



Proceedings
of the
House of Assembly

During the Fifth Session
of the
Thirtieth General Assembly
of Newfoundland

1955

Volume II

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WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1955

The House met at 11:00 of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. DROVER: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Pumbley Cove, Pound Cove, Seal Cove, Westport and Western Arm. These people are requesting cheaper hospitalization and more adequate hospital facilities in the District of White Bay. This is a follow-up of many petitions already presented to this House by me. The people presenting them those names are on the petitions are fishermen and loggers, and all are in the low-income bracket.

I do know, Mr. Speaker, that this request is not unreasonable. I have great pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition and asking that it be tabled in the House and forwarded to the department concerned.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Giving Notice of Motion and Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

Question No. 46: In course of preparation.

Question No. 40:

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 40, Order Paper of April 13. I am sending the Honourable Leader of the Opposition across an additional copy. I would appreciate it if he passed it to the honourable member for St. John's West, because that covers a question directed by the honourable member to me last night. That is section 3 of the question.

QUESTION (3)—Table report showing work performed by the Co-operative Division of the Fisheries Department.

ANSWER: The Co-operative Division of the Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives comprises two subdivisions—the Registry and the Extension Division. Attached is a Report in brief of the activity of each for the period April 1st, 1954 to March 31st, 1955.

Activity of Co-operative Extension Division

Period Ending March 31st, 1955

The work of the Division is being carried on by an acting Director and ten fieldworkers.

Each year's work begins with a fieldstaff conference at which matters pertaining to the Co-operative Movement in Newfoundland are reviewed and discussed and plans made for a continuing programme.

At the last such conference held at St. John's during the week beginning September 6th the following six point programme was adopted.

1. Concentrated effort on educational activity primarily through study groups or group discussion.
2. Regional conference of Co-operative Societies.
3. Management training classes.
4. Credit Union book-keeping instruction.
5. Special community and regional projects.
6. Routine fieldwork.

1. Educational Activities

The co-operative movement consists of associations in which people rather

than dollars are given prime consideration. Consequently the success of the movement depends by and large upon the enlightenment of the people. However, maximum enlightenment is not always possible through constitutional membership meetings or large group meetings regardless of how often they may be held. Some other means therefore must be introduced whereby the majority of individuals can benefit most by participation in study and discussion of the co-operative movement in general and then local co-operative problems in particular. The best proven means so far devised is the study club or small group discussion. Although organized from the co-operative membership, these study clubs are not restricted to that any more than co-operative topics are discussed exclusively. It is a means of airing community problems as well.

The extension staff has assisted in the organization and operation of 150 such groups as part of the winter programme. Material to be used as the basis for discussion has been prepared in booklet form, sixteen hundred copies of which, have been distributed throughout the Province.

In order that the staff might be better qualified to engage in this type of activity, a short course in the techniques of group discussion and proper use of film was held in November last, under the joint direction of Dr. Florence O'Neill, Director of Adult Education and Mr. Ben Drew of the National Film Board.

2. Regional Conferences

Groups as well as individuals have mutual problems. Also they have diversified experiences to share and many ideas to exchange. Realizing

this and also being conscious of the need for closer co-operation between co-operatives, regional conferences of co-operative organizations have been included as part of the extension programme.

Five such conferences have been held since October last at St. Anthony, Joe Batt's Arm, Merasheen, Little Paradise and Grole. The Division actively promoted these conferences. Members of the staff have assisted in the preliminary organization work and in each instance one or more staff personnel have been present to guide the work of such conferences. These conferences have been successful in that consolidation of the Movement on regional basis through inter-group buying and marketing has resulted.

3. Management Training Courses

The Extension Division sponsored two training courses for managers of co-operative societies during the year, one at Corner Brook in December and another at St. John's in February. In this project the Division had the assistance of the Newfoundland Co-operative Union.

These courses were divided into six sections namely, Management, Book-keeping and Accounting, Co-operative Legislation, Co-operative Education, Business Correspondence and General Discussions.

Each course lasted eight days and was well attended. Although not, and not intended to be, the complete answer to the need for management training, the classes did fill a long felt need. That they were successful is evidenced by the many favourable comments and requests that they be continued, which are on file at the Department.

Another very practical result of the classes has been that at least fifteen managers, having become conscious of the need for further training are presently taking a correspondence course in co-operative accounting provided by the British Columbia Department of Education through the Newfoundland Co-operative Union. Four others have enrolled with I.A.S. correspondence school in courses of advanced book-keeping and accountancy. In each case the expenses of these courses are borne by the various societies.

4. Credit Union Book-keeping Instruction

In order that credit unions may have a choice of treasurers and in order that at least some members might become qualified to act on supervisory or audit committees, the Division felt it was necessary and desirable to introduce a course of instruction in credit union book-keeping. Lesson plans and outlines have been prepared by the Division but each society provides the book-keeping requirements out of its educational fund. Two classes are held each week over an eight week period. Members of the staff assist in the organization of these courses but generally do not give the instruction. This is done by the society's own Treasurer with some assistance provided by the Division.

Ten such courses involving some seventy credit union members are presently in progress.

5. Special Community and Regional Projects

From time to time the Division is called upon to assist in special community projects pertaining to the co-operative in the community. This

usually involves a series of specially planned meetings and study groups lasting from two weeks to a month during which time a member or members of the staff are assigned to the particular job.

Regional projects are given special attention where evidence points towards the necessity of centralized or amalgamated operations. Such projects usually call for the preparation of appropriate study material which has local application. This in turn calls for the organization of series of study clubs and mass meetings. One example of this type of activity may be found along the northwest coast lobster area. Here five lobster pools, involving some one thousand fishermen and over one and one-quarter million pounds production are being assisted in a move towards centralization of marketing operations. Lack of proper co-ordinated effort with its subsequent economic disadvantages makes this step inevitable.

Another example exists in the Straits where the producer and consumer activity of approximately three hundred fishermen of a dozen small communities is centred at Flowers Cove. In the early days of development in this area, although other consumer activity was centralized, the Credit Union movement was quite decentralized with six of them being set up in the larger communities. Amalgamation of these into one central credit union situated at the central point of other co-operative activity has been affected.

St. Anthony

The Grenfell Memorial Co-operative Society at St. Anthony has for many years been the marketing agency for the bulk of the salmon production in

the area from St. Anthony South to Englee which includes six marketing groups. During the past two years competition in certain parts of the area has been very keen. However, due to concentrated field work, which culminated in a regional conference, the groups concerned are approaching this season's operation with greater evidence of consolidated effort than ever before.

6. Routine Field Assistance

Apart from any general programme which may be adopted and implemented the Division through the field-staff is constantly receiving requests for special and additional assistance. Providing speakers for meetings, assisting boards, committees, managers and treasurers all come within this category. Assistance in organization and preparation for registration is also provided by the field staff and during the year eighteen societies were so prepared.

With the help of the Division of Audio-Visual Education, three pieces of film equipment have been made available to the Division along with fourteen co-operative films and many others of a general nature.

Each member of the staff has received training in the care and operation of the film equipment and uses it in his work with co-operative groups but does not confine himself to co-operatives. It is not unusual to find a field man running a film showing for school children and various community organizations. Seventy-five film showings have been reported during the winter.

Activity Report of Registry

April 1st, 1954 to March 31st, 1955

The normal staff of the Registry of Co-operatives consists of a Registrar,

six Inspectors, one Registry Clerk and one stenographer.

Early in the fiscal year the Registrar suffered a serious illness and is still away from work. During the year the Registry Clerk and two Inspectors transferred to other Departments and one Inspector was appointed as Acting Registrar. Just prior to this the organizer of Co-operative Housing resigned and the whole work load of the Registry plus organization and supervision of Co-operative Housing was carried by an Acting Registrar, two experienced Inspectors, two new Inspectors, a new Registry Clerk and an experienced stenographer who was a tower of strength in the routine work of the Registry.

The Extension Division was gradually assuming responsibility for the organization of Housing Societies as a part of its normal program as the financial year closed.

Despite the handicaps eighteen housing societies were organized of which eleven were registered and seven were still in the study and planning stage at years end. One producer society was registered. The one hundred and sixty-eight registered societies and the sixty-seven known unregistered societies received attention either by the Registry Staff or Extension Staff or both, and in particular thirty-one audits were done and twenty-eight inspections conducted. Also there was the supervision of fourteen housing societies actually building and ten preparing to build.

Co-operative Housing

It is well known that the sharp rise in the cost of housing during the past decade or so has made it difficult for people in the low and middle income brackets to secure suitable homes. The

Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives, much concerned over this situation, studied ways and means during 1949 to 1950 to provide low cost homes for owner occupancy.

Beginning in the Autumn of 1950 housing study groups were organized and the search for a satisfactory housing scheme brought results by late 1952 following negotiations between the Government of Newfoundland and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Under the arrangement worked out the Government undertook to advance temporary assistance loans to registered housing co-operative societies to cover the cost of land and construction materials. C.M.H.C. agreed to take over the financing on completion of the homes to National Housing Act standards and repay the Government the temporary loan. Each society is dissolved when its project is completed and C.M.H.C. issued individual mortgages to the members. Up until 1954 the maximum loan was \$7,000 graduated so as not to exceed 23 per cent of each members income.

Early in 1954 following amendments to the National Housing Act larger loans were made available to housing co-operative societies on the basis of 70% of the lending value. Lending value is the appraised value of the completed house and land as determined by C.M.H.C. This value may equal, exceed or be less than the actual cost. At the same time arrangements were completed whereby C.M.H.C. would make progress payments to the Government as construction proceeds. Government now provides from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per unit to bring the houses to the stage of construction where progress payments begin. Compared to the old arrangement where Government advanced up to the maximum of \$7,000 from its own funds, twice as

many societies may now be assisted with the same size vote.

The minimum loan is the smallest amount which could be committed by C.M.H.C. for the smallest unit which could be built with this type of financing. The theoretical minimum would be a house with 800 square feet of floor space, with an estimated loan of \$6,600 requiring a \$46 minimum monthly payment including taxes which would take 23% of \$200 per month salary to pay off in 30 years. Because the average co-operative builder would be looking for a larger house, and because variable figures including the size of house, cost of land, municipal taxes and size of families actually determine the minimum salary for eligibility, it is not possible to set down hard and fast figures. Members with a salary of \$3,000 per year should not aim at a house over 1,000 square feet of floor space and the most satisfactory minimum salary range is \$2,700 per year.

In theory, no share capital may be needed in certain cases, but we cannot envisage a society without cash investment by members to ensure stability. Each member is required to have invested at least \$250 when applying for a loan and maintain a systematic share savings program through the period of construction.

The aim of the plan is to provide good houses for those who by themselves would possibly never be in a position to afford a ready built house or build a suitable and adequate house, but given the opportunity to pool skills with others, take advantage of reduced material costs due to bulk buying, and given the necessary financial and technical assistance, they can build homes for themselves at a cost within their means. The important factor in Co-

operative Housing is that the man who has to pay the cost is controlling the cost. There is no speculation or profit involved. Therefore the house will come to the owner at an absolute minimum of cost.

