorrow.

Committee of a whole on Supply.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, it is now 5:00 o'clock. I wonder if we might at least make a start to air parts of the estimates dealing with revenue. Now what I want to say is that the first part deals with consolidated funds services, that is the data on page 15. The Legislative Vote on page 16, Executive Council Vote on page 17, and the Department of Finance Vote on page 18. Certainly the least controversial features of the estimates on the expenditure side would appear on the first few pages, and we might launch into the committee of the whole on the estimates and get some work done between now and when we recess for dinner. So I

would move the House into committee of the whole on Supply.

Mr. Courage takes Chair of committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, page 15, numbers 101-104, these deal with two items only: One is the Public Debt, numbers 101-102-103. The second item is 104 Statutory Salaries, details of which are found on Page 62. These are, of course, the salaries of the Auditor General and the Comptroller of Finance. Before Confederation this vote included the salary of the Governor and the Judges of the Supreme Court. All of these were statutory salaries, about which the House had no choice but to vote the money, because they were statutory. All the House could do was to amend the statutes making these salaries mandatory, but in the absence of an amendment of the Acts concerned the House had no choice, the committee has no choice but to adopt the statutory salaries. Now here in this item there is a new entry which is not as yet statutory because the Bill has not yet been passed. It just received second reading today, which is an adoption of the Bill in principle, leaving still the committee stage and finally third reading and Royal Assent, but the Bill has been adopted only today in principle. So that on page 15 there is not very much, I take it, that is controversial or susceptible to much difference of opinion. We do owe this money. It was contracted by various governments, and we have no choice but to pay the interest on the debt and to pay the sinking fund on the debt, and the total amount is \$400,000, plus Redemption of Debt \$400,000, and under statutory salaries the total is \$16,450, making a total vote for 101 to 104, inclusive, of \$805,400 for the coming year, which as you

will see, Mr. Chairman, occurs at the bottom of the third column on the page. The total for 1950-51, made up of grants from the surplus—

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman —

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am just first making a brief explanation of the vote, and then I take it, Mr. Chairman, that you will call the vote for the respective numbers and we can say "carried" if we do not desire to debate any particular item. Those that we do intend to vote we might adopt with as little delay as possible, and then any item which we do decide to debate, even though there comes a shout "carried", a member who desires to speak says "No" and he is on his feet. I think that is perhaps the only explanation I need to give in number 1 in the Estimates, namely, "Consolidated Fund Service."

MR. HIGGINS: What is the public debt now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Public Debt is — and you will find it on page 105, I believe—at the end of the year just over our public debt still outstanding is \$4,124,220, but at the end of this present financial year it will be \$3,983,810.

MR. FOGWILL: That does not include War Savings Certificates.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is all included, I think.

MR. FOGWILL: I do not think so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I believe the position is that they are mutually balanced; that there is enough in. It is covered in the Budget Speech.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the item on this page, Trustee Stock  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  due 1952. An amount was taken some years ago out

of our interest-free loan to set aside in London, to invest in England, and at the beginning of next year the amount of five hundred and odd is redeemed. Now the balance of our debt, there is five millions of bond issue, less the Sinking Fund, whatever that may be, and then there is War Savings Certificates. The Premier, Mr. Chairman, is critically correct; our National Debt would be approximately \$4,000,000.

Now these statutory salaries, we were just discussing a Bill on this. I did not get an opportunity to speak on second reading, but that Bill says that we shall have an Auditor General whose salary is \$8,000 and a Comptroller of Finance who will get from \$8,400 to \$9,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am the last one in the world to try to cut down salaries, but to go back to 1933, roughly, we find that the Auditor General at that time, the late Mr. Berteau, was getting a salary somewhere in the vicinity of \$4,000. He had the Customs, Post Office, Railway, all things which have passed out of our control right now. In other words, there is less work for an Auditor General than there was in the days of Responsible Government, because the Customs itself was a big thing; we collected twenty million dollars in 1944-45. The Railway is gone; that was a big item and had the Post Office. Now the Premier said yesterday, in the Budget Speech he pointed out that they were trying to cut down, and here we find that the Auditor General, who is, Mr. Chairman, one of the soundest men I know of in the Civil Service, Mr. Allen. He will get \$8,000; he is worth it. The Comptroller of Finance in the old days was the Deputy Minister of Finance. The Auditor General was getting somewhere in the vicinity of \$4,000; the Deputy Minister of Finance was get-

ting \$3,600. Well now, you have increased the salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance, and changed the name of that job, and increased that from \$5,000 to \$9,000.

During the Commission of Government the Auditor General was seconded from the United Kingdom Government, and he was paid by the British Government, plus expenses out here which our Treasury paid, and no doubt, Mr. Chairman, during the term of six or seven months after Confederation the Auditor General was paid handsomely by the present Government to carry on until the end of 1949. Now I think, Mr. Chairman, and I suggest to the Government that if we are going to be economical that these salaries should be equal—they are good men; one is just as good probably as the other. One is a chartered accountant, the Auditor General, a first-class man. If we cannot put their salaries on the same basis, well I do not know which is the more important job, but I would take it that the Auditor General's is the most important job of the lot. At least it was looked upon in the days of Responsible Government as a responsible one, because that job called for a very, very close scrutiny of all public accounts. True it is, Mr. Chairman, the revenue is not so much, will not be so much as it was in the days of Responsible Government, because you have not got the Customs, the Post Office or the Railway to look after, or the marine department of the Crown. Now under Responsible Government, when you were handling forty millions in cash, the deputy minister got \$5,500. Today, when your ordinary revenue is a little over twenty millions you are going to raise it to \$9,000. It does not sound to me quite in order, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if



you are going to give one a certain salary, the other should get the same, because while the positions are very important, to my mind they are not worth more than \$7,000 a year. Remember that the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, in the days before we went into Union, was getting \$9,000; the manager of the Railway was getting \$9,000, the Chief Justice was a very important job, whether or not more important than this is a debatable question, and I am not going to debate it, but I would point out, that if the Premier is going to become economical, then we are making a poor start by increasing the salaries of two individuals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, the honourable and gallant member has made three different points: One, consisting of a comparison of the volume and importance of the work done by the Auditor General in the old days with the work and volume of it done by him today. On the surface it would seem that the Auditor General of today has a lesser volume of work, when you remember that he has not got the Railway, or the Gander, or the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, or the Department of Customs, but what must be remembered is this, that in the days of which my honourable and gallant friend speaks, in the days of Mr. Berneau, the sad thought is that the public accounts were not audited. That is a historic fact. The position of the Auditor General was that of virtually little more than an office boy. I have told the story to this House of the official, when the Prime Minister of the day, with the Cabinet in session, telephoned to the Auditor General and said, "Get up here; I want you," as though he were an office boy. When he came into the Cabinet Chamber,

the Council Chamber, as an official of the House of Assembly, not of the Government, this man who had a statutory salary, which the House of Assembly had no choice but to pay, when he came into the Council Chamber, one cigar-smoking, very stout-stomached man, a member of the Council, looked at him and said, "You are the little so-and-so who is giving us all the trouble. You little nuisance, you." In those days the Auditor General's word was not law. He had precious little power, and he did precious little work. His department was negligible. How many were in it? Three or four men. The work was not done. That is the answer. It was not done. Now one thing at least the Commission of Government did was to inaugurate and build up a magnificent Department of the Auditor General. Magnificent. No question, magnificent. One of the finest in North America for the last twelve or fifteen years, the Department of the Auditor General. That is one point.

The other point is this: My honourable and gallant friend says it does not seem as though we are genuine when we talk about keeping expenses down, when you are paying these salaries. Now we say very specifically, in the speech yesterday the Government said, that we are adverse to touching salaries. We want economics. We have no choice. Any government in Newfoundland today has got to economize, no credit to us for that. We have got to do it. It is plain common sense. But there are ways and means to economize, and the very last way we will adopt is to cut wages. That is the last thing we will do. It is the easiest to do, one slash, ten percent off five million for salaries, a half million; twenty per cent, a million. Easy. One simple resolution in

this Chamber and you save a million dollars by cutting wages.

Now there was one other point; for the moment I cannot recall it. I did not take notes of what my honourable friend said.

MR. CASHIN: The Comptroller,

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. In the old days, up to now in fact, as of this moment while I speak, until this Bill is passed, the position of Auditor General is Comptroller and Auditor General, two different positions. In other countries, in Ottawa for example, filled by two different men; one is Comptroller, the other is Auditor—Auditor General. And so in Newfoundland our man was called Comptroller and Auditor General. That is not one job; that is two; two entirely different functions, one virtually more important than the other. The function of Comptroller is higher, more important, than the function of Auditor. The function of Auditor is merely to report on events after they have occurred; the function of Comptroller is to control events before they occur. Now it is obvious that it is constitutionally unsound for both functions to be fulfilled by one man. No man should be put in the position of having to audit his own actions, and as Comptroller he acts as Auditor General; he reports on his own actions. There is every reason for separating these functions.

Now there are two other points. In the Thompson report, which is our bible, but like most bible-believers who do not always believe every last syllable, so in this financial bible of ours there are one or two or three points with which we do not agree, but it is nevertheless our financial bible. That has laid down our policy;

we have adopted that policy. We are carrying it out. Some parts of it are already in effect. The main part is not yet in effect, Commitment Control. My honourable and gallant friend may be surprised to know that with all the improvements made in accounting procedures during the life of the Commission of Government, and there were vast improvements, they never reached the point where in any given day in any financial year they knew how much they had spent of the public funds or knew how much they had left out of the money voted to them. At no point throughout the year did they know that. Furthermore, in preparing this Budget Speech, which is my first and may be the last in my life—it is by sheer accident I happened to do it this year in the absence of the honourable the Minister of Finance—in the preparation of that Budget Speech there are certain figures showing expenditures by Departments for last year, the year that ended the 31st March—the speech was given here yesterday, Wednesday, Tuesday night, until four o'clock in the morning I was in the Finance Department with the Deputy Minister, and the highest Departmental men, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Channing, and we had the accountants in all the Government departments back at work. What for? To give us the latest word they had of expenditures made in their respective departments, and the last one we got was around three o'clock yesterday morning. That is practically a month after the year is over, and such is the system of accounting and control, or the absence of it, that even today, as I am speaking here now, the Government does not know what money it spent last year, not exactly, and furthermore, hardly knows what its revenue was for the year, because there are still outstanding amounts.

We are owed a million dollars at least on last year's account by the Ottawa Government which has not yet been received; therefore, our deficit should show a million less than it does, but, the money not having been received, we did not credit our account with it. Now that is all wrong. That should not be. And this system of Commitment Control, which it will take us another two or three months to install, will allow us to know on every day of the year exactly how much of any given vote has been spent, how much remains to be spent, Commitment Control. In other words, we are setting up for the first time in Newfoundland history a completely adequate financial system. Now the committee will understand that we are not boasting about it. We did not do it. All that we can boast of is that we were smart enough to hire Thompson to come down and install it for us. We were commencing a new leaf. We were commencing a career as a province of Canada. The logical thing was to have a top-rate financial man, get him in here, to set up a decent system for us. Now that is being done. That calls for a man right in the Finance Department who will be virtually a financial dictator; he will control the finances of the Government far more than Sir Percy Thompson did, far more than R. J. Magor. He is authorized to do this. The Cabinet meets and decides to vote a certain sum of money for certain purposes, which Cabinets have a habit of doing, have always had a habit of doing. "We will do this, or that, or the other." But the Comptroller of the Treasury says, "Excuse me; Parliament or the legislature has not voted money for that purpose; you cannot spend it." That ends it. Or suppose the legislature has voted money for it. That is, say, in any of the estimates that passed

this committee, and the House finally adopts a vote of \$100,000 for certain purposes. It is passed; the Royal Assent is given. So we decide to go and spend it. But the Comptroller says, "Just a moment; although the House voted that money, the money is not there; you cannot spend it." Now that is financial control. We are doing that with our eyes open, quite deliberately. We think it ought to be done. We think this a sound method of public finance, and that is the job of Comptroller of the Treasury. In my opinion, although I have profound respect for the present incumbent of the office of the Auditor General, Mr. Allen, a man whom we all respect, no doubt an outstandingly able Newfoundlander; we are proud of him, although I respect him I hold that the function of Comptroller of the Treasury is higher than the function of the Auditor General.

Now just a few words on the rate of pay. My honourable and gallant friend may be surprised to know that Mr. Machim received \$1,000 a month salary. That was his income. You could have knocked me over with a feather when I discovered the fact. \$1,000 a month was his income all the time he was here.

MR. CASHIN: The bulk of it came from the Newfoundland treasury, through the Commission of Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: From the day he came to the time he left. I was flabbergasted. Mr. Machim came up to see me. I may say this. Mr. Machim, who is a very able man, and a very honourable man, and a very fine Auditor General, disliked leaving Newfoundland. He wanted to stay here. He liked Newfoundland, as most people. English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians,

Americans and everyone else do if they stay here; always they get to like it and get to like us. He did not want to go, and he came up to have a talk with me. And I said, "Well, now, what pay are you getting?" and he produced the account; it was a rather complicated and involved account, but that is what it was, \$12,000 a year. I said, "Mr. Matchem, I am afraid that is too rich for our blood." Personally, if I had my way, I would be willing to pay any man, any man of any nation in the world, except from behind the Iron Curtain, \$1,000 a month, or \$2,000 a month or \$3,000 a month if he is worth it to Newfoundland. Bring me a man who could produce a new industry in Newfoundland, and if I had any confidence that he would do it I would pay him \$5,000, if I followed my own way. I am only one in the Government, but I do think that the Comptroller and Auditor General are worth to Newfoundland \$1,000.

We divested Mr. Allen of some of his functions of finance or control, so that his title is to be CNAG and not AG alone. And that function of control of finance we passed over to Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Marshall will be paid as such, he will not be paid as Deputy Minister of Finance although he will do the work of the Deputy Minister of Finance. His real function is Comptroller of the Treasury and he is paid a bit less than the Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Bradney.

MR. CASHIN: I have no quarrel as to his position, I believe he is the best man available but I do think irrespective of the money paid either the Auditor General or the Comptroller of Finance, the job of Deputy Minister of Finance is not elabor-

ate and does not cover taxes and I think both jobs are important and one is worth as much as the other, consequently I think, if Marshall gets \$9,000 that Mr. Allen should get the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Federal Government thought to entice both of them away from us and, in fact, Mr. Allen was actually working for the Federal Government, while Mr. Marshall had tentatively agreed to accept a most important post in Canada, but his heart was not in it. However, the offer was so good that he considered that he owed it to his family, I suppose, to accept the higher job and higher pay. Now in this position we have Mr. Channing down there as his assistant. He is a young man, very clever, very bright and completely reliable, and the day will arrive when he will make a very excellent Deputy Minister and Comptroller of Finance but that day is not yet. Then there is Mr. Hickey who is the accountant. If Mr. Marshall had accepted the position in Canada it would have left the Finance Department in a very precarious position in this vital time when we are setting up this system.

We were delighted to be able to persuade Mr. Marshall to give up the prospective job and accept this at lesser pay but he did not want to leave; he wanted to stay here, he is a Newfoundlander at heart and we were all pleased to keep him.

MR. HIGGINS: I understood that Mr. Allen was offered both positions first. I thought he was but then, if not, I agree with my honourable friend the member for Ferryland, they should both be paid the same amount. Mr. Allen should be paid the same as the other man.

MR. CASHIN: That is the only way, I think; one job is as important as the other to the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The committee has agreed that we call the number, if they say carried, if the Chairman cries the word carried when he considers it carried; but if we have a motion for every one?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I felt that I should have a motion for the first one but in the future I will say "carried!"

102. Carried.

103. Carried.

104. Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On Page 16 201-202; 201 is the sessional pay of the members.

MR. CASHIN: We got to vote for that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And the office expenses outside, and the books and printing for the library. The printing of Hansards and Journals. This amount incidentally is for three sessions, last year, this year, and next year.

202 is a revote, it was in last year's estimate and was not spent but we will ask to revote it for the printing of the portraits of the past Speakers.

MR. FOGWILL: Under 201: I understand that it is the custom in Provincial Houses that Mr. Speaker be allowed some entertainment allowance. Now it is well known that Mr. Speaker has at his own expense had to entertain visitors for this House. I know that he had visitors last session and this session and I think, Sir, that Mr. Speaker should be allowed some entertainment allowance. I move that Mr.

Speaker should be allowed some small amount, about \$400. I would suggest that this be permitted.

MR. HIGGINS: I quite agree with that not only because it is the Speaker, but as a tribute to Mr. Speaker's work. He has entertained people who came here and he has entertained them well. He has entertained the Opposition on all occasions. That is expensive. He is not a wealthy man, very few men around here have money. But to have a member, one member in a position, in the extraordinary position of being the only one to spend money, who by virtue of his office has to take care of visitors. He should receive \$500 or \$1,000 as the case may be, but enough that he would not be out of pocket. He would be the last man in the world to speak of it himself—he never mentioned it here in the House and we should see that he is protected and pay him sufficient that he may entertain people.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have a lot of sympathy for the view-point expressed by my honourable friends and if it is the desire of the members, the committee generally, to insure an amount to cover the expenses of Mr. Speaker for official entertainment, I think perhaps we may do it, I think, perhaps \$200.

MR. HIGGINS: That would not be enough.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Speaker of the Province of Ontario has an allowance of \$4,000, but it is a rich province.

MR. HIGGINS: We are well worth 10%.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If \$400 is agreeable to the committee we will

insert it. Page 62 will give the details of this vote on page 16, \$62,800. The details of that are on page 62, and I note an error has been made in the second last item—this should be \$700 instead of the \$300 shown and therefore we should add \$400 to that same vote. So that would be \$800 altogether we had to add to that vote which would make it \$63,600, the understanding being that \$800 is for Mr. Speaker, for official entertainment.

202. Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. 3 Executive Council; as you notice this is the page 17, details will be found on page 62. Lieutenant Governor's Establishment 301, Premier's Office 302 and Executive Council's Office 303-304. Newfoundland Election Act \$500—the practice is to carry a vote year by year for expenses in case, well in case a member should die or resign there would be no money voted for a by-election, so to cover the possibility of a by-election, it is voted each year, that is the explanation of the \$500.

301—\$13,900, data on page 52—that is just the details of the salaries.

MR. CASHIN: These estimates are made out—they are confusing, I do not care what anybody says, they are not as clear as they might be, you have to have two books open at the same time in order to figure it out. But do not say "Carried"—"Carried"—"Carried" without giving us the opportunity to see where we are.

303. Carried.

304. Carried

MR. SMALLWOOD: The next department is the Department of Finance. I do not know what explanation the committee may desire—Mention of salaries. Then General

office salaries, details on page 63. I notice that there is an item for automobile last year, and we dropped it.

MR. HIGGINS: What is \$4,000 for travel?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Auditors travelling in the province. The various Town Councils are audited and auditors have to travel to audit these accounts. There is quite a lot of travel being done in the Auditor General's Department.

Pensions and Gratuities 404. There are several pensions and gratuities, about \$240,000, they are gradually falling off.

The railway pensions will increase to a certain point and then begin to fall off, may take several years before it will drop down. Marriage gratuities—that is when female civil servants, in lieu of pensions, are given a non-recurring gratuity.

The recruiting of the staff for the Social Service will not, however, occur over the present financial year, but will take place gradually. So we anticipate a larger vote for next year.

Social Security Assessment is a magnificent opportunity for many people in Newfoundland to contribute to less fortunate individuals who are receiving social security. In Nova Scotia they call it a sales tax, they are simply doing the vulgar thing of raising taxes but we, on the other hand, are offering the people the opportunity to share with the Government cost of social betterment and widows and old age pensioners will be glad to continue to get what this House and these benefits allow them.

MR. FOGWILL: The point is the money derived from this, I will call

it sales tax, that money is going to be set aside for the purpose of social security, no other purpose?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes and I do not think it will ever go near the cost of that social security.

MR. FOGWILL: What is the Government policy on people who buy through mail order houses.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is done by arrangement with the mail order houses and they will act as collectors for the Newfoundland Government.

MR. FOGWILL: Mail order houses are the tax gatherers. Do you think that if I send an order directly to Ontario that they will collect the assessment on my order?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is so. They will ship the money here from Ontario.

MR. FOGWILL: Then the people in Ontario are going to levy this assessment and pass it along to the Newfoundland Government? How much do you pay them for that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They will collect it.

MR. FOGWILL: You mean, if a person orders goods from a mail order house, direct, say, from Toronto, that they will collect the assessment on the order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are going to act as collectors for the Newfoundland Government, yes, and they will pass it over to the Treasury, and they should be proud to have the opportunity to join Newfoundland in doing that little bit toward this fine and worthy object.

MR. CASHIN: Might I suggest to the committee now—we do not have

to report progress. I would like to have a few words on this thing. This thing is not as easy as it looks, and consequently we could rise the committee now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If that would be quite agreeable, Mr. Chairman could leave the Chair and resume it at eight o'clock.

Recess until 8 p.m.

The House met at 8 p.m.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, before we recessed I had got as far as 405 in the general explanation. In 406, the first item of expenditure is 406 (2), Savings Campaign. That is clear enough. "3. Management Expenses, Public Debt." That is primarily the Glynn Mill shares or loan covering costs of management of trustee stock, and to Canadian banks for commissions on increment of coupons. My honourable friend from Ferryland will be familiar with that. The next item there is number 7, "Refunds of Previous Yeas' Revenue, Customs, etc., \$70,000." Now that is made up of two amounts, Customs Revenue, etc., \$10,000, and refund of Death Duties collected in 1949-50 and repayable by the Government on completion of the Tax Rental Agreement, \$60,000, making a total of \$70,000. That is repayable from the Surplus. In other words, the surplus was actually less that amount at the date of Union, so now we repay it from surplus. The next item is 10, "Revision of Accounting Procedures." That is the Thompson organization. There was an amount, the committee will note in the Estimates of last year, of \$25,000. This is an addition to that, of \$10,000. The whole \$25,000 was not spent; there was a drop balance. Now of course we cannot spend that \$25,000 this year;

we have to vote the amount again this year.

MR. CASHIN: How much has been spent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: \$20,000. Item number 11, "St. John's Municipal Council, grant in aid, non-recurring." That is an amount which we grant to the City Council in respect of their 1949 Budget, on which they were short that amount as a direct result of Confederation, primarily through the loss of coal duties. There were other items which in the aggregate, with coal duties, made a total of \$100,000 on last year's Budget, so we give them \$100,000. The money has not been spent, but we are asking authority here to pay it to the City Council in respect of last year, and the committee will remember perhaps later that I had made that clear tonight. This is in respect of last year's Budget of the City Council. "Fire Loss Reserve Fund, \$15,000." This is a new vote. This committee is aware that the Government of Newfoundland does not, as it once did many years ago, insure its property. It carries its own insurance by not insuring, the argument being that it is cheaper to rebuild whenever there is a fire than it is to pay premiums on fire insurance. My honourable friend from Ferryland will be familiar with that, because he must have been aware of it in the Department of Finance, but we felt that, although we are not insuring, and although we are carrying on the same procedure as there has been for quite a number of years past, we ought to accumulate a Reserve Fund out of which we may replace public property destroyed by fire, and this \$15,000 is something in the nature of a token amount which we hope in the course of years will be increased annually

and gradually we will have a tidy reserve out of which to replace any property destroyed, and, of course, it is somewhat in the nature of an insurance premium, although we pay it to ourselves, and I may say that legislation covering this point is to be brought down.

"407. General Contingencies." There is an amount voted last year for the Vice-regal visit, the visit of the Governor General, which does not occur this year, but we are putting in an amount, as we did last year, of \$10,000 for General Contingencies.

MR. CASHIN: It covers a multitude of sins.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But not very big sins, because the total is only \$10,000. "408, Industrial Development Loan Board, \$300,000" from the surplus. "409, General Accounting and Pay Division" of the Department. Now this is the new section of the Department of Finance which is being built up as a result of the recommendations of the Thompson organization. The details of it the committee will find on page 64. The committee will see there one chief accountant, one paymaster, one personnel officer, extra assistance and cost of living bonus, \$12,100. That is for salaries. "Expenses, travelling \$100, and office \$200." "Accounting Machines." When the country became a province most, if not all, of the accounting machines in the Department of Finance and Customs went to the Canadian Government. Indeed, I believe they were on rent from the makers, and in view of the fact that from that point on we would not have income tax and we would not have customs work, it was felt that these machines were too expensive to rent, so we cancelled the contract. I am informed, and now



with the entirely new accounting system, we are, I believe, buying our own machines, but not so elaborate and not so costly, and in the long run it will be cheaper than renting the much larger and more numerous machines that used to be there.

MR. FOGWILL: The amount of \$30,000, is that the amount of the purchase price, or instalments on the machines?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the cost of the purchase of six machines. Some of them are in now. There is one very fascinating one. I was looking at it the other day in the Finance Department, which puts a cheque through; all cheques, pay-roll cheques, and Dependent Persons cheques and teachers cheques, civil service cheques, all pensioners cheques will pass through that machine. Now that machine, besides entering the amount correctly on the cheque, also enters the amount on an individual card record kept for each individual, and thirdly enters the amount on the original ledger sheet, and not only that, but brings the total forward. An amazing machine. Any honourable members here who care to see it would be welcomed by the Deputy Minister up there any time they care to go up.

That brings me to the Grand Total, which is \$932,600 on current account; \$370,000 from the surplus; and a total therefore of \$1,302,600, from which the ten per cent reduction will strip \$10,600, leaving a net current and capital expenditure of \$1,292,000.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the ten per cent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not ten per cent of the whole vote. What we have done is to take the total expenditure of each department, divide it

into three divisions: (1) Salaries; (2) Items that we chose to regard as irreducible; that is, for example, Old Age Pensions, Pensions to the Blind; such amounts for instance as that \$100,000 that we decided to grant to the City Council; Grants to Hospitals, orphanages, various items of that type we chose to regard as irreducible, not legally but morally, at least for the time being at any rate. Now a third group is made up of what is left of Departmental votes. On that we apply the ten per cent in each Department. And I think, Mr. Chairman, perhaps that is sufficient for a general explanation, and if you, Mr. Chairman, will call them, beginning with 401, then honourable members may comment as they care.

Items 401-403 carried.

Item 404.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Premier about the Railway Pensions in 404. No. 4, I think it is. Last year the amount paid out for pensions was \$247,500; it is estimated this year \$260,000. I understand at the railway there are between fifty-five and sixty men waiting for their pensions since last year, and it appears to me that those pensions could be held up due to the fact that the Provincial Government has to pay them, not the C.N.R., and they will not be paid until the Estimates go through. I fail to see where this difference of \$13,000 can take care of somewhere between fifty-five and sixty men in the year coming in. I would like for the honourable the Premier, the Acting Finance Minister, to explain to us how the \$12,000 or \$13,000 can take care of fifty-five or sixty men who are eligible for pensions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am informed that there was some delay in getting claims for railway pensions certified as O.K., and of course each claim has to be examined carefully as to work record and the like. The thing, however, was taken up by the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General at the request of the Department of Finance, this being the best information available to the Department of Finance at the time the Estimates were prepared, which, I may say, is now a good few weeks ago. The Cabinet received a first printed draft of the Estimates five or six weeks ago; we did a lot of work on them—March 18th in fact.

MR. FOGWILL: On the point raised by the honourable member for Harbour Main, it was my understanding, Sir, according to the Terms of Union, that the question of past service was determined as from April 1, 1949, and that work had already been done. I know there was a lot of scurry at the railway at that time, and if people were pensionable then, it is now another year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am informed it is not completed yet.

MR. FOGWILL: If so, somebody is very slow about it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am informed that at the date of Union there was no complete set of completed figures of pensionability, and each individual record had to be looked up.

MR. FOGWILL: I did make some enquiries on some occasions at the railway and I understand last year it was sent in to the authorities.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can assure the committee that it has absolutely

correct information. I have no doubt of its accuracy.

MR. FAHEY: Why I raised that question is this. To me the difference of last year's vote and this year's vote, which is only a difference of \$13,000 seems to be very small to take care of fifty-five or sixty men. I understand that from Port aux Basques to St. John's there are somewhere about fifty-five or sixty employees who reached the age and are eligible for a pension. Now I cannot see how \$13,000 can take care of all these men.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Have any pensioners died in the meanwhile?

MR. FAHEY: I should imagine there would be quite a few, but even if ten or twelve died during the year I do not think \$13,000 would be sufficient to take care of those claims. Men have been carried on who were eligible back to last October and November, and it appears to be the obligation of the provincial government to take care of it; the C.N.R. would take care of it later; and they are working now on borrowed time. They are gone over the age of sixty-five and they are working on borrowed time, waiting for this Assembly to pass the necessary legislation to take care of pensions, but this \$13,000 will not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can explain that. The difference to which the honourable gentleman refers is the difference between the amounts voted by the House last year, \$247,500 and the amount now asked \$260,000.

MR. FOGWILL: What is the difference?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can get that information tomorrow if it is desired.

MR. FAHEY: In other words, the question is, should we agree with this

vote, all those who are eligible will be taken care of with this vote?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, if not every Department may apply savings from one against another, savings on one item may be applied quite validly to the purpose that is short. So there will be no pensioners go short because we have no money to pay.

404—carried.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, before we go on, to what the honourable member for St. John's East called the sales tax, must I take it this sales tax has been imposed for the social security assessment, so it will be spent solely for social security?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That and much more. One of the most basic of all rules and precedents and procedures is this, that every cent and every dollar the Government collects from what-so-ever source, that money shall go into Consolidated Funds Service known as CFS. Now that statement is subject to no qualification—CFS is itself subdivided into many accounts for convenience but all monies received by the Department must go into one Fund the CFS and all payments to Departments must be made from that Fund. That is one of the basic principles of parliamentary law, so that the tax from the security assessment and other money from that fund will go right into social security. We do not hope to get enough from the assessment to cover all the cost of social security.

MR. CASHIN: I understand what the Premier is driving at, we are going to spend a lot more money on social security. Old Age Pensions are also social security, and that is credited to the Department of Public Welfare,

it is going to be spent solely for public welfare and it should be put in the Welfare Department, also what we get from the Federal Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Whatever department it is put in is a matter of convenience.

MR. CASHIN: I know, it even goes in to consolidated. This social security is a blind. Some people call it a sales tax, it is, we cannot get away from that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They will call it SSA.

MR. CASHIN: SSA, Small Arms Ammunition or something like that. I think myself there is no doubt about the thing. It is going into the consolidated fund, it is a tax. I order something from Eatons and it comes to me C.O.D. and I go down to the Department, there is on customs, it comes addressed to me—I go down to the Department and pay tax on it—damn right I am not going to do it and most other people will not. I do not pay the sales tax. I go to Montreal and buy something and ship it down here and I am supposed to walk to the Finance Department and pay 3% or 4%. This is an inducement to dishonesty. Unless you adopt some method to collect from the source you cannot make this assessment work. You cannot make an agency collect the tax. It is a social security, the whole thing is a social security, but it is a sales tax just the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I may say to my honourable and gallant friend that I can assure him now that he will find that once that Act goes into operation should he write away to Eatons or Simpsons or any one of the mail order firms, they will send the

order C.O.D. or prepaid but you will also find he has paid Eatons, Simpsons or the mail ordering firm the social security assessment, and they will forward it to us and it goes in to the treasury. It is not by law it is an agreement, and we have an agreement with them.

MR. CASHIN: And do you have an agreement with Morgans and Ogilvies in Montreal?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The agreement I think can easily be extended to all mail ordering houses.

MR. CASHIN: Mail order houses, yes, but I do not have to confine myself to mail order houses. There are only two or three mail order houses but what about Dupre Freres, Morgans or Ogilvies. Only Simpsons and Eatons, you have an agreement with Simpsons and Eatons. I will buy at Morgans and get better goods, it's a better store. Eatons is a 2c. outfit, rotten goods in comparison. Have you an agreement with the other companies. You do not, and you will have to go all over Canada and make agreements. If I buy goods from New York and they come in here and I pay the duty on them do I then have to go down to the Finance Department and pay sales tax. Yes—I take my goods, pay the duty on them and bring them home. Do you have an agreement with Lords and Taylor on 5th Avenue?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The final answer is this, that firms on the mainland are licensed and one of the conditions of the license is that they act as our agent. British Columbia last year inaugurated a sales tax, and I am fairly certain of this, they made a similar agreement. If they can do it,

we can, and incidentally we have the benefit of their experience.

MR. CASHIN: I do not see how it can be done myself. I go to Toronto tomorrow, where there is no sales tax. What is to stop me putting a couple of suits in my suit case. There is no law compelling me to go to the Finance Department and pay the tax on them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think you will find that the law is very explicit on that.

MR. CASHIN: I know it will take a lot of money to enforce that regulation.

MR. FOGWILL: Another point, I understand that every vendor has to become a registered vendor and has to have his registration kept in a prominent place. Are outside houses going to be registered, are they going to put our registration card in their window? But if they are not going to become registered vendors, or will only a certain number be registered; what is free for one should be free for all.

MR. CASHIN: Another point, we buy goods from the United States and Canada and bring them in here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: For resale?

MR. CASHIN: What happens then—are they going to collect it here?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Over the counter, retail.

MR. CASHIN: If I go into Ayres, they put on the 3% and when I buy they keep a separate account of it and pay it over to the Government at the end of the month or whatever the case may be, seems to me we are going

to have a lot of financing—these eighteen clerks are going to be kept busy.

405—Carried.

406—Carried.

407—Carried.

408 :

MR. CASHIN : Industrial Development Loan Fund, what does that mean?

MR. SMALLWOOD : As the House will remember, one of the first pieces of legislature we brought into this House in the first session was one : to provide for this Board. Second : Fishery Development and co-operative loan boards. Now this is where we ask the committee to continue with a loan to one of these Loan Boards the sum shown here \$300,000. Further over in the estimates two other amounts will be found. One : The Fishery Development Loan Board and one for \$200,000 to the Co-operative Loan Board. A total of one and a half million dollars from the surplus to be loaned to these three boards which will be headed by one chairman, Mr. James Baxter; as I said yesterday in my Speech, this has nothing to do with the IBEC which comes under the Department of Economic Development.

MR. CASHIN : We have an Industrial Development Board, have we no? What is the vote for them?

MR. SMALLWOOD : There is no vote, that is not to be an annual vote. We voted in the estimates last year an amount of \$300,000 for them. That was not an annual vote, it was to carry them along until they became self-supporting.

MR. CASHIN : Are they self-supporting now?

MR. SMALLWOOD : They will be before this is spent.

MR. CASHIN : This amount then has been handed to them? Can you tell me how they can become self-supporting?

MR. FOGWILL : Very likely it will be out of taxes.

MR. SMALLWOOD : My honourable friend and I can never agree on that. I cannot hope to dissuade him from his views .

MR. FOGWILL : We will have to agree to disagree.

MR. CASHIN : I think now, since there is no vote here, they have been given power to put a social security assessment on certain articles, and this tax may suffice to pay his salary, and if he gets a surplus of revenue, what does that mean. I think the Public Utility Commission is going to tax the companies and the companies are going to pass the tax along to us. They are going to tax the companies to get a job, that is the brutal fact of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD : So that is the situation, well it would be an interesting situation if it were the case.

MR. CASHIN : Well that is what it looks like, there is no vote here for it.

Carried.

409 :

MR. CASHIN : This is another promotion for the Finance Department—Mr. Bearns the Chief Accountant. Is this a new department set-up as a result of recommendations whereby all payrolls must go through the Finance Department.

MR. FAHEY : 409 : When we are voting here we are only voting for

\$902,000 not \$932,000. Just in the event \$10,000 can be saved, we would only require \$932,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No that is not the case, what we vote is the final figure shown.

MR. FAHEY: \$922,000, but our gross total is written \$932,000—but in the event that \$10,000 cannot be saved, it is written \$932,000.

MR. SPRATT: I would like to point out that there is no difference except \$500.00 for travelling, everything else is the same as before except for \$750,000 allocated for land clearance.

MR. HIGGINS: Your travelling expenses are very moderate.

MR. SPRATT: Well I have not done any travelling at all.

MR. HIGGINS: Surely this is not an oversight, is it? You should have the same opportunities as the others, I would not say younger men.

MR. SPRATT: There is \$500 for travel for the museum, we are trying to rebuild the museum and to do that we have to go to the mainland to try to get something on which to base a proper set-up for a modern museum. It is only \$500 anyway.

501—Carried.

502—Carried.

503:

MR. HIGGINS: What is this 503, public relations, what is that, I notice it has been going on here for a long time? \$13,800, \$21,500. What is the Government Bulletin?

MR. CASHIN: Is the purpose of the Bulletin for political effects or not?

MR. SMALLWOOD: In spite of all temptations we have not done it,

we ought to get a pat on the back for it. There are sixty thousand copies of it, and every second month there are sixty thousand copies. The editor is a man who has not seen eye to eye with me or this administration, and we have left him strictly alone. It is still what it was, a government bulletin carrying useful information to tens of thousands of people and we had to make a decision as to whether it should be continued or not, and we felt that to discontinue it would be to shut tens of thousands of people who rarely see a newspaper out of the chance to see what this bulletin contains.

MR. FOGWILL: Is that merely for printing or does it cover mailing the bulletin to people around the Island. I suppose it would take a large amount of postage for six issues a year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is for printing and postage. The postage is quite expensive now.

503 appendix, page 65—Public Relations, salary down as \$3,000—What is the duty of this office?

MR. SPRATT: It is to see that the bulletin is printed and distributed, and other duties he has to perform. I don't know, I am not in the office long enough yet to know more than the outline.

MR. FOGWILL: Appendix 1—Public Relations Officer \$3,000—Attendant \$900. That is the estimate.

503—Carried.

MR. FOGWILL: That cost of living bonus is added to the \$900, and I take it there is only one salary there? That \$630 for cost of living

that goes into the two salaries, is that right?

MR. SPRATT: Yes that is right.

504—Carried.

505:

MR. CASHIN: Will the honourable member for Public Works tell us when actual building work is going to start in St. John's and elsewhere?

MR. SPRATT: I would like to say in reply to the honourable and gallant member that as far as I am concerned, I do not know the first thing about it, I can not say anything until Mr. Vardy returns from the Mainland, he is away now for that purpose, with a view to getting that work under way.

MR. CASHIN: That Department of Provincial Affairs is under your supervision, and Mr. Vardy, the honourable member for St. John's West, is evidently in charge of housing and in looking through the Estimates I see nothing here covering the honourable member, and I would like the matter explained.

MR. SPRATT: I am not in a position to explain. I have no details whatever in my office as regards the manner and form in which my colleague is operating on his return. I have no information. He has no contract with my Department whatever, I have no knowledge any more than that the amount set up in my Estimates is to be used for the purpose, and that is all the information I can furnish.

MR. CASHIN: This is a job to be done in the City of St. John's, where the Federal Government will advance a big amount of money.

MR. SPRATT: We are giving a quarter of the cost.

MR. CASHIN: They are giving two and a quarter million, and that two and a quarter million will come down to the credit of your Department in order to do this job. Now what I am trying to get at is this: This two and a quarter million and this \$750,000 is going to be spent in the Department of Provincial Affairs. Who has charge of that \$750,000? When is the work getting started, and what are the arrangements for this year's work?

MR. SMALLWOOD: May I?—The amount is put in Provincial Affairs, because clearly it had to be put somewhere if it was to be voted, the reason probably being that up to now Provincial Affairs has been the Department of Government responsible for housing; therefore it seemed logical to place this vote in that Department, but the actual mechanics of the spending of the money and of the building of the houses will not rest in the Department of Provincial Affairs, for this reason, that that money has to be spent in accordance with the Housing Act of Canada, and in accordance with an agreement to be made under the Act between the Government of Newfoundland and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, made, so far as this Government is concerned, under the authority of the Act passed in this present session. Now when that Agreement is made under that authority a housing authority is created, necessary and compulsory under the agreement. There will be one paid person in that housing authority, the chairman or president, and the members of the authority will be unpaid. There are public spirited citizens whom we hope to get to act as the housing authority.

MR. CASHIN: I hope they make a better job of it than the other crowd.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will refrain from expressing an opinion on that. The one paid person will be an employee of that authority, who will be the actual contact man for dealing with tenants, for collecting the rents, a sort of outside contact utility man; one employee, with a salary running between three and four thousand a year, that will be the only salary paid. The contracts for the building of the houses will be advertised by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, of Ottawa, and will be let by that same corporation. The agreement has not yet been signed, because the Government has no authority to sign it, because it is not yet legislation.

MR. CASHIN: I heard this evening that the honourable member for St. John's West is gone to Canada in connection with this matter. Where does he fit in?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable junior member for St. John's West, at my request, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, some months ago made a particular study of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation's general scheme of housing. For that purpose he visited Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, and a number of other places to see housing projects in actual existence. When General Young, the vice-president, and the Solicitor of Central Mortgage, came here, it was the junior member for St. John's West who met them, and who arranged meetings between them and the city council and a group of public-spirited citizens here, and generally he has been active. We need some energetic man and young

enough to rough it around; we could not take a man from the Cabinet; we were tied up; and so it had to be someone young and energetic who could rough it and get around and get at the bottom of these various projects. Now he is gone at our request; he is not under salary. He could not be under salary except for six months, under the Disabilities Act, and then only have an acting appointment. A member of this House who is not in a Cabinet position can only be appointed to an acting position and then for a period of six months. That six months ended just about the time he ceased to be Relief Works administrator. He is no longer under pay, but we are paying his fare up and back and his hotel bill, to confer with Central Mortgage and Housing with regard to the terms of the agreement which has been vetoed by my honourable friend, the Attorney General, and his Department, and which we want to improve before we sign, and the honourable the junior member for St. John's West is at present in Ottawa about that scheme.

MR. CASHIN: I was just trying to find out, and I gather he is one of those philanthropic citizens who are going to do this job for nothing.

MR. FAHEY: At I understand this now, here in this item there is the vote for \$750,000 for Slum Clearance to the Department of Provincial Affairs, and I take it once this House votes that amount of money that becomes the property of Provincial Affairs, and I would take it from that, that that Department would appoint an agent or agents to look after it on their behalf, regarding whether this \$750,000 is matched, 25% here and 75% from the Federal Government. We are still voting this to the Depart-



ment of Provincial Affairs; otherwise we could have voted it to the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Public Works could have set up subsidiaries, but we are voting this to the Department of Provincial Affairs, and I think that all the control of the spending of that money should come under that Department.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So it is.

MR. FAHEY: I understood from the explanation a moment ago it works out a little different. I hear nothing against anybody as administrator of Slum Clearance, but if we vote this money to the Department of Provincial Affairs, then that Department more or less should call the tune.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Department of Provincial Affairs spends it. Well, that is correct. It spends that money in accordance with an agreement between the Government and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Now, what is that agreement? The agreement is that the Government of Newfoundland, through whatever Department it chooses—and it has chosen the Department of Provincial Affairs—spends that money in this way, that it hands it over to the Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation, who let the contracts and pay the contractors.

MR. FAHEY: In other words, we take it that all this work will come under the Department of Provincial Affairs.

MR. CURTIS: It is the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The work is not under the supervision of the province.

MR. CASHIN: That brings us to the Housing Corporation. I understood here that the revenue is \$155,000.

That is principally made up, I take it, of interest from the Housing Corporation. Well now, money is owed the Government by the Housing Corporation, and it is owed a lot of money there. Whether they have paid it off or not I do not know. I think it was, well, before 31st March I asked a question about it, but up to that time, as far as the questions that I tabled were answered there was not interest paid.

MR. SPRATT: We have received a cheque quite recently for \$200,000, at the time that we gave a cheque on the same date for \$230,000, which we had passed legislation for, and before we gave them the \$230,000 they had to hand us a cheque for \$200,000, which they did.

MR. CASHIN: In what vote is the \$230,000. Under what heading is that?

MR. CURTIS: 505. There is nothing this year. We are not planning to give them any more.

MR. CASHIN: Here is the position as I see it. They hand you a cheque for \$200,000. You give them one for \$230,000 on practically the same date. That was for 1949-50. They consequently gave you \$200,000 for 1949-50, and you credit them for \$155,000. Where is the other \$45,000? Who got the \$45,000, can you tell me that?

MR. SPRATT: I cannot tell you. I am sorry.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friend will look—I was just told this—if you will look at page 8, "Housing Associations". The amount is split; a part of it is current. Interest on loans \$155,850, and repayment of principal \$113,900. These were not

all received from the Housing Corporation; some were received from other housing groups, Grand Falls, Corner Brook, besides St. John's.

MR. CASHIN: You have \$74,000 from the others, and \$200,000 from them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. 601.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): If you like, I could take these up as you call the numbers.

MR. CASHIN: If we finish Education tonight, we will adjourn; I take it?

MR. CURTIS: I would like to go ahead and finish mine tonight.

601—Carried.

602—Carried.

603—Carried.

604—

MR. HIGGINS: Who is superintendent there?

MR. HEFFERTON: One of the executive officers for a number of years has been doing the work of being in charge of the Book Bureau. He is given an honorarium of \$500.00.

605:

MR. HEFFERTON: We have five boats in this supervisory service, travelling around the country. They are each manned by two men.

608:

MR. HEFFERTON: You will remember that last year on the salary scale increased assistance was given to those training for teachers, and that is why this vote is raised.

MR. HIGGINS: How many pupil teachers are there? there is \$145,000 paid?

MR. HEFFERTON: During the last year we had one hundred and twenty-two taking the year's course. We have somewhere around five hundred coming in for the summer course.

MR. HIGGINS: Are they paid, or just their expenses?

MR. HEFFERTON: Under this new arrangement travelling expenses over \$5.00 is paid, and their board is paid while they are here; their tuition is paid.

MR. FAHEY: Teachers' Pensions \$91,500. How many are receiving pensions out of that amount?

MR. HEFFERTON: I think one hundred and twenty-four. I speak subject to correction.

Carried.

609—Carried.

610—Carried.

611—Carried.

612—Carried.

613—Carried.

614—Carried.

615:

MR. HIGGINS: What is the Canadian Education Association, 614? What is that?

MR. HEFFERTON: Educational branches throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, we have been a member for a number of years.

MR. HIGGINS: And Youth organizations?

MR. HEFFERTON: Prior to this year, the only one to which we have been contributing was the Catholic Boys' Club, this year we have the Church Lads' Brigade, the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts.

MR. HEFFERTON: We are having radios installed in our schools. During the last few years in Canada, England and the United States they have radio programmes through which quite a bit of education comes into the schools, and this year we are hoping to make a beginning to help boards to place radios in the schools.

Carried.

616—Carried.

617:

MR. HEFFERTON: There are certain people in this province of ours who are doing education a great service: These things can be generally termed under the heading of an appreciation of the drama, the encouragement of artistic development in painting, and possibly in poetry, or it may be a matter of research in connection with our old records, or folk songs or various other ways in which they try to store up and keep these things alive in the country and at the same time encourage those who have some possibility for development. \$2,500 has been put forward by the government as it hopes to encourage the contribution of outside additions to this amount. Maybe \$7,500 a year to encourage this activity of which \$5,000 will be spent by the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I cannot let this thing pass without saying a word on it. We are very proud that we have inserted this amount in the estimates. There was always a very strong case to be made for Newfoundland for official support of movements towards a distinctive Newfoundland culture.

That case now that we are a province of Canada has become much stronger. The need is much greater. The amount of \$5,000 is not much

when the committee considers what is done in other parts of the world to encourage this sort of thing. Good writing, worthwhile poetry, art, whether it be painting or sculpture or some other form, encouraging the collection and completion of historical records in other parts of the world, a great amount of money is made available to maintain the establishments concerned with the development of national or regional culture and talent. In Newfoundland, apart from the O'Leary Poetry Award, there has not, so far as I recall ever been anything done in the way of cash settlements or awards or recognition to encourage young, or other, Newfoundlanders concerned with things of that type. This certainly is the first time that any Government in Newfoundland has done anything along these lines. My understanding of it is that the honourable member, the Minister of Education has called together a number of Newfoundlanders particularly interested in this kind of thing and asked them if they would consider a special advisory committee to determine how that money should be spent and who should get it. I am glad to say, that according to my understanding, these citizens have agreed to cooperate and a committee has been set up. The committee has not as yet begun to function but it is a modest and right beginning and something that I feel every thoughtful and cultured Newfoundlander will applaud. This motion is not elaborate, out of \$26,000,000 a modest sum of \$5,000 which may come to \$7,500. If private citizens will match that additional \$2,500 it would make a total of \$10,000 of which the Government would be giving \$7,500. I do hope the committee will agree with us on this. I don't think we will have to apply for support, I be-

lieve every Newfoundlander will support this drive to preserve and strive towards a distinctive Newfoundland culture, the purpose of this vote.

MR. HEFFERTON: The total commitment of the Government is \$5,000.

Carried.

MR. CASHIN: If the Committee would not mind—I apologize for going back to page 20. I know it is passed but I come back to the Public Utilities Commission: Last year we voted \$30,000 but there is no vote this year. Now last year's vote cannot pay this year's account. Now what is going to pay these salaries, are they to collect them themselves?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I pointed out that the amount has been paid over to the committee.

MR. CASHIN: I see, they have the \$30,000 to carry themselves, to keep them going.

MR. CURTIS: Estimates of my Department: Reference to page 28—details on No. 68. Amount not changed except the ordinary increments to salaries. Travelling is as last year.

702 shows change from last year, in fact, if you look at page 68—702 you will notice that instead of having two grade one shorthand-typists, and instead of two grade 2 typists we only have one, but we have three grade 3 typists. That is the normal staff of the Department. Last year we were one short as we could not get the necessary help, but are now up to standard. Expenses are based on last year's expenses. 704: Magistrates Court. This shows just the normal increase from year to year arising out of increments.

705: Magistrates—a little low—due to some vacancies which we are not filling.

Operation of vessel: The St. Barbe which we hope during this year to get clear of. I have never seen any reason in having her. I think we can arrange to get clear of her. I never had any desire to be an admiral.

706: The only change in this is in the salary of the registrar, we have changed him from one category to another with an increase of \$400 in his salary. We have asked for other revisions but they are being referred to a committee.

707: Equipment and supplies: Asking for a slight increase in motor vehicle supplies and gasoline, we are making provisions for a new one if we can get it—now if you look at page 31 you will see that we have to effect reductions amounting to \$25,000. But when the estimates were made up we made provisions for a new car for the Chief of Police. A Ford Sedan for the C.I.D. An automobile for the police too (a new Black Maria) a very popular car. We have also considered, and we have increased this vote so as to have a couple of patrol cars to go around the streets, equipped with radio to see if we can stop some of this lawlessness and breaking windows in schools.

MR. HIGGINS: What about finding out the speed of cars? The police are protesting that they cannot definitely find out the speed of cars.

MR. CURTIS: We do not know what the position will be when the R.C.M.P. takes over, it is a matter we have to consider.

A vote for R.C.M.P., 708: If you refer to the Department of Natural

Resources you will find similar reductions there. Natural Resources, as you know, until now have been in charge of the Rangers. \$103,000 and \$73,000 and if we look at the totals we will see that considerable reduction have been made in that vote.

709: These votes are similar to last year. There are one or two changes in salaries. We put the Superintendent of Fire Department on a par with the Assistant Chief of Police. We feel that they are comparable positions. That is about the only change. Under equipment we are asking for \$5,000 less than last year but we are hoping, nevertheless, to permit as voted, under 709 for a snow-mobile in connection with the fire department for winter, with a view to doing away with the horses.

710: The penitentiary, practically the same as last year. \$500 more for provisions because we have a number of guests more than previously, at least 20 guests more than we had before. We receive from the Federal Government \$51,000 a year. In view of the fact that the cost to us is about \$130,000 that is quite a help.

MR. HIGGINS: 710, what is the revenue out of that?

MR. CURTIS: Very little, we get about \$8,300. We don't lose but I am hoping to improve conditions and see if we can't get an income.

711: A little less than last year. This is a provision made for the printing of the statutes. The consolidation is practically complete.

713: Transportation. This covers two matters. We have, as the House will note, we have one case before the Board of Transport and one before

the High Commission on Transportation.

Maritime trade of the Maritime Provinces have their own Maritime Commission, Newfoundland has decided to have our board of trade affiliated with the boards of trade in the maritimes, we will therefore be represented on the Committee and will have the services of Mr. R. H. Mathieson. We will get what information they have from time to time. The members are appointed by the Board of Trade, the Government has the right to appoint one.

These are the only changes, Mr. Chairman.

701—Carried.

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FRIDAY, April 28th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): I have a petition signed by several hundred citizens in certain sections of Bonavista South, Southern Bay and other settlements along the Southern Shore of Bonavista Bay that a cottage hospital may be built somewhere in the vicinity concerned, somewhere between the existing cottage hospitals at Bonavista and Come-by-Chance. That is along the Cabot Highway, on the side of Bonavista. I beg, sir that this petition be tabled and transferred to the Department concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved the petition be tabled and referred to the department concerned.

**Reports of Standing and Select  
Committees**

None.

**Notice of Motions**

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): I give notice that I will on tomorrow introduce a Bill "An Act to provide life and accident insurance for the fishermen of Newfoundland."

MR. CASHIN: I give notice that I will ask the following questions:

(1) What arrangements have been made by the Government with Mr. James Baxter to take over the Chairmanship of the Three Loan Banks? This refers to Fisheries, Co-operatives and Development Banks.

(2) What salary is being paid Mr. Baxter and when will he assume the Chairmanship of the above Boards?

(3) Table a statement giving full particulars of the amounts guaranteed by the Government to several fishery companies. Give the names of the individual Companies who have received such guarantees as well as the amount each company received. What collateral, if any has been given the Government as security for such guarantee.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Question Number 1 on the Order Paper asked by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

(1) If any promise was made by him or one of his party during the last Provincial political campaign to build a hospital on or for Fogo Island.

(2) If such a promise was made, is the Government now showing a lack of sympathy towards this project.

The answer is no.

**Orders of the Day**

Committee of the Whole on Supply.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would ask that they be deferred and that we would go on to the third readings, Committee of the Whole and second reading and then go back to Committee of the Whole on Supply.

MR. SPEAKER: Defer Notice of Motion, but we will go back to a Committee of the Whole on Supply, that is the estimates. I called that item because on Tuesdays and Fridays Ways and Means take precedence over other orders.

Third reading of a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Third reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Garages and Service Stations (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

MR. FOGWILL: I move that this Bill be read six months hence. That is because in the first place I do not see any necessity for any early change in the Garage Closing Regulations. If we pass that now it is going to work a hardship on many of the employees of the garages. Many are monthly employees and if this Bill passes through they will have to give up their Sundays and go to work. It means at the present time they have Sundays off to go in the country. I don't think it is popular either with those who are being paid on an hourly basis, but with those I have approached on this it is not popular at all and as far as I can see there is only one reason it was brought into this House and that is because certain citizens may forget to get gasoline on Saturday. Such a thing is ridiculous to think for such a reason they are going to work a hardship on garage workers which will mean they have to give up their Sundays and I don't see why it should be shoved through.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to second this motion; this Bill is one which was passed at the instigation of garage owners and employees and I understand there are only one or two looking for a change and no employee and certainly no citizen here would want an act passed for that reason.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This act does not obligate any garage to open but would permit them to do so.

MR. CASHIN: The other day when he tabled the Bill the Attorney General gave as one of the reasons why it was introduced was because some of us were unable to get gasoline on Sunday in the City of St. John's, and I reiterate my statement now: On the Mainland (The Mainland is our Gospel now) particularly the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we are not able to get gasoline on Sunday. This Act has been in Newfoundland several years and only yesterday we were told in this House by the honourable the Attorney General that he had not received any motion from the Motor Association — who are the motor association, who are they? This shows this thing is political. I do not know what shade of politics they are, but this Bill is political, sponsored by a few people here in St. John's. It hasn't much popularity with the greater portion of the people in the garage business. However it is just the same as any other business, the Government of the day, whatever government is in office has to concern itself with the fishing operation, the fishery merchants, with all organizations and in a sense take their opinion as to what ought or ought not to be done, but they push the opinion of the big operators to one side. It is going to cause a lot of inconvenience but they

will have to open in order to hold business. What about the grocery stores, I could introduce a Bill tomorrow to open grocery stores. I do not see the sense of the Bill at all, but because two or three supporters of the Government in the city asked them to do this—and I know who they are—

MR. SMALLWOOD: A point of order: I question whether any member can address himself to the Chair on the principle of this Bill which has been adopted by the House except as to whether it will be read now or six months hence.

MR. CASHIN: I take the position that I can agree to support the motion put forward by the honourable member for St. John's East and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. This thing was rushed in here overnight and it is being railroaded through without consulting any of these business people. I may add in supporting the motion that six months hence we will be able to find out the views of these people. The Government is all powerful, I know that, but give these people a chance, an opportunity to present their case. The only reason the Bill was introduced was the Attorney General could not get his gasoline on Sunday, I support the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: On the Order being called, the motion was put that this Bill be now read a third time, whereupon an amendment was offered that the Bill be not read a third time now, but six months hence. I shall put the amendment that the word "now" stand part of the question. Members voting in the affirmative will vote against the amendment. Is the position clear?

Division. Amendment lost.

Ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Third reading of Bill "An Act relating to Local Government."

On motion the Bill was read a third time.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

On motion this order was deferred.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that as there are three Committees, one after the other, perhaps the House would go into Committee on all these Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

"An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Auditing of Public Accounts."

"An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, after all, we have got to have some kind of regulation in the House. To go into Committee of the Whole on the whole business, it has never been done here to my knowledge. I suppose you can make any kind of rules. There is a different Minister sponsoring the one on Food and Drugs. The honourable

Attorney General is sponsoring one or two of the others. And Committee of the Whole on the Auditing of Public Accounts, that is an important Bill. We were discussing it in the Estimates, and perhaps I may have something to say on it in Committee. I think we should carry out the regulations.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not departing from the Rules. Standing Order No. 213, page 38, states,

"Bills which may be fixed for consideration in Committee of the same day whether in progress or otherwise may be referred together to a Committee of the Whole House, which may consider, on the same day, all the Bills so referred to it, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill; provided that, with respect to any Bill not in progress, if any member shall object to its consideration together with other Bills, the order of the day for the Committee on such Bill is to be postponed."

None of the Bills is in progress; therefore, as I read Rule 213 it is quite legal to refer three Bills or more at the one time, but if any member shall object to the consideration of those Bills together, the objection, as I read it, shall stand.

MR. CASHIN: I object.

MR. SPEAKER: And therefore the Committee is on the Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 preamble and title read and passed.

Section 2 preamble and title read and passed.



Committee rose reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the honourable the Attorney General if by any chance he checked up to find out what salaries were paid the Finance Comptroller in the province of Nova Scotia and the Auditor General. Do you know? Because the Province of Nova Scotia is twice the size of this, and has twice the population of this province, has considerably more revenue, I think, and consequently it would be interesting to know what salary the Auditor General has in the province of Nova Scotia, and what salary the Comptroller of Finance has in the Province of Nova Scotia.

MR. CURTIS: I am not able to answer that question.

MR. CASHIN: In view of that, Mr. Chairman, am I out of order if I suggest to the Committee that we satisfy ourselves as to that. I know that we do not have to take a leaf out of the Province of Nova Scotia's book, but if we could satisfy ourselves in this way—I think later on I might be able to obtain a copy of the Estimates of Nova Scotia, just to show the salaries of the Comptroller of

Finance and the Auditor General, and see what comparison it makes with here.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, regarding Section 22, sub-section (4), "The Auditor General holds office during good behavior until he attains the age of sixty-five years but is removable by the Lieutenant-Governor on address of the House of Assembly." I think in the olden days it was on a joint address of both Houses, with a three-quarter majority. I understand that was the rules, in order to give a public servant who is a servant of the House and not under the control of the Government, to give him surety of tenure, he is always given office during good behaviour, and not a clear majority, but a three-quarters majority. That was always done.

MR. CURTIS: The old Act does not say that. Section 23 just said: but shall be removable by the Governor on address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. "There is no particular majority."

MR. CASHIN: It used to be 75% of the House.

MR. CURTIS: This is the 1916 Consolidation.

MR. CASHIN: I think it was.

MR. HIGGINS: I have that in mind, too, about two-thirds or three-quarters, the same as the Judges of the Supreme Court.

MR. CURTIS: Section 23 does not say. This is 23 as amended, so I am inclined to think that is the law.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The principle is very simple. He is a servant of the House of Assembly. The House of

Assembly may remove him, and the House of Assembly does that, as it does so many other things, on a majority.

MR. CURTIS: I think it is only the judges who need a three-quarters majority.

MR. CASHIN: I thought it was two-thirds.

MR. CURTIS: That is to amend the Rules of the House.

MR. CASHIN: However, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would take a note of my suggestion that we check on the salaries of the Auditor General in Nova Scotia, as well as the Comptroller of Finance. We were told here the other day these gentlemen were offered higher salaries in Canada, and let us see if Nova Scotia pays more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I suppose they do. They were not offered positions in provinces in Canada; they were offered positions by Canada.

MR. CASHIN: Let us check the Auditor General of the Dominion of Canada, the entire Dominion of Canada, and see what salary he gets.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I expect it is \$20,000.

MR. HIGGINS: The Chief Justice gets \$25,000. The others were getting \$16,000 last December. I think they raised it since. But the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gets \$25,000. He is the only one though.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They get more than Cabinet Ministers.

MR. CASHIN: Who?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Auditor General.

MR. CASHIN: I would like to check it.

Sections read and passed.

Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, this is a very long Bill; I wonder if it could be passed by numbers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of this Committee to grant the request of the honourable Minister of Health; that is, to call the numbers rather than to have each item read.

MR. CASHIN: Is this Bill a new one?

MR. CHALKER: It is a copy of the old Act, but eliminates some of the things that the Federal Government has taken over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection I shall merely call the numbers and wait a sufficient time for any member who desires to speak.

Section 1 read and passed.

Section 2 read and passed.

Section 3 read and passed.

Section 4 read and passed.

Section 5 read and passed.

Section 6 read and passed.

Section 7 read and passed.

Section 8 read and passed.

Section 9 read and passed.

Section 10 read and passed.

Section 11 read and passed.

Section 12 read and passed.

Section 13 read and passed.  
 Section 14 read and passed.  
 Section 15 read and passed.  
 Section 16 read and passed.  
 Section 17 read and passed.  
 Section 18 read and passed.  
 Section 19 read and passed.  
 Section 20 read and passed.  
 Section 21 read and passed.  
 Section 22 read and passed.  
 Section 23 read and passed.  
 Section 24 read and passed.  
 Section 25 read and passed.  
 Section 26 read and passed.  
 Section 27

MR. CHALKER : Food can not be held in cold storage over twelve months; it deteriorates, over that period of time.

MR. HORWOOD : This has nothing to do with twelve months?

MR. CHALKER : No, it means we cannot offer frozen foods as fresh foods but as fresh frozen foods.

MR. HORWOOD : What does 29 mean? They must designate whether product is fresh or frozen.

MR. CHALKER : An article that comes out of a cold storage, thawed is not permitted to go back in cold storage again; when being discharged as cargo from a boat it must be immediately transported to cold storage.

The committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agriculture Societies Act, 1936."

MR. RUSSELL : I move that that Bill be deferred.

Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Supply.

MR. SMALLWOOD : I don't know if my honourable friends are ready to proceed with the debate on the budget, in that case we might go into the Committee of the Whole on Supply.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave was granted yesterday for this Committee to sit again today.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

MR. RUSSELL : If it be in order I would like to make a few general remarks regarding the items of expenditure from 801-810 : Ministers Office, no change except a slight one for increment of salaries. 802 : General Office, a salary decrease. This is due to a vacancy that has not been filled and which may not be filled, pending until we determine whether it should be filled or not.

An increase in the whole estimate due to an increase for motor vehicles, would keep on these vehicles even though the work of the Department has been reduced. The three Departments in the building and all three Departments use these vehicles and we find it very satisfactory. Accounting Office a reduction of between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The reason is that we are hoping that our work may be reduced by the operation of the central accounting office and we do not want to fill vacancies now in our office, until it is found out if the central office will take over all work being done by this function. By that the staff may be reduced, but some of the men may be diverted to the central office.

Forestry: There is a very small reduction. There is a reduction through the taking over of the Inland Fishery protection by the Central Government. A reduction of \$8,000 is offset by 803 (12) we estimate that is what it will cost to rehire some of our seasonal workers who during the summer time will be paid by the Central Government for seven months at river protection but we will rehire them during the five months during which we will be able to use them at other types of game protection.

Travelling has been reduced somewhat. It was \$40,000 last year, \$30,000 this year. A lot of the staff will be engaged by the Central Government during seven months who will pay their expenses and travelling expenses.

Protection against forest fires, the reduction is not what we hoped. 803 (10) it is not planned to have an open season on beaver. Since we will not have to pay for trappers' pelts, there will be no advance on this. River improvements has been cut out altogether because that will be the sole concern of the Federal Government.

803 (12) Bird Life in Newfoundland is still the same. That is a revote, voted last year but not spent. The book is now about ready, to be printed and many of the Ministers who have seen prints of that book were favourably impressed.

Agriculture reduced because of taking over of the Demonstration Farm by the Federal Government—Expenditures are reduced considerably, less travelling needed.

Land Fertilizing Equipment is up a little. That is the loss that we take

on distributing lime to farmers. Personally, I wish it were more. They could use more if we could deliver more, it is going up a little. Land Development is practically unchanged: 806—page 34, there is a reduction in our land clearance vote, last year \$90,000, this year \$71,000. That is not because we are going to clear less land but that we have more efficient machinery to do it.

Ranger service has been commented on. I am not competent to discuss the Ranger Service.

Total of the general land services is down from \$78,000 to \$72,000. The only change now, honourable members will notice two substantial increases in 809, quite a substantial amount for Mines which we may or may not spend.

801—Carried.

802—Carried.

803—Carried.

804

MR. HIGGINS: What is 804 (3) and 804 (5)?

MR. RUSSELL: That does require some explanation. That is made up of several items. One is, we propose to engage the services of a Game and Wild Life Instructor of Canada to assist us in a survey of our moose and caribou population. There are various theories regarding our moose population, some people think we are allowing too many to be killed, others say they have reached their peak and are not being killed off fast enough. It is important that we allow the right amount of game or moose to be killed each year. The time comes when any country has as much as it can afford. This is information which we need to make intelligent resull

ations regarding our moose and caribou. Are there too many? Do we permit too many licenses? Are there too many cow moose? \$5,000 is the vote in connection with the introduction of white tail deer. The other \$2,000, we may introduce some fur bearing animals, probably one case may be beaver on the Labrador. There is an area down there where beaver could be set up if some way could be found to preserve them.

There is a corresponding item of revenue in the revenue for last year. The beaver caught were fewer. We made probably \$10,000.

MR. HIGGINS: The Bird Life of Newfoundland—do we sell this book?

MR. RUSSELL: The book has not been printed yet and we have not decided; there will be no sale in the coming year.

804 (8) for Farm development and improvement of fur bearing animals.

MR. RUSSELL: Short time loans to ranchers, taking as security their farms, in order to help to improve the standards. It would be loaned out on short terms and on good security.

MR. FOGWILL: For the importation of mink, fur bearing animals, that is going to be done under the Department.

MR. FAHEY: 804 (1) was last year \$48,000, \$30,000 now... that seems to be quite a lot of travelling for a government of this size.