It is not possible to establish hard and fast rules as to marital status and present housing accommodation in determining what factors would disqualify prospective members but it has been agreed that homes are for owner occupancy. Single persons will require co-covenantors, and, as a rule, must produce evidence of intention to marry and occupy the units. Special cases of single persons will be judged on merit. Those who have suitable accommodation now are not eligible and nobody may avail of this scheme more than once although they may avail of assistance under other N.H.A. financing schemes.

At February 28th, 1955, there were 27 housing co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act while eight unregistered societies were in the study and planning stage. Thirteen societies have received financial assistance, two others were approved last fall but were advised to defer construction until spring due to the lateness of the season, and a continuing society registered ten years ago has been assisted. Twenty societies are at St. John's, nine at Gander, one at Grand Falls and five at Corner Brook.

The Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives works with each group through the period of study to the point of incorporation, continuing thereafter in an educational and advisory capacity, setting up its records, and, in conjunction with the Department of Municipal Affairs, making periodic inspections until mortgages

are executed with C.M.H.C., the Government repaid, and the Society is wound up.

Financing through starter funds by Government and progress payments by C.M.H.A., is done through the Department of Municipal Affairs to whom applications for financial assistance are directed under enabling legislation provided in the Slum Clearance Act. As soon as possible after organization societies are required to furnish this Department with information to obtain credit rating and mortgage ability of each member. Following a satisfactory report societies proceed to prepare for incorporation, procure land and compile documents comprising formal application for loan. This application must have the approval of both the Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives and the Department of Municipal Affairs, and be accepted by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Temporary assistance loans are for periods of two years and the interest rate is the same as that charged under the National Housing Act, presently 5¼%.

So far 134 people in 13 societies have received assistance and the present stage of construction varies from foundations laid to 19 completed houses. So carefully are costs worked out that the houses are being completed well within the estimated price by people who in the majority of instances had no previous construction experience. These 13 projects, at the present stage of construction together

with land, represent housing to the value of \$985,587.

Share capital contributions by members have reached \$123,121, while advances from Government amount to \$671,744 of which \$124,290 has been repaid. Each member receives credit for his work at the rate of \$1.00 per hour and labour performed amounts to over \$147,045.

In addition to the above, a continuing type of Society, the ten year old Humber Housing Co-operative Society Ltd at Corner Brook has 90 members. 57 houses have been constructed by the Society to date. Ownership is vested in the Society which owns buildings and land to the value of \$509,929 but members may receive fee simple title if they so desire when their obligations are fulfilled. Share Capital of the Society amounts to \$404,499 and its accounts payable total \$104,856. During the past ten years it has been assisted by the Government to the amount of \$3,000 per unit for a period of 20 years.

With the completion of the projects under way the value of co-operative housing should reach the impressive total of \$2,000,000 while the value of projects contemplated should approach another \$2,000,000. This building activity requiring building supplies, contract work for basements, plumbing and electrical work has created considerable employment in this Province with more far reaching results than the provision of much needed homes in the various communities.

Co-operative Housing Loans to February 28, 1955

Loans approved for 13 Construction Type Societies	\$ 964,160
Loans approved for Humber	153,297

\$1,117,457

Loans taken to date (13)	\$671,744
Loans taken by Humber	153,297

725,041

Balance Undrawn	\$ 392,416
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Loans Repaid

Edinburgh	\$ 64,200
Bloomfield	60,290

50,386

\$ 174,676

Value of Projects to February 28/55

13 Construction type societies	134 houses	\$ 985,588
1 Continuing type society (Humber)	57 houses	509,929
	191	\$1,495,517

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I happen to have some information in reply to a question asked by the honourable member for St. John's West, but I have not copies of the reply. Inasmuch as the honourable member is not in his seat, I think I should defer the information until he comes.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Honourable Leader of the Opposition would like, the answer might wait. Are there any further Answers to Questions?

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): I believe, Mr. Speaker, there are still a few outstanding. I was hoping we might get them today.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before you call the Orders of the Day, there is a statement I would like to make to the House, it is in connection with the

medical and public health service in White Bay. Now I should say in the first place since 1949, that is, since this Government came into power the Government have financed the establishment of a nursing station, at Englee in Canada Bay in White Bay District. The Government have financed the operations of an additional medical boat in White Bay, carrying a doctor or nurse or both. Thirdly the Government have made substantial contributions towards the building of a sanatorium wing at St. Anthony Hospital. This sanatorium wing serves White Bay and part of St. Barbe District and also Labrador. The Government have also arranged and announced the construction of another nursing station, namely, at Roddickton in this present year. Then again, since 1954, since last year, the Government have been paying for the services of a public health nurse at

Baie Verte. Now this position was formerly paid by Bowaters. The post had been vacant for a while.

Now these are services which the Government have already rendered in White Bay since we came into power, and taken together they constitute a very great advance of what White Bay had before we came into power, a very great advance indeed. Our programme will continue, however. This is only a beginning. We can say now today that we will build another nursing station at Jackson's Arm, and I can announce today that we will build still another nursing station, a new nursing station, at LaScie. Then, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce something entirely new and almost revolutionary in the public health matters in Newfoundland. That is to say, we will station in St. Anthony an aircraft. We will station it in St. Anthony, in the custody and under the control of the International Grenfell Association. And this aircraft will be for two purposes, one to take a doctor out from St. Anthony to visit patients in White Bay District and in St. Barbe District, because an aircraft when setting out from St. Anthony, obviously by flying at a slightly different angle can land in Bonne Bay or at the head of White Bay. There is very little difference. And this same aircraft will serve Labrador, at least the southern part of Labrador in that same respect. It will take doctors or nurses out from St. Anthony to visit the patients in their own settlements. Then, in addition to that, the aircraft will serve a second purpose, namely, it will bring patients to the hospital at St. Anthony. This aircraft will be based permanently at St. Anthony, and will operate the year round, insofar as weather will allow her to do so.

Then, continuing our programme in

White Bay, we will construct this year a snowmobile train from Conche to Roddickton, to provide for the people of Conche easier access, an easier means of getting to the nursing station at Roddickton in the winter months.

Then again, continuing our public health programme in that part of our province, we will assist the medical doctor at Baie Verte to travel much more extensively on the south side of White Bay, by helping in the travelling expenses of his boat and in other ways.

And finally, we will inaugurate this year, for this part of Newfoundland, a new pre-paid hospitalization scheme for White Bay and for that part of St. Barbe District which is not already covered by hospital services. Let me make this clear. We will establish this year a pre-paid hospitalization scheme for White Bay and for that part of St. Barbe District which is not already covered by hospitalization. This will enable people in White Bay in that part of St. Barbe District not already covered to come, if they wish, within the plan or under the plan of a pre-paid hospitalization scheme with the hospital at St. Anthony being the hospital providing these services. The subscriptions from the people northward from Harbour Deep will be collected by the IGA and southward from there the fees will be collected by the Department of Health.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is not all. This is all for this year, 1955, the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of Responsible Government. What we have done will be added to, what we will do this year, makes one of the most attractive accomplishments of the Government in any part of Newfoundland, and I am very proud and happy that the Government which is so grateful, so deeply grateful, to the people

of White Bay for helping to bring Confederation and helping to bring this Government into power are now beginning gradually to have our gratitude shown back to them.

Orders of the Day

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects:"

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill to permit the architects of Newfoundland to incorporate themselves into a Newfoundland Association of Architects. The purpose of the Bill is for the professional advancement of the architects. This Bill has come up before in the House, but owing to pressure of business it has never been possible to get it even as far as this stage. Should there be any clauses in it of a controversial nature they can be considered during the Committee Stage, but, as I see it, the principle of the Bill is merely that these architects, and the people that signed the petition, all the recognized architects of Newfoundland, are asking for this Bill. As I said before, the principle is that they be allowed to incorporate themselves into the Newfoundland Association of Architects for the professional advancement and improvement of the profession.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of the Bill.

On motion Bill read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: According to standing orders on Private Bills this Bill must now be referred to a Select Committee who will hear arguments for and against. I will appoint the following members to constitute the Committee on this Bill: The honourable and learned member for St. John's East, the honourable and

learned member for Fortune Bay and Hermitage, the honourable member for Burgeo and LaPoile, the honourable member for Trinity South, the honourable member for Placentia West, and the honourable member for Green Bay.

Committee on Supply:

MR. SPEAKER: Leave was given yesterday that this Committee sit again today. I do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Courage Chairman of Committee on Supply:

Department of Mines and Resources: VIII:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee was considering this item and I believe the last clause was 805.

808 Crown Lands and Surveys:

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Chairman, I notice there is only one honourable gentleman on the other side this morning. Perhaps it would simplify matters a little if I took the remaining section here and gave a word of explanation about one or two new things in them, or increases which might show here and there.

808 is fairly routine. Crown Lands and Survey Parties are more or less permanent things, going on over the Province during the summer season. 808-03-05 Publication of Maps (revote), I may say a word on that. As the Committee knows, for two or three years we have been working on a new general map of the Island of Newfoundland, that map in fact was completed this Fall, but because of there being a Redistribution Bill in the House publication of it was held up. I may say, for the information of the Committee, this will be the first accurate map of Newfoundland ever made, based on aerial photographs of

every square inch of the island, and contains over three thousand entries on it, which is twice as much as was ever on a previous map, and it indicates other information which will be available to all as soon as the Redistribution Bill has become an Act in this House, when the publication of that map will be proceeded with.

Aerial photographs, these were purchased from the Federal Government.

Then under Wild Life, Mr. Chairman, it will be seen that there is a development item of \$20,000. That item is to take care of a number of items approved by the Government emanating from the Report on Wild Life made by Dr. Gabrielson this year. These projects are, a survey of our ptarmigans, long overdue, I might say, in view of the importance of that to us both from the standpoint of food and recreation and, for that matter, income too. We have engaged the services of an outstanding scientist in this matter, who is even now beginning his survey. It is estimated it will cost about \$8,000. The Committee will remember the survey of moose. We have, in fact, more information on moose than that possessed by any other government on the face of the earth, and that information is very valuable. Dr. Gabrielson recommended a similar one on caribou which we begin this year also, for which there is also a provision of \$4,500 and a beginning on a survey of beaver. Our beaver are quite valuable, as the Committee knows. Two years ago we opened the season, and it is thought possible that a season will be again declared open this Fall. In the meantime we do intend to do some drastic research on beaver, such a valuable part of the wild life economy, and also the beginning of a small survey on rabbits. Rabbits are one of the most common of ani-

mals, and probably the one we know least about. They were extremely plentiful in other years but are apparently disappearing. It is recommended that we do some research there.

Under Beaver Pelts there is a large item of \$50,000. That provides for the possibility of an open season. I am sure the Committee knows the beaver trapping activity is controlled by the Department of Mines and Resources. The procedure is that all sales are made through the department.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is anything very new insofar as general geological surveys are concerned. We have a provision of some money there for, amongst other things, a study of silicosis.

MR. HOLLETT: Under what item is that?

DR. ROWE: Under 820-03-02. We are carrying on some basic study in silicosis.

Our diamond drilling is not so heavy, of course, as might reasonably be expected. The reason for that is that so much of our land has been leased out in the form of concessions.

The printing and photography show some expansions. That has been enlarged in the last year, and a new one set up. It was actually not under way last year. We are beginning to take on more and more of the work that was formerly farmed out. We have added some new machinery, and of course, some additional staff. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if there is any honourable gentleman here, and I am sure there must be some, who had not seen this division, should do so at the earliest date, because a layman could not hope to explain its working. It is a fascinating thing do-

ing a great deal of photographic work for the Government departments, photographing such things as charts and maps and surveys and blueprinting. It is doing a good deal of photographic printing. A sample of the work being done is that Report of the Wild Life, which I tabled here in the House some weeks ago. That was done entirely by our printing division. I think these are the salient items in the remaining divisions of the department. I shall be glad to answer in detail questions which any honourable member might wish to ask.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it the surveys will not be so extensive as last year? For some reason or other you reduced the vote by eight thousand dollars.

DR. ROWE: The real reason there, Mr. Chairman, is the shortage of staff. We have two vacancies there and it is very unlikely we will fill them early this year. It is very difficult to get technical staff here in Newfoundland, competition is so keen. That is the reason why. If we had a full staff we would probably be doing more.

MR. HOLLETT: What part of the terrain does the Honourable Minister survey, as we have NALCO and BRINCO?

DR. ROWE: These are Crown Lands surveys, these have nothing to do with mines.

On motion 810 — Miscellaneous Services carried.

811 Wild Life:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, there is an interesting vote there. I notice the vote has gone from \$43,000 to \$84,000. The Minister has pointed out that \$50,000 of that is for a survey of beavers.

DR. ROWE: No, not a survey. I probably did not make it clear. That \$50,000 is for the purpose of beaver pelts. There is a compensating amount under revenue. The sales are made to the Department of Mines and Resources. That was the policy of the Commission of Government in order to control it.

MR. HOLLETT: How is the policy working out?

DR. ROWE: It has been found that it is the best way to control it. In fact, as the Honourable the Premier has reminded me, it was done before Commission of Government. We have not heard any complaints about it.

MR. HOLLETT: I can quite see, naturally, that the protection of beavers should come under the Department of Mines and Resources, Mr. Chairman, but I am wondering if the disposal of the beaver pelts might not be allowed to be put in private hands?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government purchase the pelts and put them in the fur market through the Hudson Bay Company, or Canadian auction fur companies, and pay the trapper according to whatever they get.

MR. HOLLETT: The trapper benefits thereby more so than he would in normal ways just because it is done in bulk?

One other thing, I read the Report (I think it is a very good report) but I do not know if anybody can enlarge on what is generally known about the ptarmigans. But I do think the foxes and crows have a lot to do with the disappearance, with destroying the eggs and young in the Spring of the year. Now I know we can control that, but I am afraid, if we adopt the

attitude taken by Dr. Gabrielson, that it is not due to that at all, but that it is due to lack of food and climatic conditions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have had that a great many years, climatic conditions, since Responsible Government and even longer than that.

MR. HOLLETT: I remember when you could see hundreds and hundreds of partridge and rabbits hanging up in the stores. You won't find that today, because the rabbits and partridge are not there. We have hundreds of thousands of foxes and weasels and other predatory animals roaming around the country, particularly in the Spring of the year, starving to death, attacking the partridge and the eggs in the nests. I think that is the reason. Of course we know there are a good many hunters on the grounds, but ninety per cent of these hunters don't shoot very many of them.

DR. ROWE: I might say, the Government is not of course adopting that plan. The very fact that Dr. Gabrielson recommended the survey is an indication his mind is not at ease on the matter. Further on he recommends we might make a little investigation into the effect of wolves on caribou supplies in Labrador.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What about wolves in St. John's, two-legged and four-legged.

DR. ROWE: One report we received from St. Michael's Bay said there were as many as forty wolves seen at one time on the marshes there, and as a result people had tremendous difficulty in getting caribou. We hope to do some survey down there. The Committee might recall that wolves were at one time so plentiful in New-

foundland that the Government for many years instituted a bounty scheme. I think the last payment was in 1912.

MR. HOLLETT: There are none left now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Two-legged wolves, lots of them. We are exterminating them gradually.

MR. HOLLETT: Since they came into power, I think the Government are exterminating the Water Street, two-legged wolves. They are granting out so many huge loans they are making them over-fat and not willing to extract the flesh of the people as they did before. That is one way to do it, of course.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Kill them with kindness.

MR. HOLLETT: They don't have to take the flesh of the fishermen. Would the Honourable Minister tell me what form this survey on ptarmigan will take.

DR. ROWE: Very briefly: We have engaged the services of Dr. Hewitt of Cornell University, generally regarded as the foremost authority in that type of game-bird in North America. He was engaged, I believe, by one of the western provinces to do a similar survey in one type of bird. He has a year's leave from Cornell and is now beginning the survey, the idea being to try and find out the things we don't know, to what effect they are being influenced by food and what extent by foxes and weasels, etc., and a number of other things — I was serious when I said — climate. There is some evidence that the damp summers of recent years have hindered the hatching of the eggs, and the almost continuous dampness caused a great many

of the eggs to go sterile. But the whole thing is only speculation, and we will attempt to get some concrete information in this and a lot of other matters. It might be, for example, that as a result of this survey he will recommend to the Government that we should put on a closed season for two or three years, or it might be recommended that we take other steps.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, when we speak about climatic conditions, I don't see how the Government can do anything about that. And I don't see the point of having some learned doctor come in and tell the effects of climatic conditions on partridge. We have this Report, and what more do we want. The Honourable Minister told us he would be able to tell us what sort of food the partridge eat. Anybody who shoots the birds or cleans them should know what is found in the crop of these birds. It is not too much trouble to find out what they eat. What they eat is twigs, blueberries, and partridge berries. That is easily seen. We don't need a doctor to come in and tell us that. I hate to say this Government is wasting money. If they put a bounty on fox tails or something they would not have any worry about partridge. That is ten thousand more not down the bogs but over the bogs.

On motion 829-03-02. Carried.

MR. HOLLETT: On that item, 820-03-03, I have seen that, Salt Survey, in the estimates some time. I notice it is now down to \$5,000. Is there anything being done on that in recent years?

DR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, during the past two years the department has been carrying on a survey in areas where salt was indicated. As a result they have received certain in-

formation. This year it is proposed to carry on diamond drilling. The survey decides whether salt is there or not. The diamond drilling, which must follow on that will decide in what depth and what quantity and what type, etc., by cores which can be analyzed. That is what is proposed. That five thousand is for diamond drilling in areas surveyed in the last few years.

On motion carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Talking about diamond drilling, has Mr. Fox packed up and given up drilling altogether?

DR. ROWE: Our report is that Mr. Fox is more or less drawing out of there. We have heard another company is taking over his rig, and they told us they were taking over the equipment with the intention of doing oil drilling elsewhere in Newfoundland.

MR. HIGGINS: You mean they have not made any approach to the Government for permission to drill?

DR. ROWE: Many of these areas are held in fee simple.

MR. HOLLETT: To what extent is diamond drilling done by the department? BRINCO is doing diamond drilling and NALCO and also private companies are diamond drilling. I fail to see where the department is involved to the extent of \$25,000.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, there are still large areas of Crown Land left in the province, and areas revert every year to the Crown. As there must be, we have geological surveys, and where geological surveys indicate some interesting phenomena then a recommendation is made that it be followed by diamond drilling. Actually the cost of diamond drilling is infini-

tesimally small. That amount, I think, is much lower than it used to be. The reason why it is lower is that so much other drilling is going on in these areas given as concessions to these companies.

MR. HOLLETT: Have you your own diamond drill?

DR. ROWE: Yes. It is sometimes rented out.

On motion 802-03-04, 802-03-06, 802-03-07 carried.

807-03-08:

MR. HOLLETT: Consumable supplies — that could be anything could it not? It could be for liquor.

DR. ROWE: It is miscellaneous supplies, things like blueprint paper and so on.

On motion 802-03-08, 802-03-09 carried.

821 Printing and Photography:

MR. HOLLETT: There is an increase there of \$10,000 — but that was explained. There is some increase in the salaries too?

DR. ROWE: That is an increase in the staff. We put in new machines in the past few months.

On motion 821 carried.

On motion Department of Mines and Resources carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, we have now finished with current account, and will turn, of course, to capital account, commencing at the Department of Finance, actually the Consolidated Fund Service which is the same thing.

This is for the purpose of redeeming any cash loans made by the banks to

various concerns in the Newfoundland Government's guarantee. The firms and amounts are as follows:

Fortune Bay Products \$200,000. Fortune Shipping \$250,000. These two are, of course, associated companies in the large new fish plant at Fortune, and we advanced them these two amounts totalling just less than half a million, to enable them to enlarge the plant and to acquire boats to supply the plant with more fish.

Penney & Lake \$650,000. That was a loan to the firm of John Penney and H. B. Clyde Lake Limited jointly, to enable them to take over and enlarge on the operation of the Burgeo fish plant.

Eckhardt Mills \$160,000. The explanation of that is that it was to enable them to build a large new staff house for some of their key personnel, some of whom, but not all, would come from Austria.

Alberto Fisheries \$59,700. At the moment I cannot say what that is for.

Newfoundland Asbestos, Andrews Newfoundland Fisheries and Olsen Whaling and Sealing, making a total of \$1,432,200, which we have called \$1,550,200.

Now as to these last three items, my colleague the Minister of Fisheries is absent obtaining some information on Alberto Fisheries. I can meanwhile say something about Olsen Whaling and Sealing. As the Committee will be aware already, this firm has something in the neighbourhood of four hundred thousand dollars, which they were to reduce by semi-annual or annual instalments of \$37,500, which they did until the last payment fell due, when they just were not able to meet it. So, as that was done by guarantee at the bank, we had to pay it, and we

charged it up to their account. In other words, what is meant really is that the amount by which they have reduced the loan, and the annual instalment which they could not meet when it came due we met at the bank and charged it up to them. There again, I believe, as in the case of Andrews Labrador Fisheries, they have been reducing the principal by payments periodically, except the last payment which they could not meet. So we met it at the bank by guarantee, not with cash. Now we ask the House to ratify our action and authorize the payment, in fact in connection with all of them, in case that during the year the necessity arises for the Government to make certain payments. We have not budgeted for these payments. The House had not authorized the making of these payments, and so we do it by asking the bank to pay on our guarantee, and then we come back to the House when we open again, and ask for ratification of what we have done. That is what we do in this particular matter now.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, let us take the last one first, Olsen Whaling and Sealing. It looks to me very much like this is just something to take care of a comment made in the Public Accounts by the Auditor General in regard to Olsen Whaling and Sealing — \$424,000 amount of loan guaranteed by the province, April 1950. Instalments due in 1951 and 1952 were paid by the company, however the third and fourth instalments and accrued bank interest on the loan were not paid by the company, consequently the Government had to make good the guarantee. Now an agreement has been completed between the Government and the company regarding the payments.