MR. RUSSELL: The explanation of this is the number of the staff, 36 employees all the time and another 40 for five months of the year. They do extensive travelling through the

woods and into and over the game areas and some of it is done by planes and canoes. It is probably the most expensive travelling we have; It includes motor cycles too; it comes to at least \$1,000 per official.

Carried.  
805

MR. CASHIN: Concerning a reduction in salaries in the Department (805) a job was eliminated; was that gentleman laid off or did he resign.

MR. RUSSELL: That gentleman resigned, I am very sorry he did, he was a very good official, we worked together for years and we were good friends, we worked together well up to the night he left. The honourable member for Ferryland made reference to it on another occasion and I had no opportunity then to comment on it. I think he must believe that this man had been demoted or some of his functions taken away. There was in the early days a one man Department of Agriculture, then when it became a very important part of the Department it was split into two divisions. There was in that division one phase which was not being stressed very much, the technical and soil survey division. Soil analysis and soil survey is an important part of agricultural development and if not carefully done a good deal of money can be spent in developing no good land. So in order to improve and impress the importance of this kind of agricultural survey, the man who was qualified to do that, an expert in the work was promoted. Now whether the honourable member for Ferryland had the idea that this took away any duties from the other official I do not know; the truth is, it did not. The highest paid official in the Division of Agri-

culture was still the man who resigned, whose resignation was effective on March 31.

MR. CASHIN: It was the impression around, it was reported.

MR. RUSSELL: That impression was wrong, as a matter of fact we did not want him to go he knew that.

MR. FAHEY: 805 I agree with this increase providing that we feel we are getting the correct survey. These field workers, do they tell farmers the best they can get from certain soils. What is the basis of this increase, are we going to give the farmer himself a better survey and tell him what he can grow?

MR. RUSSELL: I am sorry to disagree with the honourable member; it is a decrease, last year we had 24, now 13. It is that they have all become seniors. They have all been there for a good many years, but they will do the work the honourable member has mentioned; in fact they are now doing a soil survey back of Seal Cove so that the people out there may be able to plant the land in an intelligent way.

MR. FOGWILL: We have no junior field worker for 1950-51? Who is going to take the place of the seniors later on?

MR. RUSSELL: They are all very young men we have there now.

MR. FOGWILL: Last year I note the vote was only \$100. Am I to understand that the standard of health in animals is much higher? That is all it cost last year?

MR. RUSSELL: Speaking of animals, veterinary work is now a Federal service; we cut the vote almost completely out; left just one dollar

there. It was quite a little while that this Act was put in and at that time there was some trouble about an attempt on the part of the Government to exterminate bovine tuberculosis on the Avalon Peninsula. It is just possible; I could go into that more fully; it is just possible that that vote will not be spent at all. There were some difficulties in the way of overcoming bovine tuberculosis. We have gone into that, and we struck more snags than we anticipated at first. In any case, \$5,000 would not be enough to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, even from the Avalon Peninsula.

MR. HIGGINS: What do you mean by compensation? You would pay a man for his cow, say?

MR. RUSSELL: If an animal was found to be diseased and had to be killed the owner needs compensation, and all governments everywhere have sufficient sympathy with a man who has to break up a herd and not be able to supply his customers, lose some of his contracts, and all governments, anywhere, would pay him some compensation. And, on the other hand, when the animal is killed he very often cannot sell the carcass. We have interviewed butchers; almost every butcher around St. John's and other places, and every animal that is certified to be T.B., but shown to be fit for consumption, the butchers would be reluctant to handle. The thing is not going ahead, but we would like to have the vote left in. We may find a way to spend it to good purpose in starting, anyway, to eradicate that disease, but it does not look too hopeful.

MR. FOGWILL: I would like the Minister to tell the committee the incidence of bovine tuberculosis on the Avalon Peninsula.

MR. RUSSELL: In my opinion, and from conferences with men in the Federal service, I would say it is not high, but each dairyman's varies; it may be high in some particular area, and so it is the run of the field. In fact, it might be the best thing to do, rather than go headlong into drastic measures, we might offer dairymen this service: If you wish, we will certify your herd: Let us test your herd; if they are free from tuberculosis we will give you a certificate; if not free from T.B., we will not do anything without your consent. So, just as a positive step we might be able to do something that way. But to tell a dairyman, we are coming in to examine his herd, and anything with T.B. has got to be destroyed, when they know that the best they can do is to sell the flesh for food, we have got to go easy.

MR. FOGWILL: Do I understand the Minister to say that the testing of cattle is a Federal business now?

MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

MR. FOGWILL: In the case of the Federal test, is it voluntary or compulsory?

MR. RUSSELL: The first step would be to declare the Avalon Peninsula or any other section of the country a bovine T.B. free area. We have to get the Federal Government to declare it a T.B. Bovine free area. Now once they do that they go ahead and do the testing. They will pay from \$40.00 to \$100 compensation. As a matter of fact, our Government plans to spend this money in adding to the compensation.

MR. FOGWILL: They would do that only on the request of the local authorities?

MR. RUSSELL: We would have to ask them to declare it a T.B. free area, and then they would put a quarantine in effect. I think it is a matter that needs to be looked up a little, but the Federal authorities will not do a thing until we ask them.

MR. HIGGINS: Can T.B. affect milk and not affect the flesh?

MR. MACKINSON: Yes, it is glandular.

Carried.  
806

MR. HIGGINS: "Land Clearing with Tractors." Do you charge them?

MR. RUSSELL: There is a current revenue item to offset this. We hope to clear 1,000 acres this year. The cost would be about \$71.00 a year, and we will get \$7.50. It used to be \$5.00; this year it will be \$7.50, not a tax or assessment of any kind, but because we have better machines and we will give better service,

MR. HIGGINS: You clear the land. You take down trees and take our rocks.

MR. RUSSELL: We used to. Now we have machines to smash boulders.

MR. HIGGINS: What does it cost an acre?

MR. RUSSELL: It is costing us \$71.00. That includes the maintenance of the equipment and transportation from one place to another. There is one thing. Our tractors are in such demand by farmers; farmers send the money in months beforehand, and when those tractors get going I hope we will not get too many requests to lay out playgrounds, to do church grounds, and other things of that kind. Once we get other requests from other people who get to find out

about the tractors. When they are doing this they are not clearing land, and the House gives us money to buy tractors for clearing land. We have to refuse requests. This is what the tractors are for. This is their own legitimate purpose.

MR. HIGGINS: It costs \$71.00 to clear it.

MR. RUSSELL: The farmers do certain preparation, cut the brush off and make other preparations.

MR. HIGGINS: The farmers would have to contend with the whole thing; it would cost \$150.00 an acre.

MR. RUSSELL: We do it for half.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have the very latest in land clearing tractors.

MR. HIGGINS: Is used to cost \$250.00 an acre one time.

MR. RUSSELL: The honourable member has a point there. If you look at page 75 "Land Development," item 806, you will see "Extra Assistance." It is really for travelling \$3,900; a great deal of that would go. Sometimes we have to get emergency operators. The farmers will cut off the brush and prepare it as we want it prepared, and in that way it does not cost any more than \$71.00 an acre.

MR. FOGWILL: 806 (5), "Purchase of Land, Lourdes Land settlement."

MR. RUSSELL: When the Lourdes land settlement was made by the Commission of Government, they took in what they supposed to be Crown Lands. It was found since that some families had Squatters' rights; some had titles better than that. But the land was taken, and settlers have been living on it for fifteen or sixteen years. They went there on the understanding that they were going to get their

grants. We are just giving them their grants now. The only way to get the land was to expropriate it, and now the time comes when the original owners want compensation for the land which they owned about fifteen years ago, when it was taken. Some had never used it, and today there was third reading of a Bill which authorizes us to set up a Board of Arbitrators who would take that \$8,000 and give that to the people to whom it belongs. It is going to be a difficult job, and the Board really needs a lawyer or two on it to examine those titles and see who should get that \$8,000.

MR. FOGWILL: What would be the approximate acreage?

MR. RUSSELL: About 100 acres.

MR. FOGWILL: 807 (1) Salaries. The vote is reduced from \$103,000 to \$75,000, but on the left hand is marked "b."

MR. RUSSELL: You will find the rest of that on page 29, "Service Rental Contract," but it still does not add up. There is a savings in one place of about \$30,000, but in another place \$101,000. I think the Attorney General knows about this.

MR. FOGWILL: We will blame him anyway.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Chairman, they have there again "Travelling \$17,000," cut down a bit, but just to go back under "Forestry" we have "Travelling \$30,000" cut down from \$48,000, and under "Agriculture" again \$20,000, \$30,000 and \$20,000 is \$50,000 and \$17,000, that is \$67,000 for travelling, in the Department of Natural Resources. It looks to me that this Department seems to travel on wheels. Although divided up in sections, it is a lot of travelling.



MR. RUSSELL: We have a lot of travelling; it is rather difficult to go anywhere in Newfoundland in the open season without seeing someone from the Natural Resources.

MR. FAHEY: Under 807, I would like to ask the Minister, "Rent Allowances", last year it was \$2250.00. There is an increase of \$150.00. What does that mean? What does the Department rent?

MR. RUSSELL: That would be allowances made to certain Rangers and other people in certain places. I do not know where just at present. I presume it is done with magistrates and others who are at particular places. At some places there is a high rental and I imagine this is an extra allowance given to Rangers where there are larger rents.

MR. FAHEY: That is given them over and above their salary?

MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

Carried.

809.

MR. CASHIN: In connection with this vote, I notice an amount of capital account of \$190,000 for survey. Would the Minister mind telling us if there is any organization making this survey? Who are they?

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, naturally no agreement has been made. It would be highly improper to make an agreement until there is some money to back up the agreement, until this Estimate is passed. First of all, the airborne magnometric is a modern device that is carried airborne. It flies over areas many miles apart and will result in the operators being able to draw a map. On that map will be shown the results of the recording made by the instruments as

they fly over the area. Its magnetic field is composed of lines which go from one point to the other. This instrument will check irregularities in the lines of magnetic forces. These irregularities or anomalies will be recorded by the instrument. The result is then that the map which will come as a result of this survey will show certain places where nothing unusual happens, but other places where there are peculiarities or anomalies. It is quite right, Mr. Chairman, that the getting of a map of such a kind will not enable anyone to look where the lines are criss-crossed and say "There is the place," or to put a finger here and say "Here we will find lead or certain ores." It will not do that. But in an area I referred to between the railway line and Green Bay, the land has been geographically mapped. In such an area where that has been done, the map may as a result of a Magnometric survey, be of great interest to mining people. I have discussed it with mining people and they say, that although it will not be able to show clearly and positively where minerals are or where minerals are not, it will be of great assistance to reduce the chance of wasting money by drilling where there is nothing, and will increase the possibility of drilling successfully. It is used widely on the mainland. There is an agreement ready to be signed if and when this estimate is approved.

MR. FOGWILL: Does this machine show there is no mining area?

MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

MR. FOGWILL: Or metals.

MR. RUSSELL: Yes.

Carried.

901.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, the Minister is not here. It is only logical that the Minister should give us an explanation of the ten million dollars. It is quite a lot of money, I think.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The acting Minister is here.

MR. CASHIN: Before we go on, there is another matter we were discussing here, and that is in connection with the Comptroller and Auditor General's salaries. Now I may be out of order, but we have had a difference of opinion here as to what the Comptroller and Auditor General should get, and we have been told that on the Mainland—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Out of Order.

MR. CASHIN: I know I am out of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friend wants to raise the matter again, it would be better to raise it where it can properly come in rather than revert back. If we do that now, we can go back at any time.

MR. CASHIN: I would like to do it now and get it over with.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If that is done now, it can be done at any time. By having adopted a Department, it means nothing. If the honourable member would leave it until it can come in properly he will not be setting a bad precedent.

MR. CASHIN: I did not have a chance to go through the Estimates of Canada, and the thing went right through before I got an opportunity. However, if I am out of order, Mr. Chairman, and the Government does not want it here in this connection, it is all right with me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is all right if it is not regarded as a precedent. What is the use of our going through these Departments, and then later on refer to one back for three or four Departments. If it can be done once it can be regarded as a precedent. It ought not to be done at all, but if my honourable friend is agreeable that we will not establish a precedent, then I am agreeable.

MR. CASHIN: I am agreeable to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case I move that we revert to the two items.

MR. CASHIN: It is way back in the Estimates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I move that the Committee refer to Item 104.

Motion carried.

MR. CASHIN: Now this afternoon, in discussing that Bill, I brought up the matter of the salaries of two gentlemen. We were told yesterday in the debate on the Bill that these gentlemen had been offered higher salaries in Canada. At that time I think I pointed out that one job was just as important as the other, and if you give one \$9,000, you should give the other the same salary. On checking further on the Estimates of Canada for 1949-50 I find that the Comptroller of the Treasury in Canada, the Federal Government, a man who handles two and a quarter billions of dollars, his salary is \$10,000 a year, and that the Auditor General of Canada receives \$15,000 a year. Now I went further, the gentleman who is being appointed to the position as Auditor General was at one time Assessor of Taxes in Newfoundland, and we were told these gentlemen were offered more money in Canada.

I presume that the Federal Government offered these gentlemen these salaries. I presume that the Finance Department is the Department that offered them the jobs.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not follow.

MR. CASHIN: In the taxation Department in Canada the Deputy Minister of Taxation gets \$15,000 a year, and the Director General of Taxation, he gets \$10,000 a year; two joint Directors get \$10,000 and \$8,400 respectively. Now it seems to me therefore that salaries we voted for these two gentlemen are equivalent to the salaries paid to similar officers in the Federal Government. I do not want to reduce salaries, but there is a precedent. I haven't got the estimates for Nova Scotia here but I will refer to them in the address I will make on the budget. The Comptroller of the Treasury of the Central Government gets \$10,000 and the Deputy Minister of Finance gets \$11,500. You will agree with me that the amount of money handled by the Central Government is just a little bit more.

MR. CURTIS: The judges in the Central Government get \$16,000 and the Chief Justice gets \$25,000.

MR. CASHIN: Then they are going up. Whether any others are going up I don't know. I question whether either of these positions is worth more than \$9,000 a year

901, (2) (3) and (4);

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): There is no difference, they are identical to last year. 905: 905 has been incorporated into 906 that accounts for the vote of this year over 1949.

Increase in the maintenance is up for the reason that there are more buildings, for instance at Corner Brook.

Government repair and maintenance vote is up because it is urgently required to rewire the Government House; the system is defective and this will involve some plastering.

I think all the other votes are down.

There is a correction to 907, no. 2 should be \$186,000 because there is an amount of \$10,000 allocated for some jobs that have been inadvertently omitted. Total should be \$186,000.

901—Carried.

902—Carried.

903—Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Why is the travel so low there?

MR. CASHIN: These fellows don't get so many trips.

MR. HIGGINS: Do they go around the country.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is only travel in the accounting office, there is very little done.

MR. HIGGINS: Why is it in there at all?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Because there is occasionally a job to be done, very little, but there is some.

904—Carried.

905—Carried.

906

MR. CASHIN: Construction and extension of Government Building.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All the information is on page 100 or page 99 appendix.

MR. CASHIN: Is it the intention of the Government to continue the occupation of Government House? I don't think they have a Government House in Nova Scotia and they have abolished it in Ontario, they may or may not get it back, at the present time they have none. They may have one in British Columbia, I doubt if there is one in any other of the Western Provinces, but in Quebec there is the most expensive one in the Dominion. This Government House cost \$52,000 last year and will cost another \$31,000 this year. For \$50,000 or less it could have been converted into a hospital or some other Government Institution.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. CASHIN: It is my opinion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have a definite opinion on it. I may say this it is the viewpoint of this Government that Government House is the house of the King's Representative in Newfoundland, as far as we are concerned will continue in that function and I know we will be supported in these views by the people of Newfoundland, that His Majesty the King, in the person of the Lieutenant Governor should be maintained in a position of dignity and we are prepared to recommend that expenditure in this House.

MR. CASHIN: I did not cast any dispersion on the King, I leave that to some one else.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He is the king here.

MR. CASHIN: I know that and I am not casting any reflections—I do not know if they cast any reflection in other provinces where they do not maintain a Government House.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): I feel that the Government House can be looked upon from many standpoints. From the sentimental standpoint, it is worth \$52,000 a year. It is a link with history.

MR. CASHIN: That is gone.

MR. SPRATT: No it is not gone, we are making history all the time, and it is something worthwhile, and we could go far and wide and I doubt if we would find a better piece of architecture, and in my opinion it is well worth preserving.

MR. HIGGINS: 1737—\$1,370,000 what is that, page 102. Corner Brook Hospital, is that the final payment, what are the estimates?

MR. SMALLWOOD: May I say this, my honourable friend has just touched on a very, very sore point for this Government. We consider that Newfoundland has been plundered by the Contracting Firm who built and are still building the Corner Brook Hospital. We feel that we have been fleeced, scientifically, cold-bloodedly, and with magnificent efficiency. We examined the contract made with J. L. Price, the company from the Province of Quebec, in the hope that we could cancel the contract. We have been advised that we cannot do so and we are looking forward, and I hope this will be reported, to the day when we see the backs of Price and Company and be done with the right royal fleecing they have given this Island. One of the greatest scandals ever known in Newfoundland is the way they have plundered the people of this country. It has cost us three and one half million dollars to build that sanatorium.

MR. HIGGINS: Is this a Canadian firm?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Just as Canadian as we are but of longer duration. But whoever he is or wherever he was born he is a smart rooster when it comes to robbing the Province of Newfoundland.

MR. CASHIN: I thought I was listening to myself, when I heard that word plundered. It sounds like some of the things I have said.

MR. HIGGINS: Was it supposed to be a five story building first?

MR. CHALKER: No, you are talking about the Western Hospital.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We got an estimate from them some time ago for \$200,000, now it is going to cost \$280,000. Now we are presented by Mr. Turner-Boone with a bill for another \$200,000 bringing it now, this year to a total of \$483,000 and a grand total to finish of three and one half million dollars.

MR. HIGGINS: Will this finish it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We hope so, we have no assurance.

MR. HIGGINS: Can we break the contract?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We can't break it, we were caught by the short hair by the Commission of Government. We don't know now but there may be another half million, they may be like the lawyer who turned his fortune over to his son and a week after he left the office, the son came to him and said to him "Father I have solved that case you were so long on," and the father said: "That is your fortune, I gave you that to live on for the rest of your life." That

is the position of Price—we can't even say to him "It is finished, now go." They decide when it is finished. There is no way to stop it; the worst contract any government ever made.

MR. HIGGINS: What about the architects?

MR. CHALKER: That is what is taking most of it, it should be ready for occupancy in November.

MR. FOGWILL: Does the amount of \$3,500,000 include furnishings?

MR. CASHIN: How much will it take to furnish it?

MR. CHALKER: Approximately \$2,000.

MR. FAHEY: One reason why it may cost so much, the honourable Minister for Labour is from Corner Brook and labour may cost more up there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Talking about labour, I found a short time ago they had brought plumbers in from Quebec and our own local plumbers walking around unemployed. I stopped that, then they had a man brought down from Montreal to whom they were paying \$2.50 an hour to do a certain type of work. There was no work of that kind so they had him coupling radiators at \$2.50 an hour, or something like that. I still think the labourer is worthy of his pay but any Newfoundlander would be glad to get \$1.20 an hour for that work. But the more they get from it the more they want. They should sign their name to that Sanatorium.

MR. FOGWILL: I think the Government should be in a position to give them a certain date to finish the job. There should be something, this way they can stay here for ever.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There should be a lot of things.

MR. CHALKER: As a matter of fact, they will be finished in November.

MR. CASHIN: Ferryland cottage hospital, the vote is down for this, does that mean it is being built this year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the vote, the voting is no assurance that it will be spent, but the fact that it is in the estimates can be taken as an indication to the people that we intend to spend that money.

MR. CASHIN: You will remember that I asked a question—Mr. Quinton said that there was a hospital to be built in Ferryland District, and I asked the Premier whether it was to be built or not in Renewes, he said it was not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said it was not going to be in Renewes.

MR. CASHIN: It is not going in Renewes, I know why it is not going in Renewes.

MR. CHALKER: I don't think the honourable member for Ferryland would want a hospital placed in an area which was not suitable.

MR. CASHIN: I agree with you, the chances are you already have the spot selected.

MR. CHALKER: We have not.

MR. CASHIN: I am glad of that, I also think that it is immaterial to me where it goes; it is necessary to have it in the center of the District and Renewes is the Center of the District.

I know there is no electricity, but you would have to go to Ferryland for

electricity. Anyway, I think it is going in Trepassey and it won't serve the district if it goes there.

MR. CHALKER: It will go where it serves the majority of the people.

MR. HIGGINS: Cottage Hospitals, Springdale and Port aux Basques?

MR. CHALKER: A thirty bed hospital for that area will serve most people there.

MR. HIGGINS: Mental Hospital, how much money has it cost anyway?

MR. CHALKER: In the last eight years \$3,500,000 and it seems like there is another \$1,500,000 yet to be spent.

MR. HIGGINS: \$5,000,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Incidentally, the expenditures made to date, that approximate \$3,500,000 has not resulted in the furnishing of accommodations for one solitary additional patient. Now that is not quite as bad as it sounds. The Mental Hospital was built in the same year as a certain other constitutional institution was established, 1855, and my honourable and learned friend will I am sure appreciate the connection. Anyway in 1855 it was first built, and until five or six years ago, with the exception of one wing added, nothing was done for almost a whole century. They had to begin by providing for the additional staff that would be needed when they had quarters for additional patients, therefore, they built entirely new accommodations for the domestic staff and a large new wing for professional staff, nurses and attendants etc., and with all the money that has been spent it is not ended. This vote this year for which we ask now is for actual accommodation for patients,

the new wing, which seems to me to be two wings, we have the other wing yet and God help us! I don't know when we will finish spending money on that hospital.

MR. CASHIN: Many of us may end up there. We might as well make it comfortable for ourselves.

MR. FOGWILL: It is an actual fact that 7% of the population will go in there at some time or another.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't know about that but I hope we are not going in there. We only suffer from weariness over here and that is not conducive to insanity.

907.

MR. CASHIN: Maintenance of Roads and Bridges. Is that for improvement and construction of roads and bridges?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will explain, and I hope this statement will receive some attention, not only from members of the Committee alone. It is not the intention of the Government to proceed with any programme of road building, or road construction, this spring, or summer, apart from the trans-Canada highway. It will be deferred until later in the year, and that is the reason why the appendix which would have been put in the Estimates giving the details of the vote of two and a quarter million for that purpose has been omitted. Because clearly, if it had been published it would be in the newspapers and on the radio, and in each individual area of the Island people would know there was going to be a road programme here, or here, or here, and it might have the effect of causing some men to decide to

wait for that road building in their own immediate area, a highly undesirable thing to happen.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, I realize what the Premier is driving at. If an announcement were made in the House that a road programme was to take place in any part of the Avalon Peninsula, for instance, it would probably be instrumental in keeping men from fishing, and that is why the Government have announced no programme covering this two and a quarter millions. Well now, last year—I refer to my own district—I chased the Government all around the block to do some work there, particularly from the first part of September on. No work, up to the end of the year, October or November or some time when a programme of work for relief was substituted for dole. The other day in the House a statement was tabled showing one and three quarter million spent on that kind of work. The Government says it got fifty per cent value for the money. I do not think so. A great hullabulloo was made over a bridge in Twillingate; it was not done at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was not completed.

MR. CASHIN: And probably never will be. The gentleman who was in charge of that, who was able to do these miracles, the Premier might have brought him up there to the bridge across Placentia Gut, which they were promised years ago. He must be a demon of an engineer to do all these things. However, \$60,000 was spent in Ferryland, and I say now that the money was practically wasted, and that if that \$60,000 had been spent properly on roads, we would have had some value. But we got no value for

it. Absolutely wasted. Now with respect to here, on the Avalon Peninsula, we have heard a lot about roads on the Avalon Peninsula and none in the rest of the country. But seventy per cent of the cars here are on the Avalon Peninsula, and what do we find? Bottlenecks all over the place. You take a car to go to Holyrood and you have to come back the same way all the time. There is no circle where you go out one road and come back the other. The result is congestion, accidents and all kinds of things.

I am entirely in agreement that they would not announce the programme because that is what the Premier is driving at, but I would urge that when a policy is adopted by them later on in the season that this money be properly spent and not used as a political football, as was done last year. However, I agree, and I say again, that everything should be done in order to get our men fishing, but today we find—before I came to this Chamber this afternoon a man came to me from up in that District looking for a job on the road. I told him I did not think the road would start, if it did at all, until after fishing, because I have always advocated that the men would prosecute the fishery rather than work on the roads. He loses his gear if he does not go fishing; it becomes deteriorated, and that man cannot prosecute the fishery in the future. So I hope it does not start and I hope the fishery in that district will be the best on record, although I am sorry to say that the price of fish, this year, for shore fish, will not be more than nine dollars a quintal, if it is that. And consequently if you take a man with two traps and he gets two hundred quintals in each trap—four hundred quintals—at \$9.00 a quintal, say \$4,000 in round

figures. It will cost him that much money to catch that much fish. The cost of equipment has gone up. True, Mr. Chairman, I am talking on fish when I am speaking on roads, but it is just as well for us to realize right here and now that the cost of production of fish will have to come down, and the cost of everything, lines and twines and everything else has got to come down; wages have got to come down, and none of us has the guts to attack it. For instance, a man who got twelve or fourteen dollars for his fish last year just paid his way, and unless the price of commodities comes down, and he gets the same fish and he pays the same wages to his men, he cannot get out of it at all. The result is that traps will be laid up and will rot. Again, Mr. Chairman, I realize that the Government is acting wisely in not announcing right now that a programme of road construction is going to take place on the Avalon Peninsula, but the people on the peninsula know it is going to start; they know it is going to start; they know it, and lots of them in my district and everyone else's district know it, and we are just playing around with it. Tell them they have to go fishing, and if they cannot get supplies your job is to supply them, but do not go trimming around the bush. And if this work—I hope there is a good fishery and you do not have to start it—but I do urge this, that some money must be spent on that Trepassey Road. Today it is in a most dilapidated condition and it is practically dangerous to go over it. I have not gone over it for some time; I am not going over it, but people coming over it every day tell me what a rotten condition it is in and not only because of a hard winter. I know considerable money will have to be spent on it, and the ordinary patrol man



cannot do it, he has got to have some money and some men to work on it.

907 (3) (12).

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to be jumping up like a jack-in-the-box, but regarding this trans-Canada highway, when that bill went through the House I was not here. I now notice the sum of \$3,150,000 voted for that purpose, and on page 105 it is outlined where this money is to be spent.

Halls Bay—Deer Lake.....	\$150,000
Grand Bay—Little River.....	900,000
Glenwood—Notre Dame Junction .....	600,000
Humbermouth—George's Lake	500,000
Notre Dame Junction—	
Bishop's Falls .....	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	3,150,000
	<hr/>

I take it that work was started and probably money spent in addition to this \$3,150,000, and from that you take off the amount you get from the Federal Government which will cut the amount in two. Now there is no one in this country who would appreciate having a road across the country more than I would. The honourable the Minister of Public Works is now in Ottawa to sign this agreement, and evidently it has not been signed yet. I did notice in the press the other day that he had not signed the agreement; there were some additions, and the Minister did not sign. However, I imagine he has signed it now. I am sorry to have to say this, Mr. Chairman, that, whilst I would like to see this country—I love it, and any man who has a car would like to drive across the country, but we cannot afford \$3,000,000. It will not bring in revenue. Can we afford it? It is a fine thing, but I cannot see for the

life of me how we can afford to keep up that road when it is built. I do not know how the cost of keeping up this road is going to be available when once it is constructed. It is going to cost \$15,000,000, and the bridges, \$4,000,000—\$20,000,000. That would be our share of it. The Federal Government would find another \$20,000,000; that means \$40,000,000. Now at the present time, on the Government's own figures, you have \$23,000,000 in your Treasury on capital account. If you build this road you have to earmark \$15,000,000 for that purpose. Consequently, it might be assumed, therefore, that if you undertake to build that road you will have only \$3,000,000 there out of the entire amount. Say five millions, a million one way or the other is nothing—chicken feed. Now, can you stand that? I want to see a road; every one would love to see a road, but can you afford it? I would like to be able to drive a Rolls Royce, but I am unfortunately not in that position; I have to drive a Ford or even worse. It is the same way with us. Can we afford to keep up this road? I heard a lot of criticism about our roads on the Avalon Peninsula; the Avalon Peninsula got everything. The Avalon Peninsula has one-third of the people, and more than one-third, and if you have not got the roads to accommodate them you know what is going to happen. Now when I make my remarks on the Budget in a few days I will try to deal further with this whole situation, and my remarks now are not meant as part of the talk I would make on the Budget—but I do not think you really can afford it, and if some one can show me we can, then I am from Missouri.

MR. FAHEY: On the question of roads, there, page 104, "District No. 1—St. John's, and then it goes on to

"District No. 4." Now we come to secondary roads supervised by magistrates. All the districts in the country are not mentioned. There are Twillingate, Springdale, St. Anthony, Bonne Bay, Port aux Basques, Glovertown, Brookfield, Harbour Breton, Placentia, for the secondary roads. Does that mean that roads that magistrates would have jurisdiction over would only be in those areas mentioned? And in all other areas the magistrate would have nothing to do with secondary roads? In other words, there would be no secondary roads looked after except those mentioned?

MR. FORSEY: These are places where there are no local road committees.

MR. CURTIS: That is a practice the Commission of Government started.

908 carried.

MR. FORSEY: I move that the House rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Motion carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Under 908. Awards under Compensation Act, \$15,000. Have any awards been made under 908 there? I note last year it was \$16,000.

MR. FORSEY: No.

MR. HIGGINS: Perhaps we could come back to that afterwards. That is the only one I would like to know about there.

The House recessed until 8 o'clock.

#### NIGHT SESSION

MR. SPEAKER: Before we resume business I would like to inform the honourable members that the honourable Minister of Health has placed at the end of the table certain photo-

graphs of the Sanatorium in which members may be interested.

Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Item 1001: Department of Health:

Page 77 item 1004 Registration of Vital Statistics—On the Register 1005, that is the financial statement of the Department of Public Welfare and Public Health.

MR. CHALKER: 1006—Ambulance and Transportation Service: Up a bit this year, this is to supply the Department with three vehicles.

There is a shortage of four nurses over last year. The Nursing Service covers the whole Department, going around from time to time supplying instruments and drugs. In many cases we are paid for the drugs they deliver. Also covers the training of mid-wives.

General Expenses of Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign: Cost of X-Ray film and development of same.

Grants for Cottage Hospitals the same as last year.

Assistance for T.B. Control in various areas.

1010 Health Inspection in connection with a Bill which passed the House this afternoon.

1011 Business Management: Greater detail on that on page 79, and I believe that Hospital Administration is way down since the Government has implemented a new control system for the General which we hope to have in a short time. May say that since implementing that control we have collected an amount of \$5,000 monthly, and a certificate from the Department of Public Welfare for those who cannot pay.

1012 Central Laundry, an increase on last year—a cost of 5c. per pound.

1013 **Central Pharmacy** where all drugs are purchased in bulk and forwarded to various institutions especially cottage hospitals. We have had tremendous savings by doing this.

**Central Stores:** The Department purchased a lot of war surplus goods and stored them which necessitated a control system be implemented.

1016: **Prosthetic Service:** Attached to General Hospital. Practically every practitioner in the Island is attached to either Federal or Provincial Health.

1017: **General Health Service:** Is practically the same (9) Miscellaneous is a grant that covers emergencies—we have to send out a specific amount of drugs that we cannot account for.

1018: **Veneral Disease Preventive Service:** VD Control same as last year.

1019: **Public Health Laboratory;** salaries are \$49,500. We are still trying to get the services we require.

1020: **General Hospital:** Our average capacity is approximately 400; out patients roughly thirty a day, cost per patient per day is \$7.50, which is about three dollars cheaper than similar hospitals in Canada due to larger wards and greater turn-over.

Also have attached to that staff thirty student nurses allocated to various hospitals throughout the city to further their training. We also help to look out for mental patients.

1021: **Fever Hospital,** capacity 40 beds, cost approximately \$9.44 per day.

1022: **St. John's Sanatorium:** The capacity is at present around 365 and we hoped to open a new wing within the next six months, which will, we hope, accommodate an additional 135 patients bringing it up to 500. The cost per patient, per day, is \$4.00.

1023: **West Coast Sanatorium:** We hope to have that open sometime in November.

1024: **Mental Hospital:** The capacity is 594 and this will be increased to approximately 800 when we have the new wing finished. Patients in this institution work around the farms and in the kitchen.

1025: **Merchant Navy Hospital:** Capacity 60 beds. Takes in all types of Merchant Navy convalescents. We are paid around \$5 to \$6 per day by the various firms that operate that service—quite a few servicemen approximately 50 to 60 percent. Cost \$9.37 per day.

1026: **Gander Hospital:** Has sixty beds, cost approximate \$7.64 per patient per day.

Botwood Hospital 40 beds, cost approximately \$7.64 per patient per day.

Cottage Hospitals: There are 12 Cottage Hospitals.

MR. HIGGINS: What is included there?

MR. CHALKER: Everything is included there.

1029: **Grants to Non-Government Hospitals:** International Grenfell Hospital \$40,000. You will notice there a new grant \$125,000 for the Grace Hospital, on capital account. By granting this money we may have a 50% return from the Federal Government. The only people who can receive money from the Federal Grant are those for whom the Provincial Government will put up dollar for dollar, for such outside hospital construction.

1030: **Geriatric Centre:** For people not quite mental but next door to it. May say with regards to this, the total

Federal Grants this year were \$45,820.21.

Hospital Construction Grants: Of the total grant for this purpose we only used part, as to use it all would be too costly. However, this hospital grant is continuous and we may be able to avail of it throughout the year.

MR. HIGGINS: These health grants, are they continuous?

MR. CHALKER: Not necessarily, they are now supplying a dental equipment—they will pay for five years. Guaranteed to pay for five years.

1101. Carried.

1102. Carried.

MR. CHALKER: I may say that you may have noted that travel is up in some cases, down in others. We had to have a new system of budgeting our expenses, but now we know approximately where they belong.

1103. Carried.

1104. Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Expenses including fees payable, for what are they paid?

MR. CHALKER: In some cases we have to go to other Registrars of Vital Statistics to obtain information from them, we may have to go to Nova Scotia or Montreal or somewhere like that to obtain information. Postage and travelling expenses included in this amount.

1005. Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: 1004 (1) what is that, you pay 1/3 and Public Welfare 2/3?

MR. CHALKER: That is right.

1006. Carried.

1007. Carried.

1008. Carried.

1009. Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Newfoundland Tuberculosis Association, what is that?

MR. CHALKER: They have the only boat to go around the Island with, for work on Tuberculosis Survey.

MR. HIGGINS: They collect some money from the Province?

MR. CHALKER: For X-rays and they have some personnel.

1010. Carried.

1011. Carried.

1012. Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Who uses the Central Laundry?

MR. CHALKER: Every institution here in the City and it included some of the nearby cottage hospitals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not include members of the House of Assembly.

1013. Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My friends opposite missed an opportunity, they might have inquired how much it took to wash the Government's dirty linen.

MR. HIGGINS: We would not like to make a point of that.

1014:

MR. FAHEY: Looking after what surplus?

MR. CHALKER: As a matter of fact we are going into that matter very thoroughly; during the war to furnish these hospitals we had two and

three beds at one time, now we can purchase these beds in smaller quantities and don't need the staff to take care of that.

MR. FAHEY: Where are these central stores?

MR. CHALKER: It is off Quidi Vidi Road, where the Navy Hospital had the Nurses' Home.

1014. Carried.

1015. Carried.

1016: Carried

1017: Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: 1016 (1) Fees for Professional Services are these payable to doctors? (2) Non-Government institutions?

MR. CHALKER: In various parts of the island some hospitals might get \$9,000, some \$15,000 and some \$25,000.

1017 (3).

MR. HIGGINS: "Fees for Professional Service." What would that include?

MR. CHALKER: Doctors. There are some doctors not in this scheme. Not all are interested.

MR. CASHIN: I would like the Minister to take notice of this: this year there is a doctor at Renews, but he is getting no Government help at all.

MR. CHALKER: He comes under this vote.

MR. CASHIN: He got nothing last year, and he has been doing a lot of good work.

MR. HIGGINS: You have a good doctor up in the Codroy Valley.

MR. CHALKER: He comes under this scheme, "General Health Ser-

vices" and he collects fees from those who can pay.

MR. FOGWILL: 1017 (3) "Expenses, Nutritional Council," the vote is increased by \$1,800.

MR. CHALKER: The Nutritional Council consists of the Minister, the Deputy and the Assistant Deputy Minister. It has not met for a considerable number of years, for over six years. This year we intend to meet, and there may be some expenses incurred for travelling out to various places, say, for a nurse, to check on nutrition.

MR. FOGWILL: The \$100 last year was a token vote.

MR. HIGGINS: "Nutrition in Schools." What is that for?

MR. CHALKER: That is for cod liver oil, milk, hot chocolate drink.

MR. HIGGINS: There was a report that they used to take it home.

MR. CHALKER: There is a certain amount of waste in it, but still it is a great help. This year we intend to give them Orange Juice, and Cod Liver Oil, plus probably some other things including hot chocolate milk drink. It is entirely up to the schoolmasters; some will give it to them to take home; others will serve it directly in the school. In some of the schools I visited it was served directly in the schoolrooms. In some of the places they have to walk a considerable distance to get to school. The hot chocolate drink they serve within half an hour of their arrival at the school.

1019.

MR. CASHIN: Who is director of the laboratory?

MR. CHALKER : Dr. Josephson. He is down at the Lab., and also at the General Hospital. He gets \$6,500 pensionable and \$3,500 non-pensionable.

MR. HIGGINS : The bio-chemist, is he a university man?

MR. CHALKER : We are trying to get one.

MR. HIGGINS : Would you get a good man for \$2,800?

MR. CHALKER : We get them out of school for four or five years.

1020.

MR. HIGGINS : Now here you have part time doctors, senior surgeons, \$1,200. These are the ones who go down to the Hospital in the mornings to operate. You pay them fees besides?

MR. CHALKER : These are surgeons attached to the General Hospital. They give courses of lectures and they give free treatment to a certain extent.

MR. HIGGINS : This deals with Government patients who cannot afford to pay.

MR. CHALKER : If they bring in a case to the Hospital that is a Government patient they do not get paid for that. More than that, they look after the welfare patients within the Hospital itself.

MR. HIGGINS : If a patient can afford to pay, does that doctor look after him?

MR. CHALKER : If a person can afford to pay he brings his own doctor. Not every doctor is allowed to operate at the General Hospital, but the doctors there are represented on

this scale and for that they look after welfare cases that go to the Hospital. For that they have the use of a certain number of rooms. They can get their own patients there.

MR. HIGGINS : Other doctors' patients?

MR. CHALKER : The general practitioner does very little operating work. He would designate some surgeon, Dr. Brownrigg or someone else.

MR. HIGGINS : Most of them here are part-time. Radiologist, is he a part-time man.

MR. CHALKER : He is there at the Hospital all the time. He charges so much per plate.

MR. HIGGINS : For Government patients?

MR. CHALKER : No, not Government patients.

1021 Carried.

1023 Carried.

1024

MR. CASHIN : There is a reduction there since last year.

MR. CHALKER : We moved ninety patients out of there. We are separating the Therapy patients from the Mental patients, and they can collect their old age pension. If they are at the Mental Hospital we cannot collect.

1025.

MR. HIGGINS : Merchant Navy Hospital — Medical Superintendent, does he do outside work?

MR. CHALKER : That is Dr. Moores.

MR. HIGGINS : He is part-time.

MR. CHALKER : He spends a lot of his time there. There is no doc-

for there all the time; it is only a sixty-bed hospital.

1026.

MR. CASHIN: Gander Hospital. That is the Federal Government.

MR. CHALKER: Not for hospitals.

MR. CASHIN: This is serving the whole area.

1027: Borwood Hospital.

MR. HIGGINS: How many beds in this hospital?

MR. CHALKER: Forty beds.

1028.

MR. CASHIN: Is there provision for new Cottage Hospitals which may or may not be erected this year?

MR. CHALKER: It will take all this year to construct them and probably two or three months of next year getting them equipped.

1031.

MR. CHALKER: That is a grant which we receive from the Federal Government. We have to spend the money before we receive it.

MR. CASHIN: You have to spend it and then get it back again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is shown as a receipt on the revenue side.

MR. CASHIN: We are not discussing the revenue at the present time.

Carried.

MR. CASHIN: There is a reduction there of \$413,000? Is that savings?

MR. CHALKER: We think this year that with this new system of accounting and supply we will make this

saving. We found that we were purchasing vegetables, for instance, and holding them. It is reduced for another reason because the volume of the relief work has been substantially reduced since April 1, as the House knows.

I don't know if I should go into any further detailed description except to say that there is one change which is in the institution. We are trying to provide to have an extra fieldman under Miscellaneous and I shall be glad to supply the details under 1116 (5) Miscellaneous: Provides for people coming home from other provinces; we pay their transportation expenses.

1116 (8) Welfare Survey: We believe that in order to be sure that we are on the right track we are making a survey of welfare services, and if the House wants further detail I shall be glad to supply it. We have provided personnel for conducting this survey a total of \$5,000.

1116 (9) \$3,000 Professional Training in case there are likely individuals taken on who might be such persons as would gain considerably by training at the Maritime School at Halifax or in Montreal.

1101. Carried.

1102. Carried.

1103.

We have provided the maximum provision under Accounting but there is some indication of operating under General Accounting. We thought we would let it stand and see.

1103. Carried.

1104.

That is the Area Filing System which we carry less 1/3. We pay 2/3 and Public Health pays 1/3.

1104. Carried.

1105. Carried.

1106. Carried.

1107. Carried.

1108.

1108 shows an addition of three welfare officers in line there. They have been taken out of that division and now under more general system belong under 1106 people working entirely on Regional Welfare Service.

MR. HIGGINS: These children.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): They are children provided for in part.

MR. HIGGINS: Covered in part by grants from Government money—do we have entire care of them?

DR. POTTLE: In case of illegitimate children we get some return. In St. John's a considerable sum.—In Corner Brook we did have over \$58,000 as a trust fund. I am waiting now for a directive from the Child Welfare which will be published shortly.

1109:

You will note we still have widows, orphans and infirm at \$20,000, that is to help us over the threshold of the year just so that needy pensioners would still get their allowances.

Miscellaneous \$32,500—Housing for widows on a 50—50 basis.

Under 1109 (3) (4) Relief Work: That vote is classed as relief work at \$1,250,000.

MR. HIGGINS: Are the expenses included in 1109?

DR. POTTLE: Everything is there, operation and salaries.

MR. HIGGINS: What did it cost to administer the Relief Work.

DR. POTTLE: A staff of about 101 which will be reduced to 65. This was only temporary, the matter was made more complicated because of Unemployment Assistance. The permanent staff will be 65 persons.

MR. HIGGINS: Until next year when we got started again.

1110. Carried.

DR. POTTLE: For the information of the House we provided in the revised estimates last fall for two and one half million dollars but because more people applied than expected it cost the Government an additional amount.

1111: Homes for the Aged and Infirm:

MR. HIGGINS: Are these homes we built?

DR. POTTLE: That is the Home on Sudbury Street.

MR. HIGGINS: What about homes we built for poor people?

DR. POTTLE: That will be included.

MR. HIGGINS: We pay so much rent, where is it included?

DR. POTTLE: That would come from the Relief vote.

MR. HIGGINS: You mean the \$1,250,000?

DR. POTTLE: That is so.

MR. HIGGINS: Under 1109?

DR. POTTLE: Yes. In this connection, people over 70 qualify for old age pensions. We get three quarters of the funds back from the Federal Government. We are now making a special study of the care of the aged and we have already placed many



in regular homes where they eat and live and work as members of the family. We have already taken initial steps to wipe out these undersirable places.

1111.

May I ask in connection with 1111, in the last stages when we are considering the Estimates. With regard to male and female attendants, we raised them to 6 and 9 because we are trying to place them on eight hour shifts which means an increase of the male attendants from 6 to 9 and in case of female however we have had at least 5 to 6. With the eight hour shift this gives us a 1-2-2 which is irregular, we are hoping to have a 2-2-2. I wish the House would agree to have this changed. We are sure it was mentioned to the Department of Finance but over the telephone I guess the directions were confused or misunderstood because we had 5-9 originally. If we change the amount from 5 to 6 we would have a multiple of three. If agreeable we might make that six as it was an oversight in the final draft. This would increase the amount making it \$2,400—Merely increase the total vote by \$400.

1111 Carried.

1112 Carried.

MR. FAHEY: How many infants are currently maintained at the Home?

DR. POTTLE: We have a maximum accommodation for 37. As a rule we have from 30 to 35 children.

1113.

There is an increase in the fourth line, two instead of one supervisor. The increase is for a Farm Manager for the Bond Estate, Whitbourne.

MR. FAHEY: How many boys do you have there?

DR. POTTLE: We have them coming and going, 16 to 18 at Whitbourne where they learn wood work and other work. About 47 boys at Bell Island ranging from 13 to 10 years of age. Altogether numbering from 65 to 70 boys.

MR. FAHEY: When you build this new Home at Whitbourne will they all be there?

DR. POTTLE: Yes, and we hope not to go into the institutional side of it too heavily but rather maintain a regular home where they may be kept only long enough to identify them and place them rather than maintain them in custody. We cannot do it now because we are living under barracks conditions.

Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Where is this Home?

DR. POTTLE: On Portugal Cove Road. We have a maximum of seventeen girls there segregated as well as we can.

1115: Orphanage Grants:

The possible grant from the Government is \$10 per child being maintained but such children cannot receive family allowances. Institutions do not receive family allowances. The only way would be for some likely person, maybe an official of the Child Welfare Department to become a substitute parent. But we have seen fit not to depart from the present arrangement.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes I can see that is better.

1115 Carried.

1116 Carried.

1117

MR. HIGGINS: What is that, it sounds like a ship?

DR. POTTLE: It is a domestic relations court. A welfare court, an extension of the Provincial Court. We find a great many families come to court when they don't really need to appear before a formal court but it is rather a matter of bad relationship which may be better solved by a quiet sitting, down in court. All this burden of domestic relationship now carried by the District Court could well go into the Family Court.

MR. FOGWILL: 1116 (7) Education etc., of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb: Are there many under that heading.

DR. POTTLE: About 40 blind and 60 deaf and dumb. The Kinsmen have hitherto taken care of the training of the deaf and dumb and we have taken over from them there.

MR. HIGGINS: They are sent to Halifax?

DR. POTTLE: One is in the Maritimes—The Blind is here in St. John's.

MR. HIGGINS: What do we pay to Halifax? Of the number of blind we have assisted, what percentage of these needing attention was that?

DR. POTTLE: I do not know, there has never been a census.

MR. HIGGINS: This is only a small portion?

DR. POTTLE: Yes.

MR. HIGGINS: Even that is a help?

DR. POTTLE: Yes it is a significant step. If there was anything to match what we are doing—The Kinsmen do but they barely touch the surface. We have played with the idea of having a school down here in St. John's.

Carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to tell members of the Committee that there is always a long pause before I say carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Mr. Chairman, the only change in this entire vote, Numbers 1201-1203 inclusive, is the purchase of a new motor van, except, of course, in the number 1201 (3) 1, and also in 1201 (3) 2; because of the fact that we have inspectors now the travelling cost is up. I think that is about all.

MR. CASHIN: General Manager, \$3,810, that is an odd figure—page 94.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are people in the public service who are not on the regular Civil Service scale, because they were given certain rating before the scales were introduced a number of years ago. They could not be decreased very well, so the salaries continued and they are usually marked in the Estimates with brackets with the word "Personal" to indicate that this is so. I do not know whether the word "Personal" is there or not. That can mean only one other thing, that the cost of living bonus which he formerly received was consolidated in his salary; and, in fact, my honourable friend on my left, who was probably a member of the Government that did it, informs me that his salary was \$3,600 a year and \$210 a year, Cost of Living Bonus, which was incorporated with his salary, bringing it to \$3,810.

That was done, I am informed, with all salaries at the time.

#### Department of Supply

1301 Carried.

1305 Carried.

1306

MR. CASHIN: What is this \$2,000, 000.

MR. FORSEY: That is Special Assistance Grant. Those are grants made to town councils who have special projects, such as water systems; they are building a new road at Grand Bank; down at Fogo they got a special grant for something—I do not remember now what it was. Most of the Town Councils do get a special assistance grant ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and \$12,000. Lewisporte last year got \$20,000; Port au Port got \$20,000 for improvement of local roads.

1307.

MR. CASHIN: I see that the Commission on the Cost of Living got \$30,000; now, there is another \$20,000. When is the Government going to get the report?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Probably in two or three weeks.

MR. FOGWILL: When is the cost of living coming down?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Royal Commission was not appointed to bring down the cost of living; it was appointed to find out why it is high. Perhaps we can do something to bring it down.

#### Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, an English Earl of some place or other once dreamt that he was making a

speech in the House of Lords and woke up to find out that he was. It is rather trying being at this all day, and I am going to suggest that after we get through my Department we call it off.

The House will notice that the Estimates for my Department are expanded rather considerably, and the reason is this, that as at last July I found myself with the responsibility of building up a new Department, beginning with what was originally a reduced staff of the Co-operative Division, and had to build up a new set-up from there. I may say that these, as they now appear, are considerably curtailed from the first draft that I submitted to the Finance Department. In the first draft I had the Fisheries and Co-operative side of the Department in four divisions, but there was so much talk of economy I got cold feet. I felt that the Cabinet might have a case of cerebral hemorrhage when they saw them, and so I have brought them down to an irreducible minimum. In the Minister's office there is no change. General Office; the House will note there is an Assistant Deputy Minister, and if the House will look at 1404 there is a place for a co-operative manager. I do not know if the particular individual who fills that place is called that; his function in my Department is the function of Assistant Deputy Minister, and it is my hope that during the year the person who is now specified as Co-operative Manager will find himself in the post of Assistant Deputy Minister, and it will be possible to drop that vote of Co-operative Manager. In the General Office there is a Grade 2 dropped out and a Grade 3 substituted, and the addition of one shorthand typist. That is all the change there.

In the Division of Fisheries there is provision for a new type of technician, and that individual will be a qualified fisheries man. We have in mind one who is a Bachelor of Science in Fisheries and will be dealing with all kinds of processing. There is a new vote for fish technologist. The idea there is to try to secure the services of a man well qualified to advise on types of boats and gear that might with advantage be put in use in this province. His job in particular will be to ascertain the best fishing unit that the Fisheries Loan Board might undertake to sponsor. The Fisheries technician as voted for last year was dropped. A first grade clerk is a new post. Actually at the moment the Provincial Government does not have vital statistics of the fishing industry. It must depend for its figures upon the Fisheries Board or Nafel, and I hope this first-grade clerk will concentrate upon getting together the necessary fisheries statistics for the Department and for the Government. **Four Fisheries Fieldmen.** These are the men who will go out and put across to the fishermen the fishery policies sanctioned by the Government.

In the Department of Co-operative Extension, there is no great change. The individual who was listed last year as educational officer is Director of Co-operative Extension. The Estimates provide for a number of Co-operative Fieldmen. This is based upon demand; there is a considerable call for fieldmen. I do not think eighteen enough, but we are trying to manage for this year. One fieldworker was transferred to the Department of Education or some other Department in the handicraft division, and in the event that there is a dissolution of the handicraft division provision is made so that he may return to the Department if at

any time the need for his work expires at the handicraft division.

**Shipbuilding:** There is no change other than an additional shorthand-typist. During the year the Government signed an agreement with Lloyds, whereby the services of Lloyds' surveyor are made available for shipping, as required under legislation. Under agreements with Lloyds the Government undertakes to pay fifty-five per cent of the salary that is paid to Lloyds' surveyor here for his services as Chief Inspector of Shipping, and Lloyds pay the balance of the salary and look after his pension. Two Assistant Inspectors; no increase there. They go around doing surveys in connection with the Shipbuilding Bounty. Registrar of Co-operative Societies: The Registrar corresponds with the Registrar of Companies and provides the same function of registering Co-operative societies, receiving their annual returns. There is the addition of two inspectors. The Registrar may cause regular inspections of Co-operative societies, particularly if the audits are not properly sent or something seems not right; he may send out inspectors to make enquiries and find out the facts. I think that covers most of the changes in that section.

There are one or two beginning on page 57. Northern Labrador Steamship Service: that is an old vote; it has been there a good many years. I have a note as to what that covers. It covers a motor vessel service for Labrador, from Hopedale to Hebron. The purpose is to carry mail to fishermen who live there during the summer, to disseminate knowledge of fish, and render whatever assistance it can. Experimental Fishing: That is a blank vote. We have some projects in view for the coming year, and they incidentally have to be sanctioned by

the Cabinet. Some proposals have been made, and taking what they will require into account, that \$35,000 will leave us a bit of a margin over.

**Weather and Ice Report:** Beginning in January of each year in the past the Department of Natural Resources has every day had telegrams sent in from strategic points of what the weather conditions are and what the ice conditions are. The idea is to assist those who are sending vessels to the scalfishery to know the conditions, and the report is continued up to July in order to acquaint fishermen after the seal fishery of what the general weather and ice conditions are around the coast.

**Fisheries Loan Fund:** \$1,000,000. That is the provision which has been made to enable the Fisheries Loan Board to function.

**\$180,000, Shipbuilding Bounties:** That is a similar provision to last year's, and provides the moneys necessary in order to maintain that bounty scheme that you are familiar with.

**Co-operative Development Loan Fund,** \$200,000: That is the amount to be placed in the Loan Fund to enable loans to be made.

**Finally, Experimental Grants \$50,000:** The Government has undertaken already to finance certain experiments in connection with the fishery this year. One will be to try out the purse seine for the catching of herring; another in long lining, and another in drift netting for salmon, and this will leave us a margin of approximately \$20,000 to work on. I think that above covers most of the changes in the Estimates of the Department.

1042.

MR. HIGGINS: Which is the more important, the Co-operatives or the Fisheries?

MR. KEOUGH: I prefer not to answer that.

MR. HIGGINS: I notice you put the Co-operatives first, and you have a Deputy Minister and an Assistant Deputy Minister, and none for Fisheries.

MR. KEOUGH: The legislation for the Department does provide for two Deputy Ministers. At the present moment we are looking for an outstanding man as Deputy Minister of Fisheries. If his services are available I hope to be able to get him.

MR. HIGGINS: Is there an allocation for his salary?

MR. KEOUGH: Not at the moment. The Assistant Deputy Minister there will be expected to perform the duties.

MR. HIGGINS: Who is the Deputy Minister of Co-operatives?

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Scott.

MR. HIGGINS: And who is head of the Fisheries so far?

MR. KEOUGH: We have no one yet; there is no Deputy Minister of Fisheries; no salary.

MR. CASHIN: We have no Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Surely goodness the Government should try to get a Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Here we have a real fishing country; we are talking about what we should do for the fishermen. We can find a Deputy Minister of Fisheries. We have a Deputy Minister of Co-operatives. Have you advertised? You should have gone out and got one. The Deputy Minister of Fisheries is the most important job in the Government. Here you have the Fisheries Board and Nefal running the fisheries and the Government has no supervision over them.

MR. SMALWOOD: We cannot supervise them; they are Federal bodies.

MR. CASHIN: Nafel?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: Nafel is a combine, and they control the export of fish. The Government are in a very anomalous position. The other day the Leader of the Opposition asked a question in the House of the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, to give him some idea of the quantity of fish yet in the country, and he referred him to Nafel, so that Nafel would give him that information. I question whether they knew or not, but the Minister of Fisheries should be in a position of having information of that character, because we do not know how much fish is in the country today; we guess at it, and we have to take a loss of four or five dollars a quintal; that is general knowledge. And incidentally, when I speak on the fisheries, the other night there appeared in the paper an article, which Mr. Mayhew made, it is interesting to read:

"The Government of Canada appreciates the difficult position of the fishing industry of Newfoundland at the present time. The main difficulty has arisen through conditions beyond our control or yours, but by various countries in the world establishing quotas, restrictions on imports and devaluation of currencies. In other words the free flow of salt cod fish has been affected as have some other commodities. To you cod fishing has been the principal part of your economy and affects the lives and living conditions of practically everyone in Newfoundland. For generations you have been looking after yourselves,

running your industry in your own way, and would still be doing so if these obstructions had not been placed in your way."

We cannot run our own industries now—we have not even a deputy Minister of Fisheries. Yes we would still be running it if certain things had not happened, but they have happened, and it is no use commenting on it.

"This Department and the Government of Canada would like you to continue giving you what assistance they can through fishery conservation."

Well now wouldn't that turn your stomach. "Conservation." Talking of conservation which I know is an international question. I have spoken of it in the House before, discussed it with fishermen and businessmen. I might say that it is clear that the shore fishery is in danger at the present time, deep sea trawlers and draggers are fishing in near the land and keeping the fish from coming in to shoal waters. You can ask any practical fisherman from Cape Race to Cape St. Francis and he will tell you that these trawlers and draggers are keeping the fish from coming to land, they are coming in close to land dragging the bottom and killing the fish and destroying the shore fishery. It is the duty of the Federal Government to see what they can do in connection with this matter, in the interest of their own fishery.

"In spite of the fact that the carryover may reach 15% of last year's catch."

That is 120 thousand quintals of fish for which some companies are going to take a kick in the end of

\$5.00 a quintal, if not more. He can't tell us what the possible price is we are going to get for it. And I understand, from what I heard today, that the fishermen will not go fishing until they know what the possible price is to be this year. We can't blame them for that. If they are only going to get \$10 for shore fish no one is going to make a dollar out of it, even the fishermen.

Now he goes on to say :

"Most of your production can and should be sold in the fresh and frozen market. Your efforts in the countries where you have previously found the best salt fish markets should not be relaxed."

Now listen to that when I don't suppose he ever sold a salt cod fish in his life, nor would know one from a skulpin.

"If you do your share as we think you will", and "Take more than usual care to see that the quality is as high as possible."

As if we don't do that. Ask the Minister of Fisheries, he comes from Fortune Bay, one of the greatest centers of fishing in the country. It costs more to make bad fish than good. And this man comes along and tells us what we should do, as if we did not know more about it than he did. Impertinence, that is what I call it.

"Nevertheless, we do think that a long-term plan should be visualized now and worked on too."

This man tells us that we should run our own business.

"If you do your share" he says; "as we think you will. "In the case of the European countries, however, you should not expect to sell more than 400 quintals of fish," and "The operations for 1950 will be watched with care."

That is encouraging coming from Mr. Mayhew—It is not our fault that the dollar situation is what it is.

MR. SPRATT: What would you advise we should reply?

MR. CASHIN: It is not my business to reply, the Government is supposed to run this business.

MR. JANES: Well, tell us what not to do.

MR. CASHIN: Stand up so I can hear you.

Salt fish! They have never sold a quintal of salt fish. Now I ask you how many fishermen are going to accept open receipts for their fish. If I go fishing and take my fish to say; Crosbie and Company, who will pay me an open receipt. Now is that going to feed my family, and pay my bills?

Small merchants operating in various outports in this country sell their fish through fish brokers here in St. John's, and these brokers and the wholesale merchants have paid them and are going to take a licking for thousands of dollars on last year's catch.

Then again somewhere in that report he tells us that the Labrador fishery is finished. They have got to earn a living somehow, these fishermen, they can't sell the fish and as I see it from this statement, if they sell it they are not going to get cash and the Government of Canada is not too concerned about the fish as far as

Newfoundland is concerned. I contend the Government should take cognizance of the fishery. They have a deputy of co-operatives but no deputy of fisheries. I don't think in the history of the country it has ever before been without a deputy of fisheries and we have had some very fine men in that position.

Mr. Speaker, gentlemen, this is the greatest piece of eyewash that has ever been brought in here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would like to reply to some of the remarks made by the honourable member for Ferryland. I think it contemptible and cheap, the insinuations the honourable gentleman has made upon the Minister of Fisheries of Canada. Newfoundland never had as sincere a friend, nor the fisheries as sincere a friend as the Minister of Fisheries of Canada. It is cheap, unutterably cheap, sneering at a man because he does not know how to lay eggs. Does not know how to catch cod fish. Cheap, and if I wanted to go further, and give vent to my feelings I would say a attack such as we would expect only from a nignorant, an illiterate man to whom the only man who knows anything is the man who hauls the fish out of the water. Mr. Mayhew is not a fisherman, he went to work sweeping up the floor of a paper mill, but he had brains enough to end up owning the paper mill as he does today. But he is no nincompoop, a man of great ability. No man in Newfoundland has ever done it, started sweeping up floors and ending owning the business. Grouchy went into Grand Falls, but he does not own the mill; he is managing director and may have shares, I don't know. Mr. Mayhew is a man of 70 years of age. Does he know anything about our

Newfoundland fishery, does he understand it. He is the first Minister of fisheries Canada ever had to take an active personal interest in the fishery. He has been personally to every part of Canada where fishing is carried on including Newfoundland. He came here accompanied by Doctor Bates, attended a couple of our sessions, came to the routine meetings of our cabinet and discussed our fishery problems with us, with intelligence and then by aircraft flew clean around Newfoundland. He circumnavigated this Island. Is that the actions of a man who is up in Ottawa and does not give a damn about our fishery or the action of a man who has an abiding interest in us. I leave it to the Committee to judge.

What is there in this statement of Mr. Mayhew, is it worthy of contempt, worthy of sarcasm. It is a reply to the whole mercantile committee of men who met here in St. John's, together with representatives from the Fishermen's Protective Union, the entire Fishery Board, by Mr. Gushue, by the honourable Minister of Fisheries and myself, where it was made quite clear that the fishery merchants of Newfoundland, this year, were not going to supply. Very clear, practically an ultimatum, unless somehow we would give them assurance that if they did supply and the fishermen went fishing and caught the fish, that they could sell it in Europe, or they could not supply if they did not know this. How in the name of Heaven can this Government convert it, how could they do it? Can my honourable friends opposite do it for this Government? Can anyone in Newfoundland do it? If it were to be done, it could only be done by the Government of Canada. So they received a cable from Mr. Mayhew to



my honourable friend the Minister of Fisheries suggesting that he come up to Ottawa, and he came back with this statement: We can sell fish to Europe, they are fixing up currency difficulties so we can do so. Is that worthy of contempt and sarcasm or of respect and gratitude? Are we to say to the Government of Canada, we despise you because you have made it possible for us to sell our fish in Europe this year. Does this call for contempt and sarcasm and sneers. If he had replied otherwise, there would have been no fishery in Newfoundland this year. We would have had thirty-eight or forty thousand of our men on the bank this year. Are we to say that the Government of Canada has not sold a quintal of fish, why as far as selling fish goes, it is the function of the merchants to sell fish. The Government does not set prices, they make sure that sterling is provided. We have two jobs to be done before we can sell fish to Europe; one to see if the European countries can pay in sterling the other that when they have paid in sterling, that sterling can be converted into dollars. Canada has succeeded in fixing the sterling in Spain, Greece, Portugal, Italy. Our exporters may receive the sterling and Canada has undertaken to cash the sterling for dollars. That is not selling.

We have not sold a quintal of fish, the merchants have not. They have a Canadian Government assurance they can sell up to 400,000 quintals this year to salt fish markets in Europe. Everything is sold at a price unless it is given away. We cannot, we do not yet know what they will get for the fish. That is their job, They do not know what they will get

for it, but they know this at least, that whatever price they can get they will get in Canadian currency, guaranteed by the Canadian Government. Now they can not go over to Greece, Spain, Portugal and Brazil and tell these importers what to pay, they cannot do that. It shall be Newfoundland cash; they can do that, they can and have agreed to do so, but not to sell fish, they are not supposed to sell fish, neither the Government, the Opposition nor the Independent Member, that is unless he is in the fish business. It is the job of the exporters, what are they good for if they can't sell fish? Now my honourable friend is horrified when I say a thing like that. He thinks the revolution is at hand, just around the corner. They are unnecessary, they ought to be abolished, and I don't mean they ought to go into concentration camps, but they ought to be abolished as merchants because they have failed in their primary function of selling fish.

Suppose Newfoundland banished her draggers and they are all burned and sunk—the draggers are out there from Scotland, Iceland, the United States, a whole flotilla of draggers from England, Spain, France, Norway, Italy, all on our banks. What are we going to do to keep them out? Put a barbed wire around the sea and say keep-off. The sea is international. That is international law. Or get together and see what can be done to conserve the fisheries, that is not up to interlateral action, it's got to be international. If we don't get anywhere don't blame the Canadians, don't blame the United States, blame the governments that refuse to collaborate.

Let us get this clear so that we won't have to say it again, and there need be no more questions asked on it; members who are not present will have to get their explanations.

Since Confederation, Fishing as Fishing, the act of taking it out of the water, the act of selling, of canning, of preserving is provincial. The Government of the Province has jurisdiction over the fishery as fish. Canada has jurisdiction over inspection and marketing. Not that they must go to market, but they now have jurisdiction over the marketing. Hence the job has been taken over by the Canadian Government.

Now when we came to actual fishing as fishing, that is where we need a Deputy Minister of Fishery and I may say this that my honourable and gallant friend is not alone in his view that it is extremely important for us to have a Deputy Minister of Fisheries. That is also our view. We don't think there is a man suitable in the country today and there is not a Newfoundlander outside who is suitable for the job. We don't know of anyone suitable for the job. If there is a Newfoundlander with the qualifications, we don't know of him, we would be happy to be told. For some time we have been wondering; would we bring a man in from Denmark, a doctor of science, a practical man—not a scientist barred in a laboratory—just back from Ceylon where the Government engaged him to reorganize the fisheries from the production standpoint. Back from Denmark, and he is now in Cyprus. We wondered if it would be best to bring a Dane in here, wondered if we should bring in a man from Iceland, from Canada, from Norway, we don't care

what nationality he is except that his is not from behind the iron curtain.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is too important for that. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the position. The Committee need not worry about where we will find the salary. I am speaking now of the device which is known in all Government services, of countervailing savings. It is human nature for a Department in listing the votes to make sure they have enough; sometimes they get too much. Any savings made on that may be applied to some other purpose, and from countervailing savings we could get enough to pay a Deputy Minister of Fisheries, even though, if we can get the right man,—we feel we would not get the right man unless he was worth \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year. What would we not see in Newfoundland if we turned around and got a man and paid him \$15,000 or \$20,000 for the reorientation of our fishing industry? There is not a day that passes in our Government, in our Cabinet meetings, when this problem of fisheries is not discussed, not a day passes when it is not discussed; it is very much in our minds. We are only in office a year.