Could the Minister tell us what this

agreement is, with regard to the repayment of the balance? It seems like they have not been doing anything with regard to paying back the loan since 1952. Each year the Government, therefore, has to make good that amount at the bank. That same thing applies to all the others. Can the Honourable Minister tell us what agreement is made now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Honourable Minister of Fisheries has gone to telephone his office, I must say this, the Committee must surely be aware of the fact that the whaling market almost collapsed completely in the whole world. The smallest price for whale oil at which it would be possible to operate a whaling fleet and plant in Newfoundland so as to break even, not to make money, but to break even, is, I think, 13c. a pound for the oil. But the price dropped to 11c. and 10c., and I believe it collapsed even lower than that, to 9c. a pound. But there is a strong trend back again, upward again, and there is a strong possibility, if not an absolute probability that the plant will resume this year, and it might resume this year its whaling operations. The last conversation I had in the matter with anyone who knew anything about it, gave me the impression that they might resume their operations again this year and if not this year then probably next year, if the market continues its present trend back towards 13c. The position with regard to the agreement is that, instead of our paying off the whole of the loan, which I suppose we would feel like doing if we had no hope for the future of the company, then I think we would pay off the loan, foreclose, take over the property, sell off and realize what we could, and take our loss. But as we have faith in the company and in the future of the whaling industry, as we believe it must

come back, we have not done that. We have not taken that course of action, rather we have paid the instalments as they fell due at the bank. We have paid them under our guarantee, leaving the balance remaining still outstanding in the belief, and in the hope, that the company itself, when it resumes operations, that is when the whaling industry itself can function again on this side of the Atlantic, they will be able to meet their own payments.

MR. HOLLETT : That is all very fine, Mr. Chairman. I have every sympathy for the operators, but now I find they paid back only \$75,000 on a guaranteed loan of \$424,000. That means the Government will have to make good the balance, unless the whaling industry comes back. That will be \$349,000 plus the interest which will have to be paid in the case of the Olsen Whaling and Sealing. There are other cases of the Government doing the same thing. In other words, the Government made a bad investment when they guaranteed the loan of this money. In the meanwhile I take it the Government has a mortgage on the ships.

MR. SMALLWOOD : On everything.

MR. HOLLETT : Are they in operation in other business?

MR. SMALLWOOD : Some are tied up, some are in operation, ice-breaking operations.

MR. HOLLETT : Has the Government got insurance?

MR. SMALLWOOD : Yes, the Government is amply covered in that respect.

MR. HOLLETT : The Government will admit they are taking a bet on Olsen to the tune of about —

MR. SMALLWOOD : I would say Newfoundland, the company the fishermen and the Government.

MR. HOLLETT : When you put it that way.

MR. SMALLWOOD : It is the only way to put it. It is bad for Williamsport, bad for the fishermen down there who get jobs in the plant, for the men on the boats catching the whales, for the owners and bad for the Government. The only people it is not bad for is the bank. It might even be good for the Opposition. But only if they can divorce themselves completely from Newfoundland's interest, and they cannot do that.

MR. HOLLETT : I wonder if I sat at this desk, Mr. Chairman, instead of standing up, would I be able to speak. I would hate to interrupt the conversation between the Honourable the Premier and the honourable member for Port de Grave.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I don't think the honourable member for Port de Grave has made any noise.

MR. HOLLETT : I am pointing out, it is the people in this province who are losing to the tune of \$349,000 on a bad deal by the Government. Put it how you like. Say it is important to the people of Williamsport etc. But the Government is going to guarantee loans like that all down through the rest of its remaining history, which I trust will be very short, then God help us in the future! Now I remember the story of the beginning of that loan by the Government. But I don't want to take the House back into that story again. We are all sorry the whales are not coming our way, although we can turn to the pothead and minke whales now. A suggestion was brought here yesterday to trap potheads or

something like that. Why not use these ships to take over instead of incurring extra expenses?

Now then we come to Andrews Fisheries. I believe the Honourable Minister of Fisheries is to make a statement on that. I would refer to the Public Accounts 1954 — This is the Auditor General — "\$41,912 — This represents the amount which the Government was required to pay because of the failure of the company to meet, on the due date, the second instalment of a bank loan guaranteed by Government. Since the close of the year Government has paid the third instalment of \$40,000 due on this loan. In accordance with the terms of an agreement made between Government and Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited, instalments paid by Government were to be repaid by an initial payment of \$8,000 on 15 August 1953 and subsequent annual instalments of \$16,000 due on 30 April each year. To date the first and second instalments have not been paid."

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives) : I don't know what the Premier has actually told the Committee. The position is as stated. This \$41,912 is picked up, and the balance of Andrews loan becomes due in April.

MR. HOLLETT : I have something to say on that. That is a company in which the Government were a fifty-one per cent shareholder, and they had control of that company until, I believe, 1954, last year. That was a Government-backed company, and the shares were divided as to 51% in the hands of the Government, in the name of the Honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives. Now I have personally nothing against the Andrews Fisheries, but I do remember that sometime back they were one of the

companies which did not make good the payment to the fishermen on fish.

MR. KEOUGH : That is not right.

MR. HOLLETT : Incidentally I have been apprised of the fact certain fishermen in Conception Bay, and I think the honourable member for Port de Grave will have some knowledge of this, quite a number of fishermen sold fish to this firm in the Fall of 1953 when this firm was owned, to all intents and purposes, by the Government, these men, so I have been told, sold their fish on open receipt to the Andrews Labrador Fisheries. They were paid \$3.60. I can bring evidence here to show that other fish merchants in Conception Bay at that same period in 1953 paid the fishermen \$4.60 for the same kind of fish, which was heavy-salted fish, not dried. I would like the Government to explain to me how they could have allowed that to happen when at that particular time the Government owned fifty-one per cent of the shares in this company.

MR. MERCER : The honourable gentleman is giving away my case.

MR. HOLLETT : I did not know the honourable member had a case and I don't see the honourable member as a lawyer, I see in him a member of the House representing a district. He may have an LLB after his name, but that is not important here. He represents the people of the country just as much as the people of Port de Grave.

MR. MERCER : You do too.

MR. HOLLETT : That is why I am saying this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the honourable member for Port de Grave is bothering the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: That is intentional. I know the intention that is designed. It does not get the honourable member for Port de Grave anywhere, not even with me, the people in Port de Grave nor in Newfoundland. I was talking about the Andrews Labrador Fisheries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member must not become personal.

MR. HOLLETT: No, Mr. Chairman, I don't wish to become personal. I am coming very much at the Government who is not a person. I don't think they are a person. But they were a person in the matter of Andrews Labrador Fisheries. And I make the statement now, and I think I can defy anybody to upset the statement that when that fish was sold in 1953 the Andrews Labrador Fisheries was a Government-owned company up to 51% shares, at the time they bought the fish from these men in Port de Grave District. They bought anywhere from eight to ten thousand quintals. I don't know the exact amount. This Government-owned company bought it, and they paid for it on open receipt at \$3.60. And since 1953 these fishermen have been endeavouring to collect the extra dollar, because when you sell on open receipt, I think, it entitles fishermen to get the current price. And the current price that year was \$4.60 a quintal. These fishermen have been looking for that extra dollar from Andrews Labrador Company and have not been able to get any satisfaction since 1953.

I bring this up because it is not only the people of Port de Grave but all the fishermen of Newfoundland are concerned. And I think a statement from the Government should be made in order to clear this matter up if possible. Otherwise the Government

ought to make good the dollar a quintal which these fishermen claim, in that the Government at that time was 51% owner of this company of Andrews Labrador Fisheries. I wonder if the Minister would care to make a statement on that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The matter is in the hands of the lawyers. Why should we? It is coming before the court. Why not let the court settle it?

MR. HOLLETT: I say the Government can settle it, because at the time they owned the company. It is all very well. It is not subjudice. If so, I would certainly not be allowed to go on like I am going. If it is before the court and judges take notice, then, of course, I am speaking out of turn. I am not. I know that. Until I am stopped by orders from the court, I shall not desist until I am stopped.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The courts cannot order the honourable gentleman to stop. They have no jurisdiction within these walls. Not all the supreme courts put together have any jurisdiction in here. We are above the Supreme Court in here. We make the laws.

MR. HOLLETT: In spite of anything I say here—if it is reported in the press they get after the press.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They can't do that. Have not authority to get after the press for reporting anything said in here.

MR. HOLLETT: I shall have some occasion to talk about our friend, Dr. Valdmanis, soon. I take it the same thing will apply. I have been informed differently. In any case, let us get back to the subject in hand. I would like the Government—I am making a charge now against the Andrews Lab-

rador Fisheries Limited and the Government for depriving the fishermen of Port de Grave of upwards, or exactly, I think, a dollar a quintal. Now the Government may not have full knowledge of it. I am not blaming the Honourable Minister of Fisheries, although he was a shareholder and should have advised the Government on that matter. Perhaps he did. I am not blaming the Premier. But I am bringing it up as a matter of interest, because this Government is supposed, and naturally supposed, to take a great interest in our fisheries and fishermen, and I am quite sure there is not enough—not enough—I am criticizing them for that matter. But here is a case in point where these fishermen have been deprived of \$1.00 a quintal. God knows they need it bad enough since 1953. And if it is in the hands of the lawyers now, I wonder how long has it been in the hands of the lawyers. My information is that some complaint has been made to the Government and to legal firms a long time ago, a year and a half ago or over a year at any rate. What is hanging it up? The Government is not short of funds. Andrews Labrador Fisheries, Limited, is not short of funds because they can come to the Government any time they like and get a loan. And I have some facts here, which I should like to state, if I can find them here in this mess of pottage. I would not have to bring all these papers along if I knew just what was coming up, and if we had time enough to go into these things. But we have not. We are not allowed any time—If I hang up the Committee, Mr. Chairman —

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is in a good cause. The honourable gentleman is trying to get a vote or two.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman,

I don't know what the Honourable the Premier is saying over there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is an uphill fight.

MR. HOLLETT: We have no uphill fight. I am not interested. I am telling the Honourable the Premier now — if he is suggesting we are trying to take over his Government—I would rather he would sit on the mess and not us.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not what the facts say.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, but not that sort of mess. I have some facts here which I might as well dispose of now, and I won't have to mention them later, I hope. These men in Port de Grave sold so many thousand quintals of heavy-salted, salt-bulk fish to the company on open receipt. I have the names of several people here who sold this fish. They received the rate of \$3.60 a quintal for the same. At the same time other merchants, like Dawe's and Fishery Products, paid \$4.60 a quintal for the same kind of fish. As a matter of fact it was paid to one of the men that sold most of his fish to Andrews Labrador Fisheries, but also sold some to one of these merchants.

MR. KEOUGH: Does the honourable gentleman know what was the agreed price that year?

MR. HOLLETT: It was sold on open receipt, and received the current price.

MR. KEOUGH: There is no such thing as selling on open receipt. The price is always agreed. The prices have always been agreed in the last couple of years.

MR. HOLLETT: The honourable

gentleman is only referring to the "Bill of Cape St. George." The fish is sold on open receipt, and a promise that they get the current price. Fishery Products and Dawe's over there paid \$4.60 at the time for the same type of fish and from the same individual. Now at that particular time, and I repeat this, this company, as to shareholders, was a 51% Government-owned corporation, and the Honourable Mr. Keough, on behalf of the Government held 353 shares of the total 704 shares. I took the trouble to go to the Registrar of Deeds and I found this: In November 1953, the shareholders of this company were as follows: Mr. Keough, on behalf of the Government, 353 shares; Rupert Bartlett, one share; R. I. Mercer, one share; Donald Andrews 349 shares, and it was not, Sir, until October 1954 that the change was made whereby the shares were passed over to Don Andrews, with the exception that Honourable Mr. Keough, on behalf of the Government had one share, and Rupert Bartlett one share and R. Mercer one share.

MR. MERCER: I would like to ask, what is that name again?

MR. HOLLETT: R. I. Mercer, it is not you. Excuse me for saying "you," Mr. Chairman but I was interrupted. That was in 1954, a year after the fish had been sold to the company, which was controlled by the Government. Here is an interesting thing I found out too: At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders on October 9, 1953 a resolution was passed that the directors may borrow from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Government a sum of money not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars. Here you had the Minister of Fisheries, a 51% shareholder on that date, October 1953, receiving a

resolution from the shareholders that they could borrow three hundred thousand dollars from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Government, of which he was the Minister. Now I could say a lot more about this thing, but I am really more interested in seeing these fishermen getting justice than I am, as the Premier will accuse me, of making politics. I don't think I am interested in making politics. We are not going to have any election anyway for some time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The last one was held last November, was it not?

MR. HOLLETT: Here is something to follow that other fact. On October 9, 1953 they had a special meeting at which they agreed to borrow \$300,000 from the Government and on October 8, that was the day before, October 8, 1953 they received a loan from the Government of \$125,000, and on the following day they passed this resolution. I have some of the history of Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited here. They received a guaranteed bank loan in the amount of \$450,000, to be repaid in equal annual instalments of \$40,000, the first instalment to be paid in August 1953 and subsequent instalments on the 30th of April each year. It appears the first instalment was paid but none of the others, and the Government had to make good the balance to the bank. This amount was then turned into a cash loan to the company, and the company entered into an agreement with the Government. To date, the Auditor General says the first instalment has not been paid. Now, Sir, without going any further into that, we come now to this item, whereby we have to make good a default of payment for \$40,000. And I maintain, Sir, before anything is done about this, this Government, if it

really, and I think it ought to, has the interest of our Newfoundland shore-fishermen at heart, this Government ought to see that that one dollar a quintal is made good to these men in Port de Grave or in any cove around Conception Bay. I would like to know if the Government is prepared to make a statement on that now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, no statement.

MR. HOLLETT: They are not prepared to make any statement on that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: I can only say therefore the Government is in a worse state in their relationship with the fishermen of this country than I thought they were.

Now, Newfoundland Asbestos, \$35,000, I wonder what the Auditor General says about that. You see, Mr. Chairman, when we think this Government has handed out and guaranteed so much money since it came into office we become sometimes a bit worried as to what the industry really is going to be. I have consistently said, if the Government continues to do what they have been doing in the past it will make very little difference whether or not we went into Confederation at all, because we will be a darn sight worse off than we were when we went into it. I will have more to say about that later.

Newfoundland Asbestos Limited. "In 1952 the Government loaned this company \$250,000. The related agreement stipulated that an amount of \$37,500 on account of principal be paid by the company on or before the 31st of March 1954. No payments on account of principal have been received to date. The amount of interest out-

standing and unpaid as at 31st March 1954 was \$20,308. I understand that no payments of either principal or interest are expected until the mine goes into production."

Could the Honourable Minister give us some idea as to when this company is going into production?

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I happen to be representing the Government, Mr. Chairman, on this Board. And I have been given the understanding by the promoters that it is not unexpected that the mine will go into operation this year. The equipment is all there ready. Every effort is being made to have the mine operating during this year. I might say that reports are most encouraging. During the year they have discovered additional finds of asbestos. That is a scheme which the Government did not go into light-heartedly. It was recommended to us strongly by Mr. Rukeyser, who is a foremost asbestos engineer. And although at the moment this picture looks black, I have no personal doubt that within a very short time the situation will change.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am very glad to hear that. The Government has to pay the amount they guaranteed, but I hope they won't have to pay any more.

I believe it was the Minister's intention to say something about Alberto Fisheries?

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, the explanation of the provision of \$59,700 is this: Approximately five years ago the Government gave a guarantee at the Royal Bank of Canada, I think, for a loan of \$65,000 to Alberto Fisheries Limited, to enable them to

buy a dragger and to equip that dragger, or to complete the equipping. And the understanding was that 50% of the profit each year would be applied to replacement of the loan. It so happens there have not been profits in excess of \$5,300, and by the application of profit it has not been possible to reduce the loan beyond \$59,700. The provision is made here, the loan is due at the bank on May 18, and the provision is made here in case the Government has to pick it up, and of course the loan must be renegotiated under another guarantee or bank loan.

MR. HOLLETT: I understood the Government had already paid it?

MR. KEOUGH: No, not yet.

MR. HOLLETT: In regard to Fortune Bay \$450,000 and Lake \$650,000, I regret these people have not found it possible to make some repayment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They were not supposed to do so up to now. These are not in default at all.

MR. HOLLETT: You have got to make that good yet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have to make it good. But it is not in default. If I may explain. I said that it happens sometimes that after the House has closed for one session and before the beginning of another session, in between the two sessions, the Government are asked to make something final before they have been authorized to do it by the last session of the House, and it would be too late to wait until the next session comes — but the Government has not got the money voted for that purpose. So the Government asks the bank to lend the money to the persons concerned and the Government guarantees the loan, and the loan is for a short period, it falls due after the next session of the

House, so as to give the Government the opportunity in that session to bring the matter before the House and get confirmation on it. So that what the bank has advanced is a temporary loan on the Government's guarantee, and is picked up by the Government when the House has authorized it, and the loan is then a direct cash loan to the original borrower. The original borrowers in this case are two subsidiary companies of the plant in Fortune. They received the money some months ago from the bank. Now the bank wants us to pay them, as per agreement, because it was only a short term loan. After that they owe the money to us.

MR. HOLLETT: Well nobody is objecting to loans to firms who really have something behind them. They are fish people, these people, both Penney and Lake. And I am quite sure much good will come from any advance which the Government makes the plants.

The only other outstanding is Eckhardt's. I suppose it should not say very much about that now. The deed has been done. Or has the money been advanced to the Eckhardt Mills?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: I believe they have opened their plant a short time ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is not the plant, this is for the staff house.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder when we are going to stop pouring out money to these various new industries, so called. I am informed, rightly or wrongly, when this plant opened its doors they had goods on display they had not made, at least not in this country. It came in by air from Germany. I don't see anything in doing things like that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This company began to operate in Newfoundland a week or two ago, but a year and more ago they opened a shop on Water Street and they opened a shop in Montreal and opened a shop in Toronto, and in those shops they have been selling their products in the values of tens of thousands of dollars. They brought these products from their plant in Austria. Now the first of the Newfoundland-made goods are on sale in their shops already, and I know they began to manufacture only about a fortnight ago, that is to manufacture in Newfoundland, and the goods are already on sale in their shops, and progressively as the plant comes into more production at Brigus they will sell only their Brigus-made goods and less of their European made goods until eventually, in a matter of months or maybe a year, which it may take them to get into full production, so that out of the products of their plant at Brigus they will supply not only their own shops but the other trades they have on this side of the Atlantic as well.

MR. HOLLETT: I have very little more to say on this. They have got this \$160,000, I hope they will have good success.

I am always in dread, Mr. Chairman, when a man with a sword comes near me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Sergeant-at-Arms has been merely told about a car to be removed, he was not going to stick a sword in anyone.

MR. HOLLETT: I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if I had said something out of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The colour is beginning to come back into the honourable gentleman's face now.

On motion item carried. Consolidated Fund Services:

Department of Education:

On motion item 641 — Fixed Assets — Carried.

644 Other:

On motion 644-01 carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I may say, Mr. Chairman, this is the section of the five years during each of which it is stated that we would spend five hundred thousand dollars under this heading two and a half million in five years, a half million a year for Regional High Schools. 644-03 — That is the cost of new schools. At Gander we are sharing the cost with the Government of Canada, Amalgamated and Roman Catholic because they are going to move out to the new townsite. The Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland bear the cost of building these two new schools. That is our share for this year.

MR. HOLLETT: Does not the Government think that important enough to put it in under the proper heading?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We had this heading, you see. You don't put in a heading for an expenditure that is never going to occur again, as a rule.

On motion 644-02, 644-03 carried.

Department of the Attorney General
740 — On motion carried.

Department of Mines and Resources.

840 Loans:

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Honourable Minister could give an explanation?

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I

think it has been explained over and over again both by the Honourable the Premier and myself. The loan fund is for people engaged in farming, people keeping livestock and growing vegetables and farming generally in the acceptable sense of the word, and from that loan fund they borrow a small amount to get new buildings, to increase the size of the buildings and to obtain either a new breed of livestock or new machinery, and such things as small tractors. A large number of farmers all over the province, the west coast especially, avail of these loans. As I explained to the House, the loans are made on the recommendations of the Loan Board over which no one exerts any control whatsoever. It is an independent Loan Board, except for the control exerted by this House, of course.

MR. HOLLETT: How much money was put out last year under that?

DR. ROWE: I believe just about one hundred thousand dollars.

Loans under 840-03, Fur Farm Development are loans for mink farmers.

MR. HOLLETT: That is for Dildo area?

Will the Minister tell us exactly where the \$100,000 is to be spent? Is it by way of loans, or is the Government becoming engaged in farming?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has been already explained ad nauseum.

On motion carried.

Department of Public Works:

On motion 941-01 — Carried:

941-02 Roads and Bridges:

Items 941-02-01, 041-02-02 carried:
941-02-03, 941-02-04 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Is that one, details on page 132. I remember reading — Does this mean we will get back from Canada half that amount of eight million dollars?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The amount is shown on the revenue side — approximately half.

MR. HOLLETT: Could we have these things read, so that not only the House but the general public will get the general idea of what the Honourable Minister for Public Works has planned for this year?

On motion 941-02-05 — Carried. On motion 941-03-01 — Carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Where are these ferry landings?

MR. SPENCER: For Bell Island this year. Portugal Cove landing is nearly finished.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And the Placentia ones done and paid for.

On motion 941-03-02 — Carried.

Department of Health:

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is these nursing stations.

1041-01 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: In connection with the statement the Honourable the Premier made a short time ago about White Bay?

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): It covers the cottage hospital at Nain, the nursing station at Roddickton and completion of the hospital at North West River. In the case of Nain we get two-thirds on capital account from the Federal Government, by agreement, and a small return also on the other projects.