MR. CASHIN: The Deputy Minister of Canada gets \$10,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Dr. Bates gets \$10,000 a year, and while I admire him he is not the kind of man we would want as Deputy Minister of Fisheries. He is a Scot, born in Scotland, was head of the fisheries science organization of Nova Scotia, was in Dalhousie University, and then was made Deputy Minister of Fisheries; a very able man, administratively, but we want a field man with practical technical fishery experience in ships and boats and engines, and in pro-

cessing and fishery plants. We want a man who can walk into a fish plant and do any part of the work, or can go into a boat and use any kind of fishing gear, and who can lead us out of this stagnant position, with regard to the technical side of our fisheries. Can we get such a man? I do not know. If we cannot, my honourable friend will have to do the work himself, but if we can get him, we will not spare the money if we can catch the man.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, the honourable the Premier attacked the honourable member for Ferryland for using abusive language, and attacked him in what was certainly abusive language. I do not know why he got so angered, or what the honourable member said. As to Mr. Mayhew, I hold neither a brief for him nor any other gentleman. I know nothing about him. He may be a most estimable man; he may be like one of the Horatio Alger heroes who rose to the highest office from a sweeping boy, but I do know he cannot catch fish as well as any Newfoundland fisherman. I am just telling some qualities that he does not possess, and I think that was what the honourable member was saying. The honourable the Premier when talking about the honourable member for Ferryland, turned to me every time he said certain things. My spirit trembled! Sometimes the Premier wearies me. He speaks too long. He speaks on every subject, and if he thinks he frightens me he is making a bad mistake. I never flatter myself and try to frighten people. I do not raise my voice when I feel that I am attacked. But what I did rise for was this: that I was surprised yesterday, or the day before, when I asked the

honourable Minister a question about the fisheries. I received an answer referring me to either a Federal body or a provincial body, either of whom could have refused to give me the information. One would expect the honourable Minister for Fisheries would be able to answer a question regarding the fisheries, asked by members of the House, or regarding the affairs of the country, and give them the information that members should possess. If he had the information, he should have given it; if he did not have it, he should have had it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman contend that this Government should set out to collect figures on the fish production, or does he suggest that we should get the figures compiled by the Fisheries Board or Nafel and pass them on.

MR. HIGGINS: Certainly I suggest that the Fisheries Department should have all that information. The Fisheries Department should know how much fish is on hand, how much fish there is a chance of selling and how much fish is sold.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Fisheries Department knows that. We have given the same answer a number of times. We get the information, from Federal Departments or agencies. We do not feel any need whatsoever to pass that on. It is not our information. We pass on information that we have which is our own, but where information is given to us by Federal agencies our reply always will be to refer you to these Federal agencies, where my honourable friends can get it. We do not propose to be messenger boys for the Federal Government.

MR. HIGGINS: The Government does not care enough to get it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We care, and we do get it and we have it, but we do not feel under any necessity to convey that from the Federal Government to my honourable friends opposite when they have the same facilities to get it; they can go to the Federal Government, and if my honourable and learned friend goes down to the Fisheries Board or Nafel—they give it to us; I am sure they will give it to him.

MR. HIGGINS: Does not the Government take sufficient interest to find out what fish is here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have no intention whatsoever of setting up a Department or Division of Government to collect these statistics. It would cost probably a quarter of a million dollars a year. We can get it without its costing us anything beyond a telephone call. Why should we spend a quarter of a million dollars to get that information?

MR. CASHIN: In connection with that, the Premier has said the Government is not a messenger boy. I am going to tell the Government that they are the servants of the people, and as such, in view of the fact that he acknowledges having received this information, but in his official capacity, whereas the members on this side can go down and they can tell us to jump in the lake.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They will not.

MR. CASHIN: I have asked them, and what is the objection to giving it to us? We are entitled to it; the country is entitled to it, and, as far as you people being messenger boys, I am

going to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that all our members are nothing more than messenger boys for the electorate.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But not for the Canadian Government.

MR. CASHIN: According to you, the Canadian Government has all the facts. I am telling you further than that, that you are the servants of the Canadian Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. CASHIN: I think it is about time we adjourned this debate until Monday.

MR. JANES: Mr. Chairman, I am thirty-two years of age, and for about twenty-five years I have listened to this kind of caplin-school talk about fishery supplies, and where are we going to sell it. I presume the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland has heard it for fifty years, and that is as far as it has taken us. If that is the kind of caplin-school fishery we are going to have; if the fishermen are not going to do something about it; if the merchants are not going to do something about it, we will not have it. The honourable member says that Nafel is losing money on fish. Nafel has a ten million dollar revolving fund; surely they can use a few millions for adjustment. We cannot compel a Spaniard if he objects to pay twelve or fifteen dollars a quintal any more than we can compel a St. John's housewife to pay five dollars a barrel for potatoes. It is nonsense to be talking about it. We are talking about the Labrador fishery, and if the Government is going to do something for it, and if the Government asks for a mandate to socialize the fishery the greatest opposition would come from people who are telling the Government to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to remind the Committee that we were discussing the vote for the Salaries and Expenses of the General Office, Department of Fisheries.

1402. Carried.

1403. Carried.

MR. HORWOOD: Mr. Chairman, this Northern Labrador Steamship Service, you mentioned a mail service in connection with that. Does the Federal Government pay the Provincial Government for the mail contract on that carrier as the charterer of the boat, or is it a separate contract?

MR. KEOUGH: The contract was made some four years ago, and the Federal Government will probably pay part of that for this year. We will see what can be done about it.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Chairman, I would like the honourable Minister to give the committee some explanation of the form and distribution of the Fisheries Loan Fund. In what way will it be distributed, for loans on gear or boats, or what is it for exactly?

MR. KEOUGH: The actual purposes for which the Fisheries Loan Board may make loans have yet to be defined by regulation, and naturally they have to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council before they can take effect, but I think that the honourable member may take it that by far the preponderance of the loans that will be made from the fund will be made to fishermen or groups of fishermen in order to enable them to have larger boats and better gear. That will enable them to go farther from shore and to engage in a more diversified form of fishing than they now do.

1404. Carried.

1405. Carried.

1406. Carried.

1407. Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise, report progress, and beg leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Committee rose, reported having passed Items 1001-1407, and begged leave to sit again.

On motion the House adjourned until Monday, May 1st, at 3 p.m.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

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MONDAY, May 1, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, during the past week the fishermen in a large number of places have been sending telegrams to the Doyle Bulletin declaring that they want to know what prices they will be paid for their fish this year. I myself have received four or five telegrams along the same lines. The fishermen sending all these telegrams demand to be told what prices they will get for their fish and some of them say that they will not go fishing if they are not told. I have no doubt that thousands of fishermen who did not send telegrams feel the same way about it, and demand to know this year's prices.

A few of the telegrams say that the Commission of Government guaranteed or fixed the prices of fish during the war years, and they ask why this Government cannot do the same thing. But it is not correct to say

that the Commission of Government guaranteed or fixed the prices of fish during the war years. Fish prices during the war years, and for some years after the war, were fixed by the merchants. This the merchants did at meetings held between themselves and representatives of the fishermen. These meetings were called by the Fisheries Board, and were held mostly in the late summer of each year. In the summer of 1947 the merchants gave open receipts. I suppose many fishermen during the war years really thought that the Commission of Government was fixing the prices of fish, but such was not the case.

This Government agrees with the fishermen when they demand to be told what prices they will get from the merchants this year. The merchants should tell the fishermen, and tell them at the earliest possible moment. When that moment will be I do not know, but I suppose it will be when the merchants sell the first fish in each foreign market this year. My understanding is that the merchants do not know themselves yet what prices they will get for this year's fish in the foreign markets. Up to a week or so ago the merchants did not know if they would be able to sell any fish in the countries of Europe for any price this year, and some of them came to me to say that they did not see how they could do any supplying this season, even if the fishermen were willing to go fishing. This situation has been straightened out by the Government of Canada, and everybody in Newfoundland now knows that our fish can be sold in the countries of Europe this year. The prices that those countries will pay for this fish is another matter, but I have no doubt that Nafel will try to get the highest prices possible.

Speaking for this Government I pledge myself to the fishermen with the Fisheries Board and with Nafel this season, to see what prices will be received by the merchants for fish in the different markets. It will be our duty to see that nobody takes an unfair rate of profit on fish. This is our duty, and we will faithfully carry out that duty to the fishermen.

It is almost as much to the Government's advantage for the fishermen to get the best possible prices as it is to the fishermen themselves. It is far better for the Government when the money received for fish sold in the foreign markets is spread out as fairly as possible amongst the merchants and the fishermen.

The Government cannot catch the fish. The Government cannot sell the fish in the foreign markets. The Government cannot even guarantee the price of fish, for most of the foreign markets would then bar our fish altogether. But the Government can keep a close eye on the prices received in the foreign markets, to see that the fishermen get their fair share of the price. We can and we will do this.

In the meanwhile the fisheries must be carried on, if Newfoundland is not to go under. It is going to take some time to bring about the far-reaching changes and improvements that our fisheries so badly need, and it is going to take some time to get entirely new industries started. If the fisheries come to a stop this year it will put Newfoundland back many years, and it will take a long time to get her back again. The Government is working hard to build a better future for the fishermen, and expects the fishermen to do all they can to keep Newfoundland going while these plans are being made. The fishermen

always did keep Newfoundland going, and never were they asked in vain to do their part. Once again Newfoundland looks to the fishermen to keep her on an even keel.

### Presenting Petitions

Honourable the Attorney General presented a petition from the Newfoundland Motor Trade Association and a notice of a petition from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, re opening of Gasoline and Service Stations on Sundays. The Clerk read the aforesaid petition, and notice of petition and it was ordered that they lay on the table of the House.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the Bill passed through third reading. However, there has been quite a lot of comment regarding this Bill to open Gas Stations on Sunday. I wonder, at this point, although it has been through third reading, is it possible that the House could move that the Bill be re-committed. That is the procedure, is it? In view of the correspondence read by the Clerk, I would give notice of motion that this Bill regarding the Sunday opening of garage for selling gas would be re-committed.

MR. FOGWILL: I wish to second the motion of the honourable member for Harbour Main. I do not know the exact procedure.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I do not know that that motion is in order at the present time. I think the petitions would have to be laid on the table of the House.

MR. FOGWILL: It is pointed out by the Attorney General that the petition should be laid on the Table of

the House. If this petition is laid on the Table of the House, well, what happens? We have had many petitions laid on the Table, and where are they? Poked in some cubby-hole in some government office. What is the procedure in connection with petitions?

MR. SPEAKER: Petitions from the constituents of certain districts have been laid on the Table and referred to the department concerned. In this instance, the motion is that the petitions would lie on the Table. It means that they are in the possession of the House. It could be followed by notice of motion of the honourable member for Harbour Main.

MR. CURTIS: The notice of motion is out of order at present. We have not reached that order.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I moved that the Bill that we had passed be recommitted, but the Attorney General raises the objection that it should be moved that the petitions be put on the Table, and after that that the Bill be re-committed.

MR. CURTIS: That is, Mr. Speaker, when you call the order.

MR. FAHEY: If it is agreeable then, Mr. Speaker, I would move that those petitions be laid on the Table of the House for the consideration of the House.

Motion was seconded and carried.

MR. FAHEY: Now, Mr. Speaker, I would move that that Bill, already passed, be recommitted, in conjunction with the petitions that now lie on the Table.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The motion has not been called yet.

### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the Committee reported the other day that the petitioners, the St. John's Municipal Council, asked for the enactment of a Bill, but had not complied with the Rules of the House, and made certain recommendations. I have now to report to the House that, as far as I can see, the recommendations of the Committee have been substantially complied with, and there are two letters in the hands of the Clerk, one from the Board of Trade, the other from Bowring Brothers, Ltd. Under the circumstances I would move that this Municipal Council Bill be read a first time.

Bill read a first time.

MR. SPEAKER: A Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects and to regulate the Use of Architect Designations in Newfoundland."

Bill read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

A Bill "An Act to Amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921."

Bill read a first time. Moved that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: I wonder if we ought to have a second reading tomorrow. It is a non-government measure and may be subject to a lot of criticism. If we agree to the second reading tomorrow we would be accepting the principal of the Bill. My personal feeling is that we might consider referring this Bill to a Committee of the Whole House before second reading as it involves a principle with which we may not agree. We might not want to accept the whole Bill. I feel therefore that if the hon-

ourable members would agree we might have this Bill referred tomorrow to a committee of the whole House.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): As I am very much interested in the passing of this Bill and as I have made a few remarks before in connection with it, I think that this Bill should receive the most serious consideration of every member of the entire house as it affects taxation, and it is the duty of every member of this honourable House to see that there is no unjust taxation imposed whether municipal or otherwise. For this reason I agree with the honourable the Attorney General that it should be referred to a select committee for consideration and then presented to the House later.

Moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a select committee for consideration.

MR. CURTIS: I move a Committee of the Whole House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It might perhaps be more suitable if a resolution were introduced to debate in Committee of a Whole where the general principles of the Bill could be debated with a great deal of freedom.

MR. HORWOOD: As I see it, and the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs; this is a Bill affecting St. John's and I think it should be received by a select committee and subsequently be received by a Committee of the Whole House. When I put the stock motion that this Bill be now read a second time, I had in mind the possibility that it might be referred to a select committee and that they would report on the Bill itself and suggest amendments, which would



later be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: Standing Order 45 makes provisions for such reports. Committee of the Whole on reports of select committees.

MR. CURTIS: If it is agreeable to the House, I will withdraw the motion and move it be referred to a select committee.

The motion now is that it be referred to a select committee.

#### Notices of Motion and Questions

MR. FAHEY: I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask the House to recommend that Act passed now, the Act to Amend the Garage Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, be reconsidered.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to present a Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mill Act."

MR. CURTIS: I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Act 5, Edward VII, Cap. 10, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in the Colony."

Also to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Consolidated Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

Also to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations."

Also to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Make Provision for the

'Granting of Loans to Certain Companies'."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall name the select committee later.

MR. SMALLWOOD: With reference to questions on the order paper of today by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland:

(1) What arrangements have been made by the Government with Mr. James Baxter to take over the Chairmanship of the Three Loan Banks? This refers to Fisheries Co-operatives and Development Banks.

Answer: The arrangements with Mr. Baxter are purely verbal.

(2) What salary is being paid Mr. Baxter and when will he assume the Chairmanship of the above Boards?

Answer: The matter is to be determined—not before the 15th of July; he will not be back in the Province before that date.

(3) Table a statement giving full particulars of the amounts guaranteed by the Government to several Fishery Companies. Give names of the individual Companies who have received such guarantees as well as the amount each Company received. What collateral, if any, have been given the Government as security for such guarantee.

Answer: My honourable friend the Attorney General has just given notice of a bill dealing with this matter and the complete information will be given in the same in the house on the second reading of that bill, in a day or two.

MR. SPEAKER: A Bill "An Act to Provide Life and Accident Insurance for the Fishermen of Newfoundland."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, on the Motion of Questions, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives to Question 57 on the Order Paper of April 20th, I have not yet received a reply.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will telephone Mr. Marshall now at once and have him send the reply down and it will be handed, as soon as it arrives, to my honourable friend.

MR. SPEAKER: It was moved and seconded that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole to debate on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. MILLER: I must first express my regret at the absence from this Chamber of the honourable Minister of Finance, I wish him a very speedy recovery.

Budget criticism can be very wide, I believe, can be approached from many angles, but if we were to take, perhaps a very simple approach, were to look at the \$9,000,000 per year and were to check up on what our grand total is, that would very simply then, without any further argument I hope, settle the date at which Newfoundland will have exhausted her surplus.

There has been a lot of words said about this and I, along with many of the people of this country, for the good of the country, have waited to see the actual fact for themselves; and perhaps there are still a few who

will wait the three-and-a-half or four-and-a-half years, what is the difference of a year or two when we are coming to that very definite end.

Now, what can we do about all this, that is the problem of the Government and they have covered it in their approach to the budget speech. I would say their programme is normal, I might even accuse them of under-spending when I consider so many necessities still around this country. I am perhaps not as concerned as they are, and it very definitely does not concern me as much to determine whether some public service is charged to current or capital account: That is their problem. My problem is to see that the public gets the service, and of course, to the correct accounting of the expenditure.

We hear a lot on this side about taxes, taxes or (to accommodate the Premier) assessments. Rentals, fees, licenses, I will even add that we could get a little from the Board of Liquor Control to help out. It is generally easy to talk about taxes now because it has come right home to the Government that, if they are to keep down the difference between income and expenditure, there is only one way to do it: By the introduction of new sources of income.

The Premier tells us, and he is very specific in the matter, that this year the Federal Government will give us 90½% of what it will require to run the Province and maintain all the services. He however hints that the amounts in a few years now will go down, and of course we know it will go down, by an agreed figure, a substantial figure, and it will have to be extracted from the people by tax, call it what you will. How can we hope

to get that money, can we be so mean or vicious as to say we can tax in Newfoundland. Why look so darkly at the future this May 1950. No, I do not think there is anyone here mean enough to foreshadow that, truly we may shiver with bating breath when it is mentioned. We must strive to give and we must have patience. The Premier asks us to have patience—we have not been too critical, I do not think, but nevertheless we have to ponder as we go along; there is not too much time left—three and a half to four years, to ponder how to get that surplus back when we have full employment or at least more prevalent and fuller than today. We have today less than last year, and we are going to have less in the coming season.

We are forecasters of doom I guess—we cannot give credit. I cannot see the establishment of any new industries, subsidiary or branch industries are down in the past year. I have every sympathy with promises and talk of employment but how widespread and how long will it take to get the money into effect. The time will come when there is no surplus to play around with and no surplus to balance budgets, not even money to pay relief—and I imagine we will have that. In Ontario last year forty-seven new branch industries were started, but of course, they have a P. C. Government.

We have fewer industries this year than last and those we have had for many years are insecure. We crave new capital—are we going to go on craving new capital? Can we have an assurance from the investing world that they will come here to Newfoundland and invest money in the fisheries, mines, iron ore and so on?

It is not nice to doubt but we have got to make sure—we cannot take chances on outside capital alone. We must try to preserve and secure our industries and every job held by every man in this country. We must hold on to these old, old industries. Now I do not propose to say that we must stay put, that we must depend for the future on the salt codfishery without planning, definitely not, but while in the planning stage we must use every means in our power to keep that saltfish industry rolling along.

As I look at our fishing industry, I see it is in a bad way, its position is weakening every day. This I will say, and I do not want to drag the old past into it, but I do say the position has been aggravated by Confederation. Since I came into this House I have striven to co-operate in every manner possible—I do not want to drag the past in now, but sometimes that is necessary in the order of business to admit that certain factors have been detrimental to the position, then let us recognize that and be reasonable about it; with no bitterness, it is not necessary.

We have been told very clearly that the Labrador Fishery is done. How long more can the Shore Fishery go on, how long can it survive? How long more can a fisherman reckon it sound to go out on a fishing voyage and hope to get ample returns for himself and for his family? The day is past, over and done with. There is no promise that the Shore Fishery is going to hold—it is bad today—unsound this year to prosecute the fishery and that is being brought about by the weakening of our marketing position.

Newfoundland for years went along in collaboration with Great Britain in

the Sterling Areas because of the trade agreements Britain had and in which she remembered Newfoundland and we got our fish into the markets. It seems today we have to depend on the Minister of Trade in Ottawa, the man who sat down hard on the Newfoundland Delegates when they went up to negotiate the terms of Union. He does not often enter into the picture. The man whom we hear most about is Mr. Mayhew, the Minister of Fisheries who sent us down a message of sympathy, a cagy, hedgy statement that is all it was. He says: "The main difficulty has arisen through conditions beyond our control and yours . . ."

Now I question, Mr. Mayhew, when he said that he had stopped to think. Every fisherman in Newfoundland knows that Canada was party to all the tariff restrictions that were introduced at Geneva so many years ago, and that Canada was also present at the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks Agreements which dealt with currency after the war and where they pondered currency control, very definitely they played a prominent part in it. Now this part Canada played, is it back-firing? Is it going to hurt Canada and impair her situation internationally? No it is not, she very well looked out for herself as far as the foreseeable future was concerned in all this. She probably had good statesmen over there—actually they did a very good job for the industrial areas of Canada but not for Newfoundland. Now I point out that the situation in Newfoundland has never entered into the picture and if it has there has been no results from it. We have no assurance from Mr. Mayhew in this statement that even this year will the full matter be considered. It

would seem that Mayhew in his very distinguished view does not realize the importance of this matter in Newfoundland, does not realize that this is bread and butter to Newfoundland children. But it will come to him, perhaps like the matter of the surplus it will come to him by facts.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a stock answer that this would even have happened had we had Responsible Government. Now I do not want to drag the past into things, but I do want to condemn that statement. Had we had Responsible Government, our own government, our own money in this situation we might even copy the countries of Europe who controlled their currency and bargain about that trade agreement when we would ourselves be in a position to do so. Newfoundland with imports of \$100,000,000 desired to export \$6,000,000 exchange sterling for dollars, could not this be worked in such a way?

If we look at Mr. Mayhew's official release, for instance he says: "The carryover may read 15% of last year's catch . . ." What does carryover mean, I wonder? A farmer grows cabbage and after he has marketed his product has some left over, that is a carryover, and 15% of a million quintals is one hundred and fifty thousand quintals which Newfoundland will have to carryover, overlap this year's production. Fishery concerns bought this but not more than 20% of original receipt cost will be realized. It is my guess that we have now over three hundred thousand quintals of fish in Newfoundland.

Last November 20th when the Finance Minister, Mr. Quinton brought his budget estimates in here we

wanted the Government to cut construction to do everything they could to assure Newfoundland that it may fish while there was still means to do so. I attempted, Mr. Speaker, in my address in reply to the Speech from the Throne to stress the creation of more interest in it and to get the Government to know we were concerned too and conscious the time had come to air some of the things that aggravated this position. I am sorry to say that action at this date is uncertain, we should have done it long ago.

This overlapping, when I attempted to explain how this overlapping had come about I was ridiculed, practically speaking, here in this chamber.

The truth is bitter but I think we have to deal with the truth nevertheless. Secrecy breeds bad co-operation, why all the secrecy? We are all vitally concerned in this and as I see it there is no opposition in this respect, but I do not think anybody can accuse me of destructive opposition.

Mr. Mayhew tells us to run our own affairs—how can we make a trade agreement in Europe? That must be subject to the credit agreement of the D.O.C. We have no say and it is all very well to say we can go on our own now but that will not achieve anything at this late date. We ought to try it maybe—put over an inclement situation, but the inclement situation has come home to roost now when we know there is not a man in this country who has the nerve to make a guess as to what saltfish will be in this coming season. I sold fish on Water Street sixteen years ago for \$2.40 a quintal. Do not let it happen again—to have it sold at \$2.40. But then

flour was \$2.20 a sack, beef \$12.00 a barrel. But get your comparative figures today. No, there is no one fool enough to go into this situation this year, unless the Government takes a firm stand, sets a price, and backs up that price if necessary. Now I am not going to advocate a price board for a long time measure; it is uneconomic, I believe that, but I do believe that since we have not achieved a more substantial result that we must now resort to using this money to the best advantage of this country and I hold that the best advantage at present is to get people working; keep the industries at least to the stage they were last year. When I was a member of the National Convention there was a price control and I believe it was only commenced when the Convention was on, but I did understand that it was implemented a couple of times, and probably with some satisfactory results. I believe that this is the one occasion when we must do somewhat the same. I emphasize again, I only believe in this as a temporary measure, and what must go hand in hand with this temporary measure is a complete analysis of our situation, and application of Canadian trade principles to the commerce of Newfoundland. We are told that we will sell our fish this year to Europe, but keep it down to 400,000 quintals, and concentrate on selling to the American market, but what does that bring the fishermen? We had quite a number of contacts with Spain and other European countries. Top fish merchantable and top fish Madeira. They went to Europe. What went to South America? Thirds and Bim., and for the benefit of the House I will explain about Bim. I remember one time in the Convention I explained about Bim; it is simply broken fish refuse. The fishermen of this country do not even know about it, so

it is easy for the House not to understand what it is. Nevertheless, it is a marketable article. I hold that our treaty arrangements with these countries collapsed when we went into Confederation. There is no reason for these difficulties which we are experiencing in these markets except that Canada has no treaty relationships with Portugal and Spain. There is no exchange of goods between these countries. I go further and say that by 1952 when all the American dollars have been used we will sell less again. We will not sell 400,000 quintals there at all. There was the changeover done quickly with that position coming up, and then add to that the expenditure of the surplus. Of course, if you want to try it out you will live, you can tighten your belts. We do not dispute what Mr. Mayhew says about moving into the United States market. When we look at the American market the barriers there are rigid, we cannot get in there, and he tells us also that the people over there want salt codfish; they want this kind of food. We know and we also know that we are facing tough competition over there and we also know that we have the best salt codfish in the world. It stands up better in the climate over there, and the fishermen they come over here and catch and sell that fish and other Newfoundland fish and they will get together and build up that service, and by 1952 they are going to be able to carry on trade with a planned economy between ourselves to the complete exclusion of Canada and the United States, which of course includes Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We cannot ship the whole Island over there.

MR. MILLER: Well, probably we are very far out on a limb today. It

appears then that the old industry must go, but in its going what is going to happen. Are we going to let it come down like a ton of brick or are we going to ease off the situation? Who is going to ease it off by taking losses, and if we consider this, the merchants took losses on cod oil two years ago, and lost money on dry goods when we went into Confederation, and they undertake losses that people could not guess at. Now there is only one party left, the third party, the Government. The Government should administer the fishermen's money, and I would remind you that the fishermen paid an export tax on fish during the War and he contributed very definitely to the surplus that was built up. Has he got a right to get any of it back? Supposing we ignore the fishermen altogether, what about the rest of the country? If we have no fish we will not sell beer. If we do not sell beer we will need more money to balance the Budget. And I do not mean any slight on the fishermen when I say that I expect it is a very small portion of beer that he gets, but all the wheels that work in this country are all grinding to a standstill, and I hold it is the job of the Government to see that checked and to prevent it. Talk of new industries. I would like to see something that the Government has done for the fishermen. There again I am disappointed. I can see some things that have been done which are not even helpful, but definitely harmful. I am not satisfied with the set-up of the fisheries under Confederation. We have a part of it administered by the Government in Ottawa, and a part by the Province, and we are told there is not a Deputy Minister of Fisheries, that there is no Deputy Minister for the most important industry of Newfoundland, or does someone dispute

the importance of the fishery? Let us take a little comparison with what Prince Edward Island is doing for its farmers with respect to vegetables. She sends out a boat which travels around and makes even retail sales of vegetables. The Commission of Government left us a fleet of Clarenville boats, and we have never stopped complaining because one year they lost \$30,000, and I believe last year lost \$100,000. Now let us look a little further. The Clarenville boats called around to several ports and they went up the West Indies. When they are gone, what is going to happen? A shipper on the south west coast will have to wait for some doubtful steamer to take that fish to Argentina, bring it to St. John's, forward it to Halifax or North Sydney and then to the West Indies, deteriorating all the time, shipments laid aside, getting to markets in bad condition, and the shipper getting reports back and making losses. Those shipments can in no way compare with shipments by the Clarenville boats, and we should have been well content to take a loss of \$100,000 and have them operate as they were. Let us consider after six or eight months the fishermen has some money to spend, he is going to run right straight into the Sales Tax. If he was earning his money monthly it would be different but according to the way the industry is run it is some months before he is clewed up, and has a hundred or two hundred or three hundred dollars, and we find the Government is going to come into effect as soon as the fishermen gets his money in his pockets, but I fear he will not have very much in his pocket this year. Now I hope sincerely that I am not being considered an alarmist. I have attempted as I said to cull this thing over, but it has come to such a stage when some-

how Newfoundland must face the situation. I think everyone should know the true position, because I feel that if the information is going to be kept on being withheld from the people there will be a grave resentment built up in the people. I am not saying this against the Government, I want to see our people go forward, but if they are going to be tricked along by remarks that do not go to the facts of the situation they must become disappointed and Newfoundland's economy will go down on skis. We are losing out everywhere. Now I reserve that. We are doing all right in the American market, but we have only so much time to make a change-over. And what is the Government doing about it? I have been severe so far that I think that perhaps I will have to ease off a little. There is a story about a car which slipped its brakes and ran down hill something like Newfoundland's economy, and why has it been slipping, and the people concerned, what will they do about it? The owner of the car would find out what was wrong with the car and get it remedied, but what is this Government trying to accomplish to check our slide down hill. I can only say to them, will you not do something now? The Premier just said that we would not be able to sell fish which is subsidized. I want to tell the people that Iceland is subsidizing a branch of her fishery. The Government of Jamaica was paying subsidies and if we want to sell fish to Jamaica what the Government of Jamaica does for its people we have got to boost a little up here. I would say very definitely that half the fishermen will be ashore this year and I would have thought that the Government would have at least seen the importance of it, but I have been disappointed. I hope I am the only one

in this country that is disappointed, but I am disappointed very definitely. I have my line of thought that this fishery should be kept going this year. I say that the Government has the money to keep it going; they need not necessarily lose any money. If they guarantee the price at a certain figure the thing will go ahead, provided, of course, that if it costs \$7.00 to produce a quintal of fish, they do not guarantee it at \$6.00. Nobody wants to go out and lose a dollar a quintal. We face these countries of Norway and Iceland more particularly. We have the difficulties of exchange in getting in there with our fish, but over and above all they have intensified production, and follow up. This year they are going to concentrate on dry salt fish; they are going to get into the markets which we supply, and we are not, out forever. The big problem then is markets, trade agreements worked into the Canadian economy to fit Newfoundland interests, to take especial care of Newfoundland. There is no great blame that can be given the Canadian Government today, but the fact is that our surplus is disappearing and that if we do not get earning power for our people which will provide sources of revenue for the Government, then we are going to be on the loan market, very soon, very much on the loan market. Other than this I am having nothing to say about the budget. I agree that we have a normal programme, somewhat less than normal. There are many people in this country today who are expecting hospitals and roads from this great Government of ours who are going to be disappointed, but when they are disappointed it will not be because I at least said the programme should be curtailed. Let us keep it up, but if we are going to keep it up then the

first essential move is to start the salt codfish industry and get it going and it is not going to go otherwise.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, at this juncture, Sir, I myself want to utter a few words regarding the Budget Speech. I do not intend to take very much time in doing so. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, the speech does contain one or two bright spots. I refer particularly to the additional activity at Buchans. But nevertheless this additional activity at Buchans whereby perhaps many more Newfoundlanders may be employed and earn a living for themselves, that is offset by the situation at Bell Island. The miners there are still waiting for the 300,000 ton order of iron ore which was announced some time ago and has still to be confirmed. I know that if that order is confirmed it will no doubt help the situation on Bell Island, but it has not yet.

Now, Sir, the only other bright spot in the Budget Speech that I can see is the continued high production of pulp and paper products. It seems to me clear that the products of our forests will be maintained at a rather high level, although here a warning note was sounded last year with the suggestion that wages may have to be curtailed. And I was disappointed, Mr. Speaker, in the Budget Speech, as were many other people, that the Speech contained little in respect to what I consider our main industry, the fisheries. The largest group of Newfoundland's toiling masses are engaged in the fishery, and to follow out the words of the honourable member who has just spoken, at the present moment the outlook for 1950 offers little inducement to the fishermen and suppliers to engage effectively in the fishery industry this year,



unless the Government can give some assurance that this year's venture will bring some reasonable returns in relation to the cost involved. I think, Sir, that now is the time for this first Provincial Government of Newfoundland to act before it is too late, and if some encouragement is not given soon, the outlook for a successful fishery this year is going to be very bleak. I was also disappointed, Sir, that the honourable the Premier failed to mention a word about the hard working farmers. The plight of the farmer is equally as bad as that of the fisherman; in some respects it is worse. The farmer is not dependent upon an outside market for the sale of his produce; his market is here in Newfoundland, and if the Government cannot assist the farmers here in this country to dispose of their produce, then I see next year the ranks of the unemployed will be increased. There should be some guarantee that the dumping of farm produce from other provinces into our local market will not affect the successful disposal of our own farm produce at reasonable prices.

Now, Sir, there is another industry, that, though it may not be a main industry, but however, Sir, it is an industry where there are about 3,500 Newfoundland employed; that is, in our local manufactures. And the competition here to these workers who are employed in local factories is just as great as that in the fishery and the farming industry. These people who work in our factories, clothing factories, food factories, these people are facing competition just as great as the fisherman and the farmer, and if some help is not given to those people I feel that the total number of people employed in local industry,

on the farms, 8,000 Newfoundland people now earning, that at this time next year, many of them will swell the ranks of the unemployed, and they will have to seek unemployment insurance or assistance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Budget did contain one or two bright spots, but on the whole I say it is a very depressing and bleak document. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I have never seen or heard the honourable the Premier of this province, acting as Minister of Finance, take so long to say so little. In respect to our finances, it appears to me that the situation is much worse than the document outlines. I am not going into the pros and cons of Government spending. I do say though that this Government is heading for the pawn shop for a loan and that is where we are heading right now.

I note from the Estimates that the revenue expected from gasoline and the sale of liquor is over three million dollars. I sincerely hope that the Government never blends the two. If the present pattern of expenditure is maintained this Government will have to raise a loan before their present term of office is ended in two years. The Government is showing a deficit of eight millions of dollars. Now that is a great difference between now and 1948, but the people were told in no uncertain terms that Newfoundland as a province could be operated on a net expenditure of only eighteen million dollars; and that, Mr. Speaker, was told in this very Chamber, that we could operate as a province of Canada on a net expenditure of eighteen millions a year. There was nothing so ridiculous ever told the people of this country, and I do not suppose it will ever be told again.

Now, Sir, some time ago I did say, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, that I thought that the honourable the Minister of Finance would endeavour to show a balanced Budget in respect of current revenue and expenditure this year, and the honourable Minister has very nearly done so, and that is not a very difficult matter, because it is only a matter of charging items of expenditure which ordinarily would be charged to Current Account to Capital Account, or what is called now Extension of Public Services, which means the same thing

Now, Sir, it is not very long ago we heard talk about the days of Responsible Government—we were told that Responsible Government smelled and stank and the spoken word over this land as to how the politicians of the past plundered and stole from the people of this Island, and all these politicians, and I should say statesmen of long ago were put into one class.

During all these years, Mr. Speaker, before the advent of Confederation the Governments of Newfoundland including Commission of Government acquired a national debt of approximately \$80,000,000 to \$90,000,000 quite a lot of money but during the same time and at the end of the term of office of Commission of Government we had very large assets, most of which have now been taken over by Canada.

Look at the rate of spending of our present Government, the Government of today last year and this year spent a total of \$18,000,000, or estimated this year a total of \$18,000,000 over and above what they expected to take in in ordinary revenue. No, Sir, I

do not think anyone here or anywhere in Newfoundland will consider the Transitional Grant of \$6,500,000 a year as current revenue. It is just what it says a transitional grant to help us over a trying period and should not be classed as current revenue. That leaves us today, Mr. Speaker, a deficit last year and estimated this year of over \$30,000,000. Now this Government at the present rate of spending will equal the national debt of eighty years, and they will do it in five years. Of course, Mr. Speaker the people expect the Government to spend at a high level, we have been led to believe that by the pattern laid down but at the same time to take stock of how Newfoundland is going through a transitional period and we may experience new taxation including the real and personal taxes which have been talked about so much not so very long ago, and we are going to get these real and personal property tax, in fact, Sir, it is being advertised in the daily press and there is a Bill in this House dealing with some form of sales tax.

Now people of this House expect a lot from this Government, much prosperity. They expect great efficiency in Government operation, great efficiency in Government spending. We were told the Liberal Government would streamline its work. What does the record show? Instead of streamlining its work, Mr. Speaker, it is more like a steam roller.

Also I believe the Government is working hard; I understand that the Government has been working day and night, in the afternoons, perhaps sometimes in the mornings, in the evening and sometimes in the wee small hours of the morning. I have

heard that the grunts and groans from the Cabinet can be heard out on Military Road, and I know myself that people go around about, in fact, give it a wide berth at night, and are beginning to refer to it as the haunted house as no doubt it will be after we are finished.

Now, Sir, I have not very much more to say on this Budget Speech, but I do say it is a very bleak outlook—our financial future appears to me very dark, just as dark as our Island's future, in fact the outlook looks, very lumpy to me, more so even than the highroad to Pouch Cove and that is in a very bad state. Nevertheless, we will try to do our best to light the members of the Government on the right road, I admit it is a hard job but eventually we may find a way to show them how they should do their work.

**MR. SMALLWOD:** God help us.

**MR. FOGWILL:** Someone has to show them. Eventually we will come to the end of our rope, and I venture that if we continue going for five years, we will be taking on a loan in order to meet not only the public service expansion but to maintain the services which they have already laid down. Thank you.

**MR. CASHIN:** Before I make any remarks at all on this Budget Speech, I want to express my sympathy because of the illness of the Finance Minister. I know that during the past 12 months my friend the honourable Minister of Finance was not in good health, and I hope that e'er long he will be back on his feet again.

I also now want, before I go on with this speech, to make an apology to this House principally because of the

fact that this Budget was brought down on Wednesday last which is a period of some four or five days. It was the intention or policy of the Government to try to close this House during the present week and consequently during a period of just ten days we are to discuss the most important legislature that came in during the three months since the session began sometime in February. No Budget until the last minute, just a week before closing. We have been coming in here every week discussing insignificant Bills, hedging and waiting for this Budget, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

Now, Sir, I am going to make a statement that this Budget is highly irregular, that it is improperly supported and the ordinary individual could not get a lot of information from it or know what it is about.

Mr. Speaker, I asked a question on April 20, requesting that the revenue and expenditure be tabled for the year 1949-50. This afternoon the Premier tells me it is in the course of preparation. On compilation of the Budget, and we could go into any budget, certainly your top sheet is the expenditure of various Departments, and it does not show that. Now if we take the Estimates for this year we find the revenues for instance shown for 1949-50 are similar to the estimates of revenue shown last year, when in actual fact the year had expired and the Government should have been in a position to extend this showing the actual revenue under the Department and consequently we have to take the report as it is, and that is one of the reasons I have to apologize because I say, no individual can discuss this Budget sheet without at

least a week or ten days going into every detail of it. Still the Government say they want to close the House and get away from here, because the Premier and some other people have to go to Canada to issue invitations for people to come to Newfoundland.

Now let us look at it, last year showed that the revenue under various headings would be \$20,162,000 and for the expenditure they have the same as the Estimates for last year. What are the actual figures—revenue is still somewhat more—we find the revenue is approximately \$20,500,000, one half million more than estimated. Now, what expenditure for the same period. It is all very well to say that we must exploit capital account. But we must not, Mr. Speaker. We started off on a new basis a little more than a year ago with approximately \$40,000,000 and we started to dig into capital account though the actual expenditure was somewhere in the vicinity of \$35,000,000 or \$34,000,000, give it the benefit of the doubt. Therefore we have a deficit including capital account of approximately \$30,000,000. Now I know there are agreed amounts due at Ottawa that are going to go through every year at the end of the year, but assume it is \$3,000,000. That means a deficit of \$10,000,000 this year, or a little over. Very well, the year is up, we are in a good position to estimate for this year. We find that for the period 1950-51 total expenditure is \$26,500,000 then we are going to have another \$14,000,000 come in from the Federal Government and \$1,500,000 which is a contribution of the Federal Government to the Trans-Canada Highway and the total revenue, including old age pensions amounts to \$29,600,000—approximately another \$10,000,000 deficit.

This means by the end of next year, two deficits totalling \$20,000,000. Therefore, our surplus as at April 1, 1950 has a balance on hand of roughly \$20,000,000.

Now we have \$20,000,000 at the end of next year. But our obligations to the Trans-Canada Highway is going to cost say \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000, so that it is earmarked so to speak, my honourable friends.

It is estimated that we are going to have new taxation, call it what you will, just like the social security assessment of \$1,300,000. The honourable Premier ridiculed those who say it is sales tax, well we call it sales tax and the ridiculous way it is to be collected is enough to make a cat laugh. I note today the honourable Minister of Justice has tabled some Bill or other to license people to do business in Newfoundland, no doubt it has something to do with collecting some of this social security assessment.

Now, Sir, I was a member of the National Convention in 1946 which sat for some sixteen months at which time the Premier, the honourable gentleman who introduced this budget, brought in a budget on which it was proposed to operate the affairs of Newfoundland under union with Canada. What had it contained? It said that the expenditure (and I stand corrected) would be not more than \$15,500,000. What is it now? The ordinary expenditure? I say what is it now this year? \$24,000,000. We have some \$9,000,000 on ordinary account and revenue \$13,000,000—they tell us today that 90% comes from the Dominion of Canada. Now the total amount expended includes transitional grants and other grants, not old age pensions, that goes in and is credited to the Department of Public Wel-

fare, goes in and goes out at the other end, but the other amounts that come in on tax agreements have been not more than \$14,500,000 which we got to add to the other to make \$24,000,000. We find here the Provincial Affairs \$156,000; I say the Department of Provincial Affairs is a farce and should be wiped out. It will vote \$750,000 for the clearance of slums and the following day will issue a check and pass it over to somebody else. It is a deliberate waste of Government money to keep that department going, there is nothing going on down there.

Education revenue only \$216,000; Department of the Attorney General \$96,000; Natural Resources for rental on Crown land and other revenues \$560,000 odd; Public Health \$1,151,000; that is I take it made up of subsidies that are given the Department of Public Health for the construction of Hospitals which could stop next year. Public Welfare \$3,816,000, grants made up of old age pensions, etc. Board of Liquor Control, the rum shop, the curse, the business the Government is trying to make booze respectable and establishing dives all over the country, and one might also state open house. One on every corner with people lined up waiting to get in next. Twenty five years ago, when conducted properly, the people were up in arms, raising Cain, the Temperance Societies were out—where are they now, those hypocrites, where are they now—encouraging this very same thing they denounced and cursed a quarter of a century ago—encouraging the corruption and dissipation of our people. I have not been a temperate individual but I realize only too well the curse of the consumption of alcoholic beverages throughout the country today, the youth of the coun-

try are being ruined. Go down any place in St. John's, any night, let the Premier lead the Government down to inspect the beer parlours and come back and excuse the Government for the manner in which they are conducted. I apologize to the House for speaking with such emotion in this matter because I know from personal experience the harm that this stuff is doing.

MR. SPRATT: Who instituted them?

MR. CASHIN: Who instituted them—the Commission of Government, before they went out, to take some three million dollars, in order to find dollars for the British Government.

And then we come to Supply which gets no revenue; Fishery and Cooperatives \$39,000; Labour \$5,000. In other words the ordinary revenue of the Province of Newfoundland, exclusive of Old Age Pension and subsidies to hospitals, would be not more than \$4,500,000 a year, add that to \$14,000,000 and we have an ordinary revenue of \$18,500,000. Ordinary expenditure, according to this estimate, not including capital expenditure \$26,500,000; and we have a deficit of somewhere between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 a year. Where are we going to get it? I realize the Government is in a difficult situation and I would help in any way I can, but they are certainly coming in here with a lot of "Bull." I saw a measure the other day, brought in as a non-party measure by the Attorney General. This garage business, the party was whipped into line like so many sheep and told to vote this way or else—why the iron curtain is going up at our feet—talk about Stalin and Hitler, why it is right across there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will not bother to make him take it back—if I wanted to make him take it back, I can, I have done it before and I can do it again.

MR. CASHIN: You have done it before, and you can do it again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, you are right, we could make you eat your words. Do not dare me.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. CASHIN: See, I can get under his skin.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can do more, I can make him eat his words, I have done it earlier in this very session—made him apologize and take it back.

MR. CASHIN: Certainly, if an individual makes a mistake he will take it back—we will take it from there, the Government is a dictatorialship and the Premier the other day in a vote, whipped his party into line and told them how to vote. He says it was not a party measure. Every member who was here heard it, how some two cent gas tank wanted to keep open on Sunday—90% of the people who were in the business were against it—a dictatorship, iron curtain; they are steel on the inside as well as iron on the outside.

Now, this budget shows a lack of knowledge of the construction of a budget. I realize, Mr. Speaker, that no government who has just come into office can compile a budget without assistance. I know because of my own personal experience, I am not ashamed to tell it, and I will tell it again. When I presented my first budget speech in this House in 1920, I was assisted in the compilation of

the budget, and considerably assisted by a gentleman who knew more about budgets than any man who has been in the country since, and I refer to the late Sir Patrick McGrath, and he taught me, and I was prepared to be taught how to prepare a budget. The following year Sir Patrick had passed away, I prepared it myself the other two years. This year the Premier brings it in. He should have had help in preparing that budget, help from his experts. That reminds me, we have heard a lot about experts. Now who is an expert? What is an expert? I was at one of the community shows held here the other night, and the gentleman who was brought to town here to judge this contest defined an expert as "An ordinary fellow a long way from home."

MR. SPEAKER: Pardon me just a moment, please. Visitors are not allowed to make any remarks whatever. There was some noise in the gallery.

MR. CASHIN: Well, Mr. Speaker, this House has been very, very quiet during the past two sessions. We have hardly had anybody except times when the so-called elite of the community come here. Few indeed are the times the ordinary individual comes in here to hear what is going on, and if he should for a moment probably be somewhat out of order, I think, Mr. Speaker you will agree with me he or she might be forgiven for any interruption which he or she might create. At any rate, it will not affect me in the least if people talk during the course of these remarks. Now, Mr. Speaker, this Budget is nothing more or less than a jig-saw puzzle. Now we will get it and we will digest it, and, as I said at the outset, I have to acknowledge that I did not have time to prepare, by having it properly

drafted and prepared, a proper comment on this Budget which I feel should be of a constructive nature. Now, Sir, I propose to leave any remarks I have to say with respect to the fisheries of the country to the last of my remarks, and then I propose, Mr. Speaker, to move an amendment to this Budget. With respect to the prospects for the future, the Premier pointed out in his Budget Speech that the Pulp and Paper industry is in good shape. I agree with him, although, Sir, the pulp and paper industry would have been in much better condition provided the Terms of Union had been properly negotiated, because our interests at Corner Brook would have been properly safeguarded, and it must be remembered that the people of Newfoundland, the tax-payers of Newfoundland, are financially interested in the Corner Brook proposition because I feel that at the present time they are under a continuous liability of somewhere between six and a half and seven millions of dollars which this province is liable for, and which I do not think we will ever have to pay; but still it is a continuous liability, and therefore not alone are the people of Corner Brook dependent to a large extent on this industry but the people of the whole Island as a whole are financially interested in the situation.

Then comes the mines situation, and what do we find here? We find that two months ago the Premier stated that the Government of Canada had seen to it that an additional order of some three thousand tons of ore would be forthcoming for the Bell Island Company for export to Great Britain. That has not come yet; it may or may not come. Even if it does come it will only provide employment for an additional one hun-

dred and fifty or two hundred men, and whereas last year we had 2,200 working this year it is somewhere in the vicinity of 1,100.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Two hundred and fifty.

MR. CASHIN: Well, put down 250; that is 1,400 against 2,200 last year—800 laid off from work on Bell Island this year. Now let us come to the Labrador Mining Company, Mining Development. Mind you, I am as strong an advocate of the development of the iron ore mines as any man in the House. I talked on them before the Premier or anyone else. But some six months ago the Premier announced a proposition that many thousands of men were going to be working on the Labrador this year, and when we come to check up and see the statement coming from that company, these men in thousands will not be working for some years to come; the construction of the dock, all these things require labour. Where are Newfoundlanders going to work in there. It has been taken away from the control of Newfoundland altogether.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Six or seven thousand.

MR. CASHIN: Six or seven thousand, and they will come across the border from Quebec in their fifteen thousands. I hope there will be; we have no assurance that six or seven thousand will be there. Has the Premier any assurance from the company that they will—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. CASHIN: If I had known that I would have asked a question.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They will come here when they are able to em-

ploy them; some will be employed this fall.

MR. CASHIN: How many this fall?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Probably a few hundred.

MR. CASHIN: Probably a few hundred. You made a statement some time ago that there would be a few thousand. You made that statement and now we find it is only a few hundred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say it.

MR. CASHIN: It appeared in the public press. I think at least I can read, whatever else I am not able to do.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Everything except figures.

MR. CASHIN: I am able to read them too.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You do not understand them.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, probably I do not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not in Budgets.

MR. CASHIN: I am probably going to read this whole Budget, and I am going to tell him how he should have written it.

"Final figures are not yet available of the out-turn of our 1949-50 operations. Under an amendment of the Audit Act, made during our first session as a Provincial Legislature, the Revenue Ledgers are to remain open until the end of this current month to record late receipts from the Government of Canada on account of 1949-50 trans-

actions. Similarly, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under that amending Act, payments are still being made as charges against the 1949-50 Vote, by the several departments of Government, in liquidation of invoices for goods actually received and for services actually rendered to the departments on or prior to the thirty-first of March last past.

The figures which I now reveal for the information of this House are therefore based upon actual transactions to mid-April, together with close estimates of both receipts and expenditures during the two weeks' terminating in the thirtieth of this current month. The figures in relation in 1949-50 which I recite are given subject to the above explanation; and it must be clearly understood that there will inevitably be variations in these figures and those which will emerge when the books have been closed and subjected to final audit."

Now, Sir, in telling us what that amount should be the Premier or whoever composed the paragraph should say:

The following are the receipts under Finance, \$13,000,000 or \$14,000,000 under Provincial Affairs, so much and the statements should be down here pointing that out. How many members of the House know anything about it? I do not know it at all, and I have had more experience than most members, but it is put in here, "The total Revenue for 1949-50 was \$37,743,292 compared with the sum of \$36,924,600." I say that should be shown under the various headings, so that you would know where the money came from and which Department spent it, and that has not been



done. Of this total \$20,519,087 that is ordinary revenue, should be shown under the various headings. It has not been done, and it should be done. "The Balance of \$17,224,205 was recorded under Pre-Union Surplus." That should be shown as receipts, so much from the sale of assets taken over by the Federal Government, so much for Old Age Pensions received by Public Welfare, so much by the Department of Public Health, and so on. That should have been shown there clearly. This Budget is most confusing, and as I said a moment ago, it is nothing more nor less than a jig saw puzzle. Now turning to the expenditure for the year, "I record that aggregate was \$34,983,308."

That includes Audit expenses and various Departments. The same should have been done there, and then a list down there of expenditure under the various headings of the various Departments. You have nothing to add. Why put it in a lump sum? We do not know today how that money was spent, what Department spent it, and I would like to have that information this afternoon and there is no reason why it should not be here. We usually get it in the public press at the end of each month, and it is not here.

And then he goes on to say that the main reason for the increased expenditure on current account was the exceptional labour conditions last year. But we were told, you were going to abandon dole and substitute work, and that was a bigger joke than anything else, because I state now, and I know what I am talking about, it was just a political football at the last Session of the House when this unemployment situation was very, very dangerous, I will put it that way.

The Premier came in here and he asked for the co-operation of the members. We were to write letters to the Government making suggestions. I personally wrote one. Not one suggestion I made in that communication was adopted, not one suggestion; and, Mr. Speaker, do you mean to tell me that Mr. Vardy—excuse me, the honourable member for St. John's West—can tell me, or can tell you, who represent a northern district, what should or should not be done in our own constituency. He certainly cannot.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not suppose he decided.

MR. CASHIN: Some one did. Well if not, why was he there, and he pulled off \$3,500 for his job. He ignored my communications, and did what he liked. Why, I lived in Ferryland District, and lived there before the honourable member for St. John's West was thought of, before he came off the bottle.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I suppose it was the local works Administrator there who decided.

MR. CASHIN: I do not know, but any time I asked him to do certain things I was ignored, and I did not expect anything better, but you said in your speech at the time you asked for co-operation, you did not want to make politics out of hungry people. Well, they did in that constituency, and I presume they did it in other constituencies because I have had letters from other constituencies; they made politics out of hungry people.

MR. FOGWILL: That is true.

MR. CASHIN: Then we were told that five and a quarter millions was paid out for bills contracted by the

late Commission of Government. No statement. No statement of that amount has been tabled in the House. We do not know whether it is five and a quarter millions or not. I do not believe it was, because the Commission of Government had a small surplus, if I remember correctly, and any bills they had would not amount to five millions of dollars; nothing like it. This House, Mr. Speaker should not close for another month until we find out the facts. Another month. Because this is the most important document we have to discuss during the whole session, and we are asking—asked to do it in five or six days. I challenge any member of this House, or either the Government side or the Opposition side, to intelligently do this, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend, the Minister of Natural Resources will agree with me when I make that statement. I put it to any member now—any member outside of the Government and I challenge the Government members to do it also. They do not know what it is all about. And the Budget has to be passed by the Government before it is presented in the House. Five and three quarter millions for extension and improvement of the public services. Why, Sir, the other afternoon in this House I nearly met myself speaking by sitting down here and watching the Premier hold forth on the plundering of the Treasury under the Commission of Government by a firm of contractors over in Corner Brook. When I made these charges, which were facts, during the course of the National Convention, I was condemned by the Premier. The Commission of Government, they authorized that contract and they are responsible for that. They authorized that firm to go in and plunder. They

gave them this contract, which they cannot break. Therefore the responsibility for the blunder rests upon the shoulders of the Commission of Government. When I said "plundering" you took their part. Now you say, "Cashin, you are right." Thanks very much. It has taken the Premier four years to find out that I was right for once in my lifetime.

Now, Sir, let us go on in this Budget Speech, and, as I said a moment ago, I am deferring any comment on the fisheries until the end of my remarks on "Building and Construction."

"This will be a busy year in building construction. In St. John's, Grand Falls, Corner Brook, and other larger Newfoundland towns, the construction of homes will at least equal last year's level. Throughout the Province there will be more construction or repair of breakwaters and wharves than for many years past. In St. John's the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland will join in a sizable programme of house construction."

You are going to tell me that is not a political line. Why I saw some time ago a statement in the Press where the Federal Government were going to spend money, but I saw very little of it in St. John's; I saw very little money expended on breakwaters in St. John's West or St. John's East, but it was all piloted down into the Government constituencies. I suppose the people in St. John's West and St. John's East particularly in the Extern, the fishing settlements do not require breakwaters and so forth. I look upon that as going to be a wonderful mess before it is over.

We passed legislation in here some time ago authorizing the Government, and in these Estimates an amount of \$700,000 is to be handed over to the Provincial Affairs, who in turn hands it over to the Central Mortgage Corporation, swapping cheques, so to speak—for expenditures. That is going to be another mess like the Housing Corporation.

MR. SPRATT: That statement is incorrect.

MR. CASHIN: That is what we were told the other day in this House. I brought it up in Estimates, and I was told that by the honourable the Premier.

MR. SPRATT: That was \$200,000.

MR. CASHIN: That was \$700,000 voted for Provincial Affairs. That amount is going to be checked out of your Department, handed over to another body, and you have no control over it.

MR. SPRATT: Well, I do not know.

MR. CASHIN: Well, are you a rubber stamp? Answer that. \$750,000, and you hand it over to someone else the next day, and you take the responsibility for it next year. I would see them in Hades before I did that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You would not get the houses.

MR. CASHIN: Well, I would have that money under Provincial Affairs.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, then, you would not get the houses.

MR. CASHIN: Why?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Because Central Mortgage spends the money.

MR. CASHIN: You have to supervise it. You are not going to give them \$700,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They put up two-thirds as much as we do.

MR. CASHIN: Well, if they spend that, I tell you it is a scandal, and there is going to be graft and corruption by the Central Mortgage & Housing, because it is true. I lived in Canada and I saw this outfit at work, and it is known that the construction of homes throughout that country has been nothing but graft and corruption from beginning to end, and now it is going to come down here and invade us.

MR. SPRATT: I will have nothing to do with it if it is graft.

MR. CASHIN: You will have nothing to do with it because they are taking it from your Department to hand it over to Tom Jones.

MR. FOGWILL: You are going to be the goat.

MR. CASHIN: I would love to see that contract. Are the Provincial Government going to have anything to do with it? No, Sir, no, the grafters from the mainland are going to come down and get it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If there are grafters they are not in Central Mortgage and Housing.

MR. CASHIN: I do not know where they are, but if they are like the organization who finances the Liberal Party they are not only grafters, but gunmen.

HON. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): Can you find anybody who is not a grafter?

MR. CASHIN : I have faith in one. I have no faith in myself even. I have faith that God's justice is going to come from somewhere. I am talking about something I know something about. You do not believe that, what I said that there is graft and corruption throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and you think I do not know what I am talking about; go up and see who finances the Liberal Party and see what they are. Now the grafters are nosing their way into Government Departments.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Who finances the Tory Party?

MR. CASHIN : I do not know who finances that, and it is not much odds, because it is no good. I am an Independent.

MR. SMALLWOOD : You are impartial.

MR. CASHIN : I certainly am and I do not care who hears it. I am talking about the Federal Party.

MR. SMALLWOOD : It is all the one thing.

MR. HIGGINS : The Liberal Party are grafters and we are no good.

MR. SMALLWOOD : The best way is to be Independent.

MR. CASHIN : The only way. Mr. Speaker, I owe allegiance to no one except the people of Ferryland and both the Provincial Liberal Party and the Conservative Party know it. I represent no one but myself, and they elected me, and I am not going to let them down.

MR. SMALLWOOD : You should call yourself an independent Liberal.

MR. CASHIN : I am independent Cashin, that is all. In that respect,

I may not be independent financially and any party that I was ever identified with any time that the party brought in legislation that I did not agree with, I broke with them right there and then because it did not agree with the principle; I did not care which party, Liberal or Tory or any other name; the names of Liberal and Tory are just a joke; they use those names; they use the conservative name or any other name. I saw in the papers the other day this great Liberal Party, the only Government in Canada, for a little over half the period since Confederation in 1867. Conservatives were responsible for bringing about Confederation. It was left to the Liberal Party to steal Newfoundland, to steal; and they did a magnificent job I must say that.

MR. MILLER : And now they are going to starve it.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Not starving yet.

MR. CASHIN : Not starving yet. Not yet while those forty millions last. Your Government is secure while that lasts, but wait until that is gone, wait until that crowd comes looking for rake offs, looking for senatorships. And incidentally that reminds me, Canada has broken her agreement under the Terms of Union. Where are the extra three Senators Newfoundland is supposed to have?

MR. MILLER : They are up on tender.

MR. CASHIN : Up on tender looking for donations to party funds, because it is a well-known fact that some of them donate to the party.

MR. SMALLWOOD : How much do you think Dr. Burke donated?

MR. CASHIN : I can tell you what he donated. He prostituted his position in the Education Department for the past four years.

MR. FOGWILL : He was a free rider.

MR. CASHIN : I am sorry you brought his name up, but now you ask me, you get it. Dr. Burke is a renegade Newfoundlander.

MR. SMALLWOOD : I am very, very sorry you say that. He is a very distinguished son of Newfoundland.

MR. CASHIN : I am not going to get into that. You can have a lot of degrees and in most instances without earning them.

MR. SMALLWOOD : He earned them.

MR. CASHIN : He did not earn them. You have to pass examinations like certified public accountants. Doctor's degree for what? They are going around, a dime a dozen.

DR. POTTLE : No.

MR. CASHIN : You earned yours.

DR. POTTLE : I would just remind the honourable member that he is now being insulting.

MR. CASHIN : I am sorry. You earned yours, but they are going around a dime a dozen, and you know it—giving them out like in the army in the old days, they gave out decorations.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply) : Box tops.

MR. CASHIN : Box tops; everyone who played up to the Colonel or Brigadier got a decoration.

MR. SMALLWOOD : What about his earned honours? Where did he get his Masterships?

MR. CASHIN : Given to him. Do not be talking nonsense. The honourable the Speaker earned his, and he is to be respected for it, but they are doing them out. Now let us drop that. I might say something I would be sorry for.

MR. SMALLWOOD : A distinguished and elderly gentleman to be called a renegade.

MR. CASHIN : You asked for it. I had to tell it. This is my history, whether I stand or fall, I have got to do it. If I fall, it is too bad. But I would like to face him in a constituency.

MR. SMALLWOOD : You would lick him.

MR. CASHIN : You bet your sweet life I would.

MR. SMALLWOOD : A real fight would be between you and me.

MR. CASHIN : That would be the fun, Mr. Speaker. When he went in Ferryland in 1949, whenever that election was, and he told those people unless you vote my way you will get nothing. What happened? You lost your man in St. John's West, and Ferryland did the trick by 1,700 to 6, and if you had done what I suggested, kept quiet and been a good little boy, you would have got St. John's, because my friends in Ferryland at that time had no interest in Federal politics the only place that was left. I think my friend over here says we should cut it off altogether, isolate it, and we would have a government of our own.

MR. SMALLWOOD : That would be some Government.

MR. CASHIN : Now, Sir, we are coming to "Economic Development"

on page 12 of the Budget, and it would be interesting, Mr. Speaker, to know how many members of the Government over there, and I go so far as to say my friends in the Opposition have got a Budget right in front of them, and if they have I refer them to page 12. "Economic Development Loan Fund \$300,000." Now, Sir, that is, I take it, what the Premier refers to in the continuation of the Budget Speech when he says how fortunate we were to get the Rockefeller Foundation on Interests to come to Newfoundland to make a survey of the economic possibilities.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not refer to that.

MR. CASHIN: Well, there is \$300,000 for Economic Development though.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the Loan Board.

MR. CASHIN: One of the three but now we are talking about Mr. Rockefeller and his crowd, and they are going to get approximately a quarter of a million for conducting a survey.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. CASHIN: We should know here now. Is it the Government's intention to keep that from the House?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, it is in the Estimates.

MR. CASHIN: What page?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Economic Development.

MR. CASHIN: A quarter of a million for conducting a survey. A couple of hundred thousand—what are they going to get?

We are finding out here not that is the discussion on this Budget—we are going to be hauling out of here in a couple of days without knowing anything that happened. It is in the Estimates under Economic Development.

Department of Economic Survey: Tourist Development, Special Investigation \$20,000. The Hydro-Electric Survey I believe is going to be done by Mr. Thompson.

Now with respect to the matter of this Property Assessment Act—and I add that it is a sales tax—whether we like it or we do not, if we do not like it we can lump it; it is a tax whatever you call it. We ought to get the dictionary up here and see what the word actually means. When a man pays income, the assessor assesses his income. What is it, a tax? Certainly a tax. We are told that Eatons and Simpsons are going to collect this tax, are going to send a cheque for the amount to Newfoundland and are going to get a commission. I would suggest that we also talk to Mr. Nesbith at Ogilvies and give him a rake off.

I take it that this Special Investigator is Leo Dolan—I heard a lot about how we are going to have him come down here in connection with this.

Under the Terms of Union, Section 35, we find:

"Newfoundland public works and property not transferrable to Canada by or under these Terms will remain the property of the Province of Newfoundland."

Do I take it these people are not capable of doing the job, that the Provincial Government has to pay some-

one else to do it, when they could have it done for little or nothing by the Government of Canada. We are allowing the Dominion of Canada to get away with a liability that they owe to Newfoundland and we are going to take the money out of Provincial Funds to do this economic survey. This will amount to a quarter of a million dollars and I hope we are going to have good results. It is going to take at least this year and a part of next summer, and then what do we have. We know we have a fishing industry, a pulp and paper industry, mining at Bell Island, Buchans, potential development of Labrador and the St. Lawrence fluorspar mine. We are told that these people are going to fly over the mining areas and locate minerals by means of a magnetic instrument. Now I was interested at one time in the promotion of a mine, actually I lost a few dollars. I went to New York and I was told by mining concerns there that a mine had one chance in a thousand of turning out—now remember, I hope it turns out—I am prepared to get down on my knees and pray to the Good Lord that we will find ten or fifteen good mines, but this country has been prospected over and over, and there has been more money lost in prospecting mines in Newfoundland than the cost of the fishery this year. Gull Pond, a big outfit spent a hundred thousand dollars down there a few years ago and then went away and forgot all about it. Tilt Cove, Little Bay, Buchans—first when Buchans opened twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago I happened to be a member of the House, we were told then that the mine would not stand up more than ten years or something like that. It seems that it is still going strong, they are always finding

more out there and it would be interesting to find out how much gold they have taken out and gotten away with. It would be interesting to find out what exemption of taxes they got from the Commission of Government, these plunderers, I agree with the Premier, they were plunderers.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I never said that.

MR. CASHIN: They got customs exemptions on certain commodities, \$75,000 a year—that was a result of a visit to Buchans by one of the Commissioners. I must add that at this time the honourable Minister of Public Welfare was not a member of the Commission of Government. One thing I have always tried to be square with my political opponents if only because it is not worth it—the Premier and I have fought in here more than any two men in this country, but there is no hard feelings—we fight in here and the next thing we are outside smoking and joking, nothing to it. If we were drinking men we would both be having a drink.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Two teetotalers.

MR. CASHIN: Co-operative Development Loan Fund \$200,000, I have to make a few remarks on that. I noticed the honourable Minister took good care to find a Deputy Minister of Co-operatives but we got to get a charter out to find a Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Now the Fishery Development Loan Account under the chairmanship of Mr. Baxter, I understand, from information tabled in this House the Government has already asked the members of this House to advance guarantees to certain companies oper-

ating the fishery in this country at the present time. I do not know if the Icelandic Co. will be in that or not.

Shipbuilding Bounty .....	\$180,000
Grants .....	50,000

Land and Agricultural Development: This brings us to the matter of agriculture here. Seems it is open season for farmers from Prince Edward Island and local farmers have been seriously hindered by the dumping of vegetables by Prince Edward Island farmers backed up by their Provincial Government. Their vessels go around from port to port and we may not be able to compete with this. People interested in agriculture might be interested to know that the value of the farming industry to Newfoundland is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, a fact found out during the National Convention. Take the farmers in the outports, Ferryland, Bell Island, Conception Bay, how many of them plant their gardens and actually get vegetables enough for themselves for the winter? Many of them. Some of the finest farming land in the country is in the West and East end of this St. John's—are they going to be put out of business.

Construction and re-construction of roads \$2,250,000—I tried the other day to get information and was told that the Government was not in a position at that moment to say where that \$2,250,000 was to be spent. I agreed that it should not come out because it is important now to get the men back to the fishery. I know that any man, even confederates would rather go fishing than work on the highroad and get eaten with flies. However, they will be devoured with workers and I hope it is not going to be used to promote politics.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There was never a government so little political minded as we have been for the past twelve months. Our nearest political friends are cursing us for not being more political minded. We have not given them anything.

MR. CASHIN: You have as far as my constituency is concerned, the government representatives took good care that discrimination was used against independent supporters. Why this Government is the greatest political machine in Newfoundland. Al Smith is tame compared to this outfit—"Pay a dollar and get into the Liberal camp." I know cults were started in this country many years ago, Liberal cults—where are they now? Where did they end? "Join the Liberals and Be Saved."

If we have another general election we hope to win.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You hoped to win last time.

MR. CASHIN: I remember that once when the Government of the day planned to win that district and lost. I arranged it—not the Monroe Government but the Alderdice Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not the way to win a district, to buy it, you cannot win it that way.

MR. CASHIN: Oh do you hear him talking—wouldn't that make you laugh. The honourable Premier would not use his office to buy a district. He cannot tell that to me.

MR. FOGWILL: That is why he changed the Election Act last week.

MR. CASHIN: Trans-Canada Highway; that is going to be the cause of bankruptcy. This is going to cost the



country in the first year \$1,750,000 and ultimately \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and as I pointed out that due to the fact that the whole project would cost us in the vicinity of \$20,000,000, it appeared in the press that we had not signed the agreement. Have we signed it since?

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): I have not reported to the Cabinet yet.

MR. CASHIN: I am asking you if you signed it. We do hope that he has not signed it. Has he reported that to the Cabinet?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Spencer only arrived from Torbay a little while ago.

MR. CASHIN: Then I assume that you have and it is going to cost the country \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 but they have not told us how much it will cost to keep it up after it is built. We got to keep the road open even in winter and in order in the summer, the upkeep will be on the province.