MR. HOLLETT: We get some of that back?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. 1044-03 is capital expansion for the hospital at Twillingate.

On motion 1044 carried.

1141 on motion carried.

Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply:

1340 Loans — On motion carried:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Although I think it is a shame not to have someone say anything about co-operative housing. The honourable and learned member for St. John's West, although I am not permitted to refer to it, on another occasion referred to Co-operative Housing. We are very proud of it. We now lead all Canada in Co-operative Housing. There is no Government in Canada that has so actively and so generously and so constructively assisted in Co-operative Housing Development as this one. We are now leading all Canada, and we are very proud of it. Indeed the thing has taken on. I have not seen any phase in the co-operative field, co-operative movement that took so well as co-operative housing. It has, however, the unfortunate aspect that once the co-operators have gotten their houses completed and are living in them they cease to be co-operators as far as housing is concerned. But at all events it is a magnificent way of enabling people in relatively low income brackets to get homes that they might not otherwise have been able to get. It is, of course, for most men in this world a great venture that happens once in their lives, if it happens at all, to become the owner of a house. Some men become the owners of many houses, or become the owner of one house after the other, but for most

men in the world it is quite a venture to become the owner of a house, the house they live in. And in no way can people in low income brackets be assisted to become home owners better than they can by means of this Co-operative Housing.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply): I might at this time, Mr. Chairman, point out that at the present time we have seven groups which have either finished their projects and paid them off or will be doing so.

MR. HOLLETT: Where?

MR. HEFFERTON: Practically all in St. John's.

MR. HOLLETT: Is there not one in Burin?

MR. HEFFERTON: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not co-operative.

MR. HEFFERTON: This \$400,000 vote is a provision for some ten groups either in the process of starting or that will be within the next two or three months. It merely provides for the initial payments under the new arrangement with C.M. & H. whereby we advance the initial payment and they get progress payments under C.M. & H. It was a little different when we had to put up the whole of the money before we got any reimbursement.

MR. HOLLETT: I regret the absence of my honourable colleague on my right. I am sure he would like to express his views on that vote. I would say on his behalf also that I am glad to know that the Government is expending \$400,000. But was not the grant last year \$500,000.

MR. HEFFERTON: I have not

the exact figures. I think I am correct in saying it was all spent or if not committed.

On motion 1341 carried :

MR. HEFFERTON: Perhaps I might make one comment, Mr. Chairman, on Federal projects. That is the estimate of our part of the project if the central development area goes ahead this year. That is No. 5, the central area in St. John's.

MR. HIGGINS: The Carter's Hill area?

MR. HEFFERTON: That is right.

On motion carried.

1340-02, 1341-03 on motion carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now the honourable member may see the Burin item there.

MR. HOLLETT: Apparently it had been started and they gave up the ghost and it has now started again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Something like that.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope they do something with it.

1344 on motion carried :

Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives :

1440 Loans :

1440-01 on motion carried.

1440-02 :

MR. HOLLETT: That is in addition to what has already been loaned on various loans to individual small fishermen?

MR. SMALLWOOD: These are the small loans. There is a co-operative loan fund too.

MR. HOLLETT: I have heard some of the fishermen express the opinion to me that they experience great difficulty in getting these loans.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was the section especially under the Chairmanship of Mr. Baxter. Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Drover the procedure becomes easier.

On motion 1440-02, 1440-03 carried.

1444 :

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know the nature of experimental grants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is connected with the development of the mink industry. Members of the Committee who have travelled to Chapel Arm when the potheads were coming in and were processed will not need to be told that the operation is not carried on in the most acceptable form. It is on the Trans-Canada Highway and the Highway to the Bonavista Peninsula, what will be the Trans-Canada Highway across the Island, and a large number of people drive down on the beach when the operations are proceeding, and I think it will be generally agreed that something is left to be desired in the manner in which this operation is carried out. Secondly there is at present a very serious loss of value. To begin with, all the bone structure of the whale is lost, and indeed frequently left in putrid form on the beach. But what is more serious even than that is the fact that the bone is lost and the large part of the flesh of each pothead is lost. In other parts of the world the prime source of food for mink is horseflesh, the procedure is to put the whole of a carcass through a large grinder, grinding everything, the flesh, except the hide

of course, and the hoofs, the rest is put through a grinder and ground so that all the meat and muscle and bone, everything, are all ground, and make excellent food. But in the case of the pothead whales only a relatively small part of flesh is cut and removed and used and the carcass, the frame in large is left frequently on the beaches. Now that is not only unsightly, it is a serious economic loss, especially when we can make extensive use of it in the feeding of mink. So that we propose to make great improvements on the beach in Chapel Arm. That is to say we wish to put in a grinder to grind up all the whale, the whole of the whale so that there will be no economic loss. We wish to put in electric saws to saw up these animals quickly, the parts that have to be sawn up. We wish to put in shelters to keep the sun off the whales to prevent the present rather rapid decomposition at times, depending, of course, on the sun and temperature. We wish to put in electric hoists, electrically operated, to haul the great animals ashore on the beach where they can be handled, instead of having men getting to their waists in water trying to drag them up. We want to have it done in the way it is done in modern packing houses, we want to install slips and slipways for that purpose, and then a conveyor system. In other words, Mr. Chairman, we want to install this year at Chapel Arm as modern a system of handling these pothead whales as the Committee might care to imagine. Now this will be a great thing for fishermen of Chapel Arm and that area because in the first place it will enable them for the first time in their lives to operate in this whale industry with some comfort and efficiency, and in the second place it

should greatly augment their income by enabling them to sell the whole carcass rather than merely such parts as they chop off, in extremely uncomfortable conditions, from the carcass.

I am rather proud though it is not only however a benefit to the fishermen of Chapel Arm and that area; not only will it be much better for the general public passing along and driving down to see the operation going on, but it will be a good thing for the mink owners, because, let it be clearly understood, we must, according to the old saying, use everything but the swill of the hog. So in potheads we must use everything but the swill so as to feed the maximum number of mink. Although my honourable friend insists, for some reason that is quite incomprehensible to me, to be quite amused by this mink project, it is big stuff and it is going to be big stuff and it is going to be the means of supporting hundreds of families. I don't see anything funny about that. So that this vote will be of benefit to the fishermen, to the mink ranchers and to the general public.

MR. HOLLETT: Now, Mr. Chairman I don't see anything funny about it, except that there is always a possibility that it will require the presence of the Honourable the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have been over there quite a bit.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes. They only come into the land when the Honourable the Premier is present in this country. So I am afraid we will have to see to it the Honourable the Premier does not go vacationing too much in Jamaica but rather at Dildo. I remember when a small boy there was a whaling factory at St. Lawrence,

about fourteen miles from where I lived, and, brother, when the wind came down from the southwest (fourteen miles away, mind you) we could scarcely live in the community in which we lived. I don't know if it is anything like that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I see it had its effect on the honourable gentleman, and he never got over it. The honourable gentleman, I know, wants to have a heyday over the next heading. Let us complete this heading so we may have a clear field after lunch.

MR. HOLLETT: I know we would like to talk about it, as it is important.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Far be it from us to spoil the honourable gentleman's fun.

MR. HOLLETT: I have very little to say about it, but I would like to think it over while eating my lunch.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It may help the honourable gentlemen to digest his lunch.

MR. HOLLETT: It is on my chest at the moment, perhaps if I got it off I would eat better.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You had better eat now.

MR. HOLLETT: And leave it on my chest at the moment.

On motion Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives carried.

On motion the Committee rose to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair. (Mr. Courage, Deputy-Speaker).

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered

the matter to them referred and have passed items 804 through 821 on Current Account and Items 1440 through 1444 on Capital Account Expenditure. The Committee reports progress and asks leave to sit again presently.

On motion report received, Committee ordered to sit again presently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the House recess until 3:00 of the clock this afternoon.

On motion the House then recessed until 3:00 of the clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1955

AFTERNOON SESSION

The House resumed at 3:00 of the clock.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move that the House do not adjourn at 6:00 of the clock today.

Motion carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move the House do not adjourn at 11:00 o'clock this evening.

Motion carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the House go into Committee of the Whole on Sundry Bills, Nos. 6 through 32, in any order the Committee would wish, Mr. Speaker.

Motion carried.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committee of the Whole:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods :

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clauses 4 and 14 were allowed to stand, I believe. The other clauses were passed :

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, on Clause 4, I have giving that matter some thought. I think thirty days ought to be ample.

On motion Clause 4 carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, Clauses 14 was held up really without any reason. It is tied up with the definition of building material in (d) which I think clarifies Section 14.

MR. BROWNE: Section 14 was held up because it gives the right of the seller to come in a house and take possession even though the article is a fixture and imbedded in the floors. This is a new departure from the principle and we are opposed to this.

MR. CURTIS: All right, we withdraw the Bill. I move the Committee pass on to the next Bill, report progress and ask leave to sit again on this Bill.

Motion to report progress and ask leave to sit again carried :

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales :"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 13 was allowed to stand :

MR. HIGGINS: That was a matter, Mr. Chairman, you will remember, which seemed to be going outside or taking away from the other man his common law rights and limiting it instead of six years to six months.

MR. CURTIS: Strike out Section 13 — it suits me.

Motion carried :

MR. BROWNE: Clause 14 now becomes Clause 13, someone must move that?

MR. CURTIS: I make that as part of the amendment. That this clause be deleted and the next clause amended to read Clause 13.

On motion amendment carried.

Motion that the Committee report having passed the Bill with some amendment, carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move now that we take No. 27 on the Order Paper. The reason for that is that the Minister of Provincial Affairs and the Solicitor General is leaving later today by air for Ottawa. While he is present in the Committee we ought to deal with the Election Act.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act :"
Clause 1 read and carried.

Clause 2 read :

2. Section 3 of The Election Act, 1954, the Act No. 79 of 1954 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"3. Subject to this Act, every man and every woman is qualified to vote at an election in the proper polling division of an electoral district who

- (a) is of the full age of twenty-one years;
- (b) is a Canadian citizen or other British subject;
- (c) has been ordinarily resident in the province for twelve months immediately proceeding the day of election; and
- (d) is ordinarily resident in the electoral district on the day of election."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, how does that affect patients in institutions, such as the Sanatorium?

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): This particular clause does not affect them at all.

Clause 2 carried. Clause 3 read and carried.

Clause 4 read:

4. Section 29 of the said Act is amended by deleting from sub-section (1) the expression "sub-sections (5) and (6) of Section 8" and substituting therefor the expression "sub-sections (4) and (5) of Section 8."

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Chairman, this is to take care of omissions last year when certain clauses were deleted, interrelated, and the renumbering was not made. It is purely routine.

Clause 4 carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I suggest you call these sections by sub-sections, then we will all know what section we are talking on, and then have them adopted one by one in that same order.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that is feasible. It is like a big long sentence really. Now what I would like the Minister to tell me is this: Taking the District of St. John's East and West, where the boundary line is drawn between the districts — there are five different districts now where formerly there were two, and a revision of the voters will be announced, I don't know if there is any division of the voters. I don't believe anybody took the trouble to go there — it does not seem realistic enough, no election pending or anything like that, no one came down here to see the division of the lists of voters. I know

I did not, and I should have been interested, and I don't believe anybody else did. Now we are going to have five new districts. And after these lists have been altered and prepared again you will have to have another revision of voters for the five districts, is that correct?

MR. MURRAY: That is so.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, who is the compiling officer?

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Short is compiling officer, once the writ of election is issued he becomes the election officer.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Short will make all the necessary arrangements and changes, he is the only one who will have anything to do with it?

MR. MURRAY: Oh yes!

MR. HOLLETT: It is not defined here.

MR. MURRAY: I think you will find the compiling officer referred to in the main Act.

MR. BROWNE: No, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing here about a compiling officer.

MR. MURRAY: I cannot put my finger on it at the moment, but I am completely certain that the compiling officer is referred to in the main Act. I will have to look.

Section 5, sub-clause 2 — "The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a compiling officer" — Section 5 of the main Act, sub-clause 2.

MR. BROWNE: No. That is a compiling officer for the province. That is Mr. Short.

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: Well then, what will the procedure be? I would like to know what the procedure is going to be in regard to the five districts. Will there be a new reviewing justice appointed for each of these districts, who will work under the direction of the compiling officer, who would have to be principal instructor general to each of these five reviewing justices? And they will proceed to compile the list. They won't take a new list of voters, but take what has been done —

MR. MURRAY: That empowers the compiling officer to use the information already available.

MR. BROWNE: I understand two districts are now included, Placentia and St. Mary's, the lists are not in.

MR. MURRAY: That is right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We shall have to hurry if there is to be an election this Spring.

MR. BROWNE: I don't think it makes much difference anyhow. What is the position there if the lists are not in? Have they been taken? What is the reason for the delay? Because if the lists are not there this procedure cannot be followed in that regard.

MR. MURRAY: The compiling officer can use any information he has available now or will obtain in the future.

MR. BROWNE: I know they are not finished.

MR. HOLLETT: I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, how the compiling officer is going to decide whether John Jones is on the right or wrong side of the street unless he sends someone around to find out. That position obtains in five or six or a dozen places here in St. John's where there are new boundary lines, and the names are taken

now according to certain streets, I take it — Were they taken under the old Act?

MR. MURRAY: Yes. It is not as difficult as it may sound. The new polling divisions will be created and put in in the ordinary manner by posting lists on telephone poles.

MR. HOLLETT: Give us enough ballot boxes.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, what is the purpose of bringing in this section here — "For the purpose of this section the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a compiling officer."

MR. MURRAY: Well, he is given power, under the new clause which did not exist under the old Act. I suppose it is a matter of draftsmanship.

MR. HOLLETT: In other words he can appoint compiling officers in every district if he wants to?

MR. BROWNE: I take it, if it is necessary to send enumerators around, it will be done?

MR. MURRAY: He can appoint a new compiling officer, designate or appoint new justices or reviewing justices, and may appoint such enumerators as are necessary.

Clause 5 carried. Clause 6 read and carried.

Clause 7 read:

7. Section 56 of the said Act is amended by repealing sub-section (3) and substituting therefor the following:

"(3 Except with the approval of the chief electoral officer, a person shall not be appointed deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk, who

is not qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he is to act."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, that does not give him a vote, of course?

MR. MURRAY: No, not at all. As I have explained, occasion could arise where a young school teacher, say, is suitable for an official and could be appointed.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't know how that is going to apply to persons, for instance, down in Labrador, and the returning officer finds himself short. It is the electoral officer does it. He will have to wire up here and get instructions from him?

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: That gives him — He could get an American citizen to act.

MR. MURRAY: Yes. It is at the discretion of Mr. Short. It may be necessary to get a person who is not an elector, an American citizen or a person not qualified to vote in the province who still may be well qualified to act as a clerk in a polling booth.

Clause 7 carried.

Clause 8 read:

8. Section 65 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"65. — (1) Except as otherwise provided in, and subject to his taking any oath required under this Act, a person qualified to vote at an election whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station shall on polling day be permitted to vote at such polling station, if he is then resident in the polling division for which

that polling station has been established.

(2) A person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending, and is on polling day resident in a polling division therein may, subject to this Act and notwithstanding that his name does not appear on the official list of electors for such polling division, vote at the appropriate polling station established in that polling division, if he takes and subscribes before the deputy returning officer the oath as in Form No. 35 of the Schedule.

(3) The deputy returning officer shall file in the manner prescribed by the chief electoral officer every oath taken under sub-section (2), and the oaths so taken and filed shall constitute the supplementary list of electors for the polling station concerned.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the question whether a person is resident in the province, or in an electoral district or in a polling division thereof shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:

- (i) The residence of a person shall be deemed to be that place that has always been, or that he has adopted as, the place of his habitation or home to which, whenever absent, he has the intention of returning.
- (ii) A person is deemed to have only one place of residence which cannot be lost unless another is gained and a change of residence occurs where a person goes to another place with the intention of remaining there.
- (iii) A person shall not be deemed to have gained a residence in the province, or in an electoral district thereof, if that person has

come into the province for temporary purposes only, with the intention of making the province, and some place in the electoral district his home.

- (iv) A member of Her Majesty's Forces stationed in the province shall not be deemed to be resident therein or in an electoral district or a polling division thereof unless during the twelve months immediately preceding the date that he became a member of Her Majesty's Force he was a resident in the province.

(5) Where a polling station for an electoral district has been established outside of that electoral district under Section 52, any elector who is entitled to vote in any part of the electoral district for which it was established may vote at such polling station for the candidate or number of candidates authorized by law to be elected to represent such electoral district.

(6) An elector shall not vote in more than one electoral district nor more than once in any electoral district, but every elector may vote for as many candidates as are authorized by law to be elected for the electoral district in respect of which he votes.

(7) Every person who at an election votes in more than one electoral district or more than once in any electoral district is guilty of an offence."

MR. BROWNE: I suppose that could be simplified. If he voted more than once he is guilty of an offence. I wonder if the Minister would mind glancing at sub-clause 2 there?

MR. MURRAY: Actually this re-enacts sub-clause 2. That is put in for the purpose of clarification. The rule is laid down in sub-clause (1) that a person shall only vote in a pol-

ling division in which he is resident. That is the rule. Now an exception to the rule is that a person may be resident in an electoral district — I gave an example the other day — Suppose a man belonging to Bay Bulls, registered in the polling division in Bay Bulls but residing in Fermeuse on polling day, can vote in the Fermeuse polling division if he goes on the supplementary list.

MR. BROWNE: Suppose he is working at the birch plant and lives at Witless Bay, can he vote at Bay Bulls?

MR. MURRAY: No. He must go home to vote. He must vote in the polling division in which he is registered.

Clause 8 carried.

Clause 9 read:

9. Section 74 of the said Act is amended

(a) by deleting the word "three" in paragraph (f) of sub-section (1) and substituting therefor the word "two;" and

(b) by deleting the words "each candidate" appearing in sub-section (7) immediately after the words "the ballot papers marked for" and substituting therefor the words "the same candidate or candidates."

MR. MURRAY: That is put in, Mr. Chairman, at the suggestion of Mr. Short — "Two witnesses shall be sufficient." And the other amendment is because of the creation of two-man districts, and the Act has to be changed accordingly. It is a question of keeping track of the ballot papers.

MR. BROWNE: As it reads now all the ballot papers shall be counted and a record kept of the number of

votes for each candidate. That is all right as far as the candidates are concerned.

MR. MURRAY: The ballot paper is not for each but for both candidates. It is a question of keeping track of the ballots really.

MR. BROWNE: How can you separate them then. This speaks of the same candidate or candidates.

MR. MURRAY: It is the ballot papers we are talking about. They have to be accounted for after the votes are counted and returned.

MR. BROWNE: Then the procedure does not follow any more. The ballot paper marked for each candidate shall be put in a separate envelope?

MR. MURRAY: They cannot do it, therefore the clause has been changed.

MR. BROWNE: How are you going to improve it by substituting the words "the same candidate or candidates?"

MR. MURRAY: One ballot paper will cover two candidates.

MR. BROWNE: In other words if a voter votes for only one of the candidates you put that in a separate envelope. If a person vote a plumper —

MR. MURRAY: No.

MR. BROWNE: Why not then put all the ballot papers marked properly in an envelope. Why bring in the same candidate or candidates? What does that mean?

MR. MURRAY: It really means the valid ballot papers should be put in an envelope. As it stands now the ballot paper marked for each candidate shall be put in each separate en-

velope, while a two-man ballot paper —

MR. BROWNE: All you do now with the valid ballot paper is to put it in an envelope.

MR. CURTIS: Suppose two of you gentlemen over there were candidates and somebody voted a plumper, my honourable friends have each one envelope for his name.

MR. BROWNE: It says that they are not going to do that.

MR. MURRAY: I have not thought it out really — In a two-man district there would be "A", "B", "C", "D". Now the ballot marked for "A" and "B" would be quite simple, and would go in one envelope as would the ballot marked for "C" and "D". But then you have the combinations. It would mean a whole group of envelopes.

MR. BROWNE: What you really mean is that you just put the valid ballots in one envelope. I suggest that be re-drafted there.

MR. MURRAY: I would like to have time to reconsider it really. I wonder if it could stand over.

On motion Section 9 stand.

Section 10:

MR. BROWNE: What is the reason for that being taken out?

MR. MURRAY: That, I think, was done on the recommendation of the compiling officer. It is purely routine, I think. He preferred to have the sublists and whatever other forms to be made in one booth. The amendment merely means they are all put in one envelope.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, we have to be explicit, not put that there and make no mention of it. It is con-

ceivable some deputy returning officer would say: "What have I to send — I don't see anything here about sub-lists of electors.

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Short who has had an infinite amount of experience on these matters —

MR. BROWNE: I just pass it along. We got to make sure —Is somebody going to tear out that sheet, and say, I have been a deputy returning officer here for the last three or four elections, as the case may be, and we always got instruction for sub-lists. It is not there now. There are no instructions.

MR. MURRAY: (f) is deleted but the sense of it is put in (g).

MR. BROWNE: No, Mr. Chairman, if I may respectfully point out. You have to renumber the sub-section.

MR. MURRAY: Oh yes.

MR. BROWNE: That does not follow automatically. Or will you renumber them now, because if (f) is dropped there will be no (f).

MR. MURRAY: (g) then becomes (f).

MR. BROWNE: I take it when they print this Act of last year and this Bill they will be consolidated?

MR. MURRAY: I imagine so. These things are looked after in the Attorney General's office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No honourable member may cross the House with his hat on. He may wear a hat in his place but must not cross the House with his hat on.

On motion Clause 10 carried.

Clause 11:

MR. BROWNE: Now the qualifica-

tion for a voter is a Canadian citizen or other British subject. Now if he is not a Canadian citizen is there another form for him?

MR. MURRAY: Yes, under the Act the electoral officer has the power to revise the form.