In 1941-42 while we were the gateway to the Atlantic and the Bastion of Liberty in the North American Continent and proved ourselves that right here in the City of St. John's, stepping stone from the United States to Great Britain, Russia, France and elsewhere in Europe. This was taking-off post, for every convoy met off Newfoundland. If Newfoundland were in the hands of the enemy where would North America be then? Be today? Therefore the construction of a military highway across this Island was contemplated. If war had not ended, it would have been constructed. In view of the uncertainty with Russia, any day war may break out. I am

going to put it very bluntly—in my opinion Russia has got to be licked before we can have permanent peace. Who is going to do the licking, Britain, Canada and America and here is where we come in. Russia has built up a great naval force, submarines and so on. The Bases in Newfoundland are going to be needed and a road is needed to connect them, therefore it would not be too much to ask the Federal Government to shoulder the whole burden of the highway across the province and what is \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 for a military highway right across Newfoundland, it is an insignificant amount compared to the amounts they spend on actual armaments. The Government knows that perfectly well, they are intelligent men, they know they have five years at the most and by that time they will go out of office. What do you suppose would have happened if we had not had the support of the surplus. What would have happened to Newfoundland? I am going to speak and I am going to tell you what in my opinion we have lost through the fact that we have lost our own government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would you, as a matter of interest, would the honourable and gallant member tell us just what effect Confederation had upon the marketing of our salt codfish.

MR. CASHIN: I am going to do it tonight. I am going to move an adjournment of this debate now so that I will be in shape to talk about it.

MR. FOGWILL: I second the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded this debate be recessed.

House recessed until 8 o'clock.

House met again at 8 o'clock.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, before we recessed I think the honourable the Minister of Public Works and the honourable the Premier suggested that I might speak on the Fisheries, and point out, or attempt to point out, what might have happened if we did not have this family allowance from Canada and we did not have Confederation, but before I go on I have some other remarks to make; before I go on to these I want to tackle this Social Security Assessment, and point out this is a tax, and no quibbling and blindfolding can get us away from it. It is a pure and simple tax; otherwise the Oxford dictionary does not know what it is talking about, and I imagine the compilers of that dictionary know the meaning of words just as well if not a lot better than the Premier, and it says here "to assess: fix amount of (tax, fine); fix and impose (tax, &c., upon); fine, tax (person, etc., in, at, so much); value (property) for taxation." That is what an assessment means. Consequently the thought of trying to camouflage the idea that the Social Security Assessment is not a sales tax is merely poppycock.

Now, Sir, as I said this afternoon, it is very difficult for one, even with some experience, to discuss this Budget half-intelligently with the short time we have been given to go into the matter. However, I am going to do the best I possibly can, and possibly I might suggest some constructive ideas which the Government may adopt.

I notice here on page 14 of the Budget, and even though there is notice of legislation this afternoon whereby this House will ratify guaranteed loans; it was practically indicated that these

guarantees had not been given, but the Budget says these guarantees have been given, and now they are introducing legislation in order to legalize Minutes of Council, because on page 14 of the Budget it says:

"In the year 1949-50 we assisted a number of individuals and corporations engaged in developmental work by guaranteeing the repayment of both principal and interest on loans made to various concerns by the chartered banks."

Now, Sir, during the course of this session, perhaps five or six weeks ago, I tabled a question here asking in effect whether any loans or guarantees of loans had been given by the Government, and received a negative reply. That is five or six weeks ago, and I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that the Government is justified in treating this House in that manner. And it goes on to say:

"The assistance afforded in this manner during our first year as a Province aggregated rather more than a million and a quarter dollars, and of that amount slightly over one million was made up of guaranteed loans to companies or individuals engaged in the development of our fisheries."

This, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is Government, not by legislation, but Government by Minutes of Council. I know it happened in the past and probably will continue to happen in the future, but further on in the Budget it says that legislation is going to be brought in whereby these loans could be made. In other words, one paragraph of the Budget contradicts another.

Now, Sir, I do not propose to delay this debate very much longer. How-

ever, I notice here on page 16 it shows that the Government must realize the seriousness of the present financial situation, and there is no way of getting away from it.

"The Government proposes to constitute a Committee, at as early a date as possible, to scrutinize the existing levels and rates of pay throughout the Service as a whole, and intends, so far as practicable, to avoid any salary alterations or revisions, pending receipt and consideration of the Committee's report and recommendations."

That shows, Mr. Speaker, that the Government realizes the seriousness of the whole financial structure of the province at the present time. And they are quite right; we cannot get away from it. But let us not try to hide the fact that we are in a serious financial predicament, and I am now leading up to the request, or the challenge practically, to point out to this House what might have happened if Confederation had not been in effect. It is not on my part a prediction. No one could say whether it would or would not have happened, but it is a fact that this thing happened after Confederation. Whether or not we can blame it on Confederation is another matter.

The Budget then goes on to point out the growth of Government services. Why, Sir, under the existing set-up you have in the Government service practically more employees than you had under Commission of Government, despite the fact that the Customs is gone, that the railway is gone, that the post office is gone, that the lighthouse department and marine works are gone, and now under a much smaller set-up of Government you have more employees than you

had during the last years of the Commission.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Six hundred fewer.

MR. CASHIN: I know you have six hundred fewer, but if you add to that the number of employees of the post office, the customs, marine employees, lighthouse keepers, why you will find that under a smaller set-up of Provincial Government you have just as many, if not more, than under Responsible Government or Commission of Government. Whether or not they are justified I am not in a position to state at present. Now, Sir, the number of employees in the Government service is 3,375, "made up by departments in part as follows," and then it goes on to enumerate them by Departments, and I have gone to the trouble of rating this, and the average salary is \$1,600 per individual per year, roughly—may be a little more, may be a little less. How many men are going to make \$1,600 at the fishery, I wonder, this year. Now, Sir, that does not include school teachers, which you had under Responsible Government and which you had under Commission of Government, and which you have now to the number of 2,400. That is practically 6,000 employees of Government at the present time.

Then the Speech goes on to say:

"The thoughtful Newfoundlander should ponder carefully the facts which I have just recited. Is this scale of expenditure justifiable?"

You see, Mr. Speaker, the Government is not sure whether or not it is justifiable.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Read on.

MR. CASHIN: I will read on. "Public Debt"; that is practically wiped

out and I will make reference later on to that. "Pre-Union Surplus Account." Now, Sir, I have stated this afternoon that at the close of March, 1951, the surplus will stand at approximately \$20,000,000. The Budget says \$23,000,000. I venture the opinion that it would be \$20,000,000, but assuming the Government figures are correct, assuming the figures outlined by the Premier in delivering the Budget last Wednesday are correct, we are in a very, very poor position, and as I was talking this afternoon on the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway for which there is a vote of \$1,600,000, I say that this Province cannot afford to expend from fifteen to twenty millions on that Highway. I say you cannot, and keep it up, because you have to set a certain amount of money aside for the construction of that road, or otherwise you have to go out in the money market and borrow the money to do it. Then the Budget goes on to outline the millions of dollars you had in the Treasury on March 31, 1949, in addition to which you had eleven million dollars of sorts, made up of some \$7,000,000 invested in the Housing Corporation and some other moneys, which your financial expert you had down here told you that out of the Housing Corporation you could expect to get two millions of dollars; but all I figure is that of that eleven millions the country will probably get back in the long run about four millions of dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did not say that.

MR. CASHIN: I would not make that statement unless I knew what I was talking about. He made the statement that out of that amount you would get two millions. If you get two millions you would do very well. That means that the cash surplus,

provided you could sell the Housing Corporation for two millions would be roughly forty-four or forty-five millions of dollars.

Now, Sir, we come along further and we see a hint of taxation in the future of Social Security Assessment. No wonder the Premier smiles, because he realizes that by trying to put that across as an assessment it will not be called a tax.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friend will allow me—if you look at the Budget Speech you will see the sources of revenue of the Government for the current year as being ninety and a half percent received from Canada and nine and a half percent by taxation. Now let him look at how that nine and a half percent is made up and he will not need to argue, to bring dictionaries, to establish this point. The point is well made in the Budget Speech.

MR. CASHIN: The point is well made, but you have got to find another nine millions. We will assume, for instance, Mr. Speaker, that on March 31st, or April 1st, 1949, you started out without any surplus.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A balance.

MR. CASHIN: I know your point. Where do you get the balance of that money?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is set forth very clearly, if my honourable friend will look at—I do not know what the page is in the Budget, but the particulars of this year's income, that nine and a half and ninety, are there. I am sorry for interrupting, but it helps to clarify the situation.

MR. CASHIN: That is all right. It does not alter the situation one bit. Mr. Speaker, the point I am making

is that this Budget, towards the close of it, intimates further taxation or assessments, call it what you like. Why, the figures tell you you have to have further taxation, because you have a deficit, a deficit on current account of three millions, and you are going to have another next year of one or two or three millions, and after your Transitional Grant of six millions is gone, where are we then? All these buildings are being put up, all these roads, are all going to cost more afterwards to operate; consequently you have to put on additional taxation within the next three or four or five years of not less than nine millions a year, and your Social Security Assessment in this year's Budget amounts to \$1,300,000. Therefore you have got to find another nine million dollars once the surplus is gone; once the surplus is gone you will have to, because you are going to lose six and a half millions and you are going to have a deficit of from one and a half to three millions under present circumstances; therefore you have to find more money.

Now we ought to take the Transitional Grant over a period of years. It amounts to \$42,000,000, for twelve years. Averaging that the amount would be three and a half million per year. Just put in three and a half million for Transitional Grant for this year, and for 1950-51, and you will find your deficit much larger.

Now, Revenue, which you are getting on odd taxation and rum business this year, according to these estimates—and I propose to leave out the \$3,800,000 which goes down to the Welfare Department for Old Age Pensions and approximately three-quarters of a million to Public Health for construction of hospitals and other things; the total estimated revenue for the

current year is \$26,500,000. Take from that \$3,800,000 for Old Age Pensions which you get from Canada, from the mainland, plus another million, that is four or five million dollars; therefore your total revenue will be twenty or twenty-one million dollars. Very well, your total revenue is \$21,000,000; add your capital expenditure, which is \$12,000,000 here, and you have a deficit next year or a debit, of approximately eleven or twelve million dollars. Therefore you have got to put on new taxation.

Now, Sir, we are coming to the wind-up of my remarks, and I know that the House is a bit weary, and I apologize for wearying them. However, this afternoon I was challenged to tell the House what might have happened if Confederation did not occur.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In connection with the marketing of fish.

MR. CASHIN: Very well. That means a short discussion on the whole fishery situation. But before I go on I want to extract this from the Government now that if I should suggest a means whereby the fishery would be conducted this year under normal conditions—if I should make a constructive suggestion would the Government consider that suggestion?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can say very sincerely, from my honourable and gallant friend, and from anyone, and certainly from him, any suggestion with regard to our fishing industry or any other industry will be given decent, honest and sincere and immediate attention.

MR. CASHIN: Now, Sir, I think I can discuss economics and the economic report which I prepared,

and in talking of the economic report it reminds me of something with respect to the meaning of words. This afternoon and the other day the Premier used the word "assessment." At the time we were preparing this economic report we had one or two gentlemen who did not know the meaning of the word "economic" and I had to go to the dictionary to satisfy myself on that, of generally what it meant, and consequently the beginning of that report gives the meaning of the word "economic," and I do not intend to repeat it. Now here is a portion of the statement made with respect to the fishery in the economic report made around the end of 1948.

"During the year 1939-40 nearly one million dollars was expended under the heading of the Fisheries Division. The largest single amount expended was six hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars for assistance to the fishing industry, and a sum of around one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars was disbursed in connection with the Labrador Herring Meal and Oil industry."

Go on to the modern viewpoint, going right back again to 1920 after the first world war, particularly 1920 when the fishery collapsed. There is only one difference today, in 1920 there was a free money market. There was no such thing as sterling in these days, it fetched what it could, \$3.30 the £1. Our fish went down accordingly. There were no fish regulations as there are today but we were able to sell our cod and cash the sterling because it was in an open market as it is not today. There is no such thing today.

We come to the present set up in Newfoundland, we find that the Government superintends the fishery, it is their job. In many parts of this country today people are not going fishing, they have stopped fishing, the fishing is practically wiped out. They do not know what the price will be. They do not mind that so much but after selling a portion of the catch, the fishery industry today does not know what to do with the balance. During the war the prices were set each season by the Fishery Board and merchants could set a price each season. Today they are unable to do that. The sixty-four dollar question put to me was, what would have happened if we had not entered Confederation? I do not blame it all on Confederation, but a great deal. We have no fixed prices for fish—merchants and fishermen do not know where to turn. I will go back to Mr. Mayhew's statement again, but before that: We were told that when we became a Province of Canada that we would have no difficulty in cashing sterling. But it was held up, with the result that the European markets went to Norway and Iceland. We were not able to sell, and that left us two hundred thousand quintals of fish not sold, two or three hundred thousand quintals of fish that may never be sold because when fish is stored a long while it goes dun, it deteriorates. There is some frozen and in salt bulk at the present.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government of the United States gave Greece \$1,500,000,000 United States dollars last year, a certain portion earmarked for the purchase of salt codfish from Newfoundland. It was not earmarked. Greece has not purchased one quintal of Newfoundland codfish, and they will not purchase it.

MR. CASHIN : I am not referring to Greece at all, I am referring to Portugal. Right now we have twenty or thirty vessels from Portugal catching 250,000 quintals of fish they are going to bring back to Portugal, they come in and use our harbour, buy our bait and get preference over our Newfoundland fisheries.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Spain has not bought a fish in three years and her trawlers come in.

MR. CASHIN : Today we are not in a position to put the skids under Portugal. If we go back to 1905, the Kent Government, the election in 1904-05 introduced legislation that covered American fishing vessels and boats on our coast. It was the time my father broke and became an independent member on that question. The point is this, under our own Government we would be in a position to do the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Under Portuguese labour law, all men on Portuguese fishing vessels must have eight days a month ashore, which makes St. John's all the more important to them.

MR. CASHIN : That is the point I am trying to make, they cannot go on without us. But this is controlled by Ottawa—Canada just says, you can use Newfoundland and so they do.

MR. SMALLWOOD : St. John's happens to be the only port in all Canada they are allowed to use and it is a special concession on the part of Canada to allow them to continue to use St. John's and you will find in the supplementary documents to the Terms of Union. This is the only port in all Canada where these foreign fishing vessels are allowed to come and use the port and at our re-

quest, and can be ended when we say the word.

MR. CASHIN : Well I think we should say the word tonight. It is stupid to allow these people to come in here and use our harbours and catch fish in competition with our Newfoundland fishermen and eliminate the purchase of our fish and doing it with the help of Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD : They are the biggest customers we ever had in all our history and they are our oldest customers. Do you want to take the risk of losing Portugal's market? She can get it if she wants from other countries, Norway, Iceland, Great Britain.

MR. CASHIN : However, the position is this today, we are allowing the Portuguese to catch fish and to compete with our fishermen. Now I am coming to what would have happened under our own Government in the present case—we cannot take back the terms of union, we are in and there is no use of kicking. Those who negotiated these terms of union let the country down particularly in the financial terms of union. Now Mr. Speaker, I will refer to Mr. Mayhew's statement again where he says, "this Department and the Government of Canada would like you to continue running your own affairs, the Government giving you what assistance they can through fishery conservation." Now I think that is very, very foolish. We are not running our own affairs as pointed out by the honourable member for Placentia and St. Mary's this afternoon. We cannot make a trade agreement. If we did have our own Government could we have made a trade agreement? That is the sixty-four dollar question. Could we have

made a trade agreement? We ought to export more fish—we cannot export it to Canada and the United States, other countries are in the Sterling area. I agree we are not running our own affairs, we cannot bargain.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have not shipped the United States as much as they could take. They could have sold millions of pounds more than we had to ship last year.

MR. CASHIN: We ought to ship more to them and it is the Government's job to furnish more plants around the country and help place these plants in strategic positions. We have Gander and we could have made the deal with the United States to purchase our fish, but Canada got it and they made the deal. Did they make a special deal for Newfoundland? They did not, but for themselves, we got nothing out of it. Had we had our own government to make our own agreement with any country, with our strategic position, we were in a position to talk to the richest country in the world. It has been taken away and we have to go to Ottawa anytime we want something like that done.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we think the Government ought to push the construction on the Southern Shore, the South West Coast, Conception Bay, North East Coast, to go into the fresh fish industry in a big way, invest in the fishery instead of roads. It's got to be done, and I am glad the Government can see it.

Now, what about selling to Europe? How are we going to get the sterling provided? We could have done it this year. Britain owes us nine to ten million dollars, we could use that to convert the sterling.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What sterling? We cannot get any.

MR. CASHIN: Cannot get it—they have it on hand over there, practically ten million dollars, about five million pounds altogether we have in England.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All sterling is frozen. We cannot get it even for fish.

MR. CASHIN: We could sell our fish during the war, what did the Spaniards use to pay for it? They used the sterling that Britain gave them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Here is the position. The Government—

MR. CASHIN: It is as clear as day, we got the cash, Great Britain has the sterling. Would Great Britain be prepared to give us sterling as cash? On what basis? Conserve, we have enough salt cod on hand; control, conserve—the Commission of Government got it and we can.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They got it but they will not convert again.

MR. CASHIN: Would Great Britain convert sterling for Canada? Definitely they are prejudiced against Newfoundland. They will not pay to us but they will to Canada—well now we know. We are too small, too insignificant. They will give it to Canada. Why? Because she owes Canada millions. The Great Federal Government in Canada subsidizes the grain, eggs and butter for the farmers in the Provinces, why cannot they buy our fish? No, they are not prepared to buy one cod steak.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Canada the other day bought to give away 600,000 quintals of fish, Newfoundland salt codfish.



MR. CASHIN: I hear they bought already 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and butter and eggs. No they are prepared to let this place die. They have converted to sterling 400,000 quintals of fish, \$4,000,000 that is what it will amount to because the price is going to be down. I think I pointed out what would happen. But maybe our people would not be in such luxury, family allowances, old age pensions. The old age pensions was budgeted for \$30 in my budget which I brought into the National Convention. I am going to say here with no quibbling about it, I do not care: Family Allowances in many instances are going to be the ruination of this country. There are people who refused to go fishing and said they were going to live on unemployment insurance and baby bonuses. That is a very poor policy for a people and it is why at one time I said the baby bonus was immoral because as a result people just sit down and do nothing. But if they want to sell their independence for a few dollars a month, it is their business and we can do nothing about it.

Now as to the fishery, I have been told that the merchants and fishermen have intimated to the Government that unless a price is set for fish, there will be no fishing this year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some of them.

MR. CASHIN: You had them up here from your own district and you had to tell them to go home, nothing could be done about the Labrador Fishery. If I suggest subsidization of the fishery I am going to be told that according to the Terms of Union we cannot subsidize an industry in competition with mainland. Now salt cod-fish is not produced in the Dominion of Canada, not like our shore fish and Bank fish. Are we going to let this

happen, let this industry die. If ten or fifteen thousand fishermen stay ashore this year, it will mean that fifteen or ten thousand men are going to immigrate to the mainland; if they have fishing gear to lie up it will deteriorate. I know that traps cost money, a new trap and sinkers will cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 and if a man has two traps and leaves them in his store, what condition are they going to be in next year. We have to keep going and we can do it, this Government can, and I am prepared to do anything I can to help.

Now with regard to the frozen and fresh fish industry. In view of the fact that the Dominion of Canada got our strategic bases for nothing, I am not going to go back to 1941, when these leases were given away for nothing, I hold today as always that the Commission of Government had no power to give away these leases for nothing, but they did leave a clause No. 28, I believe whereby certain things might be readjusted. We did not get an opportunity to renegotiate this base deal. Canada wanted us not because she loved us but because she loved herself more. The sovereignty of the North American Continent depended on the military operation in Newfoundland and it would have been too bad if the Germans had had it in 1945; we do not know what might have happened. Without these bases in the last war they would not have been able to keep Britain, Russia supplied, as I think I stated before this afternoon. These bases are still important to the United States and Canada, and our job is not military, our job is to look out for Newfoundland. We are not interested in Nova Scotia and British Columbia and I know there are very few people here that are. What are we going to do

about it. In order to permit the expansion of this fresh frozen fish industry we got to see that these plants are established around this Island on the East Coast, the South Coast, and as the Premier pointed out we can sell more fish if we have it. Let us get it. Why let the Portuguese take it.

MR. SPENCER: They are not selling to U.S.A.

MR. CASHIN: That is the point I want to make Mr. Speaker. That is the point I want to make, that if we had been running our own affairs and we had the dickering power, if we had the bargaining power, with the Gander, the military bases, and air bases, then we would have been able to sell to the United States a hundred or two hundred million pounds annually. But we have not got that, and we must remember, Mr. Speaker, that the Canadians are also selling fish, and frozen fish, in competition with us here in Newfoundland, and are doing it because Canada was able to make a deal to help themselves up there.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel that the Government should act. And in summing up my wandering thoughts this afternoon—because I have not got a proper speech on the Budget, which would take me a month to prepare, let us look finally at the whole financial structure of the Budget and Estimates, and then we will call quits for the evening.

We find, according to the Estimates, that is for 1950-51, at the end of that period you will have \$23,000,000 left in the Treasury. Your expenditures on other accounts are climbing, because the more you spend on capital, the more you have to get for ordinary operation. Next year you will

have another programme of further expansion; therefore within a period of two years from 1950-51 you will have not a dollar left in the Treasury, not one dollar. The province will be bankrupt as far as actual cash is concerned, because you will have to make provision for that highway across the country, which is going to cost fifteen or twenty millions, provided my honourable friend, Mr. Spencer, signed that agreement in Ottawa during the past few days. I do not know whether he has or not. Therefore, that is the actual financial position of the country, and when the Premier concludes this debate there are a few questions I would like to ask him to answer. One is, how does he account for the fact that in 1947 or 1948 he said we could operate the Province of Newfoundland on a little over fifteen millions a year. I would like to have that explained. I never could see it. As a matter of fact, I think I spoke of that during the course of the Convention, and pointed out you could not operate on less than twenty or twenty-one millions a year; I estimated at that time that it would require twenty or twenty-one millions to operate. At that time the Premier stated thirteen millions revenue, but he forgot or he did not include an additional transitional grant of three and a half million. That would have meant that he would have balanced his account at sixteen or sixteen and a half millions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: At the same time I made that estimate my honourable friend made an estimate of what it would cost to run Newfoundland under Responsible Government, with all the things in Newfoundland that the Federal Government is now running still being run by Responsible Government, and I think his estimate

was \$25,000,000, somewhere around there.

MR. CASHIN: \$35,000,000. At that time the Commission of Government were going mad. My honourable friend the Premier said they were plundering the country to the tune of forty millions a year, and upon an economic budget I said we could run it for \$35,000,000. And at that time we had the railway. At the present time the C.N.R. is running it, and they are losing a lot of money. It is no great credit to them in operating it, and they had a deficit last year of four or five millions. It does not show that they know their job properly when we ran it at a million dollars deficit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We got higher passenger rates, and we had lower wages.

MR. CASHIN: That brings my mind back there. We have not heard recently what happened to this freight rate business. It is up before the Royal Transportation Commission, and the honourable the Premier stated in this House that they violated their Terms, and the country is being robbed of another quarter of a million. Why, it is a continual robbery, right and left. And then there is this Commission of Government contract which they authorized and which they laid down, "Here is the power for you to go ahead" and go ahead on something which should cost a million but you can do it for three millions. That is the Commission of Government contract. The Commission of Government sponsored that programme, and consequently must take the blame for the plundering that J. E. Price & Co. does. That brings me back to the fact that Newfoundlanders are better qualified to

make contracts than any Englishman that they sent out here to do it. Our Government is better qualified to make a contract.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I hope so.

MR. CASHIN: Well, you have not made many yet. You have not made a contract to sell our fish. That is where you will get your mess, and I sympathize with you in many ways.

Now we have dealt with the past position in a brief way. We have talked on fish. I think I have explained to the best of my ability what might have happened if we had our own Government, our own bargaining power. We lost that. We cannot say what would have happened, but we know —

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friend will allow me —

MR. CASHIN: I do not mind.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would my honourable friend tell us of one solitary instance he knows of or has heard of, anywhere on this globe, of the United States Government giving any country any trade concessions in return for military, naval or air bases? Where they have traded concessions for air, military or naval rights? One spot on the earth? Will he show me just one?

MR. CASHIN: We have to go back to Iceland now. Iceland did not sell bases. Iceland said 'get out' when the war was over, but what happened? What happened then? Iceland did not want trade agreements; they wanted money, and they paid the money. That is the agreement in fact, to buy boats in the United States.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But where was the trade concession?

MR. CASHIN: The trade concession was American dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Iceland would much rather get her goods into the United States at a lower rate of duty.

MR. CASHIN: All right, they would not take our fish. Give us rentals, which the Commission of Government would have got in the beginning, a rental for our military bases, a rental for Gander, pay us money, American dollars; we are all screeching for them. And then we could do what the Premier said in the Convention, we could buy the fishermen's fish and dump it and forget all about it, and everything else. We could buy it all. But Canada has not bought much here. They bought some fish for \$600,000 the other day, but what we are interested in is the coming year, but the shore fish they tell me will sell at a loss of \$5.00, and as for the price of fish the merchants tell us they do not know what it is going to be.

This afternoon, Sir, I pointed out that I felt we should abandon the highway across the country, and now, Sir, I am going to move an amendment, if I can get a seconder, to the Budget and the Estimates:

"Whereas it is apparent that the salt codfishery has been and must remain for many years to come the mainstay of the economic structure of Newfoundland;

"And whereas it is evident that the prosecution of this industry during the year 1950 is, under present circumstances not likely to materialize without some measure of Government assistance;

"And whereas the substantial sum of \$1,575,000 is listed in this Budget

and Estimates for the purpose of construction of a highway across Newfoundland;

"And whereas it is doubtful whether the financial position of the Province can afford such unproductive expenditure either now or in the future;

"And whereas this amount expended on this project would provide employment for less than 1,000 men;

"And whereas the non-prosecution of the salt codfish industry would result in privation to many thousands of our fishermen resulting in the deterioration of their fishing equipment and possible mass depopulation of the province;

"Therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway should be postponed for the present and the moneys so allocated be devoted to the assistance of the salt codfish industry."

MR. SPEAKER: I would say for the guidance of members that if an honourable member speaks to an amendment, not having spoken to the main question, and if the amendment is defeated, the speaker would then lose his right to speak to the question. It is competent, however, for any member who has already spoken to the main question to speak to the amendment, or for any honourable member who wishes to speak to the amendment to do so.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, if it is in order I will second this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: To speak to the amendment, yes.

MR. MILLER: This thing comes as a bit of an emergency to me, but the country is in an emergency. We

are beginning to realize that we are going to have a minimum drop of thirty per cent in last year's yield for our fishery. We are beginning to realize that not even the Premier can tell us something when it comes to the fishery. And I take it that the merchants of this country, who have had their hands burned in the fisheries of this country, know what they are talking about. This is a sad situation, and it has come to a late stage. This month, May first, the fishermen should have been fishing weeks ago, if not months ago, and I refer to the small trapshore fishermen. We are beginning to see fact No. 1, the fishermen will be ashore this summer. It appears to be in the offing that the merchants are not interested any more. There is one-third party, the Government of this country, which holds the capital necessary to do so, to come out and set a firm price. If that is done, if it is done at the very least above what is needed to meet the cost of production, then I think things will move. If it is not done, the facts are that there will be no move from either of the parties, number 1 and number 2, and we will have twenty thousand fishermen ashore this summer. In addition to that, a minimum of thirty per cent drop, we will have a reduced production of fish, and the yield for this country will be probably one-third of what it was a year ago, 1948. We will not talk about 1949, because the outcome for 1949 is a story still untold, and the last chapter is going to be written many, many months ahead. So we cannot take that for an example, but we can take 1948, and we know that the yield is going to be seriously down. Now you cannot lay money aside or take money from people for any purpose and have everything go on in a happy state. This is the position. It rests right

with the Government; they have the money to do so. Whether they devote the money, which, as the mover of this amendment has stated, has been allocated for the Trans-Canada Highway, which is a very long term road programme that could very well wait for one year, to this very important industry. It is an undisputed fact that the fishery will not operate anything like what has been mentioned. We have a remiss Government, I say, if they go forward with that knowledge and ignore it. What would the result be? The result would be increased relief. The Government must be fully aware, I am sure, that last year, when they implemented the relief works programme, that many of the men who were the skippers of boats, the owners of traps, the men who took on the fishermen in the Spring, they did not fare so well; perhaps the sharemen did do very well; that is questionable though. But these people have now come to see the exhausting of their dollars. These people have already had to line up at the relieving office there. I can tell the Government right now that the march is on and it is directed towards the relieving office. Now which is the better? Is it better to give relief, get some returns for work done, or is it better to give the industry the shot in the arm that it requires? At least it will give the Government a year to consider the matter. I rather sympathize with them in the urgency of the matter. Should we forfeit the Trans-Canada Highway for it, and it can very well be forfeited, delayed for another year in the interests of the fishery, because the interest of the fishery is the interest of Newfoundland?

And so I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment which has been moved. I think, and I say again,

that the result will be very, very fatal to this country if we do not make sure that the fishery goes ahead; if we move out of markets where our fish now has a good position and the competitive countries move in, I think we are out for good. It will take long years to re-establish it, and no matter what we say about fresh fish industry, when we look at this country we have to realize that the man in the punt is worth consideration, and we also have to recognize that we cannot bring fresh fish to his door or his stage-head, but he has a right to live; he has a right to consideration from the Government other than Family Allowance or some such measure. What can we hope from the people if their very interests are going to be stifled off and ignored. A movement by the Government in this year of emergency is needed. It will not break the Government. If a price is set, it may be the price set will be realized, and the Government will not have to spend a dollar, but, having set that price, having established their confidence and faith in the industry, things will move. Things will not move as they are today. Whether we get this done on Federal or Provincial money is a matter of indifference to me, but I want to see it done, and I think the burden of the blame will rest on the Government if it is not done, and I suspect it will come home to them too, but the decision is with them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I do not doubt the sincerity of my honourable friends opposite, or the genuineness of their desire to be helpful in the present situation in the fishing industry. I doubt very much that the adoption of this amendment would help the situation in the least. If it would, we would not hesitate. My honourable friend who last spoke

said we have the money. We have in the Treasury at this very moment something well over thirty millions of dollars, so that the amount suggested in this amendment of approximately one and a half million is an amount that we can quite easily afford, so that if we decline to accept the amendment it is not for lack of the necessary money to carry out the purpose here suggested. We reject the amendment, not from any doubt of the motives of the honourable and gallant member who moved or of the honourable member who seconded the amendment. We reject it because we think it would do much more harm to the Newfoundland fishermen than good. I direct your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that after the various preambles the amendment closes with this resolution:

"Therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway should be postponed for the present and the moneys so allocated be devoted to the assistance of the salt codfish industry."

There is in the resolution itself, in the amendment itself, not one syllable of suggestion of anything as to the manner in which that one and a half millions might be used. The nearest we come to understanding what is intended and suggested to us, not by the honourable and gallant member who moved the amendment, but rather by the honourable gentleman who in seconding the amendment admitted that it came to him as a surprise or as a matter of emergency, and his suggestion was that it be used to subsidize the price of fish. Now that is precisely the one thing we cannot do. Given all the money necessary to do it, we still cannot do it, because so to do would be to debar our salt codfish

altogether from certain of our most important consuming markets. The moment we subsidize the price, goodbye to some of our most vital and profitable salt codfish markets. Now that suggestion is not in the amendment. The amendment does not suggest the subsidizing of the price of fish; it does not mention anything in connection with the price of fish. It does not suggest anything specific. It is just a general statement that instead of proceeding with the building of the Trans-Canada Highway and the expenditure of one and a half millions on it, we spend the one and a half millions in the assistance of the salt codfish industry. I do not know if my honourable and gallant friend thought this matter out carefully and deliberately refrained from suggesting any particular way of spending it because it is very noticeable that nothing is suggested. It is couched in the vaguest possible terms; do not spend it on the Trans-Canada Highway, spend it in the general assistance of the fisheries. There is no indication of how it is to be spent except the suggestion of my honourable friend who seconded the amendment.

Now we will spend of public money this year considerably more than one and a half millions on the assistance of the salt fish industry. That is already provided in the Estimates. We will spend next year, we hope, if our plans can be brought about in time for next year, many times what we are spending this year. But we have no intention of spending the public money blindly on the assistance of the fisheries; no intention whatever. We have every intention of having our great basic industry, the fisheries, closely examined, closely surveyed, by men of outstanding ability brought into Newfoundland for that purpose

—not fishermen, not men who ever caught a fish in their lives or spread it out to dry, but men nevertheless who are outstanding in their ability to go into any basic industry, examine it, study it, understand it, and propose actual concrete practical ideas for the improvement of that industry. Now when we have that report, when we know now we can spend the money soundly, with basic soundness, then we will spend it. And I agree completely with my honourable and gallant friend, and I am glad to hear him say it, that we must spend many millions on the development of our great fishing industry. I agree with that most heartily. But to spend it now, before we are prepared to do it, might and probably would be pouring money down the drain.

I will give my honourable friend an example. In the town of Burin, in Placentia Bay, there is a magnificent modern fish plant costing many hundreds of thousands of dollars. That fish plant is served by five modern draggers. These five draggers are maintained by 105 men, the plant itself is operated by 210 persons from the manager down to the men and the girls who work in it. That is a total of 315 persons in this utility last year—105 men brought in the fish from the Banks, 210 working in the plant, preparing the product, packaging it and sending it to the United States market. A total of the equivalent of 244 quintals of salt dried codfish per person.

Now as I have already pointed out the average per person produced in the various districts is thirty to thirty-three quintals per person. In this other instance it is 244 quintals per person. This does not follow that the solution of our great problem in

the fishery is the mere building of new plants and extension of existing ones. Far from it, just to double the production of cod fishing in Newfoundland, to construct two or three plants, to employ draggers and to employ over a thousand persons cannot replace what it now takes 30,000 persons to process, with the help of their wives and children. So that the solution is not the erection and extension of plants, the development of draggers, it is not; it is to be found only in the using of the thirty thousand fishermen who now process salt codfish for the poor countries of Portugal, Spain, Italy, in the war torn countries of Europe, and condense this fish, not to be dried, not to be salted but to use in these very modern plants. It is useless to build plants, it would be an infamous mistake on our part if the money were dumped into our laps, to build a thousand plants if we do not see that the supplying of fish brought in was done by the men who are now fishing, catching salt fish for these poor countries. This means then that we must equip these fishermen with new types of boats, engines, fishing gear to remove forever the terrible immobility of our inshore fishermen, some twenty odd thousand who can get out two or three miles in a straight line from their front window, the fish may be off five or ten miles, it might as well be three thousand miles beyond that, due to this terrible immobility. To equip these men with the kind of boats, engines and gear to enable them to get the fish, wherever they are and not depend on the fish coming in to eat the rocks. That will take time; it will not be done overnight; it will take a number of years to do it and will take time to work out this terrible problem of our

fishery. It is not going to be done with one and a half million dollars, it will take twenty millions I say here tonight.

MR. CASHIN: Where are we going to get it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will get it, it will be spent for the reorganization of our fishery, our fresh fish industry but it will not be spent until we know exactly the situation and the best and most profitable way to spend it. We are not going to go into this thing blindly. Millions of dollars have gone into the fishery in the past years and where are we now? As my honourable and gallant friend asks. A very precarious industry—where is there an industry in the world as precarious as our fishery? There may be no fish to begin with, the fish may be there and the weather is right, then the markets are bad. But, but, but, two or three butts at one time. Now at various times our fish fetches different prices, it might be low, it might be \$2.00, \$1.80 a quintal, Labrador has sold for \$1.50. But we can sell it, indeed we can, we can sell it to Spain and take their money for it, but we do not want Spanish money, we want dollars or sterling, and we do not want sterling without a guarantee that we can change it into dollars, whoever we sell to and whatever their money is, but we do not deal in that money, we cannot change it.

MR. CASHIN: Go to Britain and ask her if she will allow us to spend some and give us cash.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Portugal, Italy, Greece, West Indies will not have our fish. The United States gave Greece cash to buy in Newfoundland, to be spent exclusively in New-



foundland for salt codfish; they never did buy they still have that money. On January 10 they called for tenders, that is how they listened to instructions. Newfoundland tendered, Iceland, France tendered, so did Scotland, so did England, so did Norway, they all tendered. We thought we had it, NAFEL thought they had the deal—that was a good market for Labrador fish—they had the money, United States money, they could not spend it on anything else but Newfoundland fish—we thought we had the contract. What happened, they could not award to NAFEL—tendered again, cut the price, then cut it again, what happened—they did not get the order, they could not sell at any price. Greece just did not want our Labrador fish, we could spend all the money in the surplus but it will not make Greece buy. That is our problem last year, this year. This year it is being solved but what about next year. I do not know but I am convinced it will be found. I cannot imagine Canada allowing Newfoundland to come to a standstill due to a dislocated currency. She will see to it that there is some way that Britain will unfreeze sterling to Spain, to Portugal, to Iceland to pay for our fish and cash our receipts and give us the dollars, this and I believe next year and the next year.

Finally let me say this, another reason why we cannot accept this amendment, it is very vital, one with which the Leader of the Opposition must agree; he is unavoidably compelled to agree. We have made contracts for the building of these three sections of the Trans-Canada Highway, these are: One from Port aux Basque twenty odd miles towards St. Georges, that is a contract with W. J. Lundrigan for Corner Brook towards Port aux Basques because we are most anxious to

complete that leg as soon as possible because as soon as it is finished the Government of Canada will put a modern motor car ferry on the Gulf, and the third with Concrete Products to build from Gander to Grand Falls. Does anyone say, break the contracts, break three contracts, take the money instead and use for something else, my honourable friend cannot ask us to do that, my honourable friend who moved the motion cannot vote for it.

MR. CASHIN: You have not signed that agreement?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have indeed. My honourable friend is a former minister of the Crown, and a former minister of finance, he will as I would have the time of his life and the fun of his life lambasting Government members but as a former member of the Crown will not, now that he knows, ask us to break these contracts.

Mr. Smallwood reads motion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now I add it as it is in fact: "Therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that the construction of this road be postponed and the contract voided and that the money contracted to be paid be not paid but rather be paid into something else, namely the assistance of the fishery." Now if he would like to rewrite his motion that would be satisfactory but I am quite sure he cannot intend to ask us to void contracts into which we have already entered. We could not do it so I will have to say that I for one cannot vote so but I do not doubt the anxiety felt about the fishery situation by my honourable friend, I think it is honest, I am quite confident our fishermen are not going to let Newfoundland down this year, especially after the public announcement this afternoon

that this Government, the life of NAFEL is in this Government's hands, we can end it, so says the terms of union, and I say this: that this Government will be in the most intimate touch with NAFEL and will know to a cent what they get for fish, what they got last year, what rate of profit they will make and, as I indicated this afternoon, will stand for no monkey business. Our first loyalty is to the fishermen as is the loyalty of every member of this House. The merchants did not send this Government here, our loyalty is to the fishermen, and moreover if they put our honourable friends in they will be over here and we will be over there. Do you think we do not know that? And I pledge that the salt codfishery will go on this year. I assure my friend that I will take his breath away with what we propose to spend on the fishery in Newfoundland, and then he will see the fanciest spending Newfoundland has ever seen.

MR. CASHIN: You will remember, Sir, in the course of my speech I asked the honourable Minister of Public Works whether or not he had signed the contract with Ottawa, and he told me he had not reported to the Government yet.

MR. SPEAKER: I would mention that there is no reply permitted.

MR. CASHIN: But the Premier made a contract and as it is agreed that I can change the amendment in order that they would not be placed in a position to violate that contract—I did not know when I drafted the amendment about the contract with the Federal Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not referring to that agreement, to reim-

burse us one-half of the amount spent.

MR. CASHIN: I have not seen any copies of any contract that the Government made to build these roads, and last year when I asked a question about it, I was told it was not in the interest of the public to make it known; I say it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it is now.

MR. CASHIN: It always was. If the Government made contracts it was their duty to table them long ago; it was not done. That is not my fault, that is not my duty. Mr. Speaker, if it is in order to reconsider my amendment, with your permission, I will withdraw the motion in order to redraft it. I will ask the honourable minister to table the contracts tomorrow. I realize if I ask a question about these contracts I will be told it is not in the public interest to answer, but if it is not in the public interest to table them, there is no such thing as a contract. Due to the situation I will take back the amendment and redraft it and represent it tomorrow under the same circumstances but it will be drafted differently.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a slight formality, the honourable member cannot amend his own amendment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If I may say, we are very anxious to accommodate the honourable member and even to the extent of his speaking again, but I am afraid he cannot because after he spoke, another member, the honourable member for Placentia and St. Mary's, spoke.

MR. CASHIN: I can just make the amendment and say nothing, just turn in the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, maybe the

honourable member may make an amendment without being considered to have spoken, providing he make the motion without speaking. The honourable Leader of the Opposition has not yet spoken, maybe he could table the amendment. Since the amendment has been withdrawn, there is now no amendment before the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I must say that there is no desire on our part to use the complexities of parliamentary rule to prevent the honourable member from getting an amendment in, my honourable friend will appreciate that.

MR. JOHN J. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, at the outset let me express my very deep regret and concern at the illness of the honourable Minister of Finance. In fact in the House for a long while as he sat opposite I could not help but notice that he did not look well, and when he presented the budget last session I could see it was a great physical effort for him. I hope that soon he recovers his health and that at the next session will be able to go on with vigour and force.

We just had a most extraordinary thing happen today—we have just found out that the Government made contracts covering the agreement which had not yet gone through and if by chance had not gone over we would have found ourselves in a position of having to pay the whole amount of the contracts, indeed we may wake up tomorrow and find that is the situation, but the honourable Minister of Public Works has just made the announcement. Had this information been tabled the honourable member for Ferryland would not now find himself in this position.

We might talk about the building of boats and engines so that our fishermen may become adventurers of the deep like our forefathers, but I will say that unless something is done at present there will be no fishery this year—no fishery this year—and for the third time, no fishery this year. No supplies have been issued and they are not going to be, I understand. There is great discontent amongst fishermen; the fishing season will soon start and there is nothing done to equip them, and unless something is done shortly there will be no fishery this year, and if we are going to wait for years, with experiment after experiment we will be in the position of a man building a castle in Spain, and waken up with a shock. And if there is no fishery this year there will be an exodus of fishermen to the mainland, as my honourable friend the member for Ferryland said, and their traps and boats will go to pieces.

The Estimates which were produced show some very heavy spending and spending without any returns being expected. Now where and when is all this going to end? Family security can be brought too far. There is a limit to Government spending. Sir Stafford Cripps recently notified the British people that Britain's so-called family health services must be curtailed and held down to the size the country could afford. Up to that time with the Labour Party the ability to pay had nothing to do with the benefits that the Government was ready to pour out, but now in a House with a very small margin they have thrown aside that idea and are giving notice that they are going to bring about a reduction of family services and curtail expenditure.

All services have cost far beyond what experts said they would cost.

In connection with the health services in Great Britain and the terrific expenses incurred thereby, I read an editorial in a well-known newspaper, the *Tablet*, which says:

"The debate on the Health Services revealed a frightening inability to estimate costs in advance, as well as a highly political approach to public expenditures, even on the part of Sir Stafford Cripps. The health estimates were 40 percent out; and no private business could afford to make such immense miscalculations. The health services has now cost £7 a head, or £35 for each average householder in a household of five. If there were a country or a city where a man was told as he walked down the streets and streets of little houses that each and every one of them was spending an average of 12s. a week, every week, on doctors and medicine, he would get an impression that there was something exceedingly wrong, with so much and so universal ill health; and the puzzle would grow. That he were next assured, with a wealth of statistics, that the health of the people had never been better, that preventive medicines had never been better, that preventive medicines had made immense strides in the last half century, and he would draw the conclusion, which would be correct, that the finance of the health services had not been well managed, and that it had been embarked upon with a recklessness, always reprehensible in those who are spending other people's money, but particularly so in the economic difficulties with which we are contending today."

Now they are curtailing in England on health services for the very reason that I pointed out, they cannot get

the money to carry on with them. Now if a country is to be taxed for the public benefits in such a way that it is difficult for private business to be carried on, and private business could not be carried on under such circumstances, then it would be found that there would be heavy unemployment and lack of the earning power which brings in the money to enable those services to be carried on. The *Financial Times* recently discussed the matter. It said in part:

"A warning that maintenance of prevailing rate of taxation is having the effect of seriously curtailing the flow of private capital into new industrial and commercial developments was sounded during the past week in a brief presented to the Government by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The brief was presented by a delegation comprising executives of the Chamber from Montreal and Toronto and, although they were 'received sympathetically,' the most that ministers of finance and national revenue could promise was that the brief would be studied."

Now there is very grave danger of our Government trying to do too much. If people become dependent on the Government then both Government and the people will suffer; the Government should not try to do what the people themselves can do for themselves, and they cannot do it so well.

There is a good editorial of April 5th—and you will pardon me for reading editorials, because they cannot be biased.

"Correspondents from various sections of the Province tell of the 'disappointment' of many citizens over the fact that they were not receiving unemployment benefits. In

some cases applicants had waited 'weeks' before receiving a reply from the authorities and even then were told that they would have to supply further details before their applications could be considered.

This, as has already been pointed out in these columns, is one of the great dangers of these social security programmes. Men who otherwise might have been profitably employed are now prone to lie around and see what can be obtained from the Government before making a further attempt to help themselves.

It is realized that conditions are bad all over the Province, but even if they continue to worsen, people must learn that Government cannot supply their every need and that they must help themselves as far as possible.

This idea of sitting down and waiting for Government hand-outs must be dispelled from the minds of the people and the initiative in this respect should be taken by the Government who started it in the first place. We came out of the thirties with a history of dole and privation and an undernourished populace. This could have been largely prevented if the dole had not been so freely distributed in the first place. Now we have a new generation and let us not make the same mistake with them. Past generations of Newfoundlanders have seen depressions and weathered them; but in those days people helped themselves. That same spirit must prevail today if this Island is to be brought successfully out of her present economic crisis."

MR. SMALLWOOD: What paper is that?

MR. HIGGINS: The Daily News

of April 5th. I know people who blame every hard thing on Responsible Government, no matter how illogical or far-fetched but when one suggests that the hard conditions of the people must be blamed on Confederation, they become boys. They shout, rave, indignant that such a thing should be said or thought for a moment. We were told that the cost of living would come down forty per cent; well, if not, we are met with the answer that the planters, shopkeepers, are rooking the public. We have learned recently that Nova Scotia, from which we have taken much of our legislation—Nova Scotia that is talked about as the great farming country of the Maritimes, Nova Scotia of the great tourist industry, Nova Scotia is suffering; and regarding Nova Scotia's plight there is an editorial in the Daily News of April 9th, entitled "Nova Scotia's Deficit." As I said I am reading the editorials because they are not the biased opinion of a leader of the Opposition:

"When Nova Scotia signed a tax agreement with the Federal Government a few years ago, her financial future seemed assured. Very nearly ten million dollars of additional revenue was provided out of which demand for many new services could be met. But rising costs of government and continuous expansion of public services in response to public demand have put the province in the red. At the end of March, 1951, Nova Scotia expects a deficit of nearly two million dollars, the first for ten years. As a consequence, Premier MacDonald has expressed the fear that a sales tax may have to be imposed to balance the budget.

The significance of this change in Nova Scotia's financial position is

that the concentration of industry in the central provinces is operating to the detriment of the fringe provinces and particularly the Maritimes, where, as in Newfoundland, the economy depends upon a few primary industries. The new Newfoundland budget will emphasize the special weakness of our own financial position under Confederation, a position that must lead to inevitable insolvency unless the Federal Government is prepared to supplement the grants that will normally accrue to us after the expiration of the transitional grants. And what this all boils down to is a justifiable demand by the weaker and poorer provinces for a fairer distribution of the nation's wealth on the very logical grounds that the strength of the rich central provinces is largely derived from profits on their trading with the fringe provinces. That has to come; Ontario and Quebec must realize that in monopolizing the Dominion's trade, they have accepted an important obligation. There must be a two-way traffic in domestic as well as external commerce, and reciprocity for the fringe provinces must be expressed in terms of larger federal contributions to the maintenance of their essential services. This is a matter on which the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland would do well to make common cause."

Now if I were to say that Nova Scotia suffered from signing Confederation you probably would get indignant, but no less a person than the Hon. Angus MacDonald, who was formerly in the Federal Government and is Premier of Nova Scotia, comes out openly and attacks Confederation:

"Premier MacDonald said today Nova Scotia has suffered for eighty-

three years under the 'curse' and the 'burden' placed on it by Confederation. Premier MacDonald said 'from the point of view of economics, Confederation was a bad thing for Nova Scotia,' and so on.

That is not a small voice from the wilderness, but from the rich province of Nova Scotia. Now we are right in with the Canadian financial and economic structure. The Premier broadcast on April 1st, 1949, we had only a seven million dollar National debt.

Now that is illogical.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Four millions.

MR. HIGGINS: That is worse. As a province we took over our share of the National Debt of Canada; as money is spent, so is that National Debt increased and so our share goes up. In the last Budget Speech at Ottawa the Finance Minister said that billion dollar budgets were here to stay, and there is little hope to be gathered from the remarks he made at that time. Every Newfoundlander must realize now that we must contribute to the cost of the Canadian Government, everyone who receives the benefit of family allowances, must know that some of that must go to Canada, and if he does not work he must realize that some other person must pay a heavier share.

Now there must be a limit to Government spending. Relief work went to one and a quarter millions. That had to stop. People are still unemployed, but that had to stop. Now when I mentioned here of a party with a conscience or a person with a conscience I began to wonder why that qualification. Why be on the defensive or why boast when one acts according to conscience. Let him say that he is acting fairly with other people's money. Where a worker is

deserving he should be employed, but you should not rob Peter to pay Paul, should not pauperize Peter to give Paul something.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Am I my brother's keeper.

MR. HIGGINS: You are your brother's keeper. That means that you cannot rob from one to pay to the other. You might go so far out but not too far. If you are going to pauperize one in order to help out another that is not honest Government. There must be a reasonable limit to spending. Now there are our secondary industries and here we are in a very serious position. These industries, particularly in St. John's give a large amount of employment. The employment may be small in numbers, but we must remember that the population of this country is small and the averages may be regarded as big; if we point out that 30,000 people are out of employment in this country, that may be nothing in a big country but it is very much in this country because the population is small, and if 3,000 people are thrown out of employment in this country, that is a big percentage of the people. I am told that our printers get no printing from the federal authorities; all that work is done on the mainland. The result is that these are cut off from business they previously had, and do not print the customs forms, income tax forms, because our Government does not handle those matters at the present time. Our clothing and boot companies are suffering. Some boot companies are closed down, clothing factories are in a bad position. Only recently a clothing business which operated on Water Street for many years closed.

Now if people are going to buy commodities entirely from the mainland

it is going to mean that the stores are going to close down, not only on Water Street, but in the outports, and there is no reason why this should happen. You can get the goods here, and tailor made clothing is far cheaper, twenty-five percent cheaper, than on the mainland. Go to any tailor, go to the Newfoundland Clothing Company, and you get a suit of clothes at \$25.00 to \$35.00 less than on the mainland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How much have clothes gone down in price since Confederation?

MR. HIGGINS: I do not know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Twenty or thirty percent.

MR. HIGGINS: I know this much, that you will pay on the mainland \$100 to \$120 for a suit of clothes and you get the same suit here of good English serge or tweed much cheaper, and in Montreal you pay \$150 for what they call a Business Executive Suit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: \$75.00 here.

MR. HIGGINS: You would pay \$75.00 here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As one of the ten best-dressed men in Canada I am inclined to dispute your figures. I am an authority. I am one of the ten-best-dressed men.

MR. HIGGINS: I would not let that be known, and if known you only paid \$75.00 you would immediately lose your reputation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: \$75.00, and \$38.00 for another.

MR. HIGGINS: You have a super-form. You are one of those men whom nature has adorned.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am that.

MR. HIGGINS: I do not see how you can make \$38.00 turn out a man who is as well dressed as an executive in Montreal.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is your build; your form; it is psychological.

MR. HIGGINS: Now let us come to the prospects in Buchans, they are good at present, but we have a very hard position at Bell Island. There was talk of an order for 300,000 tons of ore. It was, and then it was not. We heard all about it and that seems to be a myth. The Government in Canada disowned it, they know nothing about it at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They did not say it.

MR. HIGGINS: It was in the paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Rt. honourable C. D. Howe said he understood negotiations for that sale would still proceed. He was asked a question a couple of days later when he said this was a matter of negotiations between the Canadian Government and the possible buyers and was not one which normally would be referred to him.

MR. HIGGINS: The member for Bell Island said it, because he waxed eloquent on that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If you will allow me, the member for Bell Island was in my office at the time with Mr. Miller, two of the officials, and several members of the Executive of the Union at Bell Island, when I telephoned to Ottawa and they listened in to the conversation, and what they could not hear I repeated, and they listened in while the conversation was going on in which a settlement was

definitely made that the order for 300,000 had been secured at last year's prices, and also further orders would be secured. Now, my honourable friend, the member for Harbour Main-Bell Island, was there.

MR. HIGGINS: How long ago?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Several weeks ago.

MR. HIGGINS: But I heard him in the House with my own ears condemn the fact that nothing has been done.

MR. FAHEY: Well, I happen, Mr. Speaker, to be one of the members from Harbour Main-Bell Island, and the way that 300,000 tons of ore goes is like the quotation in the Bible, "You see it and then again you do not see it."

MR. HIGGINS: I will not quote from the Bible, but in this vein; "Oh where, or where, is my little dog gone"?

Now, there is still no work on the Labrador. Ten thousand Newfoundlanders were going right to work. Now there is one thing we can be sure of that when that work starts, the good jobs will go out of the country, and we will be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Moreover, those men will be up in the hinterlands, miles away from Newfoundland, further away than Winnipeg; you can go to Winnipeg. How are you going to get up there; they will be living in shacks; it would be better to go to the mainland and get work. That will be a Newfoundland Siberia. It will take years before that is developed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The pioneer spirit is not dead in Newfoundland today.



MR. HIGGINS: If you tell them we want you to be a pioneer, we want you to go right in the woods, in the rain and the flies, go up there and live in shacks without coal or anything else.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Centrally heated shacks.

MR. HIGGINS: But the ordinary worker will not get a centrally heated shack.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HIGGINS: Now we come to the farmers. A gentleman writing to one of our newspapers seems to express the feeling of many people:

"Members of the P. E. Island provincial government are fighting for the spoils of a prostrate neighbor province; pretty picture, isn't it?"

"As this province descends farther down the economic ladder the cry for cheaper goods will be more pronounced and when we reach the bottom we will have then become merely an appendage to the mainland."

"It is only logical to assume that we cannot continue to send out of this province nearly all of our money to support the workers and growers on the mainland. It doesn't add up to common sense because the source of that money will eventually dry up and we will have nothing to send but social security payments."

Now there is a very great danger. Now there is no doubt that the Prince Edward Island Government is aiding this. Moreover, there was a hint that the Federal Government was assisting it but that was denied, but according to the report of a speech by Mr. Jones there is a certain mention of a subsidy.

"Premier Jones of Prince Edward Island told the legislature today that the cost-of-living in southern Newfoundland outports has been decreased 10 to 15 percent with the operation of a Newfoundland trading vessel by a P.E.I. crown company last year.

The Premier was speaking during resumed budget debate as the Legislature went into the fifth and final week of its present sitting. In an almost two-hour long speech, the Premier lashed out at the Progressive Conservative opposition for what he described their "unfair" criticism of the operation of the Newfoundland trading vessel Eskimo."

Apparently the P.C.'s are favouring Newfoundland over in P.E.I.

Mr. Speaker,

"No subsidy had been promised by the Federal Government unless there was a loss. Whether there would be one hadn't been determined yet because the vessel would not complete the first year of operation until June. But some felt that the Federal Government should give a subsidy in any case because of the great benefit the trade had been to the people of the outports."

And the Daily News says again:

"We don't blame Premier Jones of Prince Edward Island for giving a lot of attention to the opportunities for trade that Newfoundland's entry into Confederation has given his province. He has been boasting in his legislature about what has already been accomplished. His Government has bought a vessel and is subsidizing it to help P.E.I.

farmers take business away from local farmers. And when it was pointed out to him that the cost of the subvention was high, he hinted that the Federal Government would be lending a hand towards paying it. That would be something that Newfoundland farmers might well appreciate.

"Now we don't blame Mr. Jones for trying to build up P.E.I.'s trade at the expense of the men who till the soil in Newfoundland. We don't blame him for planning to grab off most of the supply business for the construction operations on the Labrador railway. But we shall blame our own government if it does not do something to see that our farmers are protected against unfair competition in the form of subsidized freight and the port-to-port peddling of produce from P.E.I. vessels. Mr. Jones has the right to mark us out as a market to be exploited but it is our job to see to it that he does not get away with it.

Incidentally, the Premier of P.E.I. is not helping to establish good relations by stating things about Newfoundland's trade that are untrue. He is reported to have referred to economic decline in this Island and to have stated that fish was rotting here for want of markets in the West Indies. Where he got his information is something we wouldn't know but it's bad information and someone should tell him so. When Mr. Jones looks our way again he should think of trade in terms of a two-way traffic and he should be more careful about the sources of his information relative to the state of the Newfoundland fishing industry."

Now coming to the fisheries. The Prime Minister in his Budget said at page 5,

"So far as can be estimated, our fisheries will be carried on this year at about last year's level or perhaps slightly below that level. This is much more than most observers would have been willing, up to a week ago, to believe."

I do not think anybody is going to believe that. No observer can be optimistic over the present situation. He mentions later of Canada :

"What the Government of Canada has undertaken to do for us this year is to remove those trade difficulties sufficiently to allow our customers to buy up to 400,000 quintals of our salt fish, and to pay for it in money that our exporters can accept.

"The remainder of the catch will doubtless be sold on this side of the Atlantic."

Now probably we should not be talking at all about the price of fish. The honourable Mr. Mayhew reproved some members of the Commons. He said: "They are talking too much about fish." Now what did he mean by that. Surely he did not think that purchasers of our fish did not know about the market. They would know as much about our fish as we did and where is the difficulty of talking about it. Now when Mr. Mayhew spoke of fish and the difficulty of selling our fish, when he spoke, why not other people? Why cannot an ordinary man like myself talk of it? I am not going to go into the fisheries any further. It is getting late. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland has spoken very long about it and I will not speak about it.

With regard to the Tran-Canada Highway, when it came up at second reading I spoke at some length. I said it was not a necessity that this road should be built from Harmon Field to St. John's. The Canadian authorities started a road from Botwood to Gander and the only thing that stopped it was the fact that the situation did not last.

Now I will answer the question that was put to me by the honourable Minister of Public Works—We will not be able to keep it clear in winter, only in summer, other roads have to be kept open four months of the year. We would be asked to spend approximately 20 million dollars on the road, it is going to cost 40 million dollars, and we are going to pay half that amount and we will be expected to keep it open in winter and in good condition in summer. We are told that 350 miles of road is already built. I submit that very little of that road is any good for the Trans-Canada Highway, it would not come up to the standard. We will have to pay maintenance of this road with the prospect of a few tourists as our only return.

MR. SPENCER: We have definitely gotten an agreement whereby we will be reimbursed for the portion of the road already built and that covers any road built since 1928 which forms part of the Trans-Canada Highway, whatever we spent we will be reimbursed for one half, we will be paid one half for the old roads, and what we spent is very small in proportion to what we are going to spend.

MR. HIGGINS: Did we spend three million dollars?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't make it too small, we did not to Canada.

MR. HIGGINS: If we get three million dollars that will cut down to seventeen million.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It may be more.

MR. HIGGINS: Did we spend more than \$3,000,000. We have to figure, not guess. I may add that if we spend \$20,000,000 we will face bankruptcy, and where is the \$20,000,000 we are going to spend coming from; we have not the Midas touch, we cannot turn rocks into gold. Where is it coming from?

The Icelandic Fishermen have been paid to find out where the schools of herring are. For four hundred and fifty years the fishermen of Spain and Portugal have been fishing on the Newfoundland Banks and this year we learn that one hundred thousand seals had been taken. Now then Newfoundlanders operate in these ice fields and beyond the three mile limit they are bound by Newfoundland laws, but a foreigner is under no obligation to obey these laws, so that these laws will be broken and the result will be that the seal fishery will be wiped out. These foreign vessels have half their catch secured before the time allocated by Newfoundland law.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What can we do about it? I would like to have a suggestion.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't think the honourable Premier has been listening to me, what I want to know is, are we making a blunder by bringing the Icelandic fishermen here? We have learned they go 40 to 50 and 60 miles out to look for herring. Now these fishermen are used to fishing in various parts of the world, they

cover the Atlantic for miles and miles from Iceland and they may make use of this information for themselves, for their own benefit. Will we find out that they will have their vessels come out and secure the information and not tell us? What is to stop them from using this information for their own benefit. These fishermen are used to long voyages, they come from Spain, Norway and Iceland, they come to fish, have been coming for 450 years.

We have often been called individualists, that may be the outcome of our mode of living which is lost in big cities; of living among those we know, of being able to talk and express our opinions, of not being thrown among strangers—It goes deeper than that, we are men of property, whether small or big we are men of property, and a man of property is a man of responsibility, and property gives him a form of independence—He has a stake in the country, something to respect, make him feel independent. Newfoundland has more property owners than any other country—Everybody has his own bit of land. On the mainland very few people own their own land and home. Such property becomes sacred and this is a land of sacred things, land of many homes, of men ready to defend their property. These things are part of a man, part of his soul, sacred, part of his body, part of his family, his plans for the future generations. What has this to do with the debate, am I talking at random? No, it is to show that anyone who tries to overlook the right of Newfoundlanders to hold their own property is attacking the security of the country, is a menace. I agree there comes a time for security, national security when some piece of land

should be taken away but there must be strong national necessity to justify it and the owner must be compensated sufficiently to give him another home elsewhere.

But the honourable Premier said: "I regard property as I do cattle."

MR. SMALLWOOD: I never said that, I regard permanent domain which is a principle at least a thousand years old. I did not, I never said it.

MR. HIGGINS: We are told also that this Government can order as it wishes, there is nothing to stop it taking any course it sees fit. Even put it across that it is in our best interests to assume that the Government knows best is the first step towards totalitarianism, I will repeat what I said before, any country that thinks more of ease and comfort than of freedom will lose that freedom and the ironic part is it will eventually lose ease and comfort as well. Now gentlemen if we have fallen so low that the Government has got to transact business and people are not prepared to work and earn their own living, then we will surely come to a servile state.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move the adjournment of the debate and I hope to close the debate tomorrow.

MR. HIGGINS: What time are you going away.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am hoping to go Friday, but I am but one man, the honourable member will admit, if quite a man, but nevertheless but one man, and if there is any need for the House to continue, the fact that I am not present will not prevent the House sitting Friday, that is the pleasure of the House.

**Orders of the Day**

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the Orders of the Day be deferred.

I move that the house adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at 3 of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the motion to adjourn I would like to appoint honourable members to a Select Committee on the Municipal Bill.

Honourable Attorney General.

Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Spratt.

Mr. Vardy.

Mr. Fogwill.

Mr. Chalker.

Dr. Pottle.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 2, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

**Order:**

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Just prior to adjournment, last evening, some matter of contracts was mentioned and a request was made by the honourable member for Ferryland to have tabled such contracts as are now in existence with regard to Trans-Canada-Highways. At the original question last year, it was pointed out, as we were in the course of instituting such contracts we did not feel that it was in the public interest of the Province—we don't feel that it would do so to table them now.

1. A contract was entered into on September 6th, 1949, with Concrete Products Limited—Between Botwood and Gander.
2. A contract was entered into October 4th, 1949—That area between Corner Brook and George's Brook.

3. On February 10th, 1950, a contract entered into for that area between Port-aux-Basques and St. Andrews.

These are copies of the originals, as we have but one set of originals which must be kept in the office of the Registrar.

In addition there has been two extensions granted—One issued April 4th, 1950 and one December 31st, 1949.

MR. FAHEY: As a point of information: How can the Highroads Department, the Department of Public Works, enter into a contract before the money is voted by the House?

MR. SPEAKER: If that matter be offered as a question, at question time, no doubt the honourable Minister will reply.

**Reports of Standing and Select Committees**

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): There was a special committee selected yesterday to deal with the matter of the proposed bill for the Municipal Council, when would it be in order to make a motion regarding an alternative?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister may now give notice of motion.

MR. RUSSELL: I give notice of motion that I will on tomorrow table a motion that this bill be referred to a committee of the whole house.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the suspension of the rules of the House.

**Notice of Questions**

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have here reply to Question No. 57 asked by the

honourable and gallant member for Ferryland and I have the pleasure of tabling it.

#### Notices of Motion

None.

#### Orders of the Day

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would suggest that we ought to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider ways and means, the debate on the budget. I understand that my honourable and gallant friend the member for Ferryland has his motion of last night couched in somewhat different terms which is to be handed in to Mr. Clerk at the outset of the debate today.

MR. CASHIN: Will I merely read the amended motion.

Thereupon the amended motion was read.

MR. FOGWILL: Is it permissible to speak at the moment?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Point of order: I think it would be out of order for the honourable gentlemen on the other side to speak at this juncture. Motion was made and seconded yesterday, and now the amendment is before the House, I don't think it is competent for any member on the other side to speak at this juncture.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Speak on the amendment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I beg your pardon, understood it was on the seconding.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is the purpose of this House to regard this amendment as having been proposed and seconded last night, providing you confine yourself to the subject of the amendment.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, gen-

tleman, on the question of salt cod-fish it is the question I believe involved in this amendment presented by the honourable and gallant member. Now our country, our Newfoundland, what we have done here, what we have lived on in all stages of this Island's history with the exception of a few new industries which came into effect during the last half century, everything that we own, and everything that we can or cannot regard as our own and the many fishermen owe their very existence to the Salt Cod fishery. And now we have reached the position in this year 1950 in this month of May when it seems that the salt cod fishery and these people who are employed therein including the many making and curing fish, furnishing it to markets or getting it ready for marketing, are facing great difficulties. It is the position for this year at least and perhaps for next year and for years to come if something is not done by this Government that the salt fish industry may have a setback now which it could not recover from; that is how I look upon this situation. If I may mention one change in the estimates last year the total number of employees was listed as 3240, this year there are 3375. We have during the year, according to the estimates, increased the number by 425 at a cost of \$900,000. Now I don't want to see a reduction in maintenance of public service. Nevertheless a cost to the treasury of \$900,000; perhaps some of it might be used to assist and help the fishery. Perhaps this last few years of the war the fishery did get a shot in the arm. Markets were freer and we were selling fish in countries needing no assistance to control prices. But this year no set price for fish. The right to regulate prices has gone back in to the hands of these people who

supply the trade. While the many going fishing actually give it to the supplier perhaps for an open receipt or perhaps at a much reduced price this last year to the years previous, I don't think it is right that that should be put upon 30 thousand people, because we were told in effect in this very Chamber in 1947—the fishermen of this land were told, and the Radio blasted it over the highways and byways and to every crack and corner, that the fishermen would be looked after, that the great Dominion Government of Canada and their Fisheries Board would see to it that the catch would be disposed of, even if the Federal Government had to subsidize the sale of that fish. Now the people of this country believed it when they were told that. Now what is going to be done? What a terrible disappointment for 30,000 Newfoundland people today when in many instances they are going to be refused supplies and they have no Government assistance. Now some assistance should be given to these people, because the whole fault is sick markets. Today these men will go fishing. In my opinion, they will go fishing. They will go at their natural work, the work they have been brought up to believe in; it is part of their lives. In all the villages and in all the little towns and hamlets in Newfoundland they were brought up to believe that that is their life's work, fishing, producing food. And now where do they find themselves. I think it is a terrible situation indeed for 30,000 Newfoundlanders here in the month of May, 1950, to find themselves in such a position that they do not know where to turn. In fact, it seems to them, I believe, that the Government is beginning to ignore their plight already.

So far as the Trans-Canada Highway is concerned, and the money we are spending on it, if that in itself were distributed among those 30,000 that have to go fishing, they could get supplies. That would mean about \$50.00 a head. Multiply this by two, because I believe there is an average of two in each family who go fishing, it would mean probably \$100.00 for each crew. I do not suggest to the Government that they should subsidize the sale of fish, but something must be done to reduce the cost of supplies to the fishermen. I believe the fisherman would be prepared to go fishing if he did not have to pay so much for the food and the nets that he needs when out on the water. Now fishing is a very difficult thing. I do not know much about it. I have done very little of it, but I have a fair idea of what it means in hardship and toil, as I am a working man myself.

Now, to repeat myself, Sir, I think it is really terrible to think we have 30,000 Newfoundlanders in that position. And when we think of all the rest of those men before them who are dead now and in their graves who built all the things we have in Newfoundland, built all our institutions, laid down the foundation, the basic principles for education, and made this little country of ours what it is. All you have to do is to look back over the years to see the temper of the people who built this Chamber, and this House where we are now debating the business of this country. It was built by fishermen, by the unsung fishermen who built it, stone upon stone, with their calloused hands, with their broken fingernails.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I cannot say much more about this but that if the

Government of the day does not do something for the fishermen of Newfoundland this year, I will say this to them, that they have done a good job to lay down a foundation of blasted hopes and broken promises in this country of ours.

MR. JANES: Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Budget I have heard to my amusement things said about the fishermen of Newfoundland, and I am beginning to wonder whether this House knows what it is talking about; I am beginning to wonder whether anybody knows what he is talking about. The only argument I have heard advanced in the past three days places the blame for the situation on Confederation. Now you might as well blame Kaiser William for World War II. The relationship is exactly the same, as I see it. This unpleasant situation is nothing new. It has been with us ever since the days of the Fishing Admirals; every session of the House of Assembly has talked about the same thing, and they have talked about it in the same stormy language as the Opposition have been talking. What has the Labrador fisherman in the history of the country ever known? This is what he has known, and I come from a family of Labrador fishermen. Well now he had his Black Jack and this is what he knew. We went to the Labrador; it took us eight or nine months, and we came back. We had enough food to carry us through the winter; perhaps we had enough shoes provided we went barefoot in the summer. We had a dozen oranges and a clay pipe if we had a full load. And we talk about the fishery in 1950. For the past hundred years this present situation has been with us. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland last night said—we

know we have a fishery; the name "Newfoundland" is synonymous with fish. It is the same thing the Government was saying back in 1905 when Jack had no motor boats like we have today. What the fishermen are looking for is not the nonsense that we have been talking about. It is wise leadership they are looking for, and nothing but that. We have a dozen plants in Newfoundland at this moment which cannot operate because the fishermen cannot catch enough fish in their bully boats and motor boats to operate these plants. Fix prices! You ask the Government to fix prices. Fix prices for what? The fish are swimming around the Atlantic, and the members of this House know the history of price fixing on fish. It dates back to 1945 that I know of, and then we had a world war, and we had a fishery board and the fish went to feed Europe. There was no question about prices; starving people will pay anything to feed their stomachs. We bring in here an amendment to impose upon the Government what? The amendment does not say, but we have heard that the Government should fix the price of fish. We should impose that upon the Government. In other words, the Government should fix the price of potatoes to the farmers. Human nature being what it is, we will pay the farmer \$5.00 a barrel for potatoes; we will fix \$5.00 a barrel for potatoes. We will fix the price on pulp and paper for the loggers; we will fix a price on everything for everybody. Why not? Fantastic!

MR. MILLER: You fix the price of beer.

MR. JANES: It is a good thing; else you and I would not be able to afford a bottle. There is one thing;



if you fix the price of fish, who is going to pay for it?

MR. FOGWILL: The welfare state.

MR. JANES: Maybe it could. I am asking who is going to pay for it. Take a million and a half dollars. Now who is going fishing for \$1.50 a quintal.

MR. FOGWILL: Why cannot you go the whole hog? Why don't you say, go out and nationalize it if you cannot control the price of fish.

MR. JANES: If we do that and have people who are interested you would oppose it, and I can see them flying to Washington, and saying, we will give you Newfoundland provided you will come up with an Army and turn these Confederates out. That is what you will have. There has been no sensible solution come forward to this House, no solution for this country, for one reason only, that we refuse to accept this situation as it is. We refuse to face the realities of a situation that has been with us since the days of the Fishery Admirals. The honourable and gallant member for Ferryland was going to read something from the Economic Report of the Convention. I thought I was going to hear something and I listened attentively. The honourable and gallant member has had considerable experience of Government, and what did I hear? I heard something that came out of the Grade Six Geography book that was written somewhere around 1920. Last night, Sir, when I went away, I began to think about this fishing business. There were a few things I got down,—some of the problems I see facing us. They consisted of five in the main. They seemed to me to be these: Do we want a fishing industry employing 30,000 or 5,000 people? Is the supplier and dealer not going to give

the men supplies today? Thank God, I have one supplier who has written me that he is going to supply, who will give every cent he has and every cent the banks will give him. That is the way the fishing industry in Newfoundland has been carried on, and the present attitude of wholesalers is preventing fishermen from going fishing. It is a big matter, this supplying. Our suppliers go to Water Street to give them supplies. Water Street go to the banks. If our suppliers are the men we want, they must go the banks themselves. That is one way to reduce the costs of supplies, and we have at our disposal the capacity and men which will turn us to better methods of production. We do not know how to fish. Do not be foolish about it; we do not know how to fish; our methods of fishing are outdated, but we have the capacity and men at our disposal to teach our fishermen how to fish.

MR. MILER: Does that exist on all coasts?

MR. JANES: Sure it does.

MR. MILLER: I would like to hear your party men on that idea.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend is trying to be a cute politician.

MR. FAHEY: He seems to know all about fishing.

MR. JANES: Have we got anyone here who does? If I thought I knew all about fishing I would be after that job as Deputy Minister of Fisheries. I do not know, and I question whether any man in this country knows. Those who have got up to tell us what to do, know nothing whatever about the fishery.

MR. FAHEY: I do not think you know a leader from a doorway.

MR. JANES: Come down to Lumsden and I will show you. As Newfoundlanders we need one other thing to make our province fit to live in. I will never forget one very warm summer June day; I was sitting on top a cask out in Italy, looking over the valley to Naples, and we had with us a Padre who had been with us for four years. We sat there and talked about Newfoundland, and he said, "You know, Janes, I believe the Newfoundlanders are a great people! I hear great stories of your hospitality over there; you get together very well over here; you seem to be different from anyone else, but one thing you fellows have not got; I find it difficult to explain it; I pity you this way, you have not got stickability. You have not got the ability to stick a situation out. You have not got the ability to turn your backs on the past and say, we are overboard and it is time we were ashore." It might be a little tightening of the belt to get there. We have not got that. We realize there are failings in our fishery. We have not approached the stark realization of the facts. We will have this situation of the Newfoundland codfishery coming up here in 1951 and 2001.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the honourable the Premier having spoken, it becomes necessary for somebody from this side of the House to give the attitude of the Government towards the amendment that has been moved by the honourable and gallant member for Ferryland. Needless to say, Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House claim to be as much interested in the fishermen of this country as are our friends opposite. For one

fisherman that they represent we represent ten. I think those figures are pretty mild, and perhaps twenty would be nearer the truth. We are as interested in the fisheries, Sir, as they are. Now what does this Resolution say:

"Whereas it is apparent that the salt codfishery has been and must remain for many years to come the mainstay of the economic structure of Newfoundland, and whereas it is evident that the prosecution of this industry during the year 1950 is, under present circumstances, not likely to materialize without some measure of government assistance,"

"Not likely to materialize." Our answer to that is that it is simply not true. Probably all my friends are guilty of wishful thinking. We expect the fishermen to prosecute the fishery this year. The resolution goes on:

"And whereas the substantial sum of \$1,575,000 is listed in this Budget and Estimates for the purpose of construction of a highway across Newfoundland,"

What has that got to do with it?

"And whereas it is doubtful whether the financial position of the province can afford such unproductive expenditure either now or in the future";

"And whereas this amount expended on this project would provide employment for less than 1,000 men";

What has that got to do with it?

"And whereas the non-prosecution of the salt codfish industry would result in privation to many thousands of our fishermen resulting in the deterioration of their fishing

equipment and possible mass depopulation of the Province";

The Resolution then goes on:

"Therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that the construction of the Trans-Canada highway should be postponed for the present and the moneys so allocated be devoted to the assistance of the salt codfish industry."

The Resolution, Mr. Speaker, that has been moved as an amendment asks the Government to appropriate one and a half million dollars for the salt codfish industry. What is our reply, Sir? Our reply is this: that the Government this very year has made arrangements to provide much more than that for the assistance of the fisheries. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, we cannot accept the amendment and will vote against it.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, in speaking to this amendment—I have already spoken on the Budget, but this amendment calls for the one and a half million dollars supposed to be appropriated to the Highway to go to the fishermen. In other words the amendment is asking that the fishermen would be subsidized rather than the money go on the roads, as I understand it. Mr. Speaker, the amendment came in last night; it came in last night or today.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is last night's amendment.

MR. CASHIN: This is a continuation of debate on last night's amendment, and the Premier informed me that they are not voting for it. I cannot speak on the amendment at this time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nor can I.

MR. CASHIN: Probably, but I think we cannot, and this amendment is to speak about taking away the money from the Trans-Canada Highway and asks the Government to vote another amount of money to the support of the fishermen.

MR. FAHEY: Well, that is the point. The amendment was asking for a million and a half to be voted for the fishermen. Now, we have 30,000 fishermen, and averaging five to a family, that is 150,000 people, or, roughly, it is half our population, and I know that a million and a half to the fishermen is more essential than any highroads or by-roads, and having tourists here with one dollar in their pocket and one shirt on their back. But by voting this to the fishermen we are taking care of half our population, and that is our economy; it is the backbone of our Island. I have hauled up as many traps and set as many leaders as any member on that side of the House. Do not think I do not know anything about fish. I was at it since I was thirteen years old. You are going to buy your fish from Sears Roebuck. Well, there is enough stuff coming in this country from Sears Roebuck and Simpsons, and we are forgetting our own Newfoundland firms, and it is time we turned and took care of our own factories and farmers and fishermen, and if we do not do it I feel nobody else will. We seem to have millions to spend these days. To take care, roughly speaking, of half our population is more essential than spending a million and a half and obligating ourselves for years to come up to eighteen million on highroads to take care of tourists who in my opinion will come into this country with a dollar in their pocket and one shirt on their back, and you have got something to

do to squeeze fifteen or twenty millions back in sources of revenue from that source. The most essential thing is the fishery, and I agree with the amendment, and I rise, Mr. Speaker, to support the amendment.

I notice again that we were told there was to be an economic survey and the expenses of that would be borne by the Federal Government. Now we are confronted with something else. The Provincial Government has to hire an outside firm to make an economic survey of the country. They were told that would be done by the Federal Government less than a year ago. What is happening now? I suggest an amount of one half million a year to help one half our population to make a living in the fishery which is the backbone of the country.

A school boy on the other side rises to a point of order every time we get up to speak, he acts as if we were intolerable nuisances, something to be evicted from the country. If he would talk politely it would be very much better, that loud talk gets nowhere, anybody can talk loud. He is still young and has a long road ahead, he should take it easy and let his sentences come out easy; it would be better. That speaking like Hitler does not get anybody anywhere.

Now talking about the fixing of the price of fish, this million and a half dollars, that is not to fix the price. The Government says they are going to spend twenty million dollars on the fishery next year, but if we are spending on the fishery let us do something now. The honourable member for Fogo, the city boy, says the fishing is backward, but while teaching fishing, let us give fishermen a chance to keep on in the old way. There is no sense in educating

the young and letting the old people die, certainly they must have something to live on, I say allow the fishermen to fish this year.

MR. RUSSELL: As a son of a Labrador trader, shareman, I am not going to vote against this without making my reason perfectly clear and I can do so in a sentence or two. It is not such a simple thing as it is made out to be. They wish to give the impression that we are not willing to spend one and a half million dollars to encourage the fishery. Yes we are—I am voting against the amendment though I agree we are willing but eager for the reformation. No, sir, the idea already got across. Why are they harping on this resolution. Here in these estimates is plain proof that we intend to spend very much more this year to encourage the fishery, not to keep pouring money in ignorance but to do something more constructive and long range. They are suggesting a sum of money.—We have something, I hope, at least we think we have, we hope in any event to prove we have. First of all we have decided to spend and second to find the most constructive way to spend it.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour aye; contra, nay.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Are we voting on the amendment.

MR. CASHIN: We are voting on the resolution, are we not?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the term motion is still correct, the wording is correct, it is obvious the question can not be put before the amendment.

I do not understand that an honourable member can vote who is not in the House, let me add, when a

division has been put. The division has been called, those in favour of the amendment please stand.

Thereupon the motion was lost.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In closing the debate on the budget I am afraid my honourable friends opposite have given me very little to which to reply. I have never heard or read of a debate on a budget or a budget speech debated so unconstructively, uncreatively, as my honourable friends have done in this present debate. They have harped, as usual, a lot on confederation; confederation is like King Charles Head, bring any matter before the chair in this chamber and they will drag confederation into the party, they will find a way to blame confederation for anything and everything that may go wrong in Newfoundland up to now or in the future. They are not prepared even in the face of overwhelming evidence to exculpate confederation and give it a verdict of innocence. They are prepared always to bring in a verdict of guilty, against confederation on any point whatsoever. Nothing good—everything bad. My honourable friend the member for Ferryland made a most magnificent admission. "I don't blame everything on Confederation, don't blame Confederation for the present state of the European markets, at least not entirely." He with his knowledge of the world was not quite brazen enough, if I might use so uncomplimentary an expression, not quite so brazen as to claim that the mere historical fact that approximately a year ago a document was signed in Ottawa and we became a Province of Canada, that that mere historical fact has had world shaking results as we are experiencing. But he is not prepared to give Confederation a

clean bill of health for the state of the foreign markets, even in this he still wants Confederation to get part of the blame, and he was the most magnanimous of all my friends on the other side of the House. But as I have already told them that if they insist on it, this business of making an issue of Confederation, every time they put their heads above water we will shove them back, we will dip them again and will continue to do so, and every time they come up over the stage we will kick them back into the water, we will make an issue, we will indeed. They have yet to learn the effect that it is having upon the people of Newfoundland, they still don't know they might as well be in the United Kingdom or in Mongolia so far as knowing the actual conditions in Newfoundland is concerned. They just don't know so they go on making an issue, and I hope for our sake they will go on making an issue of Confederation. It is hard cash they are in competition with now. Let them smile now while they have still a seat in the House, it will be a sickly smile after the next election. Immoral my honourable and gallant friend calls it. Has he ever considered, has he ever stopped to consider the effect on the Newfoundland people; people around this island to be told that they voted for confederation because they were bought, has he ever stopped to wonder what these men and women think, what their reaction is when they are told they voted just because they were bought. Has he ever stopped to think of it. And has he lived in the outports? Does he know how many of the honourable members of the opposition, with the exception of Mr. Miller, has ever lived in an outport, and how many of my friends opposite have travelled this island and been in more

than thirty or forty of the thirteen hundred settlements. What do they know about Newfoundland? The life? They know less than nothing, brought up in St. John's, what do they know? The story will never be told of the good that has been done by Confederation. Never told in its entirety. Blaming it for everything. Even putting the blame on family allowances—12 months a year they get them, whether they are employed or not, whether they are fishing or not, whether working in the woods, they come twelve times a year, come in the amount of ten million dollars a year. Laugh that off or sneer it off, but it still keeps coming every month. I ask my honourable friend the member for Ferryland does he know the old age pensions are increasing from \$30 to \$40 a month—laugh that off. Let's hear him laugh—he can laugh, sneer. Make a good sneer now at the old age pensions, we would like to hear you sneer. That is all they have done, they are always sneering at the Baby Bonus, can't bring themselves to say Family Allowances, every time it comes up, even in the National Convention it was Baby Bonus, they can't bring themselves to say Family Allowances, but Baby Bonuses, with a sneer. If they want to make an issue of it then God help them in the next election.

MR. CASHIN: There won't be one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All we needed was another two thousand votes in the last election and there would have been no opposition, you just got in by the skin of your teeth—all except my honourable and gallant friend the independent member for Ferryland and his father was elected, not him.

MR. CASHIN: I rise to a point of order. My father was elected 57 years ago, he was not elected in 1949. I have been elected in Ferryland three times and in St. John's West once, and he had nothing whatever to do with it. And incidentally, some time ago, the honourable Premier cast a reflection on the memory of that father of mine and I would rather not discuss his memory any more in this House. He is passed and he spent 30 years representing Ferryland, let him rest, say it to me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can only say I was trying to pay a compliment—I was only pointing out he has a surname which is of considerable help to him in Ferryland district.

I say: Make an issue of it any time. My honourable friends opposite never lose an opportunity, they are still striking at Confederation, still going back over it. I encourage them, I egg them on.

MR. MILLER: You are avoiding the issue. You are appealing to the Newfoundland voters on the issue of Confederation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no election on, when the election comes on we will do what we will do.

MR. CASHIN: None of us may be here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now I will just say this, in fairness, Mr. Miller is the only one who does not revile us. He has been very decent. He has been prepared to give Confederation credit, has not been continually twisting, has tried to be fair in his criticism. He is the only one. The others are so bitter that they must revile all of those who believe in Confederation, 78,000 of our fellow Newfound-

landers referred to them as traitors to their countries, as the men who sold out Newfoundland.

**MR. FOGWILL:** The propaganda used against Responsible Government was much worse. It was vile and odorous and dirty.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** If I had been trying to prevent Confederation, I would have been more efficient, would have done a much better job, but this undying hatred against Confederation, these attempts to discredit confederation that is all these people understand, continuously trying to blame everything on confederation, spending most of their time attacking, in most of their speeches harping on that point. But I am willing to meet them any time on that point.

Now I did take two or three notes. My honourable friend, the member for Placentia and St. Mary's, said this, when discussing what might have been done without Confederation had Responsible Government been restored, if we had Responsible Government not in Union with Canada: "Newfoundland might even have copied the countries of Europe who have controlled their currency." Is that what we would have done? I asked my honourable friends here yesterday evening what would they have done to sell our fish in Europe this year if we had not had Confederation, if we had Responsible Government. I asked that, when my honourable friend the member for Placentia and St. Mary's was discussing the question. What could Responsible Government have done that can not be done by Confederation.—The honourable member for Ferryland said, I am going to tell you but wait until tonight. Did I hear him give his answer? But I will tell my honourable friend, the member for

Placentia and St. Mary's—"Newfoundland might even have copied the countries who have controlled their currency." Is the honourable gentleman aware of the fact that Newfoundland has not got a currency. To control our currency—Assuming that to be possible we would first have to get ourselves a currency—Our currency since the bank crash has been Canadian currency—our banks Canadian banks, long before we became a Province of Canada the only banks were Canadian, and to copy the countries of Europe who have controlled their currency, we would first have to get ourselves a currency and has my honourable friend given any thought to that.

We are an island placed in the Western Hemisphere, in the New World, in North America, only nine miles from the mainland at one point and ninety miles at the other. We are going to buy from them naturally and they say we have to pay with dollars, so that if we do get ourselves a currency it will have to be dollars. But if it were dollars it would be the same currency, it is dollars we have. There would be nothing new there. Now if it were sterling we would be in the same position as the United Kingdom, with what would we buy from the New World. Here we would be tied to Britain and we are buying from the United States and Canada.

**MR. CASHIN:** But the bulk of our exports go to other countries.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Canada has arranged to sell 400,000 quintals of fish.

**MR. FAHEY:** That is grand, 40% of our total catch. Do you mean to say that during the war when the Americans and Canadians were here

we could not have printed our own green backs.—If we have our own money.—Your government has no statesmen, can't see ten years ahead.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If that is the definition of a statesman, there are not many left. It may take a few centuries to build a currency. On reflection, my friends may decide it was not a very good thought. And then my honourable friend said that other trading arrangements with Europe collapsed when we entered Confederation. I am going to agree with him. They did. It became impossible after we entered Confederation to sell our fish in Europe. It became impossible. But he will agree with me when I say that it was since we entered Confederation, after we entered Confederation, that Russia fired off her first atomic bomb. And there is just as much connection with the one as there is with the other. Anything that has happened after Confederation, since March 31st, 1949, is that to be attributed to Confederation? It is true it happened after that therefore it must be the result of Confederation. It is true, perfectly true, our trading arrangements with Europe, the countries of Europe, collapsed; that they collapsed last year; that they collapsed after 31st March, and that the 31st March was the date of Confederation. Now are we to infer from that that one caused the other? In other words, would our trading arrangements have collapsed if there had been no Confederation. I challenge my honourable friend now—he is a fair-minded man and an unusually competent one; really at heart he belongs over here; I do not know what he is doing over there; I do not know; his heart really belongs here. I ask him this, a fair question: If Confederation had not come, if it

still had not come up to this moment, if there were no prospect of Confederation coming would these trading agreements with Europe have collapsed? That is a fair question. It is an honest question, and it calls for an honest answer. He is a member of the Opposition, and giving an honest answer would please him but would not please his party. I take my hat off to him. He is an honest man. Now my honourable friend who could not take it, who had to go out, in the front row, there, you know, Mr. Speaker, I talk so loudly, and my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, cannot tolerate it. In the National Convention we had a gentleman of much the same ilk. He sat down there, at the end of the row; he said he could not stand it when I roared back at him. I cannot blame my loud voice. When I get worked up I raise my voice. God made me that way. Do not blame me. I said I cannot be blamed any more for my voice than my honourable friend can be blamed for his nose. It so happened that he had a big long nose; I might have said the colour of his car or the shape of his chin, but I happened to pick on his nose; he was terribly insulted, and I do not think he has forgiven me yet.

My honourable friend from St. John's East made a point which did not surprise me, coming from him, but it did surprise me coming from my honourable and gallant friend, a veteran of this House and a former Minister of Finance—he made identically the same point. Now, on reflection I am sure he will take it back. On second thought I am sure he will admit he was wrong. My honourable friend said when speaking about the Budget on Transitional Grants that they should not be treated as current



revenue. My honourable friend over here said the same thing, only he said "Health Grant"—You cannot call Health Grant Current Account Revenue, because, this is the reason: this is amusing coming from an ex-Minister of Finance; here is a new definition of Current Revenue coming from an ex-Minister of Finance. You cannot call Health Grant current revenue because they might stop next year. There are the identical words. I took them down. They are worthy of Mark Twain.

MR. CASHIN: I was trying to be amusing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, he succeeded. He was very amusing. We will put a tax on; we will put a two per cent tax on; you put five per cent tax on, or assessment; they bring you in so much revenue, a million, two millions, ten millions. You dare not call that Current Revenue.

MR. CASHIN: Sure you can.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, no, you cannot, because it might stop next year.

MR. CASHIN: What I mean is, in the Health Department you are receiving assistance from the Federal Government, an amount for the construction of Hospitals and so on, which is credited, I take it, to Public Health, and that is included in that \$1,150,000 odd. For instance, I remember an amount for Hospitals, Cottage Hospitals. You get an allocation from the Federal Government for that. I am telling you that is not real revenue unless they are going to give you more money next year, which they may or may not do, but if you collect revenue in the form of charges to the Hospital from patients paying their bills, that is current revenue, yes, but not

the other, for construction of Hospitals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My friend was not talking about capital account at all, not talking about grants from the Government of Canada on capital account, but talking at the time about current account revenue and current account expenditure. He was devoting himself exclusively to that. He said they should come out because Health grants are not current account revenue, for the reason that they may not be here next year. Is that the test, is that the yardstick by which you measure which is current and which is capital?

Now in conclusion I have only one more point to make. My honourable friends opposite have fallen into the trap into which Oppositions very frequently in years gone by fell. They have beckoned up the cries of "Blue ruin." Now Oppositions of the past who become Blue Ruinists, preachers of blue ruin, never found that in practice to be a profitable occupation politically, and I suggest to my honourable friends that they might as well abandon all vestige of hope of occupying office in Newfoundland if they set out on that thorny and slippery path of "Blue Ruin." Newfoundland is not near ruin; Newfoundland is not near disaster. Newfoundland's economy today, the economy of the people of Newfoundland today, is sounder than it ever was in all of the four and a half centuries of her history. The basic economy of the Newfoundland people today is sounder than it ever was before. The people of Newfoundland today are basically better off than they ever were before. The people of Newfoundland today are living better than they ever did before, and I will tell you why. The wealth that is in Newfoundland is

now better distributed; it is more widely distributed. It falls on the just and unjust alike, like the gentle dew of heaven. It is no respecter of persons. The humblest and the poorest and the most ill-treated mother of children in Newfoundland, who, God bless her, never stirred two miles outside her native harbour, it falls on her just as on the richest merchant, and it falls in exactly the same proportion. Welfare, human welfare, for the first time in our little Island's long story, human welfare is more widely, more equitable, more justly and more humanely distributed among the people. Thank God for that. Thank God for Confederation, because Confederation has done it. There was nothing here that could do it. There was no other way to do it except one thing; one thing alone could have done it. Had we been willing in Newfoundland to tear down the Union Jack, cease to be British, run up the Stars and Stripes and become American, we could then also have a very high standard of living. That I admit. But the only hope there was of this being done for Newfoundland was to become Canadian or American; either one or the other would have helped us in our standard of living, the difference being this: that to become American we had to cease being British, had to run down the Union Jack and run up the Stars and Stripes, and much as we respect the Stars and Stripes, we love the Union Jack, and we decided, we Newfoundlanders, that we would remain British and become Canadians. Not that by becoming Canadians. Not that by becoming Canadians we have ceased to be Newfoundlanders. Everyday here, and here, we still, most of us, are in practice of saying "This country" instead of "This province." We are Canadians and we glory in belonging

to that great British nation of the world, one of the great British democracies of the world; we glory in that, but we glory also in our Newfoundland traditions, in our Newfoundland distinctive culture, in our ways of doing things, or saying things, our distinct pride in institutions that belong to Newfoundland because they have been created in Newfoundland. We are proud of that, too.

Well I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that my honourable friends opposite have not given us anything in their criticisms. We have listened the last two or three days to much talking on the Budget, and all they have done is to relay over and rehash the same old stuff, some of them expressing the same old bitterness against Confederation. All I can say to them is "Keep it up; keep it up"; that way lies utter defeat for the people who do it.

MR. SPEAKER: This now concludes the debate on the Budget.

Honourable the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Act 5, Edward VII, Chapter 10, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony.'"

It was moved and seconded that this bill be read a first time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Pow-

ers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. the Attorney General to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to make Provision for the Granting of Loans to Certain Companies."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker could we revert to the Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act 1949." The Minister was out for the moment.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fahey, to ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943" and to recommit the said Bill.

MR. FAHEY: Mr. Speaker, I asked yesterday for an order that this Bill may be committed to Committee of the Whole. I felt in view of the petitions that were presented to the honourable House that we should go back to Committee of the Whole and reconsider this Bill again, and that was why I moved that motion last night, and I move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that the third reading of this Bill be rescinded and that it be referred to Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this Bill was adopted by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Incidentally, the motion has not been seconded.

Thereupon the motion was seconded.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this Bill was adopted by the House without division. It was then put through its committee stage and adopted on third reading. I would personally have voted against the Bill and this Government would not have sponsored the Bill if it had been a Bill to compel garages to open on Sundays. It does no such thing. It permits them to open on Sundays. Now if the employers in the garages do not want to open on Sunday there is nothing in this Bill which forces them to do so. The Act itself would not force them to do so. If the employers in the garages want to open on Sunday and do open on Sunday there is nothing to compel their employees to work on Sunday. If however, the employees want to work on Sunday there is nothing to prevent the employees laying down conditions that they be paid time and a half or double time for doing so. There is nothing to prevent every employee getting one day a week. All that is a matter for the Trade Unions, and I understand these employees refer, and the employers who say they do not want to open on Sunday need not open, because the Act does not compel them to open, but if they do open it is a matter of the Department of Labour, which we have set up and which is presided over by a Minister of the Crown and an experienced Trade Unionist, an experienced Trade Union Leader, a former president, I believe, of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour; it is easy and simple for the Department of Labour to protect the interests of the employees of the garages. These being the facts and the Act have been passed short

only of the Royal Assent, and it being a Government measure, we cannot assent.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything the honourable the Premier has said that this Bill does not compel the garages to open, neither does it compel any person employed in a garage to work on Sunday, but nevertheless the effect of the Bill will be just that; that they will have to open to protect their business and that the employee will have to work, because of the fact that his job will be prejudiced if he does not work. Now that is the fact. I have been an employee for thirty-four or thirty-five years, and I know just as well as the honourable the Premier or anyone in this House or in this land that when a person, an employee, is asked to work on Sunday or at night, if he refuses to work, there are many times and on many occasions that I know of when he had no work the next day. Now then, if the Government wants to pile a lot of work on the Minister of Labour in fixing up individual disputes in every place in this Island where employees are working, and the effect of this Bill will mean just what I said, and why this Bill was brought in here I fail to find any reason. The garages were satisfied and the employees were satisfied, and why there was any reason for this Bill to change the status of employer and employee as far as the garage men were concerned I do not know. It seems to me one of the most useless things that were ever brought into this House, and I do not think such an Act should have been brought into this House. It is not popular among employers; it is not popular among employees. Why was it brought in? Was there any reason for it? I

do not see any reason for it. There is opposition to it by all persons who are engaged in serving cars and servicing of gasoline, and the law working very well for everyone in that trade. It is going to cause trouble between employers and employees. The Government knows that; I know it, and everyone over there knows it, and if it had not been a Government measure it would have been defeated. I think the Premier said there was no division, but there was a division on the six months' hoist, and there are men on the other side of the House who would not have voted for this Bill except because of the fact that they were reminded, in my opinion, that it was a Government measure, and it was passed, one of the most useless pieces of legislation ever brought here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Will my honourable friend permit me to ask him this: Is he aware that if the Government introduces a Bill or a Motion or a Resolution and it is defeated, the Government automatically must hand in its resignation?

MR. FOGWILL: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is so, and it would be followed by,—

MR. FOGWILL: Not on a garage Bill; it might on a Government measure.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Is this motion receivable? This is a motion moved by a person who voted against second reading; it was seconded by a person who voted against second reading, asking for a reconsideration. I submit that the only people who can make a motion of that kind are those who voted in favour of it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Standing Order which says that no member may speak upon any vote or decision of the House unless he intends to move that it be rescinded. When the Notice of Motion was offered last night it was obvious that the honourable member wished to speak against a vote of decision of the House. He made a motion to that effect and the honourable House itself accepted the Notice of Motion. The Order was called; no objection was taken. It is quite possible I might have misunderstood, but those were the grounds on which I accepted the Motion today and on which honourable members have spoken to the Motion. I see therefore nothing to do but to allow the honourable member to move the motion and put it to a vote.

Inasmuch as the honourable members have spoken on the Motion I see nothing else to do but to put it to a vote.

MR. FOGWILL: Well I might—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Point of order, he has spoken.

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Speaker, I support this motion, not because it is an opposition motion, in fact the Bill is passed, but since it was passed we have official protest from the association that caters to the motor business in the city of St. John's; certainly they should get some recognition. In these letters they pointed out that at least 95% in business do not want to open garages on Sunday. If one store on Water Street were to come up here and engineer a Bill to repeal the Shop Act making it necessary to open the stores on Water Street on Sunday, the same principle would apply. We are introducing a Bill which says it is al-

right to open on Sunday. That is the same principle. The honourable Attorney General asked one evening to have it deferred, saying it was not a Government motion but it was only when a six months deferralment was moved that it was considered a Government measure. The Bill is passed, protest has been made and it has been made a Government measure. I want to point out if it is a Government measure, they are divided and the garage Bill will have to go to the House.

MR. CURTIS: Perhaps my wording was misunderstood, only the Government does not consider it a vital matter, but I must acknowledge it was a party measure. However, I may have given reason for the misunderstanding, but the clause is withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the honourable member give me the words on which he based it?

MR. HIGGINS: May I say that the Premier is wrong when he says that the Government has to resign on this matter—On a vital matter they would have to. The motion is the third reading be rescinded.

MR. FAHEY: Am I permitted to speak to more or less windup the debate?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I object.

MR. FAHEY: I ask for a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: The member who moved the motion has not the right to conclude the debate—It would follow that if that were a right established by law, it would follow, any member moving a motion could stop a debate at any time merely by catch-

ing the speakers eye and speaking again. I will have to overrule.

No member may amend his own motion—If the amendment is moved by a member . . . .

MR. FAHEY: Point of privilege—When a Bill is introduced by an honourable member, it is passed over to debate, that member winds up the debate even in the Budget Speech, I should imagine that a private member would have the privilege of winding up the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is respectfully mentioned for the information of the House, it is quite in order to conclude a debate by a second speech. Further on the point of order taken by the honourable the Attorney General, he shows me 540? But I can find no where any other parliamentary authority where it is correct to rescind a third reading and it has been established by this House, I cannot depart therefrom. This merely says that a motion say at the conclusion of consideration—The third reading has been entered, I am quite clear on that.

This motion might properly be ruled out of order on the point it rescinds the third reading.

I felt that if the first motion were carried, the second would automatically be carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How many nays must be received to request a division.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Attorney General to look it up.

MR. FAHEY: A division has been called for and we could have had a division in that length of time. I

think it says any member can request a division.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour stand: Motion lost.

#### Order of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Do you wish to proceed with Committee of the Whole on supply?

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We come to page 59, Department of Economic Development.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are no changes here on current account, On Capital account of Pre-Union Surplus we have added \$20,000 under Tourist Development Special Investigation, that is an amount to cover the cost of the Dolan Survey. We do not know, very frankly, what it will cost, certainly not more than \$20,000, that is the amount of the vote, it will probably cost somewhat less, he will probably be accompanied by someone and will make first-hand expeditions throughout the Province.

Hydro-electric survey, \$150,000; the idea is to have probably five important watersheds surveyed. There are four on the South West Coast and one on the Terra Nova River on the North East Coast, with a view to determining what engineering problems are involved in eliciting these waterpowers from these watersheds and thus learning what water power or hydro power can be developed on each of them what it will cost, and for how much per horsepower that hydro-electricity can be laid down at one or more of a number of sea ports on the South West Coast. I may say quite frankly to the Committee that

our hope is that it may prove to be economically sound to develop these waterpowers and convey the hydro energy, perhaps to an amount of one half million horsepower to some sea port perhaps in Placentia Bay, and we are thinking of Arnolds Cove or Southern Harbour which is almost beside Arnolds Cove. We may be asked; why not have a shorter transmission line and lay the power down in Fortune Bay or Hermitage or Bay d'Espoir and thereby save the cost of much longer transmission line? Well that may well be the outcome. The investigation may show that that is the best place at which to lay down the power. But the reason of at least trying out this idea of laying it down at Southern Harbour is this that Southern Harbour, one might say, is on the trans-insular highway and the trans-insular railway because it is actually right at the railway, only a mile or so from both. So that an industry based on that hydro at such a port would be within easy distance of St. John's and of the Machine Shops, Warehouses and other shops and stores here in St. John's, whereas, if the power were laid down at a port further up the coast, Fortune, Hermitage or Bay d'Espoir where there are no roads, no railway, any industry based on that power would have to be self-contained and self-supporting in all these services and accordingly that industry would need special large secondary industries. That is not final—But whether it be Fortune or Hermitage or Placentia, we want a seaport with a commodious harbour and an ample supply of fresh water plus salt water of the harbour and if it is not naturally open all the year around that it will be one that can economically be kept open throughout the winter months, so as

to have an effective all-weather port. Now with a harbour that is open all the year around and one-half million horsepower, hydro-power, low cost horsepower or hydro-energy at this seaport we believe, and our view is shared by very knowledgeable men, we believe, it to be possible to create an industrial centre that will become an important new Newfoundland town. At all events that is the idea and that is why we propose to have the Power Corporation of Canada make that survey with the use of one aircraft and to have that report in our hands very shortly after the New Year, 1951.

Then this \$75,000 under the same heading page 59, 1503—is for IBEC Technical Survey Corporation.—That is the fee charged the Government of Newfoundland by the Rockefeller Organization to cover the cost (not actually to cover it, it will fall far short of that) of the economic survey which they are to undertake in Newfoundland this year. That brings the total thereof for capital account to \$240,000. Tourist Investigation \$20,000, Rockefeller \$75,000 and \$150,000 for the Power Corporation of Canada Investigation, making a grand total for the year both current and capital account \$277,000.

1501—Carried.

1502—Carried.

1503—Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Is Mr. Dolan a Government Official?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We would pay his salary while he is here from the Canadian Government and if anything we might care to pay him even more than his Canadian Government salary, if we thought that would en-

courage him to give Newfoundland something more than normal salary.

MR. HIGGINS: Is the Tourist Bureau still in existence?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is, we still have Miss Godden and her organization. We think it would be criminal to disrupt that. Miss Godden is invaluable to Newfoundland.

MR. HIGGINS: I know that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But we are going to build it up, not disturb what is there.

MR. FOGWILL: I understand by this, the Newfoundland Development Board has gone out of existence, and that they have other resources. Their main source has been the International Co-operations and Buchans. Various legal firms in St. John's who give them a great deal more than the Government can give and they have I believe still in the treasury a sum of money which will enable them to carry on.

MR. FAHEY: That clause for Economic Investigation, am I correct in saying that is a job for Federal rather than Provincial Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Federal Government are carrying out various sizable investigations in Newfoundland beginning last year, and last year and this year and every year they have thousands of men doing public work. Hydrographic survey work, bridge survey work, for instance they have taken over the gauging stations.

MR. FOGWILL: How many are there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know, they are all Federal.

MR. FAHEY: On most of the river?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On most of rivers on the South West Coast, and they built one on the Gander last year. I don't remember off hand—I do have a list somewhere. Col. (I don't remember his name, call him Gibson) Gibson sent to me when he was Minister of Mines.

MR. FAHEY: The Canadian authorities have not set up all of these, the Commission of Government set up some?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They took over, they were set up, and taken over by the Federal at Union and I think they added some to it. Gibson sent me a long list of the things they inaugurated last year, they had thousands of men down there scouring Newfoundland last year, including air-photography. They air-photographed two or three blocks at the request of the Newfoundland Government at no cost . . . but we prefer to know one or two or three of what we think are our most promising prospects, and ourselves get in there and find out as quickly as may be what can be done, because we feel frankly that time is of the essence and we want to get results. If we can launch one or two sizable new industries in the next year or so in Newfoundland it can make a tremendous difference to the fate of all of us in this province today.

MR. FAHEY: May I ask a question here. We are asked in 1505 "Economic Investigations, General not Specifically Allocated \$75,000, and Hydro-Electric \$150,000." Now in other departments there are other amounts for surveys bringing the total up to \$279,000. Probably that expenditure could be cut down. We are asked here to vote away practically in round figures \$230,000. That, in my



opinion, should be the responsibility of the Federal Government, not the Provincial Government. The Federal Government is obligated to make this economic survey, not only in this province but in any other province, but we are asked here to vote money to make a survey that the Federal Government is obligated to take care of. I would like to have an explanation on that.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** The Federal Government will spend very much more on economic and industrial surveys, very much more than \$245,000 but we ask these three amounts for three particular purposes.

**MR. FOGWILL:** I get the point explained by the Premier in respect to surveys which went on last year and will probably continue this year. I refer to those made by the Federal Government. I think it would be of interest to all members if it would be possible for the Government if they have copies of those reports when they do come in to supply members with copies.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** Yes.

**HON. MR. C. H. BALLAM** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, in the Estimates for the Department of Labour you will notice there is an increase in expenditure over last year. In the main the Estimates are practically the same, but, as you know, we enacted legislation this year whereby we were to set up several Boards, and because of having to do this we have made provision in the Estimates. The biggest item is under 1603, "Workmen's Compensation Boards." There is \$21,500 in the Current Account and \$25,000 from the surplus. In setting up this Board, this Workmen's Compensation Board, as you will all know, and it was explained when the Bill

was going through the House, that this Board would be a sort of self-sustaining after it gets functioning some time, but in order to get the Board functioning we found it necessary to provide from Current Account for their wages and salaries for probably the first year they are operating, and we have \$25,000 to pay any compensation that might come in before they had sufficient assessments collected. These amounts will be refunded to the Treasury after they get going. The Minimum Wage Board and the Labour Relations Board, they are new Boards set up this year, or they will be set up in the course of time and this provision is set aside there for the payment of that. Some of them may be left in the account at the end of the year and become a drop balance. Last year we had \$10,000 to \$12,000 as a drop balance in the account, simply because we did not have so many disputes to settle as we figured for, and so therefore we had drop balances, and the same thing could happen this year. In 1604, Boiler Inspection. We made provision for this last year, but so far we are just in course of setting up the Boiler Inspection division, and these amounts will be paid. There will of course be some revenue from boiler inspection, as in the past. I think that is about all, Mr. Chairman, that I can speak of. The rest of the Estimates are practically the same as for last year.

1601—Carried.

**MR. FAHEY:** (1602) I would like the Minister to explain that—Perhaps I am getting it wrong, but last year the Deputy Minister of Labour's salary was \$2,936 and this year is to be \$4,000 to \$5,000.

MR. BALLAM: I can explain that to the honourable member. Last year it was part of a year's vote, and you will notice that that goes all down the line; that the salaries were less last year than this year, and that is because it was a part year's salary. That applies to all the salaries there practically.

MR. HIGGINS: 1603, Workmen's Compensation Board \$46,500. What is that for?

MR. BALLAM: I have just explained that, but I will go over it again. We are setting up a Workmen's Compensation Board, as you know, and before they can get functioning they have to survey the country and so on, and because of that there are no funds right now. We are providing now for their expenses until they get functioning, and we are providing \$25,000 from Surplus Account. This is for any compensation that they might have to give out before the next annual budget comes but that will be repaid because they will be a self-sustaining outfit.

MR. HIGGINS: Who will be making this survey? The members of the Board or clerks?

MR. BALLAM: The members of the Board will make that survey. There will be a Board of three.

MR. HIGGINS: What will their salaries be?

MR. BALLAM: The Government have not decided yet what the salaries will be, but this is just an estimate of what they may want.

MR. HIGGINS: The \$21,500, would that be the salaries for the Board alone?

MR. BALLAM: There are three members. They must be very highly efficient men, you know, and they will be five or six thousand a year men, or even more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This \$25,000 is not all salaries of members of the Board; they will have to take on staff.

MR. BALLAM: We figure this will cover their first year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Probably they will have to have a medical man, a part-time lawyer. We have to have lawyers sometimes.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, when you need them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And probably have to bring an actuary down.

MR. FOGWILL: 1604, Boiler Inspectors. Three boiler inspectors. Are these three full time? Are they employed now?

MR. BALLAM: We are not setting up the division now, but the boiler inspectors that were here in the province have gone with the Federal Government, and we have been advertising, and we are putting in an advertisement in the papers now for two boiler inspectors.

MR. FAHEY: I would like to ask the honourable Minister, if the Federal Government takes care of the inspection of boilers, why do we need boiler inspectors? I have not got a grip on that just yet. I understand that it is taken over by the Federal Government.

MR. BALLAM: The boiler inspection taken over by the Federal Government is Federal or Marine works, but other boiler inspection is still a matter for the province and is a pro-

vincial responsibility,—Boilers in business plants, and so on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Liver factories.

MR. BALLAM: Liver factories, oil factories. It was mostly marine that was taken over by the Federal Government.

1601—Carried.

1602—Carried.

1603—Carried.

1604—Carried.

Mr. Morgan left the Chair. Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Third reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, before you call that Bill I wonder if your Honour would be agreeable to my giving Notice of a Bill which properly follows the consideration of the Estimates, "A Bill for the Granting to His Majesty of Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Fiscal Year ending 31st March, 1951, and for other Purposes Relating to the Public Service." That is the appropriation Bill giving effect to the Estimates which we have passed.

Thereupon the Bill "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949," was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Third reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts.'"

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Third reading of

Bill "An Act Respecting Food and Drugs."

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operation."

On motion this Order was deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agriculture Societies Act, 1936."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is very simple in scope. In 1936 there was passed by the Government an Act to permit groups of farmers to incorporate themselves into agricultural societies. I made reference to it on one occasion earlier in this House, when by an amendment to the Co-operative Societies Act it was made possible for such groups to incorporate themselves either as a Co-operative Society under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939, or as an agricultural society under this Act of 1936. The position at the time is that many of them are still incorporated under the Act of 1936, though a few have been incorporated under the other Act.

Unfortunately when the Agricultural Act was passed it made provision only to enable societies formed by individuals; any ten or more farmers could form a society, but as agricultural societies have grown in wisdom and in stature and in other ways, they have found it advisable to federate into central or strong bodies, just as Trade Unions in joining in a Trades and Labour Council, and so on, and this amendment is merely to permit that, to allow groups of societies to form into federations or central bodies or whatever they like to call

themselves. In fact, a number of societies have already centralized themselves into a Newfoundland federation of agriculture, but to date existing legislation does not permit the Federation of Agriculture to become an incorporated body. This Bill will permit that, and also permit probably various groups of dairymen's societies to form a federation of dairy men. There are two amendments suggested. The first is to change ten to nine, thereby enabling 9 instead of ten to form a society. That is bringing it in line with the Co-operative Societies Act. Nine may form a co-operative society, and nine would then be able to form an agricultural society, and the agricultural or co-operative societies or combinations of both may by the second amendment form themselves into a central body. There is already one important body in Newfoundland, a very important contact between the farmers and the Government and as a result of my contacts with them I am sure I will be able to bring legislation here that will gladden the honourable members opposite who are suggesting, quite properly that we should have some sort of legislation to enable the establishment of such things as market prices, etc. This is going to play a great part in bringing that about by the conferences and contacts with the Government. I move the second reading.

MR. HIGGINS: I was wondering why the difference between nine and ten to form a society?

MR. RUSSELL: Under the Co-operative Societies Act it says nine, and there is no reason whatever to change it.

MR. HIGGINS: It was ten before.

MR. RUSSELL: This is just to bring it in line with the Co-operative Societies Act. We thought it was just as well to have them uniform.

Bill read a second time. Ordered to be referred to committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Provide Life and Accident Insurance for the Fishermen of Newfoundland."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that is a very important Act, as the House will realize when the honourable the Minister explains it in Second Reading, and as it is now almost six o'clock I would suggest that we recess until 8. I would not anticipate a particularly long session tonight, but of course we are in the hands of the House in that matter, and as time is pressing, while some members no doubt would prefer to have the night off, a beautiful night, having spent the bulk of the day here, I think perhaps we should press forward and accomplish what we can while we have the time to do it.

The House recessed until 8 of the clock.

#### Night Session

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

A Bill An Act to Provide Life and Accident Insurance for the Fishermen of Newfoundland, second reading:

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, sometime last year I made a statement in this assembly that the Smallwood Government had received a mandate to proceed with a revolution. Tonight that revolution is in part accomplished. We have put a revolution on the records; we have written it into the law. We have not sought

to make the sort many people thought we would. There were these kindly Christian folk who could see no good in any of us; saw us as a horde of Philistines who would seek the moment we took office to topple the cherished institutions of this land into the dust and set at nought the ancient values so dear to the heart of the Newfoundland people. These things we sought not, nor do we so intend. It was not to disrupt and destroy and disunite that we sought power from the people. It was not to scourge with fire and sword that we came among these people. It was, on the contrary, to try to put together the pieces of our heritage into a more equitable social structure.

In one year we have advanced appreciably towards that goal; in one year the revolution we have come to make is in part accomplished. Mothers' Allowances have gone into the making of that accomplishment, Dependents' Allowances and as fine a labour code as you will find anywhere in the world, Workmen's Compensation and much more social legislation. Now it is in our minds to add to our design for a more auspicious tomorrow—**Fishermen's Insurance**.—In one year we have put statutes on the law books that will change the pattern of Newfoundland life. Give these laws time to have their impact, ten or twenty years to work and the revolution will be accomplished. In one year we have written changes that can not be undone and have guaranteed that the lives of the Newfoundland people will never again be quite so insecure as they have sometimes been. Taken all in all, it has been a good year's work and a year of considerable consequence to the people of Newfoundland.

I should indeed be devoid of all sense of history were I not to appreciate that this is monumental legislation that I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the House tonight and that this indeed is a historic moment. Here at long last is a bill to provide Life and Accident Insurance for the fishermen of Newfoundland. Surely this is a moment of a great coming true of dreams. A great moment. A great many Cabinets have graced this historic assembly room, men who were indeed giants in their day and generation; surely they too, in their day, dreamed of this; surely every man of broad social outlook who has ever contemplated the insecurity of our fishermen's lives has seen the need for insurance such as this bill provides. A moment of much magnitude for the multitudes of the dreams of long ago are about to come true. So many things have gone into the making of this moment—so many have contributed so much. I have said I would be devoid of any sense of history were I not to pay tribute at this moment, but I should be devoid too of any sense of justice were I out to pause at this time to pay tribute to those who have made this moment possible. And I should make some mention too of things that are older than the efforts of those who put together the pattern of this insurance, but which, nonetheless, have gone into its making; things as old in this Island as life itself: The sea pounding on the beaches after storm, and the faces of drowned men puffed and bloated in the landwashes. First and before all others the architects of this Insurance have been the drowned. Newfoundland's greatest poet writing of Newfoundland has written:

"And the story is told  
Of human veins and pulses  
Of eternal pathways of fire  
Of dreams that survive the night  
Of doors held ajar in storms."

Behind this scheme for Fishermen's Insurance have been a great many dreams that survive the night, a great many doors held ajar in storms, a great many fishermen drowned and dead in the salt water and their dependents made destitute.

Somewhere on the South Coast there is a pathway worn into the solid rock by the feet of countless fishermen's wives going to scan the horizon from this point of vantage for a sight of their men returning from the sea. Many have watched there for ships that never came in, but all who have gone there have contributed their part to the pattern of this Insurance. Again I turn to E. J. Pratt for a counterpart:

"It took the sea a thousand years  
A thousand years to trace  
The Granite features of this cliff  
In crag and scarp and base.

"It took the sea an hour one night  
An hour of storm to trace  
The sculpture of these granite seams  
Upon a woman's face."

There has been so many such: Hours of storm—widows made destitute—brought despair and an end to their world. Later life went on again, somehow. But it has not been easy for a widow in this land; it has taken man in full strength all of his time and it is hoped in consequence of this insurance the way of the woman widowed by the sea will be made easier.

Now, that I have spoken of the sea and of the dead, it is fitting to speak

of the living and to fill in the background behind the evolution for which this bill provides:

The first move was made in 1937 when the Commissioner for Natural Resources of that day started an investigation as to what might be done to implement the recommendation of some form of Fishermen's Insurance made in the Kent Report of the Commission of Enquiry investigating the fisheries other than the seal fishery. During the intervening years many have contributed, many men of note; all the subsequent Commissioners for Natural Resources and their Secretaries, the Chairman of the Newfoundland Fishery Board and others. Finally in 1947 Commissioner Flynn was able to submit detailed proposals for the insurance and the Commission approved in principle. But at a meeting held in August 1948 it was decided that in view of the forthcoming changes, no action would be taken in the matter. Commissioner Flynn recorded the decision to leave the matter over for the first Provincial Government. He reported that the decision to leave the matter over for the first Provincial Government was based on the undesirability to add to the Provincial financial liabilities an untried scheme which could not be accurately estimated.

In October last year I brought forward to Cabinet the scheme as approved in principle by the Commission. Cabinet approved in principle and directed that I have first draft prepared for consideration. This task was turned over to the Department of the Attorney General—and I feel I should make some particular reference to Mr. Cyril Greene of that Department who, without any similar legislation to refer to did a most excellent piece of drafting. Cabinet in agree-

ing upon the final form effected some fundamental changes. One solved the chief weakness of the scheme as defined by the Commission. It was the obvious solution of the problem but one which could very well prove to be extremely contentious and on that account the Government has decided not to press the Bill to the point of enactment during the present sitting of this house. I will have more to say about that presently, at present let us indicate what the present position is with regard to death or disability:

It is provided by Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes: Sufferers from Marine Disaster—payments in the amount of \$100 will be made to the dependent family of every fisherman or seaman who loses his life by accident or through drowning or otherwise on the high seas or in the territorial waters. These payments are administered by the Permanent Marine Disaster Fund Committee.

Chapter 76 provides for payments out of Marine Disaster Fund for the relief of the dependent families of fishermen domiciled in Newfoundland who lose their lives on the high seas or within territorial waters or who die within one year as a result of injuries received as a result of their calling and for the relief of fishermen or seamen partially or totally disabled in pursuit of their calling, such payments to be administered at the Committees discretion.

The Bank Fishermen's Protection Act 1936 as amended provides for the payment of \$160 to the master or member of the crew of any trawler who loses his life while engaged in the fishery or dies within six months after an accident.

Under the existing Workman's Compensation Act:

There are other benefits provided in case of disability,

Such then is the standing benefits structure that apply to fishermen in the instance of death or disability.

Before I proceed to discuss the insurance scheme in any detail, I propose to state the argument for the intervention of Government in the matter of Fishermen's Insurance, and the argument is simple. The Newfoundland Fisherman does not earn enough to enable him to provide adequately for his dependents in the event of his death. It usually takes every cent he can come by to cover and feed his dependents. It is desirable in consequence that Government should come to the assistance of the fisherman with an insurance scheme within his financial capacity and this Bill has provided a modest beginning and has provided a basis upon which we can proceed to erect a more elaborate insurance structure as experience may desire.

There are three features of the scheme more important than any others that merit some mention in this presentation. The insurance would afford life and permanent disability coverage; be contributory; and compulsory as envisioned by the present bill.

With regard to the first instance the scheme would provide for coverage in the amount of \$2,000 in the event of death or permanent disability. The insurance would be for annual renewal and would take effect from date of annual registration.

The scheme would be contributory and the annual premium would be in the amount of \$2.00 for a deep-sea fisherman and \$1.50 for other fishermen. This was the figure of

premium determined upon by the Commission as necessary to maintain a voluntary scheme with a matching payment of dollar for dollar from public funds. The commission decided upon 1.5 per thousand as the occupational annual death rate of fishermen and that amount plus the matching amounts would be adequate to take care of claims. The Commission contemplated and apportioned an amount of one quarter of a million dollars to be invested in securities, the annual interest yield of which would take care of operating expenses.

This Government proposes by this legislation to empower itself with the necessary authority to draw upon the Fisheries Assistance Fund in order to finance this insurance scheme. As of March 31, 1950, there was accumulated in this fund \$554,603.29. In addition this bill will provide authority for periodic appropriations by the Legislature in order to finance the scheme and its success would then be assured.

In the event that the money would not be forthcoming from the fishermen it would become a charge against public funds, which would be as it should be.

Finally the scheme would be compulsory.—The chief weakness of the scheme was that it was voluntary and it would be impossible to predict the participation of the fishermen. It was indicated that one thousand participations would be the minimum in order to cover foreseeable liabilities and if less than that number were to participate the Government would find itself liable for more than it bargained for.

This Government proposes to do the opposite and make it compulsory. A clause in the Bill provides for full

registration of fishermen and a penalty for all who buy fish for resale from fishermen who have not paid their premium. Undoubtedly it will indeed prove a matter of considerable contention as to whether or not this proposed insurance should be compulsory. The Government would not wish to insist that it should be so without consulting public opinion and in particular the fishermen themselves and the Organization. The Government will therefore not push the bill to the point of completion during the present sitting of the House, but I propose to leave that angle to the honourable Premier who will contribute his share to this report.

But let me have this to say in closing—There is going to be some form of Fishermen's Insurance, whether voluntary or compulsory, this or that, will depend to a great extent upon the response to the appeal to be shortly made, but there is going to be some form of Fishermen's Insurance; and thereby will dreams that have been dreamed since long ago come to be realized and thereby will the pieces of our heritage be put together into the pattern of a more equitable social structure. As a great Newfoundland poet has written:

"No man lives alone, nor laughs, nor loves, nor hates, nor dies alone, nor is an Island."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word by way of congratulation to the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives for what the House has come to regard as rather unusual when he speaks, and that is, a very fine speech couched in the choicest possible language, and I would like also to congratulate him on having the honour



to introduce what he has quite truly called a momentous piece of legislation. This Government has been enormously fortunate in having the opportunity to pioneer in the field of social welfare legislation. Mr. Speaker, we glory in our belief in the Welfare State; we glory in it; intellectual souls may deplore a Welfare State in this chamber; we glory in it; if we are not advocates of the Welfare State then we are nothing; we are less than nothing if we do not pride ourselves on the part we play in bringing family allowances to the children of Newfoundland; and Old Age Pensions to the senior citizens of Newfoundland; pensions to the Blind of Newfoundland and pensions to the widowed mothers of Newfoundland, and pensions to the dependent persons, who because of the state of their health or mind or body are not in a position to earn their own normal living. We glory in it. We glory in the fact that we have brought here for enactment, and been successful in getting enacted, the very fine pieces of Labour legislation now on the Statute Books of this province. The Trade Unions Act, the Conciliation Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act. We glory in that. And now we have further cause to glory, to glory in the first piece of legislation ever introduced into the People's Chamber in Newfoundland to provide a scheme of insurance for fishermen against the hazards of their occupation. As time goes on, as other sessions of the House roll on, we will introduce still further social welfare legislation, because, being the kind of Government we are, being a Liberal Government, having unshakable and unchangeable beliefs in modern Liberalism, we will continue to bring forward social welfare legislation, and we will continue to advocate the Social Welfare State. Be-

cause, Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House see the thing in plain outline, that the toiling masses of this and every province, of every state of the American Union, of every land in the world, have behind them whole centuries of injustice, of a denying of a square deal, and they have behind them two world wars, and they will not be fobbed off much longer, and they will have Communism if nothing better is offered in place of Communism. We see on this side of the House as an answer to Communism, not denunciations of the Welfare State, not exhortations to the toiling masses to get out and tear their hearts out for their masters, to make men rich, no exhortations to stand on their own feet as their grandfathers did; they remember how their grandfathers stood on their own feet; aye, and their fathers, too, and they see what their grandfathers got for it and what their fathers got for it. The answer to Communism is not to tell people to stand up and be independent; that is not the answer to the aching yearning of the human heart for justice. The only answer is the Social Welfare State. We are prepared to argue that with anyone. We are prepared not merely to argue; we are prepared to act. So that never in all Newfoundland's history, never, put them all together, the whole lot of them, Sir Robert Bond, Sir Edward Morris, Sir William Whiteway, Sir James Winter, Sir William Coaker, Sir Michael Cashin, Sir William Lloyd, Sir Richard Squires, put them all together, and we here in the past twelve months have done more than all of them, all of them combined, by way of bringing in here and enacting legislation for the social welfare of the toiling masses of Newfoundland. Indeed, until this Government took office, in spite of all that can be said against

us, in spite of all that is said against us, the one man who stands up in Newfoundland history for his effort to bring into this Chamber any legislation for the protection of the toiling masses was the late Sir William Coaker. For all that is said against him, and all that will be said against him, it will be remembered long after his name perhaps is forgotten that it was Coaker who brought here and was successful in getting enacted the Sealing Act, or, at any rate, very fundamental amendments to the Sealing Act, and equally fundamental amendments to the Loggers' Act or the Logging Act. But what Coaker did with the help of this House, and all of them put together, pales into insignificance beside the record of this Liberal Government, this Government which represents the rebirth of Liberalism in Newfoundland—what it has done in the past twelve months, the latest of which is this Fishermen's Insurance Bill introduced by my honourable friend, the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as my honourable friend has said, this Bill is one which provides for compulsory insurance for fishermen, which means that all fishermen in Newfoundland, if this Bill becomes law, will be required to insure their lives in the scheme and to contribute premium payments in that scheme, a premium payment of \$2.00 a year in the case of what we might call Deep Sea Fishermen, and of \$1.50 a year in the case of the remainder. It is compulsory; it compels all fishermen to insure their lives. As the honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives has explained, the Government took that decision on the grounds that anything short of a compulsory scheme was not workable, was not practicable, that

actuarially it was not sound, that the only way of enabling a fishermen incapacitated as a result of his work—that work, incidentally need not necessarily be in the fishing boat, or fishing schooner or vessel; he may be working on the stage, in the fish store or on the flake, or between the flake and the boat, or in the punt going from the shore to the place where the trap skiff is moored, so long always as it is work done genuinely in pursuance of the fishing industry, so that that fisherman, incapacitated at that kind of work, or his dependents in case of his death under the same circumstances, may receive an amount of \$2,000 in the case of death, another amount commuted over a period in case of incapacity. So that that amount may be there to be paid, may exist in a fund, it is absolutely essential that many payments be made each year into the fund, and if the scheme is not compulsory it is to be doubted whether any large number of fishermen would voluntarily pay, would elect of their own free will, to pay the premium rates into the fund each year. If they did not, then obviously the fund would fall short and finally perhaps become insolvent and disappear altogether. So that the Government feels that at the outset, if there is to be fishermen's insurance, it must be compulsory.

Now, Mr. Speaker, even with all the fishermen of Newfoundland, approximately 30,000, contributing, a maximum of two dollars or a minimum of a dollar and a half, the fund would not receive in premium payments sufficient to enable it to be completely solvent while it was paying out at the rate of \$2,000 per person, and what the Government have in mind is this: To supplement the fund in

two ways. First, there exists at this moment an amount of money running to a total, I believe, of \$540,000 which belongs to the fishermen. It is their money—we know it is in our accounting in that amount of eleven million dollars apart from the surplus. We have not included that money in the total of our surplus as of the day of union, and we have not added it to the surplus since that date. The amount therefore appears in the other amount of eleven million dollars which has not been included in the surplus, although it is there and it is there in cash. Now that was accumulated during the War, and it came out of the pockets of the fishermen of Newfoundland, to whom therefore it belongs morally if not according to the strict letter of the law. We propose to return that money to the fishermen who own it, but not to do the crude and highly unfair thing of making an equal man-for-man contribution of it. The task of finding the actual men who contributed that money and determining the actual proportion by which each fisherman may have contributed to that fund is quite impossible, and so we do not propose to take the money, put it into a sprinkling can, so to speak, and sprinkle it over the fishermen. We feel there is upon us a moral obligation to the fishermen to use that money belonging to the fishermen in such a way as to serve some good cause of the fishermen generally, and so we propose, should this bill become law and this fishermen's insurance scheme come into effect, to earmark that half million dollars for the purpose of this fund. Then, secondly, we would propose to supplement the scheme by payments if, as and when required, from the Treasury itself. So that our fishermen by means of these three sources of income to the fund—

premium payments, the half a million dollars which would be put into the fund, and payments into the fund by drafts on the Treasury—by means of these three sources of revenue, a fund would be implemented to pay very much more to the beneficiaries of the scheme, very much more than the modest premium payments of two dollars or a dollar and a half could make possible.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the scheme, and because we propose that it should be compulsory, and because we propose to use the fishermen's own money, that half a million dollars, on this scheme, we do not propose to enact this legislation without consulting the fishermen themselves. And so, therefore, after thinking the matter over most carefully at many meetings of the Cabinet, we decided on this present method of procedure; that we would ask the House to give the Bill first reading, and then we would move second reading of the Bill; that is, of course, as the House knows, the stage at which the principle of a Bill is explained, and if second reading is given the principle is adopted. We do not propose to give the Bill second reading at this stage, at this point. Instead we propose to open it for discussion in the House when any member on either side could express his opinion of the general character of the scheme itself, his opinion of the compulsory side of the scheme; his opinion of the size of the benefit to be conferred; his opinion of the amount of the premium payments; his opinion of the proposal to use that half million dollars belonging to the fishermen to buttress this insurance scheme, and then the members of this House having expressed their opinions, before asking them to adopt or reject second reading of the Bill, our idea is that

we should go to the fishermen by means of broadcasts on the radio and printed pamphlets, which we should print in many thousands to circulate among the fishermen, to endeavour in that way to get the opinion of the men who count as to the merits or demerits of this insurance scheme, and then, having got that, to come here at the next session of the House and proceed according to the advice we receive from the fishermen themselves.

That is our proposal, Mr. Speaker, and I would hope that the members of the House would indicate to us how they feel about the Bill, and I am sure no member of the House would desire to be categorical about it, that now that he knows it is our intention to consult the fishermen for their opinion, most members of the House would feel more or less like reserving final judgment on the plan and express in the meantime only their general reaction to the proposals in this Bill.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to find something being done for the fishermen in this respect. I am also glad to know that it started with Commission of Government, that some other people besides the present Government had given a thought to the fishermen. I am very glad that the charitable heart of Newfoundland did not start when this House came into session, Sir. But in cases of this kind where money is spent, I think some further particulars should be given. The House should know about the cost of things. They started out with Old Age Pensions in California, giving everybody \$60.00 a month, and they ran up against all kinds of difficulties. We would like to know what it is going to cost. The honourable the

Minister of Natural Resources has said that about forty-five fishermen die every year. Is that about one per cent or one and a half per cent?

MR. KEOUGH: 15 out of a thousand. 45 out of all fishermen, that is the figure we arrived at.

MR. HIGGINS: Every fishermen?

MR. KEOUGH: In the course of their work.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Occupational or disability.

MR. KEOUGH: Occupational deaths.

MR. HIGGINS: That would be \$90,000. I thought it was a life insurance scheme. Well, I take back what I said about an enormous amount of money. How does this tie up with the Workmen's Compensation Act? Are fishermen mentioned in that, do you know? The previous Compensation Act provided for fishermen being injured or killed.

MR. BALLAM: Fishermen are in some respects. There are certain aspects in this Bill, certain payments. If they come within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, then they would be covered; employees mostly in the fishing trades and fishermen, that is, sharemen, and so on, if they agree to contribute to the Workmen's Compensation Assurance, therefore they would come under the scope and be protected. They may or may not be covered by both; I could not say.

MR. HIGGINS: They would be covered by both?

MR. BALLAM: If they contributed to both they would be protected twice.

MR. HIGGINS: I think it is right as this money according to the Premier belongs to the fishermen. I have no idea what the money is, where it came from.

MR. KEOUGH: It was a levy on exported salt codfish during the War years.

MR. CASHIN: Where is it now?

MR. KEOUGH: In a special account, a Fishermen's Assistance Fund.

MR. CASHIN: The statement here compiled by Thompson puts down an amount of \$500,000 odd under this heading as belonging to the fishermen. Is that a separate fund or part of the Exchequer Balance? Is it included in the Exchequer Balance, because today I see the Exchequer Balance at the Bank of Montreal is \$16,000,000. Is that \$500,000 included in that or is it deposited in a separate account in the Savings Bank or somewhere else? Can anyone tell me that?

MR. CURTIS: I understand that the money is in the Bank of Montreal in a special account. I think it was in last year's Estimates.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the wish of the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, who has the floor, that these questions continue?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes. Of course it is impossible to divide that money among the fishermen because we can't tell now what fish was sold and I am in favour of this insurance. I cannot think of any better way of having this \$500,000 spent then to spend it in the form made out in this Act. I think it is a very good way of spending the money, \$500,000 and \$90,000 paid out in the next six years.

That at least with interest will keep this thing in force without any money from the Government at all for the next six years. If I am allowed I will say I agree with the Act.

MR. FOGWILL: Point of information—Last year twelve people received payments. I note the Estimates of March 31, 1949, do not include them.

MR. CASHIN: Was that in a separate account in the Bank or included in the \$16,000,000?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will confess very frankly I don't know whether it is in a separate trust account or in consolidated service fund, it is there and I take it is not included in the present surplus.

MR. CASHIN: It is quite proper it is not included in the surplus.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is on hand in a separate account, it was not included at the date of Union, it has not been added since, it is still here, in the Bank in a trust fund or lumped together I don't know and don't think it matters. In whatever form it is now if this Bill goes through it is a simple matter to take it and put it into the account.

MR. CASHIN: If this money, by any chance, is in the exchequer balance included in the sixteen millions then I will suggest to the Government even now, it should be taken out and put in a separate account because it really means the beginning of a capital account for insurance for fishermen.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): A separate trust account.

MR. CURTIS: I shall deal with it

MR. CASHIN: I asked this House on two occasions and I have seen that in the Auditor General's report here in the Estimates but not in a Bank statement; for instance here in reply to a question the other day, he gave me \$16,500,000 in Monreal, so much in Ottawa and so much on the other side. Now it may be included, I do not know, but as I pointed out it ought to be put into a separate account. While I am on my feet, I support the Bill.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have asked the Deputy Minister where it is and in what form.

MR. VARDY: I would first of all tender congratulations to the sponsor of the second reading of this Bill for the way he has presented the Government's case as being something that has been so badly needed. We have, this afternoon particularly, heard a lot about the individuals who are depending on the fishery primarily and part-time, and the day may come when good fortune may be considered the right of the fishermen in this land.

Since the days of Commission, as referred to by the Premier, the foundation has been laid for some form of protection against their austere operations, they got things started but unfortunately were just too cautious to get very far and were never brought to realization. As for the one half million dollars the problem was; how was that money going to be distributed to the fishermen when the reason for which it was collected was ended. I believe back in 1941-1942 the fund first started, it was an assessment of 25c. a quintal on salt fish exported, and held by the Government as a reserve for the fishery and per-

haps never described or clarified but there was some suggestions, and it was hoped the fund would at some future date be used for the benefit of the fishermen. It is to the credit of the Government to have found this method of using it for the benefit of these men who it is properly felt should receive it. I was very much impressed by the information that the fishermen are going to be consulted to determine how they feel about it. Personally from my standpoint, after discussion with them I do not think there is any question of how they are going to take the compulsion end of it but that will be determined by the survey. Fishermen have a hatred of compulsion even for a tax of \$2.00 a year but when compelled to pay 25c. for a number of years I don't think they will take exception to \$1.00 or \$1.50 a year for the ultimate good of their wives and children.

As I was away from the house when this Bill was distributed this afternoon I have not had a chance to go into it thoroughly but the points are very clear. The people of Newfoundland as has been said by both the Premier and the sponsor of the second reading, have for many years been following the call of the deep. I have lived among them and have heard them as they went forth in their boats each morning long before I thought of getting up. I know that for some years past I have spent my summers in a fishing centre of Newfoundland and have been awakened many mornings by the chuck-chuck of fishing boats as they went out to the traps or trawls regardless of what the weather conditions and leaving behind their family who do not know whether or not the husband or provider would come back. If not

they became a charge upon the Government of the day. Governments in the past have not been entirely generous in the manner in which they dealt with such individuals who found themselves unable to provide their daily bread.

This together with the other social services of the present administration is a landmark to the present local Government one that will go down in history as the greatest legislature passed in this province of ours in all time. I have great pleasure in seconding the principal of this motion and unless there is some very extremely radical opposition it will receive 100% approval when the vote is called.

MR. MORGAN: Having the honour to represent a district in which 90% of the men are engaged in the fishery, I am very glad to associate myself with the sponsor and seconder of this Bill. During the course of my travels in Newfoundland and in Green Bay itself, I have had occasion to meet thousands of people whose homes have been wrecked through loss of the bread winner at sea while engaged in some branch of the fishery. I have had the unpleasant duty to sit up and wait for a boat which never came back.

I feel sure that 90% of the people of this country, the fishermen, will be only too glad to make the contribution not only on their own behalf but on account of their neighbours as well. I am also glad to know the Fishery Assistance fund has been used for this purpose. I have had quite a number of enquiries as to what happened to the money. And I know the people will be delighted to hear the

money is being used to help the insurance fund of our fishermen.

I have great pleasure in seconding this bill.

DR. POTTLE: I do not intend to go on at this stage for longer than necessary but I do take this occasion to say a few words that will indicate that I support the principle of this Bill.

Before going any further I would like to congratulate the Minister who has had the privilege to introduce a Bill of such a nature at this time or any time. I am very glad, if I may say so that he caught the spirit of the occasion with a sense of history which belongs to a Bill of this proportion, I should indeed be disappointed if he had not brought up the history of this Bill and he did so in a remarkable way.

Like others who have spoken this evening, I too belong to a family with a tradition of the fishery for many generations back. I too have been in an open boat all night, waiting for morning and hoping that the dawn would find us still on the earth. The life of the Newfoundland fishermen is a rugged life, a hard, strong life; a life of individual struggle for existence with a not too happy prospect of ample returns at the end of the day.

We could all dramatize on a Bill like this and it is not my intention to infringe though there is a great temptation to do so. This is no time for trying to make smart return of retorts at the expense of the fishermen nor to defend ourselves alone, but to present the Bill, and it has been done properly in former addresses on this Bill this evening.

More than once when legislation has been introduced here have we

heard the phrase "Welfare State" thrown out in the middle of a silence, and we have been slated and condemned. The phrase is coined now and we want no quarter, so that when we introduce benefits for fishermen we are therefore likely to be dubbed with, slaves and servants of a welfare state, and the phrase, the other day, changed to servile state. We know from whom it comes and we know the type of mentality that creates that kind of epithet and we know the point of view from which it emerges but let me say to these people that there are no clearer rights than those human rights they do not see or fail to acknowledge.

Now we come to this resolution. We are preparing right now more benefits of a welfare state, and this state, per se, is so charged. I know well we all want it and we will go for judgment to our fellow men.

This piece of legislation is actually to strengthen human rights, and let us so support it and carry it.

There are one or two points I would like to discuss: One is the phase of the Bill as far as an insurance Bill, sections 1, 2 and 3. Section one deals with the coverage of the Bill. It is a good word "coverage," it appears again in the second clause with respect to the age—16 years to 70 years. It is comprehensive also with respect to place (quotes): There is another aspect, the partnership between the Government and the Fishermen involved which I consider one of the strong points of this Bill. One aspect that has already been pointed out is the compulsion aspect and it is hoped we are not being too outgoing this evening. I don't know if it is in order to debate the Bill or first have

it spread before the public for comment as to the compulsion angle, if it is not accepted, it may mean some radical changes in the Bill. I would be glad of a House ruling on this point. It is wisdom on the part of the Government to have it put before the people before finalizing it. It is a great pleasure to speak on this Bill, not only on its own account but because we help to add one more item to the welfare of our people. It is another indication as to where the heart of this government really lies.

MR. HIGGINS: I hope that no fisherman is going to be caught as I almost was in reading the bill and think it is life insurance when in reality it is accident insurance. When I saw life and accident I thought it provided for a life policy for every fisherman and I thought it was going to cost a million a year.

MR. JANES: I belong to a district that must be 90% people who prosecute the fishery, in fact, as I look over this bill I have only one regret, the fact that this Bill will not come into effect this year. That being so there will be forty or fifty more or less fishermen's widows who will again this year suffer the misery and death that the widows of fishermen of Newfoundland have always suffered without this assistance and I know many such even some of my own relations who had seven brothers of whom five died from drowning, and every one of our villages has seen widows of fishermen trying to exist on their small paltry allowance given for charity by the Fishery Relief Association. And I am very proud, Sir, to have this bill for the fishermen of Newfoundland, and that it is brought in by the Liberal Government of Newfoundland. Those people who



tell us that today we believe strongly in the Welfare State, in spite of the sneers that might come from the Opposition, the P. C. Opposition, which yet has not come to maturity as their similar party in Great Britain.

As far as this bill being compulsory is concerned, my first reaction is that I would like to see the Bill compulsory; that is purely personal; in the final analysis I shall be guided by what the fishermen of the district have to say with regard to it. I believe, Sir, that the fishermen in the District of Fogo are going to give the Government support. I believe the Government is going to receive one hundred per cent support everywhere from the fishermen of Newfoundland. I think we have embarked in this Bill upon a new era. A foundation has been laid, and let us hope, Sir, that before this half a million dollars is run out—it will take more than twenty years to use up that half million dollars at the rates we are suggesting, and with the steps already made in the fisheries, before that is used up we shall have a fishery industry in Newfoundland and the type of fishermen in Newfoundland that will not be talking about a premium rate of two dollars or a dollar fifty a year, but they will on their own want the premiums higher, the coverage greater, and that it be extended to other men as well. I think that is what we should look forward to. This is a beginning, as big a beginning as the Government can make, as big a beginning as the fishermen can afford to undertake. I believe it is a beginning, a big beginning and I feel we are going to have the full support of the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: To the remarks made by the honourable the Premier that it is not the intention to have

the second reading passed this evening, might I suggest that the best procedure would be to move the previous question and vote it down, since it is impossible to put a negative motion. The idea is that this reading does not now take place. That can be accomplished by moving that the question be now put and voting in the negative. I merely offer that as a suggestion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I think probably the simplest way to deal with it is merely to move an adjournment of the debate, and it would appear on the Order Paper to the end of the Session; it is adjourned from day to day, and so would therefore not be voted on one way or the other at all. Before I sit down, and in reply to a question put to me during the course of this debate as to the locale of that half million dollars; in the amended Estimates of last year, on page 100, the amount is shown as "Fishery Assistance, \$552,011," something over a half a million dollars, and that is in the eleven million assets to which I referred when I spoke of it as being part of Newfoundland's assets over and above the cash surplus at the date of Union. Now further I am informed that that money is in a Trust account, a separate account, in the Bank of Montreal.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, in connection with this Bill which has been brought forward this evening by the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, I think it has been generally explained how the Government proposes to treat the Bill, and so at this moment I do not intend to discuss it; nevertheless I too am one of the descendants of the fishermen of this country. For that reason I am keenly interested. My experience around this country, particularly in the fish-

ing sections of it, has been such that if I were to enter into a discussion of the Bill this evening, I should probably tell a story or two which I know would back in no small measure the idea that is being brought forward this evening. That fishermen require and need this protection of their families is a foregone conclusion. Too long have we waited for it. Again, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take time this evening to discuss it, as I think an opportunity will come later, as it is the intention of the Government, I believe, as already intimated to seek comments from the public regarding it. The Bill will undoubtedly be published and fishermen and others will have an opportunity to comment upon it. I trust that other members of this House will in due time comment upon it, as I hope an opportunity will be given me. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I move an adjournment of the second reading of this Bill.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member has moved an adjournment, and I second his motion. I am aware that it is unusual to second a motion of this kind, because generally the mover of the adjournment has the right to adjourn the debate to the next day, but at this time it is not intended that we should discuss it again this Session, but before doing so I would like to congratulate the mover of this second reading and the Premier and the other members of both sides who have spoken. The Bill is a very important one; the Bill is one of which we are all proud. Personally I am very happy indeed to be a member of a Government that would bring in such a Bill. The Bill as it stands is not perfect; some changes will have to be made, but the

nucleus of a good Bill is there, and as a representative of fishing district, and as a descendant of a fishing family, I wish to say, Sir, the Bill has my full support, and I assure the House that I will do everything I can to explain it to the people of my district just as I am sure every other member of the House will explain it to the people of his district, so that we may find whether or not it has their full support.

Debate adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of a Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects and to Regulate the Use of Architect Designations in Newfoundland."

MR. CURTIS: This, Mr. Speaker, is a private Bill. No printed copies have been sent up so far; therefore we cannot proceed further with it, and I move that this Order be deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say at this juncture, for the information of the House, and the honourable the Attorney General will agree with me, that it is not the practice in England or in Canada, for a Minister of the Crown to initiate or promote private legislation. Do you wish me to call Committee of the Whole on Supply?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the House, I have received a letter from Government House over the signature of Colonel Rendell, Private Secretary (Acting) to this effect:

Hon. R. F. Sparkes,  
The Speaker,  
House of Assembly.

Sir,

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that on April 22nd, 1950, in accordance with your request, and as a matter of urgency, he gave his assent to a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) W. F. RENDELL,  
Colonel,

Private Secretary, (Acting)

Government House,

May 3rd, 1950.

#### Presenting Petitions

A Petition was presented by honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from Lourdes, Re Road.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. SPEAKER: I think I ought to inform the honourable House at this time of the progress made by the Standing Committee to revise the Rules of the House. It has not been found possible to bring before the House the Revision at this Session, for certain obvious reasons. The Standing Orders as applicable to this House, written in 1920, no longer could cover the usages and customs of Parliament, and because of the fact that Newfoundland is now a province of Canada, the Rules and regulations per-

taining to the House of Commons at Westminster cannot be applied. It would be much too severe a break to go, so to speak, into the Canadian system, but it was thought proper to wait and see just what problems would arise, so that our revision of the Rules would cover any problems which the House might find itself faced with from time to time. I think, on behalf of the Committee, I can promise a revised set of Rules at the next Session of the House.

#### Notice of Motion and Questions

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act, 1949."

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949" and to recommit the said Bill.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the suspension of the Rules of the House.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, while we would like to expedite the business in every way possible, we do not feel that we can agree to the suspension of the Rules. We are quite willing to deal with each Act or Bill on its merits.

MR. CURTIS: I would like, Mr. Speaker, through you to assure the honourable the Leader and all members of the Opposition that the Government does not want to take advantage of the suspension of the Rules to push through any controversial legislation; that if the entire Oppos-

ition as an Opposition would request us not to proceed through all stages of a Bill I feel quite sure that the Government would be only too happy to give consideration to the position.

MR. HIGGINS: We will not stop any Bill which we feel should go through, but we do not know what is coming up. There are new Bills coming up every day.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is before the House. I must put it.

MR. FOGWILL: Just exactly what does this mean? Does it mean that if the majority of the members vote for the motion that the rules will be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: To expedite business, yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is to enable a Bill to be put through all stages, all four stages in the one day, instead of requiring four days.

MR. CURTIS: It is always done.

MR. FOGWILL: I quite understand that, and I think it has been pointed out by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition, because of the fact that we are coming to the end of business that we will expedite the various things coming before the House as much as possible, but we do not want to be bound. And, Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that if this is carried now by a majority vote and the Rules would be suspended, and then as business comes up it could be brought up and proceeded with in all stages the one day. That is the fact, is it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. FAHEY: I would like to point out Rule 50:

"Every member, in giving notice of motion, shall deliver at the table a copy of such notice, fairly written, together with his name, and the day proposed for bringing on such motion."

I understand on yesterday when notice of motion was given this was not done; therefore, in my opinion, Sir, the question is now out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule certainly does state the motion should be in writing. I do not know of any case where it has ever been insisted upon; otherwise I should have had to reject every motion that has been made since the opening of parliament. This motion to suspend the rules of the House in order to expedite public business was one of course which was outside my knowledge because I had no Parliamentary experience, but I have enquired fully from members now present in the House and from ex-Speakers of the Newfoundland Parliament and from outside this Province and find it is customary for Parliament in the remaining two or three days to expedite the remaining business of the House to move suspension of Rules to be carried by a majority vote. I am, therefore, as I have already said, compelled, if the House is ready for the question, to put the motion.

MR. HIGGINS: I do not see how a motion of this kind could be carried to suspend the Rules, as for suspension of rules for each Bill it takes unanimous consent. I do not see how you can suspend Rules generally, in this manner, when you cannot suspend the rules for one Bill. "The House", I presume that means the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the honourable member refers to 261, in which unanimous consent is referred to. That is in the early days of a session, when it is necessary to expedite a bill, but, as I have already explained, the ancient custom is in the remaining days of a session, a motion may be made that the rules be suspended, which is carried by a majority vote; otherwise it would be possible for one member by accident or design to prolong the life of a House unnecessarily, and as I have already said it is an ancient custom. I cannot give chapter and verse, but I can refer members to the various ex-Speakers of the Newfoundland Parliament, and therefore as I said I must put the motion. The Journals also will bear out that statement.

Motion passed on division.

Carried.

MR. HIGGINS: I would like to know what right the Government has to rush through—It is customary, definitely laid down to protect the minority. I ask a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: It is quite right; laws protect a minority but there is another ruling.—The Speaker cannot be asked to rule on hypothetical questions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Appropriations Bill perhaps first.

"An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service."

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a first time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is the bill which gives effect to the adoption by the house after adoption by the committee of the whole of the estimates of expenditure for the current fiscal year. The mere adoption of the committee and subsequently the house is not sufficient to make the money available to the Government and the purpose of the present bill is to appropriate that sum to his Majesty for the present year.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Carried.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Amount \$37,820,300.

*(See next page  
for details of  
expenditure)*

Head of Expenditure	Departments, etc.	Amount
II	Legislative .....	\$ 110,300
III	Executive .....	50,600
IV	Finance .....	1,292,000
V	Provincial Affairs .....	835,600
VI	Education .....	4,697,000
VII	Attorney General .....	1,413,600
VIII	Natural Resources .....	1,247,900
IX	Public Works .....	10,506,000
X	Health .....	5,359,600
XI	Public Welfare .....	9,527,700
XII	Board of Liquor Control .....	204,300
XIII	Supply .....	533,400
XIV	Fisheries and Co-operatives .....	1,650,600
XV	Economic Development .....	277,700
VXI	Labour .....	114,000
		\$37,820,300

MR. CASHIN: Total Estimates is \$37,820,300. We have failed to include the vote for \$400 which was decided to allow to Mr. Speaker for expense allowance.

MON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): I will recall that on page 93 of the estimates, the addition of a small amount was approved as the salary of one additional female attendant, Public Welfare \$400.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am a little unsure what to do, this bill is evidently not printed correctly.

MR. CASHIN: Consolidated Funds Service is not in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't have to vote that amount in, it will be added to this total and come to the total to which my honourable friend refers.

MR. MILLER: Have Peat, Marwick and Mitchell returned to the mainland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but temporarily, they are back and forth.

I move the committee report progress and beg leave to sit again and meanwhile try to get these amounts straightened out.

The Committee rose, reported that they have considered the matter to them referred and beg leave to sit again.

It was moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: When shall this Committee have leave to sit again?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Presently.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Natural Resources to move that a Bill "An Act to Amend the St. John's Municipal Act" be submitted to a committee of the whole.

HON. EDWARD RUSSELL (Minister of Natural Resources): Now that the rules of the House are suspended,

does it follow that the house may move into a committee as a whole and report to the House that the bill be read a second time now; on a short bill like this I assume it would be desirable to have it sent to committee of the whole for second reading immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand that the suspension applies to every procedure of the House. For instance, rules of order for debate, in this instance that bill was referred to select committee by a vote of the House. Before any other action can be taken on the bill that decision of the House would have to be rescinded which is involved in this notice of motion to move it be committed to committee of the whole, the motion for a select committee would have to be rescinded and it would be competent for the other member to remove his motion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In view of the fact, ordinarily we would like to say yes or no to this request for this legislation and in view of the further fact that we hope to close the house quite soon, I propose the house would be prepared to expedite the request of the Minister at least to the extent of letting it be ventilated here on the floor in the most expeditious manner that the rulings or parliamentary procedure will allow. It is perfectly true the bill was referred to a select committee. My understanding is, though not a member of that committee that the committee would in fact have preferred this and it would mean a speedier action than a select committee would have given. Notice was given yesterday of a motion to shortcircuit the select committee and move the House into a committee of the whole on this bill. I take it the honourable Minister wants a still shorter method

of bringing the matter out into the open as doubtlessly every member of the house who favours the bill and every member who opposes the bill would be agreeable at least to the extent of saying yes or no to the request. If the members of the Select Committee are agreeable, to begin with, and if the members of the house are agreeable and if that is the feeling then my honourable friend the Minister of Natural Resources may be agreeable to let the house withdraw his motion and submit a new one that the house now give second reading to the bill. For on second reading we can all speak, can all attack or support. Now to save time and to solve this problem perhaps the house would be agreeable to give the honourable gentleman leave to withdraw his motion. This would give the members an opportunity to express their feelings. It is not a party measure, it is dumped squarely into the lap of the house. It can do it by allowing the honourable member.

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is very simple. The house has set up a committee, can then come back and make a motion as implied in this motion of the honourable Minister of Natural Resources to move the bill be submitted to a committee of the whole house, I feel the motion should be rescinded.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Probably so but read a second time before being referred to a committee of the whole.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): I would like to say that as I was the one responsible for referring it to a select committee, I have no objection whatsoever. I don't want to hold it up.

MR. SPEAKER: There is now no motion before the Chair. The honourable Minister of Natural Resources is I believe about to make a motion.

MR. FOGWILL: Is this Bill a private Bill? Well No. 303 says:

"Every private Bill when read a second time, shall be referred to a Select Committee, and all petitions for or against such Bill shall also be referred to such Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable Minister wishes to have the order to refer to a Select Committee rescinded.

MR. RUSSELL: I rise to a point of information which is: Is it in order to move? If so, I do move, and in doing so I want to make it clear, I am not sponsoring the Bill. The St. John's Municipal Council have asked that a certain thing be done, two days ago it was referred to a Select Committee. I had some doubt as to whether or not a Select Committee was the best method of handling it, because if they went outside and listened to complaints and suggestions it could take months and I want to make it clear it is still in the hands of the Select Committee if they have a report. So I will ask to have it struck off the Order Paper. My motion has nothing to do with the Bill, I am not even committing myself to sponsor it. I do, however, feel that such a request should be put in the hands of a Select Committee who would not have time to meet as often as they wished due to the work while this House is in Session; therefore I move that the order should be rescinded.

It was moved and seconded that the Bill be rescinded.

Carried.

MR. MILLER: I have no desire to confront the Government with any obstacles at this stage and have great sympathy with the principle but it seems to me rather regrettable that we have to thrust aside that very democratic way of dealing with a tax bill of having it referred to a select committee and have the citizens' comments and I think the Government could be very well helped by the fact of the committee meeting some people who knew what they were talking about. The action of the Minister deprives the right of this portion of the people and we are going to find that we are short of information on the matter.

MR. SEAKATT: I have to agree somewhat with the last speaker in as much as I would like to have the thing considered and I don't feel that the Government are able to give it that consideration here this evening.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government is not doing it, it is not a party measure.

MR. SPRATT: I am fully cognizant of the position but it is very important that the taxpayers of this city be heard on this situation. It cannot be passed in an hour, it should receive proper consideration.

HON. P. S. FORSEY (Minister of Supply): As I see it the city of St. John's has lost revenue through confederation and have asked to be permitted to levy other taxation. There was some question of hearings of a select committee—The public knows if they have facilities they must pay for them. It is just nonsense and we should get on with the bill.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a second time and the select committee be rescinded.



MR. RUSSELL: May I now go on with the reading of the bill. The honourable the Minister of Supply stole what thunder I may have had with his remarks because I am in complete agreement with him. Having sponsored the second reading, I am sponsoring the principle of the bill which is, should we allow the city council of St. John's to impose additional taxation, not so much additional as alternative taxation to make up for certain revenues lost through union with Canada. I think we should, there is no reason in the world why we should not. I am not concerned with quantity or the method they adopt; it is not my business, it is their business to handle that—that is why the citizens elected them—and we have no reason to assume they are not able to levy proper taxation.

As for the principle I see nothing whatsoever wrong with it, and I have much pleasure in moving the second reading.

MR. HIGGINS: I agree that the request should be treated with respect because they are duly elected representatives just the same as Town Councils, but what they asked should be carefully scrutinized. If we find something that is radical, for instance, I think that we should see that the public do not get that put over on them; for instance if they decided that every person passing through St. John's should pay \$100 license fee we should stop it. We should only allow things that are reasonable. I agree that a certain amount of revenue has been taken away and they must raise the money somewhere, from the citizens by other tax but that does not deprive the House of the right of scrutiny. I don't think they should be permitted to take whatever they desire. We should know exactly where we are.

Otherwise I have no objection. They must get money from the citizens and can only get it through taxation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have already said that as far as we are concerned this is not a party measure. It is not a public measure. It is a matter on which every member of the house, without party discipline is free to speak or vote as he pleases. And expressing the right of an individual member I will say that I agree with the request of the City Government that the house give them the legislature which they must have if they are to impose this new taxation on the people of St. John's; that they need the revenue that this taxation would provide seems to me to be apparent, they have lost some of their revenue as a result of confederation. I don't think anyone would be likely to blame the City Council for the fact of Confederation, that is in fact something for which they cannot be blamed. They have lost certain revenue but their expenses have not gone down. I understand they have gone up. They have climbed and they have continued to climb. From 1937 to 1949 their expenses have climbed from \$29,000 to \$49,000 for water supply, the upkeep of streets from \$94,000 to \$280,000 yearly, parks \$19,000 to \$56,000 and sanitation \$62,000 to \$149,000 which are very stiff increases in the yearly cost of this City covering the period 1937 to 1949. The expenses have gone up year by year since 1937 just as have the expenses of the Government of Newfoundland. Their revenue on the other hand is reduced by Confederation which forbids them to collect customs duties on coal and forbids them to collect bank tax and which forbids them to get revenue in various ways which it was quite legal for them to do up to the day of Con-

federation and up to the day of our signing the Tax Rental Agreement.

Now let us for a moment ask ourselves what the result of a refusal on our part to pass this legislation will mean. It must very soon result—the council cannot go on as though nothing had happened. If we refuse to pass this Bill, as is or as amended, as it may be amended, what will the result be? We in the Estimates provided the sum of \$100,000 for the City government in respect of last year's business of the City Council, \$100,000. That was a deficit of the City Council for that period, a deficit arising directly out of the fact of Confederation. Now are we as a Government going to insert in the Estimates each year from now on an amount of \$100,000 for the City government over and above what is paid them in any case each year, or are we going to give them the right to collect their own revenue to meet their own deficit by their own taxation? Or is there another alternative? I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is; Let us say that this House rejects this bill. Let us assume that, The City Council then is exactly where it began when it petitioned this House, that they are down in their revenue as a result of Confederation. They are down \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year. We refuse to enact the legislation they have asked for. What are their choices then? They must then do one of three things. They must cut their services to the people of St. John's or they must come to this Government for additional grants-in-aid, or they must increase their present rates of taxation of the kind they are allowed to impose. Now what does that mean? I am sure that, so far as additional grants are concerned from the Government, I am sure I can speak for the Government when I say that we would not welcome that at all. We

have our hands full with the province of Newfoundland as a whole, with the services that Newfoundland demands; we would not welcome any demand that we would also help to provide the citizens of St. John's as such with additional services with which we are not providing the citizens of Newfoundland as such. We do not want to do that. So we would not welcome from the City Council any request for grants out of the Public Treasury for special services in St. John's. So they would be barred off there. Now that would leave them with two choices, one to cut down the services they are now rendering to the people of St. John's or to get the money by increasing the taxation they now have. Now what will that mean? That will mean this: taxing homes at a higher rate than they are now doing. Now, Mr. Speaker, I would agree that there are people in St. John's who could well afford to have their homes taxed heavier than they are taxed now. I do not think there is any doubt about that. You have hundreds of people in St. John's today who are occupying magnificent homes which would stand more taxation than is presently imposed upon them. But if that were done, it would still fall short of solving the problem it would not bring the City government the revenue they need. So therefore they would be driven to increase taxation on the homes of the toiling masses—and there are toiling masses in the city of St. John's, even in St. John's—and I suggest to the House that our refusal to pass this Bill, not necessarily as is—I for one in committee of the whole would suggest striking out a whole section of that Bill, the one which would give the city government the right to collect a tax on motor vehicles. That is our field, that is the provincial government's field and we

do not want it invaded by the city government. So I would in committee of the whole move to strike out that section. But if we do not pass the bill in some form giving the City Council the right to collect more revenue than their present taxation allows, we are virtually compelling the City government, we are as members of this House, all of us, who would vote against this Bill, we are compelling them to levy more onerous taxation on the common people of St. John's, the toiling masses, and we would be saying to the City government who have come to us for a Bill asking the right to impose fairly heavy taxation on the merchants, on the shop-keepers, on the lawyers, and dentists, and doctors, and opticians, No, we will not give you that right. The answer is no. We shall not allow you to impose additional taxation on the wealthy classes of St. John's. The answer is no. That is tantamount to our saying to them, "Go on, tax the people, put more taxation on their homes," and I, as a Liberal, am not in favour of that at all. I am not in favour of it. I am in favour of placing the burden of taxation where it lies, upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it. So therefore I favour the Bill in principle, though in committee of the whole I know of one amendment that I would move if no one else did, and there may be some other amendments which other members may wish to move in committee of the whole.

MR. FOGWILL: Mr. Speaker, this Bill today before the House is just one which is brought in because of our transition from a Dominion of the Empire to a province of Canada, and it was to be expected that this would take place, now at that time, or that sometime it would take place, because

the whole structure of the Island, of the Province, and Government and other societies and town councils; the whole thing is going through a transitional period, and I realize just as well as anyone that the City Council has got to get taxes somewhere to operate the City properly in accordance with the desires of the people who live in the city. Now it appears, Mr. Speaker, that they are losing some avenues of taxation, and naturally other avenues of taxation have got to be opened up, and it is just as well for us to realize, and the people who live in St. John's or any place where there is a Town Council, that the people have got to be prepared, if they want public services for the place in which they live, to allow their representatives to tax. Now, Sir, I have got to disagree with the honourable the Premier in one respect at least, so far as taxation of motor vehicles goes. He said that that taxation in his opinion rightly belongs to the province. But after all, Mr. Speaker, there are quite a number of people who have cars in St. John's far from middle class and people with money. Where do they get their money? From the people and all taxation comes from the people; it comes from the pockets of the people themselves. But I differ from the Premier; I agree that anybody who has a car and is using the city streets should pay some small tax. After all, they are using them, causing damage, and they cannot expect the City Council to keep the streets up for them unless they pay some small sum for their upkeep. The honourable Premier did say something about \$100,000 which they had voted in the House towards expenses of the City Council. That is a transitional grant. Now that is not shown in the Municipal Council's re-

port of revenue and expenditure for 1949, so I presume it will go against the deficit for this year, 1950; they have a deficit for last year of somewhere up to \$120,000, and no doubt they want to make that up in some way. And I did note, Mr. Speaker, that in the Bill itself there is the tax on cars and trucks and busses and trailers and all those things. That is only something that people should expect, because they were told about it so often, and I think a lot of Town Councils and Municipal Councils have advocated and have advertised that such taxes should be collected, and it is just as well for us to accept it. We have got to pay these taxes whether we like it or not. If we want services we have got to pay for them. So, Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with and agree with the principle of the Bill, but there is one thing I do agree with the honourable the Premier that some parts of the Bill I must disagree with and probably second any motion of his that it be omitted or struck out, but on the whole the Bill merits the consideration of the House, and I agree with its principle, because if we are to progress and help the City Council in their endeavours to build a city and make it a good place to live in they have to have the money to do so.

MR. VARDY: I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that anyone should be surprised at having this Bill come before the Legislature at this time. I think the only surprise would be that it has not come forward before now, and probably had we an elected legislature to which the Municipal Council could properly appeal it would have done so a number of years ago. As a matter of fact, I think this is all inspired by the fact that St. John's is growing up; that it is now getting out

of its swaddling clothes and is beginning to wear long pants, and everyone knows that long trousers cost a lot more to have made than a dozen items that you can purchase for an infant. St. John's, Sir, over the period to which the Premier refers and of which I gave an indication of the increase in the cost of operation, is a far different city from what it was in 1937 and the years prior to that. We have in the city of St. John's today vastly improved streets; we have vastly improved street lighting; we have a vastly improved snow clearing programme which permits citizens to operate their motor vehicles throughout the entire year. I do not think it is very difficult to go back over a period not so many years ago, when it was customary for those who were fortunate enough to own automobiles, and even those who operated trucks to put them away shortly after Christmas and keep them in cold storage until the early spring, around the first of April. The reason for that was that to expect to operate a car or truck under conditions that existed in those days—streets were not cleared, snow was not removed, and consequently the most of those who had to transport merchandise brought out their horses and sleds or sledges or whatever they wanted to call on, and they transported their merchandise in that, and those who owned motor vehicles had to walk or depend on whatever transportation services were available. That is not so today. And that came about, if I may reminisce just a moment, very largely as a result of the War. The American forces and the Canadian Army in Newfoundland combined with the Municipal Council, for military convenience, I presume to keep the streets of St. John's open, and they

did so at very little cost to the municipality. However, the War came to an end, the services moved out, and the burden of continuing that same service was left upon the shoulders of the Municipality, and it was a heavy burden, an expensive burden, and one that the citizens of St. John's had been accustomed to enjoying, and consequently one they were not willing to relinquish. They expected the city to keep the streets open and keep them ploughed, to keep the snow removed, and any day that it was not done immediately after a snowfall those who were on the Council heard about it in no uncertain terms. Those services have to be paid for, and I am prepared to say now, after eight years' experience in the Municipal Council, and with some little experience of municipalities, that the Municipal Council today are getting a very, very good return for every tax dollar they are spending; as a matter of fact, the tax rate for the services provided is lower than any municipality in North America, and the reason for that is very obviously owing to the peculiar set-up that exists between the Municipal Council and the Government. The Government here has been for years absorbing the expenses of public service for the municipality which normally are paid for in other parts of the mainland by the citizens who exclusively benefit from those services. I refer to fire protection, police protection, municipal library, and so forth. All those, Mr. Speaker, are paid by individual taxpayers on the mainland, but here in the city of St. John's they come out of what was formerly the National Treasury and now is the Provincial Treasury. It is well known of course, that the income of the province has been restricted, but, on the other hand, along with

the statistics and figures which were presented by the honourable the Premier there are some others that will make interesting reading. It has been suggested very definitely that the reason the Municipality has to come to the impact of Confederation, but I disagree, Mr. Speaker, to some extent with that. It is not entirely due to Confederation by any means. If we look back on the finances of the Municipal Council for a number of years we will find that ever since 1945 the Municipal Council has been operating under a deficit. In 1945 the deficit was \$25,000; in 1946, \$135,000; in 1947, \$42,000; 1948, \$28,000; and in 1949 the deficit was \$123,000. Now, Mr. Speaker, it might be said, what did the Municipal Council of those days do about it? The Municipal Council of those days did exactly what the Municipal Council is doing today, attempt to get permission to bring a different method of imposing taxation, exactly the same method that is presented to us here today. The Municipal Council of those days went to the Commission of Government; they asked for the same rights. It was discussed first with the Finance Minister, who was Mr. Wild, and Mr. Wild agreed to the imposition of a motor-car tax, and, as a matter of fact, he suggested further that the Municipal Council impose a tax on fuel oil, on gasoline, on all the oil products that were consumed in St. John's; he further suggested changes in the shop tax and the business tax. In the meanwhile, while the Council was preparing its case to present to the Commission of Government, the Commissioner of Finance was changed, and a gentleman by the name of James came into the picture. The St. John's Municipal Council presented its case, and Mr. James definitely

turned thumbs down on the entire suggestions. The only suggestion, if I recall correctly, that was approved by the Commission of Government was that the stock tax could be changed to a business tax with this proviso, that the Council could not collect under the imposition of the business tax one dollar more than it was collecting under the stock tax, and so obviously there was not much benefit in the Council going to the trouble of changing the set-up from the stock tax to a business tax if it was not going to produce some additional revenue. So that is the position the Council found itself in. This is something that has been growing up over the years. It has been obviously coming to a conclusion at some particular time. This I think, I will say in all due fairness to the present Council, is one of the councils that was not put into being by the citizens of St. John's pledged to no increase in taxation, and I believe they have a free hand today to come forward and with a mandate from the citizens to seek a proper right of collecting the wherewithal to provide the services which the citizens require. The Bill as presented to us is going to correct many inequalities which have existed for a long time. The Premier has referred to the fact that it is not desirable to increase the present property tax. Well, I might say in reference to that, Mr. Speaker, and in reply to a comment made by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition that he objects to the Bill as giving the Council carte blanche to improve taxes without specifying what they are going to be, but I might point out that the Council already has the right to impose property taxation to the extent of one hundred per cent if they so desire. At the

present time it is 18%; a couple of years ago it was 10%; next year it could be 25%. They have that right by statute now, and I think it is to be said to the credit of the Council that it has not at any time abused that privilege and has endeavoured to keep the imposition of that tax down to an absolute minimum. Now it is proposed in this Bill, Mr. Speaker, to put a tax on excess frontage of property. That is only one of the things we all recognize as being ridiculous. That some of the very large estates are able to take in a block with their present extensive grounds but the Municipal Tax merely covers tax on the rental value of the house itself. Now if there is a certain area, the Council has a right to tax that area, or the ground of that certain area. There was one case, for instance, where there was a very large estate owned by a wealthy man, who bought the adjoining property. Now up to this time there was a fence between the properties which were both normally taxable. It was sold and he only had to remove the rails between and make it part of the ground on which his property was erected. The Municipality as a result lost the income, was unable to collect the income—now that is one of the things to be adjusted.

As far as the business tax is concerned, it is badly needed: A certain number of the business concerns are carrying the whole load through the business stock tax particularly those who have to carry a large amount of stock in order to protect their business. There are many millions of dollars made by individuals who don't think they ever intend to—This loss also could be adjusted by the new act. There are in addition a whole list of agents. I have a list here covering

three pages of persons who are now going to contribute something to the city of which they have the benefits.

The land tax again is a matter which has been crying for attention. Why, this land tax has been an injustice to the development of the development of the municipality of St. John's—We are all familiar with certain large islands held for fancy prices. They are islands because their owners can let the land lie without having to pay anything until someone comes along and meets their demands. After an interval of paying tax on certain land they will produce or get rid of it. And that is the reason the land tax is a good one because it would force the development of all land undeveloped at the present time.

I did not mean to take this time, but I could talk on it for the rest of the night, because it is something every thinking citizen in St. John's must realize—a properly conducted municipality must be paid for, we cannot have metropolitan services without taxation. Without creating too great a hardship, we are going to bring about a great increase in taxation to enable the municipality to operate expansions which they have incurred.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think perhaps, although the official opposition is not here, the unofficial opposition is in his place, we will have to consider we have their consent to move forward into a committee to consider this Bill.

Rules No. 303 was suspended and the Bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Clause 1 read.

DR. POTTLE: May I suggest the amendment clause 196A.

MR. CURTIS: I have the act here but not the amendment. Therefore clause 1 deferred.

Passed.

Clause 2 read.

MR. CURTIS: I object to clause 2 as is and would suggest an amendment. Clause 2 (3) there has been incorporated into the city a lot of land formerly outside the city limits. I can speak from official knowledge because I happened to be with a company who was once outside the limits. The Company first built their own roads, and then the council came in and said it wanted to collect the tax—They reaped where they did not sow.

I will propose an amendment and a very reasonable one. "The council has the right to add on areas and call them the city, but they will find lots of houses with less than 70ft. frontage and on the corner, no more than 70ft. altogether and in that area pieces of land that have not had a chance to be developed, particularly the land owned by the company I am interested in. We have a whole street there that the council can tax as vacant land. They did nothing to deserve it, the company put in the street, the water and the sewerage, the council had nothing to do with it. I move that the provisions of 221 of the Council Act, that is the section dealing with vacant land tax, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to land until such land shall be within the city limits for a period of five years. I

think the areas of land that are taken into the city should be given a reasonable time to be developed. Therefore land taken in by the city, not houses but vacant land shall not be liable for taxation until owners have a chance to develop or for a period of five years. I will make that motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following amendment has been moved, add to sub-clause three of clause 2 the following words: "To provide however that the provisions of this section 221 of the Council Act not apply to land until such land has been within the city limits for a period of five years."

MR. HIGGINS: Since a boy I have always been told that the curse of St. John's is houses built together and the fire of 1892 was because of that fact and the only fire breaks to be found were schools and churches and thank God they were built as they were. At the present time houses are built more apart but even so there are a large number close together, and fire can spread from one to another. The fact that we have had no conflagrations in the outports is the distance between the houses and one fire will not cause another. If people want to purchase large portions of land they should be encouraged for that very reason of stopping fire. I am not talking about rich or poor or middle class, I think we should have more talk about the lower middle class. If a person takes more than 70 feet, it is a public benefit in so far as it may stop a fire. I have not 70 feet of frontage.

I am a lawyer and I don't see any reason why we or doctors should not pay tax. I have no personal interest, my land is just about 62 or 63 feet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Do you mean you would like to pay Provincial Tax.

MR. HIGGINS: We are paying taxes enough now.

MR. VARDY: A normal building lot is 60 feet, this allows 20 feet. If a person wants two building lots he should have to pay for it. Indeed the taxpaying class should be prepared to pay for extra benefits. Why should anyone be permitted to have all the land he wants unless he pays taxation and taxation should be on the number of feet. Some one might hold a farm in the middle of the city.

MR. HIGGINS: If he were using it for a taxi or commercial purpose he would have to pay or move buildings outside of Duckworth Street or Water Street.

MR. RUSSELL: Five years seems to be a long period to wait, why not make it three years, three years seems reasonable.

MR. CURTIS: Well in this particular case, the council did nothing. Here is a farm, a man puts a road through, the council put nothing into it. Therefore, give the man a chance to develop or sell. He can't sell overnight, wait for five years or until the city has paid for the water and sewerage.

MR. SPRATT: Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are talking now on 1, 2 and 3 of Clause 2.

MR. SPRATT: You allowed the Attorney General to make a remark on it. You won't allow me to make a remark—Section 2 clause 3 call it what you will. Now the point I want to make is this—(If I am out of order I will sit down)—"The land upon which any building is erected (includ-



ing the land appurtenant thereto) abuts a street and has a frontage thereon in excess of seventy feet frontage." Now I would like to point out the land upon which such a building is erected (including the land appurtenant thereto) what is the definition where two lands one at an angle to the other and the rearage of one perhaps only half the rearage of the other, is it not problematic how we are going to assess such property where one building lot would perhaps nullify the other.

These are things which should be given very, very careful consideration. I spent 16 years in the City Council and I know this City as well as anyone and I am as interested in the welfare of these people. I do really know what I am talking about.

MR. COURAGE: I shall now read the amendment and the clause after it. "Provided however that provisions of this section and 222 of the Council Act shall not apply to land until same shall have been within the City limits for a period of five years unless the services of someone has been solicited, and paid for by the City Council.

MR. HIGGINS: Let us get this right. City limits or city limits extension. The City Limits come across from Mt. Carmel, the extension is larger.

MR. CURTIS: This is to cover additions made last year. But I am thinking of properties like Reid's, Tessier's. I admit it is not fair to tax immediately and people should be given an opportunity to develop or sell. The City Limits is the Road de Lux.

MR. FOGWILL: How much did they take in?

MR. CURTIS: They took in the Housing Area.

MR. FOGWILL: Somewhere on Logy Bay Road and further east, where did they take in?

MR. VARDY: Further east as far as O'Driscoll's, the boundary is Bella Vista.

Passed.

MR. FORSEY: In that amendment there is no division taken.

MR. FOGWILL: It's been rail-roaded through. It is in the interest of certain vested interests.

Clause 4 read and passed.

Clause 5 read.

MR. HORWOOD: I may be wrong, but I can't see any other construction on it. It might mean a commissioned agent occupying one office in a large building can be taxed on the assessed rental value of the whole building. I am sure that was not intended, I believe it was an error in drafting. I therefore suggest the following amendment to subsection 1, section 4, to insert in the last line. "On the basis of the ground space or floor space so occupied in proportion to the total floor space of such building or land."

MR. SMALLWOOD: It seems to me that what the honourable member says is quite correct. Take the Board of Trade Building, for instance. A man occupies one room in the Board of Trade Building, or any other office building; he occupies one or two rooms there. "Every such person occupying in whole or in part a building or building site or land shall pay a tax to be computed by reference to the appraised rental values of the buildings or building site or land so occupied."

What does that actually mean? A man occupying one room is surely not going to pay a tax on the appraised value of the building. Is not that what it says?

MR. CURTIS: "Computed by reference to the appraised rental values." Does that necessarily mean that he pays only on the appraised value of the portion which he occupies? Does it mean that? Is that beyond doubt?

MR. HORWOOD: Of course it is not beyond doubt.

MR. VARDY: Might I suggest that we add on page 5, in the top line, "of that portion"—"The rental values of that portion of the buildings."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to have these amendments, now being made verbally.

MR. MILLER: That would infer that each portion would have an appraised rental value. The building has an overall rental appraisal, but if we put that wording in there, it would mean that each portion would be appraised.

MR. RUSSELL: In my opinion, it is unnecessary, if we insert these words "that portion of," to have the appraised rental value—instead of the words "to be computed."

MR. SMALLWOOD: The words "that portion of" are clearer in meaning than the words "to be computed by reference to." I take it that does not mean anything. The words "to be computed by" mean exactly nothing, whereas the words "that portion of" do mean something.

MR. HORWOOD: Nevertheless, the honourable member for St. Mary's is right, that this would imply that each separate part of the building

would have a different appraised rental value.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has, in fact. If the whole building has an appraised rental value, then the part has, and he would pay on the portion of the whole that he has. If we cut out the words "to be computed by reference to" and inserted "on that portion of"—what is wrong with the lawyers? The honourable member for Ferryland is not giving us his advice, and he is practically a lawyer—a Supreme Court lawyer.

MR. MILER: Perhaps I helped to create some misunderstanding—if you put in the words "that portion of the rental values" or put in "that portion of the building." If it was read from the Chair a little more slowly we would understand, I suppose.

MR. HIGGINS: You cannot go by measurements. A back office might be cheaper than a front office.

MR. CURTIS: It might be a blind room, without a window.

MR. VARDY: This thing has to be carried through by the City appraisers; they obviously will not charge a man with three rooms on the rental value of the whole building. If that is so, and they attempt to do that, he comes to the Court of Revision, which is provided for, and says, "I am not going to pay that; I am only occupying a room and they charge me on the whole building," and, surely goodness, the Court has to carry it out.

MR. CURTIS: But we must be very accurate in drafting it, and you must remember that this is a Bill which has come to us from the Council. The ordinary Bills pass the De-

partment of Justice and the Cabinet, but this is a Bill which has not been considered by them.

MR. VARDY: It has been passed by the Council.

MR. CURTIS: I doubt if the Council has ever seen it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following amendment has been moved by the honourable member for Labrador:

"On the basis of the ground space or floor space so occupied in proportion to the total floor space of such building or land."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I do not think it would be wise to accept that amendment, for the reason suggested by the honourable the Leader of the Opposition. Here you have a building. If you charge on the basis of floor space you charge just as much for the basement as for the ground floor; you charge just as much for a blind room in the fifth story as you do for the main floor. I do not think the wording is happy and I do think it would be unfortunate to put in a foolish clause, because if this were interpreted as it might well be—for instance, a printing establishment in the Board of Trade Building, according to that the printing shop would have to pay more than a law firm, more than everybody else who occupied the cream of the building, which is the ground floor. While we all agree that we want to have the Act made reasonable, I do not think that amendment would be wise.

MR. RUSSELL: Furthermore, it is dictating to the Council how they have to do the assessment.

Amendment put and lost.

MR. HIGGINS: In (a) there I am afraid there is going to be a misunderstanding of the interpretation. Why I know this is that I made a mistake. You will notice in the 6th line from the bottom of the paragraph, "or processors, banks, except" etc. Now that qualifying clause applies only to banks and everything that comes after is not excepted.

MR. CURTIS: Is there not an amendment to the main clause first: "that portion thereof."

MR. HORWOOD: Might I ask whether the Council has the right to tax the Government. This sub-clause (a) here gives the Council the right to tax the Government. That is normally the case? Is that so? Later on they claim the right to tax the Federal Government. Now I am quite sure they have not the right to tax the Federal Government.

MR. VARDY: The Bond store pays a tax at the moment, I believe.

MR. CURTIS: Before this section is put, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the House really realizes just what it is. As far as I am concerned, I am inclined to think I favor it. It is realized by the House, of course, that under (a) taxes on these properties are trebled. Is that understood? For instance, supposing a jewellery firm is paying at the present time \$300, or say \$500 a year tax—supposing a jeweller now on Water Street is paying \$500 a year rent; the landlord is being taxed on that rental. Now under this section the jeweller has to pay twice that tax. The Council will appraise it on the rental value. Supposing I have a jewelry store on Water Street and I am paying \$500.00 a year rent, the landlord is paying eighteen

per cent on that in taxes; now this jeweler must pay a tax of 36%.

MR. HORWOOD: The amount is not set. He may pay five percent or ten percent or some other rate, under (f).

MR. VARDY: It does not mean it is 18%. It might be one percent or a hundred percent.

MR. CURTIS: I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the Council is planning to make an 18% tax, and the statistics furnished the Government are to that effect. So, in other words, a little business that is at the moment paying \$500.00 rent, if we support this, will not only have to pay \$500.00, but the Council will get 18% on that \$500.00, and 36% on that \$500.00 from the man in business. I understand that is the position.

MR. HIGGINS: I brought that up, but I was sat on. I said we should have a definite tax. I said the Council had carte blanche.

MR. CURTIS: Who sat on it?

MR. HIGGINS: The Government.

MR. SPRATT: That is not passed yet.

MR. CURTIS: I am just raising the question.

MR. SPRATT: It is an unjust tax. We ought to be particularly careful about it. A person may have to pay abnormal tax. He is investing his money to conduct his business; he is paying the highest possible rental, and after that the Council can come in and make him pay 100% more.

MR. FOGWILL: It is not right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is, the Council is doing it, and the

Council can be kicked out by the tax-payers if they do not like it. That is the penalty of an elected body, if they impose taxation sufficiently enormous and unfair, without a doubt, unless there are compensating advantages to the tax-payers, that Government will be kicked out.

MR. SPRATT: I do not see the need of a whole lot of the taxes. We ran the Council for less money than they are looking for now, and if the money was spent judiciously they would not be here today.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And I think the words "but not" should be inserted before "including" in the fourth line. Is it the desire of the Committee that the City Council should tax the Government? After all, the Council is a creature of the House. It was created by the House, and are we going to create a body to tax us?

MR. FOGWILL: Does the Municipal Council collect your garbage? Do they give you water and sewerage? If so, you should pay for it. The Government makes an awful mess you know. Somebody has got to pay for it.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): I would like to point out that reference has been made to collecting garbage from Government buildings. I have not been in office sufficiently long to know about all the garbage collected from Government buildings, but I do know that we provide special trucks and pay them from a special vote to come to Government buildings and collect garbage and carry it away. I am not in a position to say that we do all of our buildings. I cannot say that, but merely give that much information that the Committee should know.

MR. FOGWILL: The honourable Minister said a special vote?

MR. SPENCER: We provide special trucks and pay them from the office vote to collect ashes from Government buildings.

MR. FOGWILL: The honourable member amends his words.

MR. SPENCER: There is no amendment to it at all. Now I say special trucks.

MR. FOGWILL: That is quite a difference.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not think we ought, with our eyes open, to give the City Council, which is the creature of this House, the right to tax this House or the Government which is part of this House. I think the word ought to be "excluding."

MR. FAHEY: I think the Council should tax the Government for the water they are putting in the liquor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Instead of "including" we could have "excluding."

Carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we are not rushing this through without giving the people who are concerned a chance to comment. There is a communication from Messrs. Bowring Brothers in connection with this matter; also a letter from the Board of Trade. I do not know that we ought to just entirely disregard these things and rush the Bill through, just because the Council sends it up here. I do not want to hold up the Bill, but there a group of people who are being penalized three times their present rate; in the second one we are being taxed double. Those mentioned in (c) are taxed one and a half times,

150% more, and then—I do not know why—but in (d) the druggists are all being taxed double. There is a letter from the Board of Trade. I would suggest that this letter of the Board of Trade and this letter from Bowring Brothers should be read so that the committee will know what their comments are.

MR. FAHEY: We contended earlier there today that this should go to a Select Committee, and that is where evidence should be submitted, and the Attorney General at that time was not agreeable to a Select Committee, and now he wishes to bring in evidence and table it here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is all here.

MR. FAHEY: I do not think we are here to hear any evidence from any party.

MR. CASHIN: We passed the Second Reading.

MR. CURTIS: This is here; we ought to hear what they say about it.

MR. MILLER: I do not think it is for anyone who does not sit here to express an opinion, and I object to the reading of the letters before this committee. I say it is quite in order to bring it before a Select Committee. So now we are in the mess we are demonstrating here this afternoon, wasting time.

MR. CURTIS: I do not agree. We told the Council to advertise this Bill and asked that anybody who had any objections would send letters to the Clerk; letters come in and are not read. If that is the way you want to do business, all right, but do not couple me with it.

MR. FOGWILL: But when that was done it was said that petitions

would come to the Clerk of the House. If a Select Committee had dealt with it in the first place, we could have dealt with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When there is a difference of opinion, the only thing to do is to make a motion that the letters be read, and let us have a vote.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that they be read.

MR. FAHEY: Speaking to that motion, I want to draw the attention of the House, to a similar bill yesterday we wanted to consider in order to hear evidence and the House objected to it and again we are taking the opposite way and going to hear evidence in Committee as a whole.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That matter is past.

MR. FAHEY: I ask for a division.

Carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only thing we can do now is read the letters.

NEWFOUNDLAND BOARD OF  
TRADE  
ST. JOHN'S

May 1st, 1950.

Clerk of the House of Assembly,  
Military Road,  
St. John's.

Dear Sir:

In response to the public advertisement by the City Clerk, inviting comment on the proposed amendments to the St. John's Municipal Act, the Council of this Board has made a study of the Bill. This Board has long advocated abolition of the Municipal Stock Tax which, it was admitted, was outdated and inequitable. The replacement of this levy by a fairer and

more scientific assessment is therefore welcomed.

We feel, however, that Section 17, under which the Municipal Council shall have power to impose a tax or charge on automatic sprinkler systems in the municipality should be stricken out. The installation of automatic sprinkler systems, it is generally admitted, is something to be encouraged as this form of safety device is a valuable protection, not only of the property in which it is installed, but adjacent buildings, and eases the task of the fire department. It is felt that the imposition of a tax on sprinkler systems would discourage property owners from incurring the already considerable expense of installation.

It is furthermore difficult to make a case for taxation on sprinkler systems, as they make no additional demands upon the Municipal services, but on the contrary, tend to lighten them. The anticipated revenue from the levy is approximately \$6,000 and the income thus lost does not, in our opinion, outweigh the considerations set out above.

We would be thankful if you would bring these comments to the attention of the House.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. RENOUF,

HTR/T

Secretary.

BOWRING BROTHERS LIMITED  
ST. JOHN'S

April 29th, 1950.

H. H. Cummings, Esq.,

Clerk of the House of Assembly,  
St. John's.

Dear Sir,

In response to the publication of the Bill by which it is proposed to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, we wish to make the following comments:

We would like to state at the beginning, that we are in sympathy with the Municipal Council's request for a revision of some of its taxation methods and the need for additional revenue to maintain the Municipal service. In particular, we thoroughly approve the principle of substituting the Business Tax for the present Stock Tax as is proposed in the new Section 220 of the Act.

In our view, and we have frequently expressed this point to succeeding City Councils, the Stock Tax was entirely unfair and unscientific and was subject to considerable evasion because there was no method by which the Council could verify the declarations made by any Stock Owner.

On the other hand, a Business Tax being based on assessable rental values will be subject to proper control by the Council and will place the burden of Taxation more equitably than was possible with the Stock Tax.

In considering the proposed Business Tax in more detail, our comment is that the classifications of Section 220—a, b, c, d, are confusing, e.g., in section (a) is listed "Department Store" and again in section (d) appears "Retailer" which will lead to confusion, for a Department Store is normally a Retailer. In section (c) also, there are listed a number of Retail classifications which also apply to Department Stores.

We must formally object, as a Department Store, to this proposal. The Tax is at a higher rate than our competitors, who will come under the heading of Retailers or Retailers of Foot Wear or some other classification, and it seems only fair that all Retail operations or all Wholesale operations should be grouped on the same taxation level.

Our further comment on this is that a Mail Order office is only taxed on the same level as a Department Store, but since a Mail Order office is usually only a one-room operation the effect is to penalize the Department Store to the advantage of the Mail Order office. At the very least, it must be admitted that the local distributive trade is giving employment to a great many of the people of St. John's, whereas, the Mail Order operation, apart from a few order clerks, is largely conducted from outside the Province.

In our opinion, careful consideration must also be given to Premises used and maintained in manufacturing, Processing and Export Industries in particular. The lightest classification for Business Tax should, we believe, apply to all such premises, for if St. John's is to grow, her expansion must be based on industrial growth for home consumption or for Export, and every handicap should be removed from enterprises coming within this category.

In this regard, we feel there should be clarification of a point in Section (g) which we can best illustrate by using ourselves as an example. We have four premises in St. John's, from one of which we conduct a Retail business, the second is a Wholesale Warehouse, the third is a Salt Cod-fish premises and at the fourth, we conduct our Seal manufacturing and processing operations. Just which of these four is our main business, it would be difficult to state for they vary in magnitude from year to year, and yet from our reading of the proposed amendment we are liable to find all our premises taxed at say, the Department Store rate, a very considerable handicap on our Export Industries.

We, therefore, suggest clarification of this point in the Act, as well as a re-examination of the classifications in the four sub-sections.

The final comment we wish to make is in regard to the proposed Sprinkler System Tax which we can only liken to the ancient English Tax on windows. The installation of Sprinkler System in any place is a progressive step from a fire safety point of view, and since it lowers the Insurance rate on the building it, thereby, lowers the amount of money taken from the Province, annually, by Insurance companies. To put a Tax on Sprinkler System is, in our opinion, a backward step and we wish to record our objection to it.

Yours very truly,

BOWRING BROTHERS LIMITED.

(Sgd.) P. D. BOWRING, Director.

MR. RUSSELL: It was never my intention to rush this thing. I move the committee rise and report progress and beg leave to sit again presently.

MR. HIGGINS: I make an amendment, that it be referred to a select committee to meet tonight and report tomorrow. I think we should get together and discuss it with the council.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think that is rather a good idea. We should recess until 9 of the clock—It is rather a large committee and would deprive the house of some of its honourable members especially the honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. VARDY: I wonder if at the same time we could extend an invitation to the City Solicitors and the City Clerks to attend.

MR. HORWOOD: A point of information, does this motion now mean

that the amendments made up to now will be put out and we must go over them again tonight.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

Carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole have considered the matter to them referred and have made progress, begs to recommend that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee to meet tonight.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the pleasure of the House to accept this report.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would suggest that the Select Committee would be the one that was appointed previously.

MR. SPEAKER: I would therefore name the members previously listed to constitute a select committee on this bill, the committee to sit tonight—Any objections?

MR. CURTIS: Due to the fact that a Committee is supposed to report at 9 of the clock in order that the Committee have leave to sit without any notice I suggest that we might meet at 7.15 in the Government Rooms.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the intention to adjourn the House until a later hour.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Until 9 of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: A Select Committee can only sit when the House is in Session with leave of the House.

No motion is necessary for the report was that the Committee would meet tonight.



## Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Impose Tax on Income Derived from Mining Operations."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Section 10—page 11—The Corporation Tax says six months, we would suggest that 3 months for (10) 2.

Section 25—line 4, from the bottom of the page, insert "Or any such agreement or lease."

We have gone into that matter very carefully and, after referring to the representative of Buchans, we think it is all right.

I now move the following amendment as the new clause 51:

"None of the provisions of this Act, other than those specifically made applicable by any other Act, applies to any person or company owning, leasing or holding any mine or mining property under any statute of Newfoundland or any agreement or lease confirming or authorized by statute which specifically provides or provided for payment of a royalty or tax on or in respect of the minerals gotten in or from such mine or mining property of on the income derived from mining operations on such mining property."

The object is to take out of this act, mining companies who have their own agreement with the Government who pay under section III Crown Lands Act—Only those under this section will pay in future. The amendment will be brought in in a few months and the other clause will then have to be renumbered. The present clause 51 will be renumbered 52.

The Committee rose, reported hav-

ing passed the Bill with some amendments.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Agriculture Societies Act 1936."

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill without amendments.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949."

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Speaker, the House will remember, Sir, that in 1949, we passed a Saw Mills Act, the contents of which are fresh in the minds of honourable members; there is no need for me to review it. That Act provided, amongst other things, for the collection of two forms of revenue from Saw Mills operating in Newfoundland. There was nothing new about it, I may say; both were of the established forms of revenue. (1) the Collection of license fees from operators, and (2) collections of royalties, so much per thousand feet on all lumber sawn in those mills. It has since been found, as a result of the Tax Rental Agreement, that it is inconsistent with the Terms of that Agreement that the province should continue to collect royalties on manufactured lumber. The pro-

posal then of this Act is to find some alternative, some way which is consistent with the Tax Rental Agreement, in order to collect about the same amount of revenue that we would otherwise have collected without placing any additional burden or hardship on Saw Mill operators. Therefore the proposal here, Sir, is this: The Bill, Sir, is to say to a mill operator something like this, "Ordinarily you would have to pay \$5.00 license fee, and after sawing let us say, 10,000 feet of lumber you would have had to pay an additional \$5.00 amount at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet. Instead of that, now we are going to issue you a license and charge a higher license fee, sufficient to see that you pay about as much revenue altogether on license fee as you would have paid on both license fee and royalty. That is the principle of the Bill. One of the principles that we want to make sure of here is that in the case of people who have already been issued licenses for the current year on the understanding that they would have had to pay royalties, there will have to be an adjustment made on this basis, but there is provision made in this Bill that nobody will have to pay more than otherwise he would have had to pay. So that if anybody has to pay a higher fee than the license fee plus royalty, there is a provision made for a refund. The details can come later. It would mean that regulations would have to be passed setting the license fee, the rate of license fee for the different sizes of mills. Therefore a man who is going to saw probably 50,000 feet of lumber will be charged a certain amount in the license; a person who is going to saw 100,000 will have to be charged an additional license fee.

I would prefer the old Act, but this is necessary if we are to collect no royalties but some alternative to royalties, an alternative which will be consistent with the Tax Rental Agreement. There are a number of amendments here, but all are just designed to bring this in line with the requirements of the Tax Rental Agreement. I move the second reading.

MR. HIGGINS: I want to ask this, supposing he cuts beyond 50,000?

MR. RUSSELL: The Act that we passed last year authorizes the Government, when a license is issued to state in the license how much the licensee is permitted to cut and the location on which he is cutting.

Bill passed second reading and ordered to be referred to Committee of the Whole presently.

On motion of the Premier the House recessed until nine o'clock tonight.

#### NIGHT SESSION

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the Committee that I read the numbers?

- Clause 1 read and passed.
- Clause 2 read and passed.
- Clause 3 read and passed.
- Clause 4 read and passed.
- Clause 5 read and passed.
- Clause 6 read and passed.
- Clause 7 read and passed.
- Clause 8 read and passed.
- Clause 9 read and passed.
- Clause 10 read and passed.
- Clause 11 read and passed.
- Clause 12 read and passed.
- Clause 13 read and passed.
- Clause 14 read.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, in connection with 14, on reading it over I am not satisfied with the wording of it. As I explained today on second reading this is an amendment to an existing Act which sets an entirely new way of raising revenue from Saw Mill operators. Instead of having to pay a small license fee and a royalty later on on the lumber sawn, this Bill attempts to abolish the royalty altogether on all lumber and charge a corresponding license fee according to the scale of the operations of the mill. I want to see an assurance in Section 14 that will avoid embarrassment to those Saw Mill operators who have already got licenses for this year; they took out their license fee and are looking forward to paying their royalties at the end of the current year. Under this scheme it is possible that some of them may find at the end of the year they may have to pay more than calculated upon. Therefore, I want another clause in 14 to give an assurance, that in the event under this Act or this amendment, of any change of existing license fee whereby he has to pay more than he had to pay under the other Act, the money will be refunded to him, and in order to give me time to get that amendment ready I would ask that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again presently.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again presently.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Act 5, Edward VII, Chapter 10, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in the Colony.'"

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the second reading of this Bill, which has been distributed. As

the House is aware, Newfoundland signed the Tax Rental Agreement, and under that Agreement certain taxes had to be abandoned. Amongst the taxes to be abandoned was a tax on Buchans. We have tried to cover in this amendment the position as nearly as we can to what it was before. We were obliged to cancel the tax under the Tax Rental Agreement, and this new tax is a tax on income. The Buchans Agreement goes back, Mr. Speaker, to 1905, and it will be found in Volume 4 of the Consolidated Statutes. The provision for taxes in Section 7 and 8 of the agreement, made in 1905 as I have said, reads as follows:

7. The Lessee shall, on each of the said yearly days, or within thirty days thereafter, pay in respect of all precious and other metals, (mines), minerals and mineral substances gotten in or from the demised premises and sold by it during the preceding year, as and by way of royalty, a sum equivalent to five percent of the net profits obtained by it from the sale of such mineral substances.

And then Section 8 reads:

8. For the purpose of ascertaining the net profits in the preceding clause mentioned, there shall be deducted from the gross price which has been received by the Lessee for the metals, minerals and mineral substances sold during the year, the following items:

- (a) The amount of all wages and salaries to workmen employed in or in connection with the Lessee's mining operations:
- (b) A sum equivalent to ten per cent per annum of the actual cost of the mines of all buildings, shafts, engines, machinery, gear, tools, rails, wagons and other plant and

effects of every description used in or in connection with the mines;

- (c) The cost of insuring and keeping insured all buildings, shafts, engines, machinery, gear, tools, rails, wagons and other plant and effects aforesaid;
- (d) All taxes, rates, assessments and duties payable to the Government and any local authority;
- (e) All cost and expense of every kind which may be incurred in operating or repairing the properties, and all cost and expense of storage, freight, export duties, and harbor, dock and other dues paid by the Lessee;

The section then goes on to say, "Should any dispute arise under this section between the Government and the Lessee it shall be determined by the Auditor General of the Colony, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

We are unable, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, to collect this tax, by reason of the Tax Rental Agreement. We therefore propose this amendment.

(7) The lessee shall, on each of the said yearly days, or within thirty days thereafter, in each year after the year 1949, pay a tax of five per centum on the net income derived by it from its mining operations in the preceding calendar year calculated in accordance with Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Mining Tax Act, 1950.

(8) Any dispute between the Government and the Lessee arising under this Agreement shall be determined by the Auditor General of Newfoundland whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, we have changed the method of taxation, but we want to be absolutely fair to the lessee, and for that reason we have added Section No. 3, as follows:

(3) Notwithstanding Section 2, the lessee shall not be required to pay in any year to the Government of Newfoundland a tax greater than that which it would have had to pay as royalty if the tax were calculated and paid in accordance with the said Agreement as it stood before the passing of this Act.

In the short time at our disposal it has not been possible for us to get in touch with the head office of the company and secure their consent to the amendment, but I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the inclusion of Section 3 amply protects them, though the method of computing the tax is altered, there is a ceiling on the tax limited to the tax presently payable. I think under those circumstances there could be no objection to the bill, and I move the Second Reading.

MR. HIGGINS: I was wondering what Mines have to do with pulp and paper?

MR. CURTIS: The Buchans people are the assignees.

Bill passed Second Reading, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole presently.

Clause 1 read and passed.

Clause 2 read and passed.

Clause 3 read and passed.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill without amendments.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

On motion of the honourable Attorney General the Second Reading of this Bill was deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of bill "An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, this is an Act which provides for the registration and licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations. This Bill was distributed only this afternoon, and I understand from my learned friend the Leader of the Opposition that he would like an opportunity of reading and studying the Bill. That being so, I would move that this order be deferred.

Order deferred accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER: Second Reading of Bill "An Act to make Provision for the Granting of Loans to certain Companies."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, as I intimated in the Budget Speech, the Government in addition to the amount of money shown in the Estimates as being appropriated by direct payment out of the Treasury for the encouragement of economic development shown in the Estimates by way of loans to be made to the three Loan Boards, appropriated one and a half million dollars, the amount to be expended for economic surveys, tourist surveys and mineral and hydro-electric surveys and fishery experimental purposes, in addition to these

direct payments out of the Treasury the Government had, of course subject to ratification by the Legislature, guaranteed certain amounts to certain corporations and companies and individuals for the purpose also of encouraging economic development. Now, Sir, I may say that we have had a good many applications from companies and individuals for direct loans from the Treasury or the guaranteeing of loans for the purposes of economic development. The vast majority of these we have negatived for the simple reason that they were not themselves investing anything. For example, on the coast of Labrador there is a certain fishing premises which has been in operation for many years past and is up for sale. We had applications made to us to lend the money with which to purchase that business, applications from individuals who had no money of their own, who asked us to put up the entire amount—in short, asking us to set them up in business from the ground up. Such applications as those we rejected out of hand. We do not feel that it is the function of the Government to create business men and set them up in business from the word "Go"; those that we are encouraging in this Act, if it becomes an Act, are individuals or firms who have already invested considerable sums of capital in the respective enterprises which we propose to help by way of government guarantee or loans made by chartered banks, and in the cases that are listed here in the Bill the amounts shown are really quite a small proportion of the amounts already invested as private capital by the concerns involved. Now there is one exception only to that. I will read the list:

Lourdes Co-operative Society, Limited.....	\$ 40,000
Seaway Co-operative Society, Limited.....	20,000
Andrews Labrador Fisheries, Limited.....	160,000
Alberto Fisheries, Limited.....	65,000
Fishery Products, Limited.....	110,000
Olsen Whaling and Sealing, Limited.....	375,000
Herring-Un Limited.....	35,000
Springdale Fur Farmers Co-operative Society, Limited.....	7,000
St. Lawrence Corporation of Newfoundland, Limited.....	250,000
Richard Limited.....	250,000

making a total of \$1,312,000. Now all that I have just said applies to all of these with one exception and that is Don Andrews, \$160,000 and in that exception what we have done is this: as a government we have taken fifty-one per cent of the shares of the enterprise, with the further proviso that when the loan is repaid by Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited, that firm then will have the right to purchase the Government's fifty-one per cent of the shares, or the Government will have the right to purchase the company's forty-nine per cent of the shares—one party may buy out the other. And the reason for that exception is this: As the House knows, the firm of James Baird Ltd., established at Comfort Bight on the coast of Labrador a herring reduction plant, a plant to reduce herring to meal and oil; and it was quite a modern plant; in fact, it is virtually a brand new plant; at Frenchmen's Island, I think it is, there is another establishment of the same enterprise, and in Bay Roberts, in Conception Bay there is quite a large premises part of the same enterprise. In charge of that enterprise Messrs. James Baird Limited appointed Don Andrews as manager. Unfortunately for him from the day the plant was established in Labrador the herring have been a complete failure and to this very day there has not been any herring inshore.

For reasons into which I am not prepared to go, the company wanted to dispose of this enterprise and the Government was planning an expansion of the herring fishery on a large scale, to depend not on the herring coming in to the shore, but rather on going out to get them. Having this in mind and knowing that apart from this one plant in Labrador there is only one other plant in Newfoundland for the reduction of herring into meal and oil, Crosbie Company at Bay of Islands—knowing James Baird Limited would sell that plant in Labrador for dismantling piece-meal and the plant would be scattered and desiring to retain it as a plant complete and self-contained we got in touch with Mr. Andrews. He came to us and said: "I have no money, I would like to get hold of that plant, it has a great future—will you back me?" It was a most unusual request and we considered it most carefully. The fact that decided the issue for us was our own desire and intention to put over a deep sea herring fishing in Labrador. The herring of Labrador are the finest in this world, fully equal to the best Icelandic product and Iceland has the fattest and finest herring in the world and the Labrador herring are their full equal. Having the intention to develop a deep sea herring fishery and a desire not to allow the piece-meal scattering of that herring plant, we said to Mr. Andrews:

"All right, we will back you but we must keep control of all you do—we will take 51% of the shares of the company and appoint a director to represent the Government and keep a check on all that goes on."

Now we had other reasons: As the house is aware, the demand for the cull in Labrador fish, small codfish is disappearing rapidly. I regret to say that, because the bulk of the floater fishing in Labrador is from my own district Bonavista North. But the demand for Labrador salt codfish is down. No sale in Greece, our great historic market for Labrador fish. The latest development, Porta Rica is demanding now that a desperately small portion of the fish only shall be made up of Labrador fish, so that the market for this type of codfish is unfortunately rapidly disappearing in the world.

Mr. Andrews is going to the Labrador this year to buy whole headed cods, the round fish out of the water and reduce them in this plant into fish meal—that won't be herring meal, it will be white fish meal, but it will be fish meal, and the world is hungry for this rich protein food, concentrated meal from fish. And we think that we can provide a living this year for several hundred fishermen on that part of the coast of Labrador. For that reason we made that one exception to our rule that we are not going to set men up in business and create merchants, but if a man has some money we will back him if we believe it is for the general good of the economic development of Newfoundland.

Very frankly here is the story of these various loans:

Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited .....	\$160,000
Fishery Products Limited .....	110,000
Olsen Whaling and Sealing Limited .....	375,000
Herring-Un Limited Society .....	35,000
Richards Limited .....	250,000
Lourdes Co-operative Society Limited.....	40,000
Seaway Co-operative Limited .....	20,000
Alberto Fisheries Limited .....	65,000
Springdale Fur Farmers .....	7,000
St. Lawrence Corporation of Newfoundland Limited .....	250,000

Due to the tragic and prolonged illness of a gentleman who took an amazing interest in it during the past few years, the Lourdes Cooperative Society Limited became weakened in its financial structure. It has an investment of something between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in property on inventory, land and dwellings and they were in this difficulty and we extended a helping hand to tide them over and we made them a 10 year loan repayable—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Guarantee, all these are guarantees. Actually some commercial bank makes a loan and the Government guarantees the loan. A loan for ten years repayable in ten instalments. In the meantime they have mortgaged their whole property which is in excellent shape, to the Department of Co-operatives. The Department of Co-operatives will keep a check on and exercise control of the operations.

MR. CASHIN: Loan or guarantee?

In fact we don't feel that there is any apology needed for this loan, any

more than for the others. In the past the Governments of Newfoundland for years have loaned one and a half million dollars to large farming areas, we will not say they should not have done so, in fact we may have done the same thing. At the same time, Newfoundland loaned various firms one and one half million dollars to buy druggers, frozen fish plants—and we have loaned this \$40,000 to the Lourdes Co-operative Society, and to the Seaway Co-operative Limited at Change Island \$20,000 with which to install a cold storage plant in their premises at Change Islands.

I may say in passing, Sir, that we have made a deal with Seaway Co-operative —

A three-way experiment. Bowring Brothers Limited who own the boat, a deck boat diesel power with ship to shore telephone; Seaway who will man it, and the Newfoundland Government who have guaranteed the workers the cost up to a fixed amount of \$500 or pay the amount they will fall short of \$5000 and this boat is going to join the long liners who are establishing at Bonavista Bay North and engage in long lining out of Bonavista Bay for a few weeks to get the hang of it, then she is going back to Change Islands to fish out of that locality—Go back to Change Islands to try this method of long lining.

Labrador Fishery Limited I have explained, I must say incidentally that there were fish on hand valued at something around \$60,000, of which quite a share is sold now for later delivery. Being Labrador fish they are valued at a figure quite lower than the last prevailing prices of Labrador fish and they expect to realize \$60,000 cash of the \$160,000 leaving \$100,000 as the amount of actual cash that will be required.

Alberto Fisheries Limited: This is the firm of Alberto Wareham. This firm built during the past year and launched at Marystown, a new very modern fishing vessel of tonnage of 190 tons, measuring 140 feet over all and has been constructed in accordance with ship building regulations, ocean class, have been equipped with Loran—320 H.P. diesel engine, speed of ten knots, equipped with a direction finder, a radio telephone, a fadometer and a Loran navigation aid. She will be the most modern of her type in Canadian fishing fleet and will carry twelve dories and twenty-eight men all told. Was constructed so that she could be converted into a dragger if it is considered that circumstances justify such conversion in the future. It is estimated that when equipped and ready for use she will involve an expenditure of not less than \$120,000. She will be ready not later than April 10 this year. The idea is to use her in the Fresh Frozen fishery. Incidentally the House will be interested I know in hearing of a very new development in connection with our bankers sailing usually out of Grand Bank and Fortune. A development which is such that the Bank fleet will turn increasingly to fresh fish and it would not be impossible to see all our Bank fishery engaged in the fresh frozen trade rather than salt cod.

MR. CASHIN: They do a lot of that today?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Sir, they do.

MR. CASHIN: How much?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid I don't know. I think I can get the information here any time.

Now Fishery Products Limited which is an extremely interesting one,



one which is the firm that operates the frozen fish plant at Burin and other parts of the South Coast served by seven modern druggers and refrigerated ships which convey the fish to the market. That firm is in the forefront of our progressive fishing firms in Newfoundland. I believe they are among the pioneers in the frozen fish industry in this Province.

They have a new idea now which is quite an idea. There is a great demand today for fish meal, the price is high and the world is hungry and there have been some very interesting developments going on in connection with fish meal, this last is a dark, dark secret because the process has not yet been published. On Sunday we had the pleasure of meeting a man who arrived down from Quebec and spent the night over at my house and brought a sample of fish meal made by a process discovered in Montreal by two young chemists thirty years of age who have stumbled by accident upon a process which may prove revolutionary and may be capable of easy application in almost any small settlement in Newfoundland for the production of the fish guts, bones and heads (offal) for the manufacture of fish meal of a high grade by a remarkably cheap process. We have the first chance of getting hold of this project and frankly, I believe when I return from this trip I am contemplating on Friday, I may go to Montreal with a view to bringing one of these men here at once to set up a small inexpensive pilot plant in St. John's, Bay Bulls or Petty Harbour, but some place where there is a good supply of fish and near enough for us to run back and forth and bring business men and fishermen to see the thing actually in operation and the whole process of making fish meal by

this remarkably cheap and revolutionary process.

The House may be interested to know that Mr. Chesley Crosbie has established over across the harbour, next to Job's the second plant of its kind in the world. The first one was established in Boston by Mr. Ryan who is Mr. Crosbie's partner, and that is liquid fish meal. Now the ordinary way is to take the offal, thread it through a shredding machine into a cooking register which removes the water from it; then it goes into an elaborate press that presses the fish meal into a mass like a grind stone and just as hard as a grind stone and from that it goes into a hammering motor where it is ground down into a rich protein supplement running from 70% to 75% pure protein. It is so rich in protein that no one would dream of feeding it to animals without mixing it with other food so as to get the exact protein content desired.

Mr. Crosbie's plant does not do this at all because when he tried it he found the high temperature destroyed a large portion of the protein so he has built containers and the fish meal is shipped in liquid form, not watery but in liquid form. He stores it in vats over here on the South Side and pumps it aboard the tankers which go to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York and there it is pumped out into rail car tanks and from that to meal tanks where it is added to ordinary animal food to make the proper protein content.

There is still another thing he has discovered. In his whaling plant at Williams Harbour in White Bay, they bring whales in and other fish and make meal and oil and when separating the water from the fish for the meal it is run off into the harbour,

A couple of years ago he began to wonder was that stink water any good. He bottled up some samples and sent it away. It was not the water he bottled but the liquid remaining when he reduced it. He sent it to McDonald college for feeding experiments on cows, pigs, horses and chicken—poultry. He had to spend several thousand dollars sending it to McDonald College to conduct the experiments, and here is what they found:

As the House knows a great deal of discoveries have been made in the past few years—vitamins 'A' about up to 'H,' I believe and ribo-flavin and another thing APF. They feed this fish solvent to some live stock, they feed say 20 cows, with the normal food reinforced with the solvent and 20 cows with normal food and here is what they discovered, they were amazed with the results. The live stock to whom the fish solvent was fed did what they were supposed faster and better. The hens laid faster and laid larger eggs. The hogs fattened more rapidly with a finer texture to the meat.

Now what is in the fish solubles? They do not know, it is an unknown factor; they have not yet isolated it; they cannot put their finger on it; they have not yet given it a name, but it is likely, it is possible, that it will revolutionize the fish meal industry of the world.

Now to come back to Fishery Products, who, this year are going to do this. Most fish meal are made of the offal, that is head, soundbone and guts, but when you use the head and the soundbone of the fish you do not get as rich a concentrate as when you use the guts alone. If some are offended by the word "guts," let me

remind you that it is one of the oldest and most respected and widely used of Anglo-Saxon words, but if the House prefer "vicera" or "entrails" I will substitute that.

MR. SPEAKER: Anglo Saxon words are not always respectable, but this one is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Messrs. Monroe are starting, I believe, in Cook's Harbour, in the Straits of Belle Isle, and working around to Burin, in eighty different sections, different fishery harbours, are placing a mechanical grinder, which will operate off a gasoline engine, and they are placing in each place a number of empty steel drums, and they are placing in each place a quantity of special preservative. Now one man will be appointed in each of those eighty harbours—he will collect the fish guts of that harbour, pay the fishermen for the guts—I am using this word quite often, I like it, if you have the guts to do it, my honourable friend contributes—he will collect the guts and put them through this grinder; this grinds them into a sort of pulp, puts them into this steel drum, a layer of guts and a layer of preservative, alternative layers, heads up the steel barrel; once a week a collecting boat will make a round from Cook's Harbour, call in at all the harbours, bring it to the bureau where they are already making ground fish meal, and with some slight adaption they are manufacturing a meal, the name of which I have forgotten but which is extraordinarily high in its protein content. It is extraordinary rich and therefore a more expensive fish meal than is ordinarily placed on the market. Now they have practically all their money tied up in fish plants, and if my honourable friends have

not been in Burin and have not seen that plant— if they have seen the fish plant in Burin they have seen something; it is something of which Newfoundland should be proud, that plant of Monroes in Burin; they have got a lot of money tied up and the Government loan of \$200,000 to Monroes to help to develop that business I think will be paid back, every cent of it.

MR. CASHIN: Will be paid back?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Practically all paid back, and the Government of Newfoundland can take credit, not this Government, nor this present administration, but the Government of Newfoundland, can take credit for having helped to develop that new fine modern industrial fish plant. Well, their money is tied up; they come to us and they ask us to guarantee a bank loan of \$110,000 to enable them to develop this new commercial utilization of fish entrails which would increase the earning power of the fishermen concerned; they estimate that the fishermen will get as much as half a dollar a quintal on their fish, that in these eighty harbours the fishermen concerned will get paid enough for their fish guts which will come to the same thing as if they got half a dollar a quintal on the price of their fish. That is that.

The loan would be for a term of years repayable in five annual instalments, commencing 1951. That is, they do not pay anything back in this first year, but they start paying back one-fifth of it next year.

Now we come to the Olsen Whaling and Sealing Limited, \$375,000. This is a whaling plant at Williamsport, of

which I spoke a few minutes ago. Out at Bay of Islands, where the Newfoundland Dehydrating Company, which was built I believe at a cost of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, and has a vast modern plant, they have had a more desperately hard lot than any new fish firm of a large size ever had, I believe in Newfoundland. Just as they got the plant built the herring failed in Bay of Islands; they rebuilt the plant, and while the plant was being rebuilt and not usable the herring struck in, and as soon as they got the plant rebuilt the herring failed again. Now that is the in-shore herring, the herring that come right in the Arm. Well, as the House may know, Mr. Crosbie has gone after the herring, right in the open ocean by means of purse seines, and more of that a little later, because that is the final one I am going to talk about; but in the meanwhile he brought in herring, and those came from the Magdalen Islands, and also from Fortune Bay; in fact he used his tanker, loaded her up and brought herring into Bay of Islands from both places. This year he got 20,000 tons of herring, which is only a flea-bite. That plant is able to handle something around 400,000 tons of herring each day of the year, so 20,000 is only a flea-bite. But now he tried an experiment using caplin for fish meal and it turned out a very fine fish meal. This year he is going to do the same thing at Williamsport, and also along to Cape Race, east coast right along to Cape Race. He has a deal made with hundreds of fishermen, many hundreds, to produce caplin, to be picked up by connecting vessels and schooners with whom he has made his contacts, to collect the caplin and run it in the plant at Williamsport. Now, Mr. Speaker, the

biologists tell us this: that the caplin that come in on the southern shore every year, for example, are the same caplin, and they are not the caplin that come into Conception Bay; that the caplin that come into Conception Bay are the same body of caplin; so in Notre Dame Bay; so in Bonavista Bay you have several different bodies of caplin that strike in at always the same part of the coast of Newfoundland. Therefore, as it is not one large body, now striking into this bay, now this bay, but rather separate bodies; so that although it might be quite possible to get enough caplin to serve this plant from one bay alone that would be a highly dangerous thing to do, because in one or two or half a dozen years to take that much out of one bay might have the very tragic result of depleting that body of caplin for that bay for many years to come. So therefore what is necessary, and what he is doing, is to make his collection so much from each bay and from each part of the coast. Well, we are very optimistic, I may say, that this whole enterprise in Bay of Islands will prove successful because God knows, Mr. Speaker, we are all agreed that the sooner we in Newfoundland get away from depending absolutely on the salt codfishery and get into new types of fishing the sounder our economy will be, because so long as the livelihood and the very fortunes and the very life of thousands of our families are at the mercy of conditions over in the countries of Europe, we are going to have our hopes and doubts, more doubts than hopes, and poverty is probably going to be our lot; we have got to get away from our terrible dependence upon the salt codfishery. I do not mean by that that we have to give up our salt cod-

fishery in Newfoundland, and we will always get our share of that salt codfishery in the countries of the world.

I come to Herring-Un Limited, \$35,000. The "Easter Explorer." I have had today an experience that I shall not forget for a little time. Just before lunch I dropped down town, to Water Street. I do not often get a chance to go there. I went down to Crosbie's wharf for a particular purpose. If a fisherman of Newfoundland of twenty years ago had been told that the day would come that he could go through the salt water with a vessel with a heavy pump on deck and a great rubber hose easily ten inches in diameter, and poke the end of that hose down in the salt water and pump the fish up, water, fish and all, on board, he would think you were crazy. But this "Eastern Explorer" of Crosbie's, has been hunting for herring for the past number of years and has found the herring sometimes and dropped the purse seine down to get a hundred and two hundred tons of herring in the purse seines only to find that the deadweight of the herring broke the purse seine, a most heart-breaking experience. Now we are lending the money to finance the purchase of a pump; you cast your great seine and you get a hundred or two hundred or a hundred and fifty tons of herring in that seine. You do not have to bring the herring up in the ordinary way. You do not have to close the seine. You would get it up to the edge of the water, your ship comes alongside your tender, a boat with this pump on it comes on the opposite side of the seine, and so the seine is between the two ships; you turn on your pump, you put this hose down in the seine; you pump

the herring, water and all, up out of the seine, and here is what happens. Your herring get excited, they shed their scales. Yes, we may shed sweat, but the herring shed their scales; these scales are worth money; there is a big industry in the United States covering some kind of a substance with herring scales and you have imitation jewelry, necklaces, bracelets, all kinds of imitation jewelry, which are sold by the millions, made of some kind of cheap substance covered with herring scales. But the trouble is to save the scales, because the moment the herring is disturbed they shed them. Now this pump pumps them up; it goes through a box. There are slats in the bottom of the box; the scales drop, are carried down the series of boxes on deck, and at the end you have a pile of pure scales. In the meantime, the herring have gone through another pump aboard the main ship, minus their scales which are left. I know it seems fantastic, but there is good hard cash in it. But what is more important is that the pump will enable the purse seiner to get the herring up out of the seines and not smash up the seines and lose the voyage. I saw the pump and I recommend any member to go down to Crosbie's wharf and go aboard and look at it. It is a new development in our main industry and every member should look at it. Well, we agreed to lend them the money, Sir.

Fur Farm: My honourable friend the Minister of Natural Resources was telling the House that we can raise mink cheaper than any other country in the whole world. He usually knows what he is talking about, and the reason for that is that mink are raised on the coast, where there is lots of fish. The trouble is this: When the

fish are there, the seals and the like, there are lots of food in season, but in the offseason it becomes scarce, so what they want is a small cold storage in which to store the food, the fish and other types of food, and so we have loaned them an amount of \$7,000 for that.

St. Lawrence Corporation of Newfoundland: That is the fluorspar mine at St. Lawrence. There are two mines up there, one owned by Alcan of Canada, a vast corporation, but a subsidiary of a much vaster organization, namely, the Aluminum Company. They are in a financially happy position. They have one of the vastest organizations in the whole world, with the Mellon millions behind them. But the other one, the St. Lawrence Corporation, is one that was established by sweat, blood and tears in St. Lawrence in the hungry thirties, by Mr. W. E. Seibert, of New York. Mr. Seibert had no money; he was a clerk in some finance office in New York, came down to St. Lawrence on some business, and while here ran into somebody who told him that up in St. Lawrence there was a rich fluorspar mine, and by sheer nerve and guts I suppose Mr. Seibert got hold of it. He started the development of the fluorspar mine, and the survival of that company is a sheer epic, as members of the National Convention who were on the mines committee of the Convention will gladly testify. I do not know if any of my honourable friends were on the Mines Committee, but it is an epic of endurance. Seibert did this: He would get the men and mine out a cargo of fluorspar, and they would stop. He would get a ship and load her up with this fluorspar and send it off to the States, and when he would get paid for it he would start to mine

another cargo, and when he would manage about two cargoes a year, someone would lend him money at twenty-five per cent interest, and he was paying that for a number of years. Then he made friends with a man in a small bank in New York, and through his friendship with that man, this small bank began financing the corporation at an average of about ten per cent interest on the money up to a total of a quarter of a million dollars; as soon as he reached a quarter of a million they would stop, but he never needed to go beyond a quarter of a million. That small bank last summer was absorbed by one of the vast banks of the United States, the National Chemical Bank, and as Newfoundland to them is a little spot on the map way down near the North Pole, what concern did they have with a picayune mine with a trifling credit of a quarter of a million, and they said to Seibert "Pay up." Now Seibert could quite easily pay up, apart from the plant, the mine, the mill, the crushing plant, apart from that he had enough fluorspar to liquidate his debt, but if he had to do that he would be left without a single dollar and St. Lawrence would have to close down. They pay out a quarter of a million in wages; they employ 200 men at excellent wages, full Union wages, strongly organized employees, and these men have done very well in late years, and chartered banks are not interested; it is not a banking proposition; they are debarred by their charter for investing the funds in that way. So he came in despair to us and said, "Will you in the name of God stand by us to enable us to keep this mine going? We did, a ten year loan of a quarter of a million dollars, to be paid back in equal annual instalments. We have taken Mr. Seibert and everything belonging to him, ex-

cept his soul, on mortgage. We have an absolutely airtight mortgage, on everything he has, even his life insurance; we felt it was public money. Mr. Seibert is not a Newfoundlander, although his industry is a Newfoundland industry, and we have embodied most rigid conditions, so nothing can happen to that money. That is as safe as the Bank of England, maybe safer. We are represented on his Board by a Government director, and he cannot spend \$5,000 without the consent of the Government until that is paid back.

Finally, the Icelandic firm, Richard Limited, \$20,000. Now, Mr. Speaker, the history of that is this. In my office one day last fall, in November or December, there came a knock on the door and in walked two men, one of whom could not speak English and the other could speak very good English. They introduced themselves. They were from Iceland. How did you come here? We are here on our ships. How many ships? Four. What are you doing in here? We wish to settle down here and fish out of here. Why? We think—the conversation went on for several hours there, trying to get to the bottom of it—finally, cutting it down, it boils down to this. They, from conversations with Norwegian captains who had been coming out to Newfoundland now for some years and from other indications, had come to the conclusion that Newfoundland waters contain the greatest body of herring in the world today. Now that is saying a lot when you remember that in Iceland they have two hundred and fifty vessels from fifty tons to five hundred tons each, two hundred and fifty of them, and that Russians, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns between them send another two hundred and fifty similar vessels to Ice-

land, making five hundred vessels from fifty to five hundred tons each purse seining in Icelandic waters. Now remember that the Icelandic herring fishery only lasts two months out of twelve and that in those two months they take a million tons, not a million barrels,—a million tons of herring each year. Now in the last seven years, perhaps because they are overfished, the herring production of Icelanders has decreased. These two men had these four vessels, one 290 tons, one 90 tons, and two of them 50 tons each, the Iceland type of fishing vessel. Now all the Icelandic fishing vessels and boats have been built with Government assistance, in Iceland and in Norway the same. And there is scarcely a man in Iceland today who has paid off the Government or the Icelandic national bank the loans he has received to build his boats or vessels and get his fishing gear. And so it was with these men. "We think Iceland is going down; we think Newfoundland is going up. We would like to become Canadians and have our ships under the Canadian flag and start fishing for herring here in Newfoundland. We will be the pioneers; we will discover the herring, but we have no money; we have our vessels; we have our fishing gear, purse seines, and eight boats besides—each vessel has two boats because a purse seine is set by two boats, men working together in two boats, \$100,000 worth of gear. Lloyds and Society Veritas, the two ship survey organizations of the world, went and surveyed them from stem to stern, the four, and they valued them at \$298,000—I am pretty sure that was the amount at which they valued the vessels, not counting the gear which was over in Iceland. Well, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, a drowning man grasps at a straw, but the one thing that this Government,

certainly speaking for myself personally, the one thing I wanted to meet was a couple of men who had had a great practical experience we have not got in Newfoundland. The Captain of the "Eastern Explorer," Les Winsor, who used to be on the "Bessie Marie," as good a Newfoundlander as was ever born; he was sent out to British Columbia by Crosbie's to learn what he could of the purse-seining method of getting herring; he learnt a lot; he is a fine little man. But there is a grave doubt today as to whether the methods that are used in British Columbia are the right methods for Newfoundland; they have relatively smooth water compared with our rough and rocky shore. Our waters are very much like the Icelandic waters, and the methods of purse seining in Iceland are far more apt to be suitable to Newfoundland than the methods used under the different conditions of British Columbia. Well, there they were, two men, one could speak English, one could not. They did not have a dollar between them. Not a dollar. They were in debt over in Iceland. Would we take a chance on it? Well, certainly, if we did we would have to be careful. And here is what we did. How much do you owe over there? \$160,000, I think, was the figure. That was in dollars. They owed that in kroner, but it would take \$160,000 to pay it off in kroner. Besides that they needed \$100,000 in working capital. They take on probably seventy Newfoundlanders, and four Icelandic captains, expert captains; incidentally I may say that Captain Megans, who is the captain, the principal captain, is the herring king of Iceland. He brought ashore in two months on one vessel 60,000 barrels of herring. That is a lot of herring for one man in two months. He is called the Herring

King of Iceland. So here is what we did. In Iceland they went wild; they went crazy over an Icelandic boat coming out here; they called public meetings, began sending telegrams out here; they telegraphed the Icelandic Consul, Mr. Fred Emerson, demanding they get back right away to Iceland and bring their boats back. It looked a little discouraging but we were determined that we could do it, could get the consent of the Icelandic Government and we could do it legally. We were going to go after these herring so we sent their fishing agent back to Reykjavik. There was an election on at the time and it was the issue of the election.

MR. CASHIN: You had a right to go yourself. Whether you can speak Icelandic or not they would make you Premier of Iceland all the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I knew we were running a risk but "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," but it looked black and we had just about given up. He was over there five weeks. He would cable every now and then: "Hopeful of good results." That was in Icelandic, we could not read it, we only hoped the Icelanders were telling us the truth. Five weeks passed. Before he went back to Iceland, the Royal Bank of Canada, on instructions from the Government, gave him a credit for \$140,000, a letter of credit which was not worth the paper it was written on until we got receipts for every cent they owed in Iceland, to the Government and the Icelandic Nation. They did not own a cent, they had to pay it and produce the receipt. That had to be attested by an attorney and be signed before the Canadian Consul.

No. 2. The Icelandic Government had to produce a written document swearing to the Canadian Consul that they were agreeable that these boats

be transferred from Iceland to the Canadian flag. They came back, produced these documents to the Royal Bank of Canada, then formed a company, then transferred their boats to the Canadian Flag and formed a Newfoundland Registered Company, Limited stock even to the Newfoundland Government and six Newfoundlanders, they had to have two men on their board of directors. So we think we got them tied hand and foot. We are all convinced these fellows burned their bridges behind them, every cent they own is in these boats. Their gear left Iceland by airship to Halifax and two of their boats left the city to go to Halifax and will wait at Halifax for its arrival, and transfer it to their own boats and will be back tomorrow or next day to Fortune to get down to business, make necessary repairs.

I did not mean to take so long but the house is entitled to a full and complete explanation. Frankly this may be a gamble but this Government will stand or fall in the final analysis by the several outcomes of the gambles we take, we got to develop our Natural Resources, we got to develop them or burst. We agree we are spending a lot of money but if we don't get more development particularly in the fishery, we can't stand the gaff. We are taking chances, keeping our fingers crossed, our names will be despised in Newfoundland if we don't have at least 50% success in these things. On the other hand, I think what we are doing is right, my honourable friends opposite would do the same if they were over here and we there. I believe every one of them, if they were the Government would do the same, and I think every one of them has sufficient faith in the soundness of this fishery. Let us take



a chance, we have spent millions on Marklands, all sorts of land development, all these loans together is not as much as Markland, Markland cost more than five times all this, so why not spend this to experiment for Newfoundland on our Newfoundland fishery.

MR. HIGGINS: I would like to get some further information. What amount was paid for three herring plants in the matter of the Andrews Labrador Fishery Limited?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Do you mean what was the cash price, paid Andrews?—\$160,000—That was not for the plant alone but for the stock of cod-fish that goes with it, stock in trade—boats.

MR. HIGGINS: The three plants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would not have my humble friend misunderstand—there was only one plant.

MR. HIGGINS: You have a mortgage on it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HIGGINS: And 51% of the shares?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HIGGINS: When was this other fish sold, why I ask this is to know if any money had been advanced.

MR. CASHIN: All these things have come to light now after a couple of months. I asked somebody questions with respects to loans because I heard about them and I was told that they did not advance any cash but the house was entitled to an explanation of this. I am not going to kick up any row. The position is: Lourdes received \$40,000 with which to take it out of insolvency; Seaway

Corporatives Limited are building a cold storage; the Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited gets \$160,000. The Government get a mortgage and 51% of the shares. In other words \$160,000 for 51% of the shares. Fishery Products Limited gets a guarantee for \$110,000.

MR. SPEAKER: I must rule this, sir, completely out of order, remarks must be confined to principle of the bill and addressed to the Chair. So far the Chair has not been addressed, and this is really going into a committee of the whole.

MR. CASHIN: I think we should go into a committee of the whole and then we could get the facts.

It was moved and seconded that the bill be read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: First I would like to say in reply to my honourable and gallant friend that I have a distinct recollection, I told him in reply to a question some weeks ago the Government has granted a number of loans the details of which would be brought down in a Bill. I know I did, here in the House I did that.

MR. HIGGINS: I asked a question and I know the answer was not given.

MR. CASHIN: I have the record here—the honourable Minister of Fishery and Co-operatives came back and said no, they did not give anybody in the Co-operatives a loan for \$40,000. When they are evading like

that they are wrong, it tends to create suspicion, it comes out in the long run. The same applies to whether or not any loans were guaranteed the fishery.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not guaranteed, advanced. We said no, but we have guaranteed, that is correct.

DR. POTTLE: I move that the word "Of Fishing" in the second clause be deleted. With reference to the word Company, clause 4, is the Springdale Fur Farmers a company in the ordinary sense of the word?

MR. MORGAN: I know something about that, the correct name is the Springdale Fur Farmers' Corporation Limited.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Shall we take the wording, then the schedule afterwards?

MR. CASHIN: Mr. Chairman, we have had a dispute with respect to that \$40,000 here in the question No. 35—that they had not given a loan but a guarantee but ordinary courtesy should have informed the House that the loans were guaranteed—they were hiding something from the House.

Andrews Labrador Fishery \$160,000—A chattel mortgage and 51% of the shares, control of the Company.

MR. HIGGINS: We have a mandate mortgage there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not know the technicality of mortgages.

MR. CURTIS: Blanket mortgage.

MR. CASHIN: And I understand (I get more information outside the House) we got a considerable quantity of fish that is not sold and take it that when the fish is turned into cash it should be put toward the reduction

of the loan. I don't know how many quintals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They have disposed of 5,000 quintals, 3,000 Labrador and 2,000 semi-dry shore.

MR. CASHIN: Has the money been turned over to the Government?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will ascertain that fact and tell the House tomorrow.

MR. CASHIN: Labrador is in the vicinity of \$10 a quintal—he is supposed to have received \$85,000 for it, if he received it, the money should have been turned over to the Government right away.

Alberto Fisheries Limited, Alberto Wareham, a very progressive firm I am glad they are getting some assistance, the first they got. Fishery Products Limited \$110,000—Olsen Whaling Plant \$975,000—I understand these people are going to catch caplin with a seine or some other method.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are not—the fishermen are and they will pay in cash to turn them into fish meal.

MR. CASHIN: I take it you have a blanket mortgage on this also? Four whalers and a couple of whaling plants in White Bay. Now the whaling industry has been for years in Newfoundland. The Cabot was the first that ever came to this country. For the first few years a lot of money was made in this country. For the first few years a lot of money was made but they were caught out in a short period. My father lost a few dollars in 1905, it broke him, everything was in the red.

Now the whaling business here is highly speculative, and I understand this company only got two hundred

last year for four boats, fifty whales per boat, and that is not a business proposition, particularly with the price of oil today. Undoubtedly the Government has guaranteed this money; the people have received them; there is nothing for us to do but to vote them, but at the same time we have got to get all the information available in connection with these matters. And I am going to say right now that the whaling industry is very speculative. True I agree with the Premier and congratulate him on his effort tonight to explain this whole situation. I am not come to life yet after listening to him. He travelled all over the world. He should have gone to that election in Iceland because he would have taken them by storm; he would not have to speak even English to that crowd; they would have understood him all right.

Herring—Un Limited. Another of Crosbie's companies I take it.

The Springdale Fur Farmers. That is a very small sum, and they have my blessing.

St. Lawrence Corporation: I agree with that loan, even though Mr. Seibert is an American, and I remember him coming to Newfoundland about 1929, at that time he was working for a large trust corporation in New York and he came down here as an income tax man; he incorporated many dummy companies in Newfoundland to beat the American Income Tax. That was his first visit, and he did a successful job, and many of the companies are registered here; I do not know if they are still registered. One law firm had ten or twenty registered in their office, and they were transferring their money into

Newfoundland in order to beat the Government up there on income tax. That was his first business in Newfoundland, in 1930.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He was an employee of the trust company and an expert on income tax.

MR. CASHIN: He got hold of some person interested in St. Lawrence, and while Mr. Seibert is entitled to considerable credit, the real credit for the success and development is entirely due to the people of St. Lawrence themselves. They got on with Seibert and they had faith in him and he had faith in them. He never knocked them. There were lots of people who came to Newfoundland and got people to work for them and beat them, and went away and were never heard of any more, but he stuck by them, and I agree with this loan entirely, \$250,000.

Now the Icelandic one. This is a new method of fishing and money is being loaned. I could, Mr. Chairman, gruel the Government on this thing if I wanted to, but I am not bringing politics into this discussion at all. I have no desire to do so. I moved an amendment to the Budget here yesterday or the day before. I feel that the Government should have given the fishermen of Newfoundland some assistance, whether guarantee or subsidies, or call it what you like, and I might come in here as an old-time politician and hold forth and say of the Government, here they are giving it to these people. Why don't they give it to Newfoundland? I am not going to say that; that is over; this money has been loaned, and the only thing I say is, I hope it will turn out fifty per cent; I would be happy with fifty per cent, and I think that is the

best you are going to get out of it. And I will here again repeat what I said, that the fish that is being sold by the Andrews Corporation, I suggest to the Minister of Fisheries and the Premier that they get that money they sold that fish for, and it would be reduced by that amount. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in adding my good wishes. I do not know what I would have done if I had been in the Government as Minister of Finance or as an ordinary member. I probably would have done some other thing with respect to other branches of the fishery, but we have to change our methods of fishing, I know that. This Andrews proposition is the most doubtful one here, and that is why I press the point that that cheque should be immediately turned over as a credit at the Bank to redeem a portion of that loan.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I have found out that I asked the same question as the honourable the member for Ferryland. The question I asked was on February 23.

(1) Has any co-operative or allied society been advanced any loans since the present Government has entered into office.

(2) If so, the names of such are requested and the amount of the loan and the terms.

(3) What is the financial position of any such society.

When I asked that question I had it on good authority that \$40,000 was loaned to the Lourdes Co-operative Society, because they were in a bad financial condition. We might as well take that money as written off.

With regard to the St. Lawrence proposition, I do not think we should

have any discussion on that at all. I think the Premier brought this to the House before and we agreed to it. I agreed with that because I knew the struggles that Seibert had and he is deserving of confidence. As to the other matters I am not competent to deal with them. One thing I quite agree with, that if the Premier is willing to give two men from Iceland \$250,000 to come out here and become citizens of Newfoundland, the thing I am afraid of is that we will have the whole Icelandic population here asking for \$250,000. It is no use, in making any objection because the money is paid and nothing we can say is any good; at any rate, there will be some employment given and the amount of wages can be kept in Newfoundland.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I want to generally express approval, but there are a few points which come up in looking at this. I am attracted by the step which the Springdale Fur Farmers are taking, and the reason for it is this. They have set up cold storage of their own. Now cold storage or bait depots are being set up along the coast of Newfoundland to help fishermen, poor people, to catch fish, and I just want to state that the persons for whom that bait was meant cannot get it, that the bait held in these cold storages goes to the fur farmers and does not go to the fishermen. I have seen fishermen, when they wanted bait, go to these depots and they could not get bait because it was reserved for fur farmers.

Now there is one thing that aggravates me more than anything about—and it is a lost factor from the Liberal side tonight—the talk about the St. Lawrence Corporation. The Premier told the history in short of that com-

pany; he told about the sweat and tears experienced up there; he talked about that they did not have any capital; he told how they mined and loaded the ore and sent it away, and when the money came back they managed to pay the labour and some over. That some over went into fixed assets, a plant, equipment and whaves, and eventually it accumulated in such an amount that they had a stock pile, that they became financially sound, and, as the Premier says, the Government had no worry at all about putting up this money for the St. Lawrence Corporation, simply because on the sweat and labour of the miners of St. Lawrence they made enough profits, Mr. Speaker, and here they are with \$250,000, easy money for them; and that is the lost factor of the Liberal side; it missed something there, if you cannot tell me that in the deal, Mr. Speaker, there is something that is for the betterment of the workmen other than providing work—because work is "evens up," a man works and gets paid and no one is under a compliment, but is there anything in that agreement with the St. Lawrence Corporation to improve the lot of the St. Lawrence miners.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the last honourable friend who spoke said, but surely he must have recognized that when I spoke of the St. Lawrence mine industry being an effort of blood, sweat and tears, I did not mean that Mr. Seibert had sacrificed all the blood, sweat and tears. The credit of the financing of it must go to Mr. Seibert up to the time that the Government finances it, because he did finance it from nothing. In addition to the sacrifices made by the miners of St. Lawrence, I knew that the local shop-

keepers up there deserve an enormous lot of credit.

MR. MILLER: I know the full history of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think my honourable friend was a member of that committee, and the way the shopkeepers cared the men while they were waiting for their wages was magnificent. The whole community of St. Lawrence went into it, you might say, as a community proposition, and made efforts and sacrifices to make the industry.

Mr. Chairman, before you carry on, I invite the attention of the committee to a point. It is this. This amount of \$35,000 to Herring-Un Ltd. is not a loan. What we have done is to guarantee up to a maximum of \$35,000, guarantee their loss this year in the operation of the "Western Explorer" for experimental fishing, that is, traversing the ocean after the herring season is over and when normally she would tie up, and we wish her to keep on going and try to trace out the movements of herring, the migration of the herring. This is a thing on which the Province of British Columbia spent six million dollars over a period of years, with the result that every year now they can tell where herring will appear and in what quantities, what age groupings, and follow them along for weeks with a ship and telephone in daily their position, so that when the herring season arrives the fishermen know exactly where to go and what herring they can get. Now we cannot afford any six million dollars to trace the migration of herring, but we are guaranteeing a maximum of \$35,000.

Preamble read and passed.

Title read and passed.

Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Thereupon the bill was read a third time.

MR. RUSSELL: I move the House into committee of the whole to further consider the Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Chairman, when the committee rose we were dealing with Section 14, and I asked to have a delay while I could get another sub-section drafted, and since this sub-section is new and does not appear in the printed copy I would like to have the clerk read it.

14. (1) Licences issued in accordance with the said Act before the passing of this Act as renewals of licences issued under Part VII of The Crown Lands Act, 1930, shall be deemed to have been validly issued as renewals in accordance with the said Act and before the passing of this Act.

(2) A Licence or renewal issued in accordance with the said Act before the passing of this Act is no longer valid but the fee paid for the licence applies in part payment of the fee payable for a licence issued in accordance with the said Act as amended by this Act.

(3) If the fee payable for a licence or renewal issued in accordance with the said Act as amended by this Act is less than the fee already paid for

a licence the Minister may refund the excess to the applicant.

(4) If the holder of a licence or renewal issued in accordance with the said Act before the passing of this Act has not operated a mill under the licence and does not apply for a licence under the said Act as amended by this Act the Minister may refund to him the fee already paid.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the bill with some amendments.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, today earlier in the sitting I asked leave to introduce a Bill for the appropriation to His Majesty of certain Sums of Money, and I had not got down very far in it when I was reminded that we had added a few items, and so I sent for the Deputy Minister of Finance, who came during the afternoon and corrected the Bill. So, if honourable members have the Bill before them, the Appropriations Bill, I will correct the figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the honourable member propose to go back to Committee of the Whole? There is no motion before the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that we go back to committee of the whole.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of committees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the clerk will make these changes very carefully,

Legislative .....	\$ 110,300	Changed to .....	\$ 111,100
Public Works .....	10,506,000	Changed to .....	10,517,000
Public Welfare .....	9,527,700	Changed to .....	9,528,100
This brings the total to.....		<u>\$37,832,500</u>	

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

Orders deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House until tomorrow, Thursday, at three of the clock, I think I should indicate what the business is likely to be tomorrow. There is, of course, the Municipal Council Act, to which I suppose the Select Committee gave some consideration tonight and on which doubtless they will have a report to make tomorrow. There is then a very short new Bill amending the University Act that we enacted last year, just one minor amendment. There is also the Act to make provision for the Licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations, and if I may at this time, if I am not out of order, I would like to give a clue to honourable members who may care to read the Bill between now and then. This is a Bill which is designed to offer protection to domestic companies and corporations. It is a Bill which is aimed at protecting local concerns against certain types of competition from concerns other than local Newfoundland domestic concerns. There is a technical amendment to the Corporation Income Tax Act of 1949, a purely technical thing. There is a short amendment to the Summary Jurisdiction Act in which I suppose only the professional members of the House are likely to be very much concerned. I think that is the lot. Now these three Acts other than the Municipal Act would not, I

imagine, take more than a short time for debate and adoption. They are not very contentious. The Municipal Act on the other hand is fairly contentious and the bulk of the time tomorrow certainly would be devoted to debate on that matter. I don't know at this time whether it would be appropriate to ask His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to come here tomorrow evening so that we might ask him for the Royal Consent to the various bills of this session to which he has not yet given it, or whether it would be more appropriate to leave that until Friday, I think I am in the hands of the House on that matter, but in view of the fact that the debate here tomorrow may be long and contentious on the Municipal Bill, it might be more fitting to invite him on Friday; in which case the House would meet on Friday for this purpose only.

One further thing, the natural procedure now would be to have prorogation of the House, have His Honour the Lieutenant Governor come to prorogate the Legislature, which would mean that should there be any necessity between Prorogation and the opening of the next session in say February, next year, any necessity to call the House together to deal with any matter of importance that might arise, we would then be put to the necessity of calling a new session which would mean all the cost incidental to the holding of a session. It is therefore, in view of the possibility of such necessity arising, I have it in mind to suggest that the House not prorogate but rather to adjourn to the call of the Chair. His Honour, Mr. Speaker, to fix a date at the request of the Administration or the Opposition. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know if that procedure is consistent but if it is not, I suggest that as the House, every

ected house, has the privilege of making its own ruling on known principles of parliamentary procedure, we could if it would please the house make some such arrangement as that. This is not a procedure normally recommended by the Government who conventionally desires to get the house closed as early as it can and the normal procedure is for the opposition to try and keep it open.

**MR. HIGGINS:** You are not suggesting that we are keeping it open tonight.

**MR. SMALLWOOD:** No, this is a very unusual procedure but I foresee at least a possibility that it might be in the public interest for the House to meet again before the next session in 1951—if the House would think this over. We could prorogate to a certain date or adjourn to a certain date and then prorogate, if on the other hand something should arise, the House could be called together to remain open for three, four, five or six days depending on the circumstance.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock.

Order:

#### Presenting Petitions

**MR. MILLER:** I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Lear's Cove, St. Mary's Bay area, signed by about 200 names, from the settlements around that area, and I would say that this road is really important to these who follow the fishery and farming equally for a mode

of living. This I might say is actually more of a repair and replacement to existing roads as there was a road in existence there but is in bad condition. This I might also say could be considered as a link to connect St. Mary's to Bird Island as a tourist attraction. Thousands of birds are found on this Island, and there might be some value in his point of view.

I therefore beg leave to table the petition.

Mr. Speaker, I move that this petition be laid on the table and referred to the department concerned.

#### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

**HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS** (Attorney General): The Select Committee, St. John's Municipal Act begs to report they have considered the matter, have made some amendments in the bill which amendments should be made in the current bill. I don't know whether I should read them in detail or that the report of the Select Committee be referred to a committee of the whole house. It seems to me we will then have to go into the matter again, it would save time to give the details to the Committee of the whole house.

It was moved and seconded that this report of the select committee be referred to a committee of the whole house.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it wished to have the committee now or later?

**MR. CURTIS:** I move that we proceed with orders of the day.

#### Notice of Motion and Questions

**MR. SPEAKER:** The honourable the Minister of Education to ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act 1949."



It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a second time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable the Auditor General asks leave to rescind the third reading of the Income Tax Bill to augment the said Bill.

MR. CURTIS: The position is this, early in this session as the House will know the Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax 1949, the acts to be passed were sent to us by Ottawa and the object of the amendment was to make this act uniform with the Federal Government Income Tax Act. Since then representations have been made to the Provincial Government that in one respect the act was not similar to the Dominion Income Tax Act. Apparently, under the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, firms had to report income for January 1 to December 31 whereas for Federal only from April 1 to December 31, therefore making it necessary for all firms to file two sets of returns April 1 to December 31 and January 1 to December 31. For that reason the following amendment will be proposed. If this amendment is agreed to by the House, Clause 15 of the Bill will now read:

15. (1) Subsection (4) of Section 34 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(4) Where a corporation has held forth the prospect that it will make allocations in proportion to patronage to its customers of a taxation year as described by Section 51 and its tax under this Act for the year is estimated by it to be not more than \$500, it may, instead of paying the instalments required by subsection (1), pay to the Minister of

Finance, at the end of the 12 months period referred to in subsection (1), the whole of the tax as estimated under Section 31.

That is the legal way of saying that both acts will be made uniform so that Newfoundland Corporations will have to file but one form for the period April 1, 1949 to December 31, 1949.

I move a third reading be rescinded.

Carried.

Thereupon the third reading was rescinded.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the wish of the House to enter into Committee of the Whole or receive the second readings?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): I think, Mr. Speaker, it might be well to go into Committee of the Whole on the two motions on the Order Paper concerning the Orders of the Day.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act 1949."

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Act may be cited as the Memorial University Act 1950.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Education): That is the first change we have made in the Act. "No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the Board unless he is a British Subject and a resident of the Province." During the past two or three months we were making some preparation to set up the Board and we found ourselves debarred by this clause because we can't get anyone from outside the Province, no matter how good or desirable.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): You mean a man down here for a year or so, is not a resident?

MR. HEFFERTON: That is right. "(b) (2) the exercise of the powers given to the Board by paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (m), (n), (o), and (q) of subsection (1) shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education." In the Board of Governors Act of the Memorial University College the Board was given certain powers but these powers were subject to the approval of the Minister; by this particular act the powers are possessed by the board, the board itself is moreover an absolute body. Now in as far as practically all the finances are being paid out of the Treasury, we feel there should be some control exercised by the Government over certain matters relevant to the University and these are matters generally which come under the Spending Department and we feel we should be able to exercise certain control over them particularly; salaries, improvement of buildings, determining the number of students, and something in the matter of hearing appeals. The Board is now an absolute body and no appeal can be made from it. I think that it is advisable for some time, at least during the adolescent state of the University there should be some control by the Government so this section will add "Subject to the approval of the Minister."

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): In as much as this clause is a substantial section of the Act, where the powers of the Board are set forth. I should like to make a suggestion as to (c); I see the Minister of Education will have power to govern to some extent with regard to the main building but nothing is provided that the Minister can have

anything to say with regard to erection of buildings in the first instance.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on "An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act, 1949."

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

MR. CURTIS: I would move, Mr. Chairman, that this clause be added as Clause 15 in the Bill and that the subsequent clauses be renumbered.

15. There shall be inserted in the said Act the following as Section 30A:

30A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act any corporation to which the Act applies and which elects to make a return of its income under the Income Tax Act (Canada) for that period of its fiscal year ending in the year 1949 which is subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1949, shall make a return under this Act of its income for that period of its fiscal year ending in the year 1949 which is subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1949, and shall make payment of the tax imposed in respect of income for such period and such return and payment under this Act shall be in lieu of the return of income otherwise required by this Act, and the tax otherwise payable under this Act.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the Bill with some amendments.

The Report was received and adopted.

A Bill "An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act, 1949" was read a third time.

Carried.

A Bill "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949" was read a third time.

Carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I would move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend the St. John's Municipal Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to consider this Bill, I submitted a report which was tabled and which has been referred to this Committee. In view of the fact that the Report may be of a lengthy nature I did not refer to details at that time, but I have pleasure in doing that now to this Committee. A number of the amendments made by the Committee were in the nature of proof-readings, putting a comma here, and changing from lower case to upper case, and so on, and unless the House wishes I shall not bother detailing these; otherwise, we may be here much later than we need. If the members have the Bill before them, they may be able to follow the amendments more intelligently.

Clause 1 read and passed.

Clause 2 read and passed.

Clause 3 read and passed.

Clause 4 read.

HON. JAMES J. SPRATT (Minister of Provincial Affairs): I think there should be some reference made there. When an appraisement is made on a

newly built house the assessment is based on the value. After eight, ten, twelve or fifteen years, the same house is in existence but not in as good a condition and it should not be as highly appraised as it was at the time of the original construction of the building.

MR. VARDY: This does not deal with private dwellings. This is business premises, offices and so forth.

MR. CURTIS: I think, the Minister of Provincial Affairs is right; it deals with offices, but also with heated dwellings, such as the flats on King's Bridge Road which are supplied with certain services; so therefore the Minister is quite correct, but I think the point is covered.

MR. SPRATT: I do not want to detract from the powers of the appraisers, and I have every faith in the appraiser's justice and judgment, but I know many cases in the City of St. John's where many thousands of dollars have been spent on leasehold property. I know from practical experience in my vocation there are people who own property and have to spend many thousands of dollars to make them tenable, and I think the consideration of these facts makes the duties of an appraiser very serious if he has to mete out justice to the people concerned and to the City for raising revenue.

Passed.

Clause 5 read and passed.

Clause 6 read.

MR. HORWOOD: What is meant by (in that other clause) The Vacant Land Tax: "a percentage of the estimated value of such land."

MR. CURTIS: The Vacant Land Tax is on a percentage basis, I think

it is 18% of the rental value. The method of ascertaining the rental value is by taking the value of the land and dividing by twenty. In other words a 5% investment. \$1,000 worth of land is worth 1/20 of the rent obtained.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think the Government can accept this section. The Government has as one of its chief sources of revenue a motor vehicle tax. If this section is passed it will result undoubtedly in keeping some cars off the road and in a loss of that revenue to the Treasury. It's a case of heads you win, tails you lose. The city can't lose because if one-half or two-thirds of the vehicles in St. John's and within the three mile limit were to stay off the road the remaining one-half or one-third would be paying the Municipal Tax and the Municipal Treasury would be that much better off but the Provincial Treasury would lose by the amount of revenue represented by the vehicles that remained off the road.

Now the Government is already contributing to the City Treasury in respect to Gasoline Tax. That amount, the amount of the guarantee is, I believe, \$30,000 a year. Admittedly not all of the \$30,000 a year is on account of the loss of gasoline tax.

But some of it is in respect to gasoline tax which is motor vehicle revenue. I don't know frankly how many cars, trucks, busses, trailers, motor cycles and tractors there are in St. John's and within the three mile limits of St. John's but it would be, I imagine, a very considerable number and—

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Around three to four thousand vehicles.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I know this amount would add some \$50,000 to \$60,000 to the City Treasury, some of which would unfortunately be at the expense of the Provincial Treasury, and unfortunately the Provincial Treasury just cannot afford to lose any of its revenue. We recognize at the same time that the City Government must increase its revenue and that is the purpose of this Bill, but I for one cannot see the justice of doing that at the expense of the Provincial Treasury, and for that reason I move that Section 7 be stricken out.

MR. FOGWILL: I cannot altogether understand the honourable the Premier when he more or less indicated that he would not desire to have the Municipal Council of St. John's authorized to charge such a tax—I am at a loss to understand why it can't be done in this instance while at the same time outside town councils are allowed by the Town Council Act to collect on motor vehicles. Now Mr. Chairman, the Municipal Council suffered a loss on certain revenue last year which has to be made up somehow and without doubt will have to be made up by authorization to put on additional taxation. And the Government itself will realize a revenue of two and a half million dollars at least this year on gasoline taxes, and it seems to me that as this revenue is paid by the people in the City of St. John's and if the Government wants the revenue of taxation left to them exclusively no doubt they should be prepared to pay the Council some of the millions they are expecting to get this year, perhaps to the extent of what the City Council expected to get by this tax. This would be fair, they must make it up somehow.

St. Lawrence has collected such a tax at a smaller scale and I believe there are others. Why deny the City of St. John's the same right, there is no difference in the principle of it. If the Council is refused the right to collect taxes under this heading then, in my opinion, the Government should pay the City Council some portion of the tax they obtain from motor vehicles in the city itself. Because, after all, it appears to me that at least 40 or 50 percent tax is obtained from the sale of gasoline. 13c. a gallon to the Provincial Government and 1c. a gallon to the Dominion Government, 14c. a gallon, on every gallon sold in St. John's or in the country. 14c. a gallon is quite a lot to pay the Government and when they collect this tax they should give some portion to the City.

MR. SPRATT: If I have ever been consistent in my life, I am consistent in my opposition to this section of the Act because of the fact that I do really believe that the imposition of such a tax which will be borne by certain of our people who are already burdened with a heavy burden of taxation, I know many people today in the working class who have saved during a period of years to put by sufficient to get a second hand car to take the family out in the country. There are indeed many hundreds of these people with families who after paying taxes and insurance are unable to pay, it is a hardship, a lopsided tax in my opinion.

I want the Council to get sufficient revenue, I don't think they should do so by putting taxes on people who can't afford to pay any more. There are many such people unable to meet the taxes on their houses today, I know many such people, they have

to live, and they need to get out into the country. The farmer is obliged to produce and in order to do so must have a trailer or tractor and he spends his last cent on it, then he is charged \$25 more by the Council. I just can't find words to express my condemnation. There are other means of increasing taxation, I don't want to be hard but I can say a lot and the time will come when I will say it outside.

HON. JAMES R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Health): I think that today motor cars in St. John's are now a necessity rather than a luxury. I don't mind reasonable taxes on shows, beers, cocktail lounges but it must be realized that cars are necessary to men in private life. You can see the terrific increase in traffic during the last ten years. They are now a fundamental necessity of the citizens and it would be penalizing—I object.

MR. SPENCER: I want to support in some measure the recommendations of the honourable Premier in connection with the objection made to this particular clause, I am not particularly familiar with the details and I do not propose to go into a detailed discussion of it in the same sense as the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs but I am familiar with a certain angle. In my Department we were considering some change in motor registration this year and I refer to (c) "Every commercial vehicle other than a motor bus, tractor, trailer, an annual tax of \$15." That would of necessity include the man with the truck. We of the Government felt when endeavouring to raise certain revenue that we could not afford to tax the man with the truck. It is generally realized by the Department that these men have to pay a fairly heavy assessment on their trucks, pay

all they can reasonably afford. For that reason, the Government, of their own volition, refused to add any additional taxation pertaining to them. Now there are many complaints against the truck men in this city. In some cases there may be reason to complain, some are not very considerate of the private car; they have a fairly large vehicle which extends to a considerable width over the wheel base and they are not always courteous of the small car, they may not mean to be objectionable, I wish very much we could overcome that difficulty. That may be the reason that it is so easy to say the truckmen should pay, but I still have regard for the man who is making a living with his truck. With regard to the private motor car I am not so much concerned but the honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs has a very good point. There are a great many, I hope, who can pay that \$5 without too much difficulty but there are families whose only vacation is in the little car, making scarcely enough to get such a car to take them out in the open air. I have some consideration for these people. With regard to the remarks of the honourable member for St. John's East, he refers to one half the tax or revenue from the sale of gasoline for St. John's. I would point out that we have on Avalon about four thousand cars registered. There are only thirteen thousand in all the Province, and we certainly cannot claim to have half the cars registered with only four thousand. But I give the point, between three and four thousand I think would be in St. John's, I think that is pretty close, but I do think the honourable member is slightly in error when he says one-half. The city of St. John's has approximately I believe no such number, but I give

the point, between three and four thousand. I do think the honourable member is slightly in error when he says that possibly half the revenue from registered cars comes from the city of St. John's. I do raise a point on behalf of the truckmen, and I have no individual friend interested, but I do know about the additional costs. Some of these trucks are paying as much as \$180.00 a year, and if they have to pay a little bit more I think that it would quite possibly make it difficult for them to continue their work. In that regard I support the comments of those who spoke against this particular clause, and I favour the deletion of this clause.

MR. FAHEY: I would like to support the recommendations of the committee. As we notice, when this Bill was submitted it was \$25.00 for busses, and so on, and the committee recommended \$15.00. It has been scaled down quite a bit. With that thought in mind I rise to support the committee. Some honourable members have said that people have got to live. Quite true. You need a car to go into the country and so on. Well, a city has got to live, and some of the honourable members are worried now that taxes on cars may go up. Taxes went up to my recollection fifty per cent this year on cars and trucks and the city is asked to keep the streets in repair for those cars and trucks, and therefore the city should be entitled to live. I understood this was a private bill, but now it is more or less the Government supporting this clause, that is, making a Government issue out of this one clause. I take it from that that the Government feels or some of the honourable members feel that the Council could get along without this taxation, I presume. Or perhaps the honourable the Minister for

Public Works sort of let the cat out of the bag; they increased it this year, and perhaps there may be an increase in provincial taxation next year, and therefore there would be a tendency to keep that field open if the Government required to get more on motor-cars and trucks in years to come, but so far as people not being able to afford it and its being a hardship, I do not see anything recommended by the committee wrong when it says \$2.50 for motor cycles. If a young fellow can afford a motor cycle he should be able to afford \$2.50 to run that on the street, and the Council has got to keep up the streets. I understand that the town councils have a right to such tax, but not quite as much, \$5.00 or so, but they are permitted to do that in the Acts setting up town councils. The City of St. John's is asking for the same concession, and if we want proper streets and sidewalks and paved streets, we must be prepared to contribute towards it. One of the honourable members more or less looked upon this as an essential more than a luxury, but on the other hand \$10.00 or \$15.00 a year is not much to pay for good streets. You would save that on springs and tires, in my experience, and I have been driving since 1924. You would save that in repair bills. I do not agree with the first amendment brought in by the Council, but I do agree with the recommendation of the committee, and I feel the city should be given a chance to live as well as the province.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I understand that at the time \$30,000 was allocated there were less than 2,000. Now there are over 3,000, and that the Government should increase this \$30,000 in view of the large increase in cars. Roads are a necessity.

It is necessary to keep them up. There is no reason why they would not be taxed.

Telephones are more of a necessity than motor-cars, and there is no reason, if telephones are being taxed why there should not be increased taxation on cars. Quite a number of people are being taxed. A man who is a lawyer has to pay \$50.00 or more and it is essential that he has an office; it is essential that he should work. Does the fact that it is a necessity mean that it should not be taxed? An office is taxed although it is a necessity. But if it is going to be a burden I would suggest that the Government should increase the \$30,000; I think it is equitable to do so. If 2,000 formed the basis of the former tax to bring it up to \$30,000, and now there are 3,000, that would mean that there should be a fifty per cent increase in that \$30,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, in reply to my honourable friend, I am not in a position to say on behalf of the Government that we would increase the grant to the City Council.

MR. HIGGINS: It was only a suggestion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I appreciate the fact that it was only a suggestion, though it is worthy of some comment from me, and my comment is that I am not in a position to say that the Government would be prepared to do that. I think I am in a position to say that if this Bill should become law in an amended form, and the Council is authorized by it to increase its revenue by the imposition of certain new taxes, and they have had an opportunity to study their position, and find after such study that the

position is still difficult, and they come back to the Government, they will meet with a kindly welcome and a disposition on our part to consider the problem sympathetically, and although that is not to be taken as an indication of the Government's willingness to increase any grant to them or to make any new grant, it is what it says, an indication that the Government are prepared at all times to extend courtesy and to give sympathetic consideration to any representations they may make. But we must, this House regardless of party, must protect the provincial treasury. We have appropriated to His Majesty some thirty-seven million dollars yesterday. We must therefore get as much as possible of that amount of money from revenue arising out of taxation, and we must consequently protect our sources of revenue, especially our important sources of revenue, of which motor vehicle taxation is unquestionably one.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I think my colleague, the honourable the Premier, has made a motion that this clause be stricken out. Would the position be met if those who oppose the clause would negative it.

It was moved that this clause be adopted as amended.

Thereupon the motion was lost.

MR. SPRATT: Here are people building their home, saving to build a home, then encourage them to insure so that in the event of fire they may be able to replace. Instead of encouraging them, make it more difficult to get insurance! I tell you it is an outrage, and I am only sorry that I am not a member of the council instead of a member of the Government. It is a scandal and a shameful taxation. That is what I say and many

men here feel as I do. Taxes have gone the limit. People are almost starving.

MR. MILLER: No more taxation, council or municipal.

MR. SPRATT: There is no individual can spend more than he earns, that applies to the city as well and that is what is going on in St. John's with more than one million to run the city and get the people what they want and if I went out and called a public meeting there would be no council after tomorrow.

MR. FOGWILL: One question the honourable member just raised, on the 2% tax, I think he was very sincere in pointing out the rights of the poor people but on a premium of \$20 or \$30 a year the tax would only amount to 40c. or 60c. a year, not very much, hardly the price of a couple of packages of cigarettes. It does not amount to a row of beans.

MR. HIGGINS: I agree with the Minister. I would rather have a tenth rate town where every one owns his own home than a first class city where nobody does; but I agree with the honourable member that it is only worth a bottle of beer, and the wealthy class would have to pay more than the working class, more than a couple of bottles of whiskey, and it will cost me more than a bottle of whiskey.

MR. CURTIS: Even me, and here I am representing toiling masses.

MR. HIGGINS: It is the wealthy ones that will have to pay out.

MR. CURTIS: The committee recommends that clause 17 be dropped. 18 will be clause 17. I think section 19 could be specified the nuisance clause to eliminate the noise of vehicles broadcasting.



DR. POTTLE: The making of any noise, I am not sure what this means.

MR. HORWOOD: What is the definition now?

MR. HIGGINS: Noise amounting to a nuisance.

DR. POTTLE: As the Council Act has been amended many many times, then if for no other reason than for this alone, there is considerable need of consolidation and I understand that the Government itself is consolidating the statutes.

MR. HIGGINS: They can consolidate it themselves, it will not be much trouble to consolidate it.

The Committee rose, reported having passed the bill with some amendments.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be now read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the bill was read a third time.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, honourable members will notice on the desk, one back, a set of resolutions,

The point of this, under the terms of union, term No. 18, Acts of Newfoundland in force prior to Union can be repealed in three ways and three ways only: Criminal law and other law now Federal can be repealed only by the Legislature of Canada and, in certain cases, by the Governor General in Council. Certain other legal legislature can be repealed by the Province of Newfoundland or by this Legislature. But there is a third class of law both Provincial and Federal and here we have listed a number of acts which may now be repealed as they have all been replaced by other

sections. But we are not in a position to repeal them—Now with the coming of the Criminal Code we will want to have our present summary prosecutions act repealed. We cannot—they cannot—the Parliament of Canada cannot unless we ask them to repeal it. The same applies to Boilers, a case in point last season and that was Federal. We adopted a trade union act, we want to repeal the old but cannot do it so we have to ask the Parliament of Canada to repeal these Acts—also the Food and Drug Act, which is substituted by the bill passed in the House a few days ago.

Term 18 of the Terms of Union of Newfoundland and Canada provides in Paragraph 3:

(3) Notwithstanding anything in these Terms, the Parliament of Canada may with the consent of the Legislature of the Province of Newfoundland repeal any law in force in Newfoundland at the date of Union.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to receive these resolutions?

Thereupon the resolutions were received.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we have to make a motion that they be concurred in.

MR. HIGGINS: But we are asking the Dominion Parliament to repeal an act passed by the Local Legislature. I understand that we should continue to certain acts, but is this the reason that the Parliament of Canada says there are certain acts we shall not repeal unless they apply to us.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Public Welfare has the Terms of Union here.

DR. POTTLE: 18. (1) Subject to these terms, all laws in force in Newfoundland at or immediately prior to the date of Union shall continue therein as if the Union had not been made, subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of the Province of Newfoundland according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, and all orders, rules, and regulations made under any such laws shall likewise continue, subject to be revoked or amended by the body or person that made such orders, rules, or regulations or the body or person that has power to make such orders, rules, or regulations after the date of Union, according to their respective authority under the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946.

(2) Statutes of the Parliament of Canada shall come into force at the date of Union, or any part thereof, shall come into force in the Province of Newfoundland on a day or days to be fixed by Act of the Parliament of Canada or by proclamation of the Governor General in Council issued from time to time, and any such proclamation may provide for the repeal of any of the laws of Newfoundland that

- (a) are of general application;
- (b) relate to the same subject matter as the statute or part thereof so proclaimed; and
- (c) could be repealed by the Parliament of Canada under paragraph one of this Term.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in these Terms, the Parliament of Canada may with the consent of the Legislature of the Province of Newfound-

land repeal any law in force in Newfoundland at the date of Union.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by these Terms, all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and all legal commissions, powers, authorities, and functions, and all officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative, and ministerial, existing in Newfoundland at or immediately prior to the date of Union, shall continue in the Province of Newfoundland as if the Union had not been made, until altered, abolished, revoked, terminated, or dismissed by the appropriate authority under the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946.

MR. CURTIS: The position is this, the legal interpretation is that the Newfoundland Legislature can only repeal such acts as we can now enact. Our boundaries are what we can enact. We are not doing anything with Parliamentary Law there. Subsection 2, Clause 18 provides that we may repeal certain acts.

(2) Statutes of the Parliament of Canada in force at the date of Union, or any part thereof, shall come into force in the Province of Newfoundland on a day or days to be fixed by Act of the Parliament of Canada or by proclamation of the Governor General in Council issued from time to time, and any such proclamation may provide for the repeal of any of the laws of Newfoundland that

- (a) are of general application;
- (b) relate to the same subject matter as the statute or part thereof so proclaimed; and
- (c) could be repealed by the Parliament of Canada under paragraph one of this Term.

But they have provided that some acts may be repealed by the Parliament of Canada without consent. This can only be done by resolutions.

MR. SPRATT: I would like to point out that some of the resolutions are going to be conflicting. In as much as the Boiler Regulation, I know it now applies under Federal Jurisdiction to steamers and industry, but here in Newfoundland there are many private heating boilers in homes and therefore I don't know whether we would be doing right to permit the law to reach us there. As a matter of fact the laws are outdated and they have been absorbed into the Legislature of the Federal Government, and I would like to ask the honourable the Attorney General again how far the act applying to Inspection of Boilers, how far the responsibility goes?

MR. CURTIS: This act does not apply to the Boiler Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Somewhat for my own information, I have a recollection there is a clause in the BNA having to do with Provincial Legislature which gives the Governor General of Canada power to repeal acts at the instruction of Provinces.

MR. CURTIS: The clause in the terms of union itself which are now a part of the Constitution of Canada and for all intents and purposes a part of the British North America Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Must it be referred to a committee of the whole house. Most properly it should be referred to the whole house then admittedly it has already been read a first time.

It was moved and seconded that these resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole house.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Committee of the Whole have considered the matter to them referred and have passed certain resolutions and have instructed me to report same.

It was moved and seconded that these resolutions be now read a second time.

Carried.

Thereupon the resolutions were read a second time.

MR. CURTIS: The first order of the day please.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of a Bill "An Act to Consolidate the Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

MR. CURTIS: The honourable the Premier suggested that this was a short Act—I think he was comparing it to certain speeches.

I beg to move the second reading of this Bill. I might say at the outset I have no intention of reading it, and hope I never have to. It is a consolidation of the existing law relating to Magistrates and Justices of the Peace. The law as it is now deals with criminal and civil prosecution. With the code coming in the criminal end from the point of view of Federal offenses will be outside our jurisdiction.

MR. HIGGINS: The magistrates will be able to try certain cases.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, there is no change at all except the clause dealing with the criminal code has been taken out of the present Bill. I move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Thereupon the Bill was read a second time.

MR. CURTIS: I now move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on this Bill, and I want to tell you that I have had members of my Department to go through it and I have here the necessary amendments which should save some time for the Committee but in view of the fact that they have only completed the revision page 94, if we recess five minutes it will save some time in the long run. We should be through this at six o'clock.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I believe we are hoping to finish without another session.

The House then recessed for five minutes.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very long Bill and the Attorney General has asked that the numbers only be called.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, we are quite willing.

MR. CURTIS: Would it be better if we had time to correct it; then we can have the Lieutenant-Governor come at 3 o'clock on Monday.

MR. FOGWILL: We can have the Bill corrected but how do we know the corrections are correct? Who is going to do the proof reading if the House doesn't. A Select Committee could not do it.

MR. MILLER: I would rather trust it to a Select Committee than go through it like this here.

MR. FOGWILL: The House could, it is still open, have a Committee meet tonight and then meet tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: I suggest a recess until 10.00 o'clock tonight.

MR. FOGWILL: We are always willing to help the Government.

MR. CURTIS: I move the Committee rise and report progress and beg leave to sit again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee begs to report they have considered the matter to them referred and begs leave to sit again.

MR. SPEAKER: When shall Committee have leave to sit again.

MR. CURTIS: Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded this Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move that the remaining orders be deferred, and that the house adjourn until tomorrow Monday at 3 of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

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MONDAY, May 8th, 1950.

The House opened at three of the clock in the afternoon.

HON. LESLIE R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, before the House takes up the Orders of the Day, I would like to read or have read a communication which came addressed to the Premier from Sir Howard D'Egville. Sir Howard is Secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Former members of

this honourable House will remember that in 1911 there was formed a Society or an Association which consisted of all the members of various Houses of Commons in the British Empire. These committees meet from time to time. In fact, this year I understand they plan to meet in New Zealand, and they will probably be asking Newfoundland to send a delegate or delegates. This is not a function of the House, Mr. Speaker, as a House. My understanding is that the House provides the financial assistance required, but that the Association is formed outside the House. If I remember rightly, some years ago—and my only knowledge is through reading it at the time in the paper—that one evening or afternoon the members of the House meet as individual members and decide to form this Parliamentary Association. It is customary, I understand, for you, Mr. Speaker, to be selected to be President; I understand the Clerk of the House is usually Secretary, and I think the Premier and possibly the Leader of the Opposition, become vice-chairmen. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, that the Clerk read this letter which came to the Premier.

The Clerk read as follows:

16th January, 1950.

Dear Mr. Smallwood,

You are no doubt aware that when Newfoundland occupied the position of a separate self-governing Dominion, a Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association was in existence for many years. Indeed, the Newfoundland Branch of the Association were generous hosts of Delegations from this Parliament and the Canadian Parliament which visited your country in 1925.

When Newfoundland ceased to occupy the status of a separate Dominion, the Branch of the Association, of course, was not functioning, but now that Newfoundland has become a Province of Canada and your Parliament is functioning as a Provincial Parliament of the Dominion, it is anticipated that your Legislature will desire to form a Provincial Branch of the Association, as Branches exist in all the other nine Provincial Parliaments of Canada.

As I dare say you know, a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference took place in October 1948 when the United Kingdom Branch of the Association were the hosts to about 85 Delegates from all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, and at that Conference invitations were issued not only to the Branch of the Association in the Dominion Parliament but also to each Branch of the Association in the Provincial Parliaments to send a Delegate. The Provincial Parliaments were represented in most cases by Premiers or Ministers.

At this Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in October, 1948, besides discussing such matters as Foreign Affairs (opened by Mr. Bevin), Migration (opened by Senator Roebuck, of Canada), Economic Affairs, (opened by Mr. Holt, of Australia, at one session, and by Sir Stafford Cripps at another session), Defence (opened by Mr. Alexander at one session, and by Mr. Anthony Eden at another session) etc., the affairs of the Association were discussed and it was decided to alter the name of the Association to "Commonwealth Parliamentary Association" and to establish a General Council which would be representative of all Branches of this Association. This General Council would

meet annually and control matters affecting all Branches, such as Parliamentary Conferences, the publications, etc.

I may say that the General Council was formed as the result of a Resolution passed by the Dominion of Canada Branch of the Association, and the first meeting of the Council took place in Ottawa last May. The representation of the main branches of the Association on the Council is by two Delegates each; Canada being represented every year by one representative from the Dominion Parliament and one representative from the Provincial Parliaments, the latter taking it in turn according to seniority of membership. The first representative was from the Province of Ontario, and the next Delegate will be from the Province of Quebec, and so on.

I may say that the next Parliamentary Conference, upon the details of which I am now engaged, will take place in New Zealand about October or November of the present year, and the New Zealand Branch of the Association will shortly be issuing invitations to the various branches to send Delegations. The expenses of transport to and from the respective countries will be borne by the inviting Branch, i.e., New Zealand, which will also be responsible for hospitality during the stay of about a month in the country. If Newfoundland forms a Branch of the Association the Branch would no doubt receive an invitation to appoint a delegate.

Amongst the publications of the Association which are distributed post-free to members are the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth" and the "Report on Foreign Affairs." Another publication the "Summary of Congressional Pro-

ceedings U.S.A." is sent to members in the main branches and to the Cabinets and leading members of the Opposition in the Provincial Parliaments, though it can also be sent to all members of the Provincial Branches if they so desire.

As the General Council has now taken over the responsibility for issuing the publications as well, of course, as the arrangements for Conference and Council meetings, the contributions of the various branches, instead of being sent to the United Kingdom Branch purely as a contribution to the cost of issuing the publications, are now sent to the General Council. So far as Canada is concerned, there is a contribution from the main Branch in the Dominion Parliament, and each Provincial Branch makes an annual contribution.

As regards the annual contributions to the General Council from the Provincial Branches in Canada, arrangements have been made, as in the case of all other Branches, for the allotment of a certain number of units to each Branch, and in the apportionment of these units a number of considerations were taken into account, firstly, by the representatives at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in October, 1948, and subsequently at the General Council meeting in Ottawa last May. I may say that the allotment of units to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec involve an annual contribution of \$1200, whereas the allotment of units to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, amount to \$1000. The allotment to the Maritime Provinces is slightly less.

It was decided at the Council Meeting that an invitation should be sent to Newfoundland to form a Provin-

cial Branch of the Association under the Constitution as drafted by the General Council, and if, as we greatly hope, your Parliament decides to form a Branch, we would anticipate that your Parliament would be willing to contribute an annual sum to the General Council on the same basis as that contributed by the Province of Ontario, or the Prairie Provinces, whichever you felt was most suitable.

I would mention that I am hopeful of being able to pay a visit to Canada to discuss forthcoming developments which the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa next month, and I should much value an air letter from you, if possible during the present month, giving me your views as to the likelihood of the formation of a Branch of the Association in your Parliament.

On hearing from you I shall be glad to make any suggestions about the general arrangements, but perhaps it might be convenient for me to mention here that the usual thing is for the Speaker of the Legislature to be the ex-officio President of the Branch, and for the Vice-Presidents to be the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of other main parties. The Secretary of the Branch is usually the Clerk of the Legislature.

If, as we greatly hope, Newfoundland forms a Branch of the Association, it would be proposed, of course, as in the case of all other Branches, to give a summary of the proceedings of general interest occurring in the Newfoundland Parliament in the pages of the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth."

I expect you have seen copies of the "Journal of the Parliaments of the

Commonwealth," but in case you have not one by you at the moment I am sending to you by surface mail a copy of the October issue, though it so happens that this particular number does not have a great deal in it about Canada.

I think it may interest you, also, to glance through the enclosed reprint of an article which recently appeared in the "Times" by Professor Duncan Hall, as this refers to some of the recent developments in the work of the Association.

Hoping to hear from you at the earliest date possible, and looking forward to your kind co-operation in the work of the Association in the future, which would be particularly gratifying as the Newfoundland Parliament was a founder Member of the Association.

Yours sincerely,

(Sir Howard D'Egville)

The Hon. Joseph R. Smallwood,

M.H.A.,

Office of the Premier,

St. John's,

NEWFOUNDLAND.

MR. CURTIS: You have heard the communication, Mr. Speaker, and my instructions are to say that the Government is prepared to recommend that our appropriate Department will contribute the necessary fee, which is £150, if the members of this House, having met, would approve the idea and would form a local Association. I would therefore move, Mr. Speaker, that a Select Committee be appointed to arrange a meeting of the individual members of the House with a view to ascertaining whether or not they would care to form such an Association as is contemplated in this letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion that communciation be referred to a Select Committee.

Carried.

Select Committee appointed, consisting of:

The Premier;

The Attorney General;

The Leader of the Opposition;

Hon. the Independent member for Ferryland.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the members of the Committee care to decide the date of their first meeting at a later hour today.

MR. CURTIS: I think the Committee had better meet during the adjournment; they could call a meeting irrespective of whether the House is in actual session.

#### Presenting Petitions

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs from Fort Amherst, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from Mattis Point Re Ferry Service.

Mr. Horwood from Nain, Re Manufacture and consumption of Beer.

MR. VARDY: Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in endorsing the petition so ably presented by the honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, particularly in view of the fact that it comes within the boundaries of the district which he and I represent. I think that many members of this House must be thoroughly familiar with the deplorable condition which does exist on the southside of St. John's, particularly with reference

to the means of communication between this thriving fishing community and St. John's proper. Even on a good day a person actually takes his life in his hands to attempt to circumnavigate the torturous road which it is necessary to follow to get down to that community, and why there has not been a greater loss of life or why there has been no loss of life is nothing short of miraculous, because there are a number of children over there who have to traverse this pathway, particularly in the winter time when the ice is coming down the sides of the cliff and covers over the board walk completely. There is a precipitous slope; the railing of the walk is gone; in many cases the boards are gone. We did last year after some considerable effort prevail upon the authorities to give some slight attention to the board walk, but even that now is in a dilapidated condition again. Prior to that there used to be a wharf out there so that people could have communication between the north side of St. John's and the South side by motor boat, but during the years gone by, particularly during the War time period, the wharf was allowed to deteriorate so that it no longer exists. The nearest that anybody can get to reaching the community of Fort Amherst is down at the Imperial Oil premises. From there, if they used a bus a car or a truck, from there they have to walk, and it is a very considerable distance. It is utterly impossible to get there in any other way than on foot, unless Mr. Speaker, an attempt is made by the authorities to put a road over the back, behind the Hill, which is, according to engineers that have been over there, not a too difficult undertaking, as the terrain lends itself very kindly to that sort of an undertaking.



But it is something that needs attention, Mr. Speaker, something which these people are definitely entitled to have provided for them, and I have much pleasure in heartily endorsing the petition submitted.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): If I may, Mr. Speaker, speak just a brief moment in connection with this petition which the honourable member for St. John's West has presented and which has been supported by his colleague. I know something about it. This petition came to my office some two or three months ago, and there seems to be some doubt as to whether it be a matter for the Government or for the Municipal Council; but, be that as it may, I would explain that there appears to be in existence somewhere some old document dealing with this very same area. It may be that that can be located. On the other hand, I am not sure, but there does appear to be some doubt as to just whose responsibility it is in that area, but since it is such a desirable and deserving case, I merely want to say that so far my Department is concerned we will be happy to try to help if there is something we can do. I think it should be made clear, however, that we cannot in anyway meddle with the prerogatives of the Municipal Council, and so far as I am aware, my impression is that this area comes within the Municipality of St. John's, but the matter will be gone into very thoroughly, and we will endeavour to have the matter dealt with either by ourselves, the Provincial Government, or the Municipal Council or both, as the case maybe, in the light of the Petition now presented.

Petition tabled and referred to Department concerned.

### Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

### Notice of Motion and Questions

None.

### Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole to amend the Amendment to Consolidate the Law regarding Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

MR. CURTIS: We adjourned last evening at the reading of this Bill because we had detected a number of mistakes in it, and had the Bill read through item by item. Two members of my Department, Mr. Power and Mr. Green took the Bill and read it section by section, Friday night; it went to the printers Saturday. It has now been read again and it is practically free of errors. This is not new legislature it is purely the present summary prosecution Act with certain clauses amended. It may therefore be the intention of the House to read it line by line, I am in the hands of the House but would suggest section by section, numbering the sections. I could inform the House when there is an amendment to a section.

Section 1 read and passed.  
 Section 2 read and passed.  
 Section 3 read and passed.  
 Section 4 read and passed.  
 Section 5 read and passed.  
 Section 6 read and passed.  
 Section 7 read and passed.  
 Section 8 read and passed.  
 Section 9 read and passed.  
 Section 10 read and passed.  
 Section 11 read and passed.  
 Section 12 read and passed.  
 Section 13 read and passed.

Section 14 read and passed.  
 Section 15 read and passed.  
 Section 16 read and passed.  
 Section 17 read and passed.  
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 Section 59 read and passed.  
 Section 60 read and passed.  
 Section 61 read and passed.

Section 62 read and passed.  
 Section 63 read and passed.  
 Section 64 read and passed.  
 Section 65 read and passed.  
 Section 66 read and passed.  
 Section 67 read and passed.  
 Section 68 read and passed.  
 Section 69 read and passed.  
 Section 70 read and passed.  
 Section 71 read and passed.  
 Section 72 read and passed.  
 Section 73 read and passed.

MR. CURTIS: That is a very important one giving power to the courts that were taken away by one if not more of the subsequent acts, and now we would repeal any existing section taking away that power.

The power of the Magistrate's Court to reduce the penalty was taken away.

MR. J. G. HIGGINS (Leader of the Opposition): That would give the Magistrates power to reduce an offence to the minimum? In drunken driving cases?

MR. CURTIS: This will not affect drunken driving because that will be a Federal Offense under the criminal code. They are put on that automatically, so it will not effect drunken driving.

Passed.

Section 74 read and passed.  
 Section 75 read and passed.  
 Section 76 read and passed.  
 Section 77 read and passed.

MR. HIGGINS: What is that, it mentions the Public will be admitted. What offenses—Have they sometimes cases that must be tried in camera?

MR. CURTIS: Children under 17 in accordance with the Child Welfare Act.

Passed.

Section 78 read and passed.

Section 79 read and passed.

Section 80 read and passed.

Section 81 read and passed.

Section 82 read and passed.

Section 83 read and passed.

Section 84 read and passed.

Section 85 read and passed.

Section 86 read and passed.

Section 87 read and passed.

Section 88 read and passed.

Section 89 read and passed.

Section 90 read and passed.

Section 91 read and passed.

Section 92 read and passed.

Section 93 read and passed.

Section 94 read and passed.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): I would ask the Attorney General what is involved in clause (2) 94.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill with some Amendments.

It was moved and seconded that this Bill be read a third time.

Carried.

Thereupon the Bill was read a third time.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day be referred.

It was the intention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to come here at 5 o'clock this afternoon to give assent to the Bill we have passed during the present session, but unfortunately, His Honour is ill in bed with a bad attack of lumbago and is unable to leave his room, consequently, we would propose to send the Bill we have passed to him at Government House. Now I cannot find that there is any objection to our do-

ing that, in fact, unless there is any objection by the House, I would suggest that Mr. Speaker and the Clerk should attend upon him at Government House. I would not suggest that for one Bill, but in view of the fact that there are many Bills I think we would be appropriate if Mr. Speaker went to Government House with the Clerk and presented these Bills for assent. I say that because when the Bills are presented we would want to feel that there was some authority other than the clerk That completes the Orders of the Day—I don't think there is any motion necessary for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the suggestion of the Attorney General. When would it be in order to present the Bills?

MR. CURTIS: I think that would be a matter for your convenience, Mr. Speaker.

I move that this House and this session be now adjourned until Friday the 30th day of June next at 3 of the clock subject to the following conditions:

1. Mr. Speaker, or should Mr. Speaker be absent from Newfoundland, or because of illness be unable to act, the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, shall, and he is hereby authorized to call the House into session prior to June 30th next if so directed by the honourable the Executive Council; and in such an event he shall cause written notice to be given to each and every member of the House seven days, at least, before the date fixed for such calling together.

2. Mr. Speaker, or should Mr. Speaker be absent from Newfoundland, or because of illness be unable to act the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, may on the 30th day of June next if a quorum be not present, further adjourn the House for such period, not exceeding three months, as may be determined by the honourable the Executive Council, subject to the same conditions as hereinbefore set forth, and

3. That the Rules of this House be modified accordingly.

I have looked carefully into the matter and feel that the motion I have made covers the situation as it is and as we would like it to be, in other words; the suggestion is that the House will now adjourn until June 30th but if in the meantime it becomes essential in the general interest to call the House we have permission to do so.

Motion carried.

MR. CURTIS: In moving that this House do now adjourn, there is a matter to which I would like to make a brief reference and that is that the visit of the Premier and the Minister of Health to the Mainland; it has been suggested that this trip is a waste of money and that the invitations to the Premiers could be sent at a cost of 3c. or 4c. as the case may be and the letters would have reached their destination.

I am happy to say that the visit of the Premier and the Minister of Health entails no cost whatsoever to the Province of Newfoundland. Also it is felt that the good will promoted by the visit will amply repay them for the trip.

It was moved and seconded that this House do now adjourn until Friday, June 30th, 1950, at 3 of the clock unless otherwise called.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Journal and Proceedings  
of the Second Session  
Twenty-Ninth General Assembly  
of Newfoundland

Begun and holden at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, Anno Domino, Nineteen Hundred and fifty, being in the Fourteenth year of the Reign of His Majesty our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

**PROCLAMATION**

BY HIS HONOUR Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge,  
Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly stands prorogued until Monday, the Ninth day of January, instant.

AND WHEREAS I think fit to summon the said General Assembly to meet on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of February next.

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, summon the said General Assembly to meet, for the despatch of business, on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of February, next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House,  
St. John's, this 7th day of January, A.D., 1950.

By His Honour's Command,

JAMES J. SPRATT,

Minister of Provincial Affairs.

Wednesday, February 15th, 1950.

His Honour having fixed the hour at which he proposed to open the Present Session of the Legislature at three of the clock in the afternoon of this Wednesday, the fifteenth day of February instant, the members of the House of Assembly met in the Assembly Room at three of the clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

At three of the clock the Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and party had arrived.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and party entered the Assembly Chamber preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair.

His Honour was then pleased to open the Session with a Speech from the Throne as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the honourable House of Assembly:

My Ministers have continued to devote themselves to the supreme task of bringing about the greater economic development of Newfoundland, and you will, I am sure, be pleased to know that important contacts have been made with certain men and organizations of great wealth and experience in the United States of America and Canada with a view to inducing their active interest in the economic possibilities of this Province. My Ministers are hopeful that these contacts will result in the production of much good for Newfoundland, and they are continuing their endeavours to establish such

contacts with other organizations of great means on the mainland of this continent. My Government, for their own part, are embarking this year upon a program of intensive economic measurement of some of the Province's natural resources. A thoroughgoing program of measurement of our water-power potential will be energetically conducted, as will also a concentrated drive, both by drilling and airborne magnet detection, on some of our more promising mineral areas. Newfoundland has lagged behind in the work of ascertaining as closely as may be the exact dimensions of her natural resources, and the intention now is to make up as quickly as practicable for lost time. These intensive searches for natural resources, and measurement of them, are fairly expensive projects but my Ministers feel that the exact knowledge thereby gained is a basic prerequisite to actual development.

It is unfortunately the case that many of Newfoundland's natural resources have in the past been alienated from the Crown for long periods and for little returns to the Public Treasury. A very large proportion of the Province's public domain lies in private hands which have done little or nothing to turn it to advantage for themselves or the public at large. My Government are giving active thought to the problem of bringing such areas into productive use, and measures designed to bring about that desirable result will in due course be laid before you for your approval. My Government are considering also the problem created in Newfoundland by the fact that very considerable parcels of land are lying idle and unproductive because the title in them lies in persons who have removed themselves from the

Province. In many of our towns and settlements, often in the most desirable sections, valuable land lies idle for this reason. It is hoped to find a practicable solution of this problem, to the end that such idle land will be brought eventually into profitable use.

My Government are fully aware of the position of agriculture in the Province, and are giving close study to the problem of finding ways and means of assisting this important industry. Examination is being made of the practicability of encouraging the establishment of a sizable sheep-raising industry in Newfoundland, and also the desirability of introducing numbers of white-tailed deer to Newfoundland as a future source of meat to the people. Initial steps have already been taken in both matters.

In your deliberations of last year you approved the creation of three development Loan Boards: one for the fisheries, one for industries, and one for co-operatives. My Ministers hesitated to appoint these Boards until they succeeded in securing the services of the right person to preside over them to direct their work. Negotiations have been proceeding with a gentleman of outstanding experience and ability, and the expectation is that he will, before the present year passes, accept full-time chairmanship of these three loan boards. You will be asked in this Session, to vote sufficient funds to enable these three boards to perform adequately the work which the Acts creating them direct them to do. In the meanwhile my Government have lost no time in procuring detailed knowledge of a practical nature as to the most satisfactory type of fishing boats, fishing gear, engines and

the like which these boards might be expected to encourage, and for some months past my Ministers have had a young fisherman of considerable practical experience touring Iceland, England, Scotland and Norway observing and reporting upon the most satisfactory means used in their fisheries by those countries. He is at present touring Norway, and has yet to arrive in Denmark. The detailed reports which he has already sent back to the Government are highly interesting, and will doubtless prove of very great value when Fisheries Development Loan Board begins to function. My Government firmly believe that it would be shortsighted indeed to allow the present position on the marketing side of the fisheries to deter them from proceeding energetically with their plans to encourage the introduction of more modern and more efficient instruments of production in the basic industry of the Province. The only sound outlook in Newfoundland is that the fisheries must continue for many years to be the economic backbone of the Province, and that no temporary difficulty in the marketing side should be permitted to delay a long-overdue program of modernization of the fish-producing and fish-processing techniques that would increase considerably the quantity of fish that each fisherman is able to produce and improve the forms of processing that the fish would receive after being removed from the water. While energetic steps are being taken to encourage greater industrial development, the fisheries themselves must not be forgotten.

It is encouraging to note that the sealing industry will be prosecuted this year, after all; and the firms concerned are to be congratulated

upon their courage in sending vessels to the Icefields this spring. My Government have encouraged the effort with a contribution towards the cost of sending an aircraft to the Icefields for seal-spotting.

It would be idle to ignore the present unpromising prospects of marketing primary products, or indeed any other commodities, in that great portion of the world popularly known as the soft-currency area. All of the great countries of Europe wish to purchase many products, or indeed any other commodities, in that great portion of the world popularly known as the soft-currency area. All of the great countries of Europe wish to purchase many products of Newfoundland and of the other Provinces of Canada, and of the United States of America and other lands who sell for hard-currency, so-called. Unfortunately for them, and equally unfortunately for us, those countries of Europe do not possess the Canadian or American dollars to pay for the fish, oils, timber, pulp and paper, and ores that we are so anxious to sell to them. Lacking the necessary dollars to pay for these products, they cannot buy them; or at any rate, not in sufficient quantity to satisfy their own needs or to make profitable markets for the people living on this side of the Atlantic. This situation has been growing worse for many months past, and it is becoming extremely difficult, when not altogether impossible, to make sales to Europe. And so the vast trade that used to exist between Europe and the Western Hemisphere has been drying up to a mere trickle, resulting in a stagnation of trade that threatens seriously to upset the economies of many parts of the New World and to hold back the natural growth of all

the countries concerned. This is a situation which is quite beyond the control of any one nation in the world. Newfoundland can only continue to hope that a solution will be found before economic conditions become much worse, and in the meanwhile do all in her power to get her own house in order so as to be able to trade successfully in the years ahead, when the solution of the world's present trading problems is found.

My Government took part in a notable Conference of Canadian and Provincial Prime Ministers held at Ottawa in January to work out a formula by which the Constitution of Canada, in those parts which affect the Province, can be amended without reference to the Parliament of the United Kingdom. My Prime Minister, and my Attorney General, and the Ministers of Finance and of Fisheries and Co-operatives, who represented this Province, took a strong stand against any change that might weaken the important minority rights written part in a very important Dominion-Provincial Conference which is to be held at Ottawa in the coming Autumn, to discuss financial and economic problems affecting the Provinces of Canada and the Canadian Government.

Late last autumn the Royal Commission on the Cost of Living was set up and is now engaged upon an intensive and thoroughgoing investigation of the cause of the present high cost of living in Newfoundland.

Shortly after taking office my Government engaged the services of the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chartered Accountants and specialists in public finance, to reorganize the budgeting procedure and



accounting system of the Province. Their report will be laid before you.

Various matters requiring legislation will be laid before you in this Session, notably the problems of housing, fishermen's insurance, labour matters, and the tourist industry. I know that I can with confidence leave these and other important matters to your sound judgment and patriotic action. I will later request you to vote Supply to His Majesty.

In these trying times, when at last the ill effects of the late great war are making themselves felt with such disastrous power in some countries, and with somewhat discouraging force in all lands, we must all resolve not to yield to discouragement, but rather to face the future cheerfully, with determination, with courage, and with a firm and humble faith in the Providence that shapes our ends. I ask God's blessing upon your deliberations.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Hon. the Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies Act."

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General the said Bill was then read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Mrs. Penney, wife of the late Senator Penney, asking him to thank the members of the House for their kind tribute to the late Senator.

The Speaker stated that for greater accuracy, he had obtained a copy

of the Speech made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which the Clerk then read at the table.

It was moved by Mr. Vardy and seconded by Mr. Canning that an address of thanks be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in reply to the Gracious Speech with which he had been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature and that a Select Committee be appointed to draft such Address in Reply.

It was ordered accordingly and the following gentlemen were appointed to such Committee:

Mr. Vardy.

Mr. Canning.

Mr. Fogwill.

Hon. the Minister of Labour gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act respecting the Right of Employees to organize and provide for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

A Bill "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

A Bill "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Mr. Cashin rose to a point of privilege and called the attention of the

House to an article written in the St. John's "Sunday Herald" of February 19th.

Mr. Cashin tabled a copy of the "Sunday Herald" and moved the following Resolutions:

**RESOLVED:** That this House considers the Article a gross breach of the privileges of the House, in that it is a false and scandalous libel on a member of the House.

On motion of Hon. the Premier, seconded by Hon. the Attorney General, it was ordered that the matter be referred to a Committee of Privileges:

The following gentlemen were appointed to said Committee:

Hon. the Attorney General.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare.

Mr. Courage.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition (In the absence of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Miller).

Mr. Fogwill.

Mr. Cashin gave notice of Questions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday, February 22nd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, February 22nd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier made a statement re freight rates and tabled a document relating thereto.

Hon. the Premier tabled "Report on Financial Position of Province and Survey of Departments" compiled by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, Quebec.

Hon. the Minister of Finance tabled "Public Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1949."

Hon. the Minister of Education tabled the Annual Report of the Department of Education and a copy of the Education Amendment Acts 1949, Nos. 85 and 91.

A petition was presented by Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from St. David's and Jeffery's, re Road.

Mr. Vardy, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to draft a reply to His Honour's Speech, presented the report of the Select Committee as follows:

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, C.B.E., D.S.O.

May It Please Your Honour:

We the Commons of Newfoundland in Legislative Session assembled, beg to thank Your Honour for the gracious Speech which Your Honour has addressed to this House.

(Sgd.) OLIVER L. VARDY,  
PATRICK J. CANNING,  
FRANK D. FOGWILL.

Assembly Room, February 22nd,  
A.D., 1950.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the following Bills were introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

A Bill "An Act respecting the Right of Employees to organize and providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

A Bill "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

A Bill "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the following Bills were introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Mr. Cashin gave notice of questions.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

On motion the Order of the Day was deferred.

The Address in Reply was debated and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, February 23rd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies Act" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled copies of Regulations made under and by virtue of Powers conferred by the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Dog Act, 1938" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, December 24th, 1950

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Finance from Burgeo re Draggers.

Hon. the Minister of Public Works from Buchans, Millertown Junction, re road.

Hon. the Minister of Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

Mr. Cashin gave notice of questions.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies' Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, February 27th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Premier from the Rural District of Badger's Quay, Valleyfield and Pool's Island re Road.

Mr. Courage on behalf of Mr. Drover, from La Scie. re Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Canning from Garden's Cove re Road.

Mr. Courage presented the report of the Committee of Privileges as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The Select Committee concerning the Privileges of this Honourable House begs to report that it has considered the matter of Privilege to it referred and recommends that no action be taken.

(Sgd.) LESLIE R. CURTIS  
JOHN G. HIGGINS  
FRANK D. FOGWILL  
H. L. POTTLE  
JOHN R. COURAGE.

House of Assembly,  
February 24th, 1950.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Mr. Cashin gave notice of questions.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Insurance Companies Act," was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining orders of the day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, February 28th, 1950

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider further the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to con-

sider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committees.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Dog Act, 1938", was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, March 1st, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Education Act, 1927."

A Bill "An Act further to amend the Education, (Departmental) Act, 1939."

Mr. Cashin gave notice of questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Minimum Wages for Employees" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944", was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, March 2nd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources tabled the following:

Regulations made under the Wild Life Act, 1947, re Trout.

Regulations made under the Wild Life Act, 1947, re Rabbits.

Regulations made under the Crown Lands Act, 1930, re Control of Timber Cutting on the Bonavista Peninsula.

Report on Inspection of Newfoundland Mines for Safety of Workmen and Operating Features, 1949," by A. V. Corlett.

A map of Newfoundland featuring the three mile limit.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Further to amend the Dog Act, 1938."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize, and Providing for Mediation and Concilia-

tion of Industrial Disputes" and the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Trade Unions," be referred to a Select Committee for study and report.

The following gentlemen were appointed to said Committee:

Hon. the Minister of Labour.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Horwood.

Mr. Fogwill

Mr. Fahey.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, March 9th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, March 9th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

At quarter past three of the clock, there being no quorum present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, March 10th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At quarter past three of the clock, there being no quorum present, the Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, March 13th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier made a statement re Fisheries in 1950, and tabled a document relating thereto.

Hon. the Premier made a statement re Agreement with The International Basic Economy Corporation, Technical Services, the Nelson Rockefeller Organization regarding an Economic Survey of the Resources of Newfoundland.

Hon. the Minister of Finance tabled "Statement of Remissions and Refunds of Customs Duties during the period from 1st April, 1949, to 28th February, 1950."

Hon. the Minister of Labour presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider proposed labour legislation, as follows:

The Honourable Speaker and Honourable Members of the House of Assembly.

Report of Select Committee appointed to receive submissions from interested parties on proposed labour legislation.

We have the honour to report that following our appointment as a Select Committee to receive comments on the proposed labour legislation, viz., the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill, we invited submissions by public announcement and held two meetings, one on March 6th and one on March 7th.



At the meeting on March 6th a general committee representing management, convened by the Board of Trade and representatives of employers in industry and business throughout the country, met with your committee and submitted a memorandum with reference to the Labour Relations Bill. A copy of the memorandum is annexed.

On March 7th representatives of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour met with your committee and submitted a memorandum with reference to the Labour relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill. A copy of this memorandum is annexed.

No submissions were made by any other party.

It was decided by your committee that it would not submit recommendations arising out of the submissions received because each member of the committee wished to reserve the right to express his comments as a member of the House when the Bills are considered in Committee of the Whole.

(Sgd.) C. H. BALLAM, Convenor.

F. FOGWILL.

E. RUSSELL.

R. J. FAHEY.

On motion this report was adopted.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949".

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

On motion, the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations, 1941" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organise and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Trade Unions" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act, 1927" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to

Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion, the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, March 14th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier made a statement re Work Relief Programme and tabled a document relating thereto.

Hon. the Minister of Health gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments."

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organise and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, March 15th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued, and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938" was re-committed.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time presently.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, and, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider further the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organise and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had

made some progress, and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider further the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments" was introduced and read a

first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, March 16th, 1950

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Mothers' Allowances (Amendment) Regulations, 1950."

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill, entitled "An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organise and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes," was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill, entitled "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee, reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion, this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill, entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman, from the Committee, reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received, and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill, entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill, entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, on behalf of the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion, the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday, March 20th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, March 20th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by Hon. the Minister of Labour from Summerside, Irishtown, Cox's Cove and Brake's Cove, re Road.

Hon. the Attorney General presented a petition from the Architects of Newfoundland asking for incorporation.

On motion it was ordered that the petitions be received and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the granting of Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered

that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in relation to the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

The Debate on the Address in Reply was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered, that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Education the Bill entitled "An Act

further to amend the Education Act, 1927" was withdrawn from the Order Paper.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Further to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Department of Health Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Tourist Establishments" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the Select Committee to consider the Petition of the Architects asking for incorporation:

Hon. the Attorney General.

Mr. Courage.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

On motion the remaining Order of the Day was deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, March 21st, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Hon. the Minister of Finance informed the House that he had received the following communication from His Honour the Administrator, which he then read as follows:

The Hon. the Minister of Finance,

The Administrator of the Province of Newfoundland transmits Estimates of Sums required for the Public Services of the Province for the year ending 31st March, 1950, as Supplementary Supply, and in accordance with the Provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, was amended, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) A. J. WALSH,  
Administrator.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the granting of Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had

passed certain Resolutions granting Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

The said Resolutions being read a first and second time, it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for other Purposes relating to the Public "Services" was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Bill "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Department of Health Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.



On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Tourists Establishments."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, March 22nd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Trade Unions" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Tourist Establishments" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into a Commit-

tee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reports that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions and recommended that the Bill introduced to give effect to this proposed tax be proceeded with in due course.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the thirty-first day of March, One thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a third time

and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Order of the Day was deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, March 23rd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had

passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation" was debated and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, March 24th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from Sheaves Cove, re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Finance from Cape La Hune and Cul de Sac West, re Draggers.

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

Hon. the Minister of Public Works gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway".

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to payment of Fire Insurance Premiums" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on notice of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Hous-

ing Accommodation" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday, March 27th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, March 27th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Fogwill gave notice of questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education the Bill entitled "An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland," was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Jury List" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion the House recessed for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Administrator had arrived.

His Honour the Administrator and Party entered the Assembly Chamber preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

His Honour the Administrator took the Chair.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows :

May it please Your Honour, the General Assembly of this Province has at its present Session passed certain legislation, to which, in the name and on behalf of the General Assembly I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Whereupon the Clerk read the Bill entitled :

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, one Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

His Honour the Administrator then said "In His Majesty's name I assent to this Bill."

His Honour the Administrator left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

On motion the House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was resumed and on motion was de-

ferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, March 28, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Courage presented a Petition from Accountants asking for Incorporation by Act of Legislature.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the Select Committee to consider the said Petitions :

Hon. the Attorney General.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Courage.

Mr. Makinson.

Mr. Horwood.

Mr. Fahey.

Mr. Miller.

Petitions were presented by Hon. the Minister of Education from Neck and Maverley Re Snow Clearance.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of Questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

On motion the House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

On motion the House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned until tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Thursday afternoon, March 30th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, March 30th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Health presented a Petition from Bishop's Cove Re Road.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled Regulations made under the Act Respecting Allowances to Dependent Persons.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was resumed.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, March 31st, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Labour gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries Suffered in the course of their Employment.

Mr. Fogwill asked questions.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Address in Reply was continued. On motion the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to draft a Reply to the Opening Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was adopted.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday, afternoon, April 3rd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, April 3rd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, pursuant to order, the Resolution of Thanks to the Speaker of the Legislature of Ontario had been prepared as follows :

#### GREETINGS,

The Province of Newfoundland to the Province of Ontario.

RESOLVED, that we the Members of the Newfoundland Legislature now assembled, do, on behalf of the people of this Newest Province and Ancient Colony of Newfoundland, desire to convey to the people of Ontario, our sincere thanks for their friendly Greeting and Welcome on the Occasion of our Union as one people.

And further be it resolved that we do assure the people of Ontario of the high regard and esteem in which they are held by the people of Newfoundland.

(Sgd.) R. F. SPARKES (Speaker)

JOSEPH R. SMALLWOOD  
(Premier)

JOHN GILBERT HIGGINS  
(Leader of the Opposition)

On motion it was resolved that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Speaker of the Legislature of Ontario.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move that the Rules of this House be suspended with respect to certain Resolutions to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty and to a Bill, to be introduced in pursuance thereof entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled 'An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949.'

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

Mr. Higgins gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the Course of their Employment," was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House

resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Public Works," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, April 14th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Rules of the House were suspended with respect to certain Resolutions to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty, and to a Bill to be introduced in pursuance thereof entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service.

Hon. the Premier informed the House that, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, he had received the following communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which he then read as follows:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Newfoundland recommend that, pending the tabling of the Estimates for the Financial Year 1950-51, a Vote on account of \$3,765,000 calculated on the basis of one-sixth of the Vote for the Current Account for the year 1949-50 to meet essential Public Services, be provided by the Provincial Legislature.

(Sgd.) LEONARD OUTERBRIDGE,  
Lieutenant Governor.

April 3rd, 1950.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House re-



solved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed certain Resolutions granting Supply to His Majesty.

The said Resolutions being read a first and second time, it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

On motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had

passed the said bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Dependent Allowances Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bill entitled:

An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949.

An Act Further to amend Chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third

Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendments.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Jury List" was read a second time and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources made a statement re Protection and Improvement of Salmon Rivers.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, at three of the clock Wednesday.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, April 5th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion it was ordered that the Minutes of yesterday's sitting stand over for confirmation until tomorrow.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that Hon. Herbert Anscombe, Deputy Premier, and Minister of Finance of the Province of British Columbia, had arrived.

Mr. Anscombe was escorted to his seat by Hon. the Premier and Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Anscombe extended greetings from the Legislature and people of British Columbia to the Legislature and people of Newfoundland.

On behalf of the Province of British Columbia, Mr. Anscombe pre-

sented an elegant Mace of Sterling Silver plated with gold to the Legislature of Newfoundland.

It was moved by Hon. the Premier and seconded by Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and unanimously carried that the House accept this Mace, the gift of the Province of British Columbia, and that henceforth this Mace be the Mace of this House.

Mr. Speaker then read an Address of Thanks to be presented to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Anscombe was escorted from the Chamber by Hon. the Premier and Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Horwood presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the Public Accountants, as follows:

To the Honourable the House of Assembly:

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Proposed Bill of the Public Accountants beg to report.

That although the Rules of the House have not been complied with in as much as the Bill has not been advertised this Session, yet since the Bill was advertised last Session and all the other Rules of the House have been complied with, the Select Committee recommend that this Rule be waived and that the bill be introduced.

(Sgd.) H. HORWOOD  
E. RUSSELL  
G. T. MAKINSON

JOHN R. COURAGE  
LESLIE R. CURTIS  
L. MILLER  
R. J. FAHEY.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Mr. Courage gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants Association of Newfoundland.

Mr. Higgins asked Questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949," was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Public Works," was read a third time and passed, with some verbal amendments, and it was

ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendments.

On motion this Report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Jury List."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, April 6th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had arrived.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entered the Assembly Chamber preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows :

May it please your Honour, the General Assembly of this Province has at its present Session passed certain Bills, to which, in the name and on behalf of the General Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bill entitled :

An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service.

An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation.

His Honour then said "In His Majesty's name I Assent to these Bills."

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Mr. Courage, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountant's Association of Newfoundland," was read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that a Select Committee be appointed to hear evidence for and against the said Bill.

The following gentlemen were appointed to said Committee :

Hon. the Attorney General.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Courage.

Mr. Makinson.

Mr. Horwood.

Mr. Fahey.

Mr. Miller.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Jury List," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was debated and on motion was referred for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, It adjourn until

Tuesday afternoon, April 11th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, April 11th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Fahey presented a Petition from residents of the Electoral Districts of Harbour Main-Bell Island, Harbour Grace and Port-de-Grave, Re Level Crossing. The aforesaid Petition was supported by Hon. the Minister of Health and Mr. Makinson.

Mr. Vardy presented a Petition from Residents of Mount Pearl Park Re Bridge.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grading of Certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions Respecting a Tax on Telephones.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to a Pension fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend

the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their employment" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, April 12th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Education from Trinity, Port Rexton and Champneys re Road.

Mr. Button from Heart's Desire re Electric Lights.

Hon. the Premier tabled "Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grading of certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Tax on Telephones.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the Resolutions, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Whereupon Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company Limited."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Trans-Canada Highway" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Compensation to Workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their Employment."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered

the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, April 13th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.



Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor would be pleased to receive the Address in Reply, presently.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House proceeded to Government House and being returned to the Assembly Chamber, Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Honour had received the Address of Thanks, and had been pleased to reply thereto as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly,

I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which your present Session was opened.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources presented a petition from Lethbridge re Cottage Hospital.

Hon. the Minister of Public Works gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Education it was ordered that the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of Teachers and the Pension to be awarded in respect of their teaching Service" be rescinded.

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to re-commit the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company Limited" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grading of certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Order of the Day was deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, April 14th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Janes from Carmanville, Noggin Cove and Frederickton re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Education from the District of Trinity North re Cottage Hospital.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Education, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of the Teachers and the Pension to be awarded in respect of their "Teaching Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries received in the course of their Employment" was read a third time and passed, with some verbal amendment, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts" was read a third time and passed, and it was

ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes'."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Impose a Tax on the Income derived from Mining Operations."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion, the House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grading of certain Agriculture Products in Newfoundland."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had

passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded, that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday afternoon, April 17th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, April 17th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Hon. the Minister of Labour gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases con-

tracted in the course of their Employment."

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936."

Mr. Higgins gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be Awarded in respect of their Teaching Service," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Grading of Certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon

Telephone Company, Limited" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, it was ordered that the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to Payment of Fire Insurance Premiums," be rescinded.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon persons liable to Payment of Fire Insurance Premiums" was read a third time and passed, with some verbal Amendment, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the House; resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bills entitled "An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited"

and "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bills without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bills be severally read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, April 19th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, April 19th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier made a statement regarding the position of Strong's Island Bridge and tabled a statement of Remissions and Refunds of Customs Duties during the period from 1st March 1950, to 31st March 1950.

Mr. Horwood presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to hear evidence on the Bill of the Certified Public Accountants, as follows:

April 19th, 1950.

To the Honourable House of Assembly.

The Select Committee set up to consider the Certified Public Accountants' Bill has heard sworn evidence from representatives of Petitioners named in the Bill and from those opposed to it.

The Committee recommends this Bill to the House for second reading.

(Sgd.) LESLIE R. CURTIS  
H. HORWOOD  
E. RUSSELL  
G. R. MAKINSON  
JOHN R. COURAGE  
R. J. FAHEY.

The adoption of the aforesaid report was debated and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

Mr. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Avalon Telephone Company Limited," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded, that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, April 20th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 23 of the Con-

solidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts.'"

Hon. the Minister of Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act relating to Local Government."

Hon. the Attorney General, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Election Act, 1913."

Hon. the Attorney General, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Health, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting Food and Drugs."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday closing) Act, 1943" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Higgins asked Questions.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill of the Certified Public Accountants' Association, was further debated.

The House recessed for five minutes. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion the aforesaid report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland" be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled

"An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, April 21st, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

A Petition was presented by Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources from Musgrave Town Re Cottage Hospital.

Hon. the Attorney General presented a Petition from the St. John's

Municipal Council asking for certain amendments to the Legislation affecting the Municipality.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Select Committee to ascertain if the Rules of the House had been complied with:

Hon. the Attorney General.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Vardy.

Mr. Cashin.

Mr. Makinson.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944," and to have the said Bill re-committed.

Mr. Cashin asked Questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Local Government" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Election Act, 1913" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.



Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Food and Drugs" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases Contracted in the Course of their Employment" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Courage, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Tuesday afternoon, April 25th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, April 25th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Attorney General presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the St. John's Municipal Council, as follows:

April 21st, 1950.

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the St. John's Municipal Council begs to report as follows:

1. That the Rules of this House have not been complied with.
2. That notwithstanding its failure to give notice of this Bill and

otherwise comply with the Rules of this House, the Petitioners be advised :

- (a) That this Bill be advertised in the Daily News and Telegram on Wednesday, April 26th, and Saturday, April 29th.
- (b) That when the Bill has been advertised as stated herein, the said Bill may be introduced into the House.

(Sgd.) LESLIE R. CURTIS  
G. K. MAKINSON  
JOHN G. HIGGINS  
OLIVER L. VARDY  
P. J. CASHIN.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole on Supply and Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cashin gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945 and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bills, entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Diseases contracted in the Course of their Employment" and "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported as follows:

1. That the Committee had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment" without Amendment.

2. That the Committee had considered the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943" had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment" be read a third time on tomorrow; and that the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943" be again referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend

Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts' was debated and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Local Government" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Election Act, 1913" was read a second time and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Courage, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until

tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cashin asked Questions.

Hon. the Premier informed the House that, in the absence of Hon. the Minister of Finance, he had received the following communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor which he then read, as follows:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit Estimates of sums required for the Public Service of the Province for the Year ending 31st March, 1951, and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended. I recommend the Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) LEONARD OUTERBRIDGE,  
Lieutenant Governor.

Government House,

April 26th, 1950.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Commit-

tee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. the Premier moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion that the Speaker leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, Hon. the Premier delivered the Budget Speech.

On motion it was ordered that the debate on the said motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, April 27th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Miller presented a Petition from North Harbour, re Road.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of questions.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, it was ordered that the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act

further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944" be rescinded and that the said Bill be recommitted.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

The debate on the Budget Speech was resumed and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act further to Extend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Courage, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday closing) Act, 1943."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply, the House resolved itself into a Commit-

tee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Local Governments."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Election Act, 1913."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Auditing of Public Accounts" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said

Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Food and Drugs" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed headings 1 to 7 inclusive, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, April 28th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources presented a Petition from the District of Bonavista South, re Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Higgins asked questions.

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Life and Accident Insurance for the Fishermen of Newfoundland."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Land Development Act, 1944" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On the motion "that the Bill entitled 'An Act to amend the Garage Service Station (Sunday Closing) 1945 Act,' be now read a third time," it was moved in amendment by Mr. Fogwill and seconded by Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the said Bill be read a third time six months hence.

On the motion that the word "now" remain part of the question, the House divided and there appeared in its favour: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Labour, Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. the Minister of Supply, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. the Minister of Health, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Button, Mr. Horwood, Mr. Courage—(15); and against it, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Miller, Mr. Fogwill, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Cashin—(5) so it passed in the affirmative.

On the motion that the said Bill be read a third time the House divided and there appeared in its favour: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Labour, Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. the Minister of Supply, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. the Minister of Health, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Button, Mr. Horwood, Mr. Courage—(15); and against it, Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fogwill, Mr. Miller, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Cashin—(5); so it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday closing) Act, 1943" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act relating to Local Government" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Election Act, 1913" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House re-

solved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts'."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill en-

titled "An Act respecting Food and Drugs."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed headings 8 and 9, and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

The House recessed until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to Order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.



Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed headings 10 to 14 inclusive, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday, afternoon, May 1st, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, May 1st, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Premier made a statement re Fisheries and tabled a document relating thereto.

Hon. the Attorney General presented a Petition from the Newfoundland Motor Trade Association and a notice of a Petition from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffers, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Re opening of Gasoline Service Stations on Sundays. The Clerk read the aforesaid Petition, and notice of Petition and it was ordered that they lie on the table of the House.

Hon. the Attorney General presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the Architects, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the Architects praying for their incorporation as such, begs to report that it has considered the matter to it referred, and finds that the Rules of the House have been complied with.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Bill be read a first time.

(Sgd.) LESLIES R. CURTIS  
JOHN G. HIGGINS  
J. R. COURAGE.

On motion it was ordered that the said Petition be received and adopted.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects and to regulate the use of Architect Designations in Newfoundland" was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Hon. the Attorney General tabled letters from the Newfoundland Board of Trade and from Bowring Brothers Limited, re proposed Bill respecting the St. John's Municipal Council.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, and Acts in amendment thereof" was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration.

Mr. Fahey gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to rescind the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943" and to recommit the said Bill.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on

tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Sawmills Act, 1941."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

An Act to amend the Act 5 Edward 7 Chapter 10 entitled "An Act to encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony."

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

An Act to provide for the licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations.

An Act to make provision for the granting of Loans to certain Companies

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Life and Accident Insurance for the Fishermen of Newfoundland" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The debate on the Budget Speech was resumed.

The House recessed for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House recessed until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Budget Speech was resumed and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Select Committee to con-

sider the Bill, St. John's Municipal Council.

Hon. the Attorney General,

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs,

Hon. the Minister of Health,

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare,  
Mr. Vardy.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition,  
Mr. Fogwill.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Public Works tabled Contracts re Trans-Canada Highway.

Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow move that the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, and Acts in amendment thereof" be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move that the Rules of the House be suspended.

Mr. Cashin asked questions.

The debate on the Budget Speech was resumed.

The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Cashin and seconded by Mr. Fogwill:

WHEREAS it is apparent the Salt Codfishery has been and must remain for many years to come the mainstay of the Economic Structure of Newfoundland.

AND WHEREAS it is evident that the prosecution of this Industry during the year 1950 is under present circumstances not likely to materialize without some measure of Government assistance.

AND WHEREAS the substantial amount of \$1,575,000.00 is listed in this Budget and Estimates for the purpose of the construction of a highway across the Island of Newfoundland,

AND WHEREAS it is doubtful whether such a project is as essential to the public welfare as the prosecution of the Salt Codfish Industry and would employ less than One Thousand men.

AND WHEREAS the non-prosecution of the Salt Codfish Industry would result in privation to many thousand of our fishermen, result in the deterioration of their fishing equipment and possible mass depopulation of the Province.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this House is of the opinion that the sum of One and a half million dollars should be provided from the surplus monies of the Treasury this year for the purpose of ensuring the prosecution of the Salt Codfish Industry.

On the amendment being put, the House divided and there appeared in its favour, Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cashin (4); and against it, Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. the Minister of Labour,

Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. the Minister of Supply, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. the Minister of Health, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Button, Mr. Janes, Mr. Drover, Mr. Howard, Mr. Vardy—(18); so the amendment was lost.

The debate on the Budget Speech was concluded.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 5, Edward 7, Chapter 10, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Dominion, Domestic and Foreign Corporations" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relation to the powers and procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the granting of Loans to certain Companies" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion that the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday closing) Act, 1943" be rescinded the House divided and there appeared in its favour, Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fogwill, Mr. Miller, Mr. Fahey, Mr. Cashin—(5) and against it, Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. the Minister of Labour, Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. the Minister of Supply, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. the Minister of Health, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Button, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Janes, Mr. Vardy—(16); so the motion was lost.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed headings 15 and 16.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to

introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Food and Drugs" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The House recessed until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to provide Life and Accident Insurance for the fishermen of Newfoundland" which was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, May 3rd, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker announced that he had received the following communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Hon. R. F. Sparkes,

The Speaker,

House of Assembly.

Sir,

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that on April 2nd, 1950, in accordance with your request, and as a matter of urgency, he gave his assent to a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting a Trans-Canada Highway."

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
(Sgd.) W. F. RENDELL,  
Colonel,

Private Secretary, (Acting)

Government House,

May 3rd, 1950.

A Petition was presented by Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from Lourdes, re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would later in the day, ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Memorial University Act, 1949."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would, later in the day move that the third reading of the Bill "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949" be rescinded and that the said Bill be recommitted.

On the motion of the Premier that the Rules of the House be suspended, the House divided and there appeared in its favour, Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. the Minister of Labour, Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. the Minister of Supply, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. the Minister of Health, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Button, Mr. Janes, Mr. Vardy, Mr. Horwood. Mr. Courage, Mr. Cashin,—(19); and against it, Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fogwill, Mr. Miller, Mr. Fahcy—(4); so it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

On motion of Hon. the Premier the Resolutions passed by the Committee of the Whole on Supply were read a first and second time and the House concurred with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Whereupon, on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain

Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for other Purposes relating to the Public Service," was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

On motion of Hon. the Premier the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole to consider the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Order referring the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, and Acts in amendment thereof" to a Select Committee was rescinded.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources the said Bill was then read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, and Acts in amendment thereof."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and recommended that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration, later in the day.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to said Committee:

Hon. the Attorney General,

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs,

Hon. the Minister of Health,

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare,

Mr. Vardy,

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition,

Mr. Fogwill.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the

matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to impose a Tax on Income derived from Mining Operations" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1939."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1939" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The House recessed until nine of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 51, Edward VII, Chapter 10, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony'" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 51, Edward VII, Chapter 10, entitled 'An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Granting of Loans to certain Companies" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that

the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Granting of Loans to certain Companies" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider further the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider further the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His



Majesty certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine hundred and Fifty-one and for other Purposes relating to the Public Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one and for Other Purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, May 4th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

A Petition was presented by Mr. Miller from Lear's Cove and St. Bride's, re Road.

Hon. the Attorney General reported that the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill of the St. John's Municipal Council, had considered the matter to it referred and recommended that certain amendments be considered by a Committee of the Whole House.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Memorial University Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949" was rescinded, and it was ordered that the said Bill be recommitted.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bills entitled "An Act to amend the Memorial

University Act, 1949," and "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bills with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be severally read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Memorial University Act, 1949" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, and Acts in amendment thereof."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921," and Acts in amendment thereof" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions relating to the appeal of certain Statutes.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Resolutions.

The said Resolutions being read a first and second time, it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to and adopted.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the

Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace," was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Monday, May 8th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Monday, May 8th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Attorney General tabled a Communication from Sir Howard D'Egville, House of Parliament, London, Re Formation of a Provincial Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Select Committee to consider the matter:

Hon. the Premier,

Hon. the Attorney General,

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition,

Mr. Cashin.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs from Fort Amherst, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives from Mattis Point Re Ferry Service.

Mr. Horwood from Nain, Re Manufacture and Consumption of Beer.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Powers and Procedures of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates

and Justices of the Peace" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Hon. the Attorney General informed the House that because of illness His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was unable to come to the House to assent to the Bills passed in the present Session; consequently, it was ordered that, at the earliest convenient date, Mr. Speaker and the Clerk submit the said Bill to His Honour at Government House for his assent.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, it was ordered that when the House rises, it adjourn until Friday, the 30th day of June next at three of the clock, subject to the following conditions:

1. Mr. Speaker, or should Mr. Speaker be absent from Newfoundland, or because of illness be unable to act, the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, shall, and he is hereby authorized to call the House into session prior to June 30th next if so directed by the Honourable the Executive Council; and in such an event he shall cause written notice to be given to each and every member of the House seven days, at least, before the date fixed for such calling together.

2. Mr. Speaker, or should Mr. Speaker be absent from Newfoundland, or because of illness be unable to act, the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, may on the 30th day of June next if a quorum be not present,

further adjourn the House for such period, not exceeding three months, as may be determined by the Honourable Executive Council, subject to the same conditions as hereinbefore set forth, and

3. That the Rules of this House be modified accordingly.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Friday, June 30th, 1950.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Hon. the Premier, seconded by Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the following Resolution was unanimously carried.

RESOLVED that the House of Assembly of Newfoundland desire to express their most cordial appreciation of the neighbourly kindness of the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, the Government and Legislature of Ontario, the Government and Legislature of Saskatchewan, the Government and Legislature of Prince Edward Island, the Government and Legislature of Alberta, and the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, in sending such appropriate and welcome gifts to this House, and send their warmest fraternal greetings and gratification.

It was ordered that an individual Resolution be sent to each Province named.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Repeal Certain Newfoundland Statutes" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act to Repeal Certain Newfoundland Statutes" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Mr. Speaker read a communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor stating that on May 13th and 16th, His Honour had assented to the following Bills and Resolutions:

*May 13th:*

An Act Further to Amend the Insurance Companies Act.

An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees.

An Act to Amend the Memorial University Act, 1949.

An Act to make Provision for the Better Enforcement of the Defence (Price of Goods) Regulations 1941.

An Act Further to Amend the Dog Act, 1938.

An Act to Amend the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1949.

An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act, 1930.

An Act to Amend the Department of Health Act, 1949.

An Act Further to Amend the Education (Departmental) Act, 1939.

An Act Respecting Tourist Establishments.

An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes.

An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1949.

An Act to Amend the Dependents' Allowances Act, 1949.

An Act to Provide for the Imposition of Taxes upon Persons Liable to Payment of Fire Insurance Premiums.

An Act relating to a Pension Fund for the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works.

An Act Respecting Trade Unions.

An Act Respecting the Grand Falls Jury List.

An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be Awarded in Respect of their Teaching Service.

An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries Suffered in the Course of their Employment.

An Act Respecting the Grading of Certain Products of Agriculture in Newfoundland.

An Act Further to Amend Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

An Act Further to Amend Certain Acts Relating to the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited.

An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1941.

An Act to Amend the Taxation Agreement Act, 1949.

An Act Further to Amend the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Act, 1938.

An Act Further to Amend the Operation of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1945, and of the Shipbuilding (Bounties) Amendment Act, 1947.

An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries Sustained and Industrial Diseases Contracted in the Course of their Employment.

An Act to Incorporate the Certified Public Accountants' Association of Newfoundland.

An Act Further to Amend the Election Act, 1913.

An Act Relating to Local Government.

An Act to Amend the Garage and Service Station (Sunday Closing) Act, 1943.

An Act Further to Amend the Land Development Act, 1944.

An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act, 1936.

An Act to Amend the Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1949.

An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service

for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Fifty-one, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service.

An Act to make Provision for the Granting of Loans to Certain Companies.

An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act, 1949.

An Act Further to Amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Auditing of Public Accounts."

An Act to Amend the Act 5 Edward VII, Chapter 10 entitled "An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper in this Colony."

*May 16th :*

An Act Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.

An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949.

An Act Respecting Food and Drugs.

An Act to Impose a Tax on Income Derived from Mining Operations.

An Act Further to Amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921 and Acts in Amendment Thereof.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Resolutions re Repeal of Certain Newfoundland Statutes.

Hon. the Minister of Finance informed the House that he had received a communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which he then read as follows :

The Honourable the Minister of Finance :

I, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit Supplementary Estimates of Sums required for the Public Services of the Province for the Year ending March 31st, 1951, and in accordance with the Provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended, recommend the Supplementary Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) LEONARD OUTERBRIDGE  
Lieutenant Governor.

June 30th, 1950.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed Certain Resolutions granting Supplementary Supply to His Majesty.

The said Resolutions being read a first and second time, it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public

Service" was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Party entered the Assembly Chamber preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows :

May it please Your Honour, the General Assembly of this Province has at its present Session passed certain additional Bills, to which, in the name and on behalf of the General Assembly I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bills entitled :

An Act to repeal certain Newfoundland Statutes.

An Act for Granting to His Majesty certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-one, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then said "In His Majesty's name I assent to these Bills."

His Honour was then pleased to make the following Speech :

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly :

I am very happy to be able at this time to release you from your Legislative duties, and I wish to express to you my appreciation of the careful consideration you have given to the many important measures that my Ministers have submitted for your approval.

Early in the Session, an Act was passed authorizing my Government to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada for the construction of that portion of the Trans-Canada Highway which extends from St. John's to Port aux Basques. You

will be glad to know that negotiations between the parties have been concluded in terms deemed satisfactory by my Ministers, and that an Agreement has been signed.

My Government has also made an Agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under the Provisions of "An Act to Provide for Slum Clearance and the Development of Housing Accommodation" whereby one hundred and forty thousand units will be erected on property in St. John's known as the Ebsary Estate.

In a further attempt to find alternative accommodation for the occupants of that area of St. John's bounded by Carter's Hill and Barter's Hill, two considerable areas of land of the St. John's Housing Corporation are being serviced, with the assistance of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with a view to carrying forward a further building development next year. Within a reasonable time it is hoped that sufficient alternative accommodation will be available to enable my Government to abolish this area of substandard Housing.

I was happy to assent, in the name of His Majesty, to Bills entitled :

"An Act Respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and Providing for Mediation and Conciliation of Industrial Disputes."

"An Act Respecting Minimum Wages for Employees."

"An Act Respecting Trade Unions."

"An Act Relating to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries Suffered in the Course of Their Employment."

"An Act to Provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries Sustained and Industrial Diseases Con-



tracted in the Course of their Employment."

With the enactment of these Laws the Province has now a code of Labour Legislation of which it may well be proud. The fact that these measures were favourably received by both management and labour indicates the good relations existing between them.

My Ministers have been striving to find alternative employment for as many as possible of those fishermen who have hitherto prosecuted the Labrador Fishery. Many new methods of fishing are being investigated and some are now being experimented upon. I trust that, as a result, many of our people will be released from dependence upon the fishery. In order to assist in the investigation and further to promote the interests of the fishermen, substantial loans to firms prosecuting the fishery have, with your approval, been guaranteed by my Government.

A Bill providing for the Insurance of all fishermen against accident was introduced and has been deferred pending the ascertaining by my Government of the views of those directly affected by such Legislation. You will be pleased to know that present reports indicate that this proposed Insurance Scheme is being well received by our fishermen, and the passage of this Bill next year would seem to be assured.

An Act to provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be awarded in respect of their Teaching Service provided a considerable measure of protection to our Teachers and their dependents, and will, it is hoped, result in retaining in the ranks of the teaching profession many who

otherwise might be tempted to seek different avenues of employment.

The celebration of Newfoundland Day accentuated the cordial relations already existing between the nine other Provinces and Newfoundland. The Speaker's Chair, the Mace, the Sword carried by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker's Gavel are all now in use. A Table is being constructed to adorn this Chamber and an Electric Clock will shortly be installed. These generous gifts from Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba, respectively, will be a constant reminder of the good will of these Provinces.

Members of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I thank you for the ample provision you have made for the public service and assure you that the amounts voted will be expended economically and in the best interests of the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I am very happy to be able to release you from your duties in time for the Summer vacation, and sincerely trust that neither the international situation, at present so foreboding, nor local conditions, now happily looking brighter, will occasion your being called together before the beginning of next year.

Mr. Speaker then said:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued until Monday the Thirty-first Day of July next, and this Assembly is accordingly prorogued to Monday the Thirty-first Day of July to be then here held.

## NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1950

Hon. Reginald F. Sparkes, Speaker.

List of Members, with Political Affiliations

Note: L.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; Ind.—Independent.

Member		District
Ballam, Hon. C. H.	L.	Humber ✓
Button, Maxwell	L.	Trinity South ✓
Canning, Patrick	L.	Placentia West ✓
Cashin, Peter J.	Ind.	Ferryland ✓
Chalker, Hon. James R.	L.	Harbour Grace ✓
Courage, John R.	L.	Fortune-Hermitage ✓
Curtis, Hon. Leslie R.	L.	Twillingate ✓
Drover, Samuel	L.	White Bay ✓
Fahey, R. J.	P.C.	Harbour Main-Bell Island ✓
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Horwood, Harold	L.	Labrador
Jackman, D. I.	P.C.	Harbour Main-Bell Island
Janes, Gordon W.	L.	Fogo ✓
Keough, Hon. William J.	L.	St. George's-Port au Port
Makinson, George	L.	Port de Grave ✓
Miller, Leonard	P.C.	Placentia-St. Mary's ✓
Morgan, Baxter	L.	Green Bay ✓
Pottle, Hon. H. L.	L.	Carbonear-Bay de Verde
Quinton, Hon. H. W.	L.	Burgeo and La Poile
Russell, Hon. Edward	L.	Bonavista South ✓
Smallwood, Right Hon. J. R.	L.	Bonavista North ✓
Sparkes, Reginald S.	L.	St. Barbe ✓
Spencer, Hon. E. F.	L.	Grand Falls ✓
Spratt, Hon. James J.	L.	St. John's West ✓
Vardy, O. L.	L.	St. John's West