MR. BROWNE: These are the only ones. Will he be making other forms to deal with British subjects?

MR. MURRAY: He has power to do that.

MR. BROWNE: Will he do it?

MR. MURRAY: I imagine he will. I think we can depend on Mr. Short for this.

MR. BROWNE: Will the Minister draw it to his attention. It only refers to British subjects and Canadian citizens.

MR. MURRAY: I will.

Clause 11 carried.

Clause 12:

MR. MURRAY: The reason for that is to ratify anything the compiling officer has already done in the way of taking up electoral lists and that sort of thing. Ratifying anything the compiling officer may have done up to this date in the way of taking up electors lists.

MR. BROWNE: Why is it necessary to do that? What he did was under the Act. Why do you have to bring in this ratification now?

MR. MURRAY: It is because of the new redistribution. Anything that has been done.

MR. BROWNE: Surely he has not undertaken anything without instructions there was to be a change.

MR. MURRAY: But before he had any notification of change the list of electors was taken up. This ratifies anything he has done in the ordinary course of business. I don't see what harm it does.

MR. HOLLETT: Anything he has done under the old Act now would not be proper under this?

MR. MURRAY: The Act we passed last year, anything he did under that is ratified by this present amendment.

MR. HOLLETT: What he did under the old Act is not in accordance with the new set-up for taking a list of electors.

MR. MURRAY: No, because he did not know of these changes in boundaries, so this is to ratify what he did do. It would be a completely useless expenditure to compel the compiling officer to go out and take a new list when he has just completed the list.

MR. HOLLETT: It does not ratify it but makes it illegal according to this.

MR. MURRAY: All these amendments empower the compiling officer to do so and so. He is empowered to do that because the Act is deemed to come into effect on the 22nd of June last.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, just one question — Where does the officer in charge get the power to draft new affidavits such as these?

MR. MURRAY: The power of the compiling officer to change forms. It is in the main Act here somewhere.

MR. CURTIS: Now the only section outstanding is 9 (b).

Motion that the Committee report

progress and ask leave to sit again — Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act:"

Clause 1 read and carried.

Clause 2 read:

2. Subsection (1) of Section 2 of The Education Act, chapter 101 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, is amended by deleting paragraphs (a) and (b) and substituting therefor the following:

"(a) "Educational District" or "District": — To provide for each religious denomination organized for educational purposes under this Act, the administration of Public Schools devoted to

- (i) the teaching of designated higher or lower grades;
- (ii) the provision of general elementary or secondary education; or
- (iii) any or all of the purposes referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii).

the province shall for each such religious denomination be divided into a number of areas of convenient dimensions to be known as "Educational Districts," or briefly as "Districts."

(b) "Board of Education" or Board:" — In each District, the organization and administration of Public Schools devoted to

- (i) the teaching of designated higher or lower grades;
- (ii) the provision of general elementary or secondary education; or
- (iii) any or all of the purposes referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii),

shall be under the management of a number of persons appointed in accordance with this Act to be known collectively as the "Board of Education" for that District, or briefly as the "Board."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could tell us what the difference is there?

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Education): In the original Act the power of boards and districts is designated — in the new amendment they can include Regional High Schools.

MR. BROWNE: Is the section much the same as this?

MR. CHALKER: With the inclusion of this amendment.

MR. HOLLETT: Boards of Education were set up in various settlements heretofore?

MR. CHALKER: And still are. They want to have this power now included in the Act to cover Regional High Schools. They used it, but they never had it in the Act. All the boards acted for Kindergarten up to Grade XI. They now want it legalized.

Clause 2 carried.

Clause 3 read:

3. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by repealing paragraph (a) and substituting therefor the following:

"(a) For the purpose of organizing and administering Public Schools devoted to

- (i) the teaching of designated higher or lower grades;
- (ii) the provision of general elementary or secondary education; or

(iii) any or all of the purposes referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii)

the unit area of control and management shall be a District and the authority therein shall be the proper Board of Education, and subject to paragraph (b) the boundaries of the several districts shall be those set forth in Schedule A of The Education Act, 1927, and the amendments to Schedule A provided from time to time under that Act, or this Act."

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, does not that cut out the Boards of Education in the various settlements?

MR. CHALKER: No.

MR. BROWNE: The section is somewhat different from the old section — This is for the purpose of general elementary education, that is all.

MR. CHALKER: That is right.

MR. HEFFERTON: It refers particularly to Regional High Schools, which only start at Grade IX.

Clause 3 carried:

Clause 4 read:

4. Sections 4 and 5 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefore:

"4.—(1) Subject to Section 5, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall in each district appoint, on the recommendation of the proper Superintendent, a Board of Education consisting of five or more persons of the district and representative of the most important parts of the district, one of whom shall be the senior clergyman or other officer of the denomination of the district, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or Superintendents representing such de-

nominations, appoint as members of any such Board of Education persons other than those of the religious denomination of the Board.

(2) One lay member of the Board appointed under sub-section (1) shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-appointment and retirements shall be in order of seniority of appointment.

(3) For the transaction of business a majority of the members of a Board appointed under sub-section (1) shall be a quorum.

5.—(1) There is hereby established a Board of Education for the Church of England Educational District of St. John's, consisting of any number of members authorized by the constitution of the Board which shall be a corporation to be known as "The Board of Directors for the Church of England Schools in St. John's."

(2) The members of the Board established by sub-section (1) shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the proper Superintendent and in accordance with the constitution of the Board.

(3) The constitution of the Board established by subsection (1) shall, subject to sub-section (2) provide for the appointment of the original members of the Board, the replacement of members, and the appointment and replacement of the Executive of the Board, and the constitution shall be subject to the approval of the Education Committee of the Synod of the Church of England.

(4) The Board established by subsection (1) may subject to its constitution make bye-laws for the management of its property and effects and of its affairs and business, the entering

into agreements and contracts with any corporation, municipality or person, the calling of meetings, the determination of a quorum at meetings and in general relating to all things that may be necessary for carrying out the objects of the Board and for the exercise of any of the powers incidental thereto."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder would the Minister tell me — "Subject to Section 5, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall in each district appoint, on the recommendation of the proper Superintendent, a Board of Education consisting of five or more persons of the same religious denomination as the residents of the district and representative of the most important parts of the district, one of whom shall be the senior clergyman or other officer of the denomination of the district, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or Superintendents representing such denominations, appoint as members of any such Board of Education persons other than those of the religious denomination of the Board."

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is to cover amalgamated schools.

MR. BROWNE: It "shall" it says in each district.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, do one or the other.

MR. BROWNE: What is meant by district there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The school district.

Clause 4 carried.

Clauses 5 through 8 read and carried.

Clause 9:

9. The said Act is further amended by adding immediately after Section 50 as Section 51 the following :

"51.—(1) Every person who operates a school for the education of children under the age of seventeen years which is not a Public School or a College shall not later than the 15th day of September in each year furnish to the Deputy Minister of Education a report setting forth the name and address of the school and such other particulars as may be required to complete the form prescribed under sub-section (2), and in addition where it is proposed to commence the operation of a school, the person who proposes to operate it shall furnish such report at least ten days before the school is operated.

(2) The Minister of Education may prescribe a form of report to be furnished by persons who operate schools under sub-section (1).

MR. BROWNE: Now here is a section here. You don't know what kind of form you are looking for.

MR. CHALKER: The Minister may prescribe — It is not saying he is going to. It may not be necessary.

MR. BROWNE: Probably you will. It seems to me the formula should be devised now, so that it would be a formula known to people beforehand so that they would know what they have to do. Now if it is not published anywhere anybody may start a school, not know he has to go down and make out a form. I don't know if there is any provision in the Act which gives power to put it in the regulations, but it seems to me it should be put in beforehand.

Clause 9 carried.

Motion that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment — Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales — glodict-hala melaena —

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could tell us the meaning of "Minke Whales?"

DR. ROWE: I am sorry.

MR. BROWNE: Has it any special meaning? Does "Minke Whale" mean anything?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not mean it is to be used for feeding mink. The honourable gentleman surely is able to look it up in the dictionary.

DR. ROWE: It is a coincidence.

MR. HOLLETT: I searched the dictionary upside down.

DR. ROWE: These are scientific expressions not in an ordinary dictionary.

MR. HOLLETT: I was not able to find it in the dictionary. Would the Honourable Minister tell me, I wonder the derivation of the word. Is it from the Latin, Old English or Dutch or what? Could the Honourable Minister tell us? Irrespective of whether I have the ability to look it up in the dictionary or not, I am asking that question and expect an answer. I am not talking to the Honourable Minister of Natural Resources.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition is talking to the Chair.

MR. HOLLETT: I submit, if the honourable member wishes to talk he should rise and address the Chair, as I have.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr Chairman, is not the Honourable Minister able to tell us. Here we are asked to

vote on a Bill he introduced. He ought at least to be able to look up an encyclopedia, and he has the advantage of being able to consult all the scientists attached to his department.

DR. ROWE: These are the various names by which the whales which come around our shores are known scientifically. We inserted the scientific and popular names so that there would be no misunderstanding.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, may I inquire who drafted this Act? Could the Honourable Minister tell me who drafted this Act? Would it be the Attorney General's office?

DR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder could the Attorney General tell us.

MR. CURTISS: These names were furnished by the department.

MR. HOLLETT: Then I take it the Honourable Minister should tell us just what they mean.

MR. BROWNE: He does not want us to know.

MR. HOLLETT: It will never be carried while I am on my feet. According to the rules of the House it cannot be carried until I sit down. I am not going to sit down yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition has the floor.

MR. HOLLETT: I am in order, and am trying to help the Chair to preserve order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member has the floor.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Does the Minister intend to tell us where the words

come from, what they mean? For the sake of posterity we ought to be told.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I have told the honourable member that these names here are scientific and the popular names by which whales which come around our shore are commonly called, such as pothead whales. This definition is designed by people who are supposed to know something about it. Obviously I do not. They are designed to cover both the scientific and popular names of those whales. That is as much information as I can give on that.

MR. BROWNE: The Minister can give us more information than that. Who supplied this for the Attorney General? He says it came from the department. Is the Honourable Minister able to tell us what authority there is in the department to give that information?

MR. HOLLETT: We know the word "glodicethala melaena" is a scientific word. But we are not able to find the word "Minke." We want the origin of the word.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I think one of them is spelled wrong. I think the words "glodicethala melaena." I would suggest the Honourable Minister would check up to make sure it is correct.

DR. ROWE: I shall do that, Mr. Chairman.

Clause 2 carried. Clause 3 carried.

Clause 4 read:

4. No person shall establish or operate a plant for or engage in the processing of pothead or minke whales in Newfoundland except under a licence issued and valid under this Act.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman,

while we don't object to this, we feel that the licence should be a general thing under regulations. We will have more to say to it when we come to the next one, because this is something new, as the Premier pointed out the other day. At the present time anybody can manufacture whales. But now from the time this is passed nobody can establish nor operate a plant nor engage in the business of processing these whales except under a licence.

MR. HOLLETT: I am very much against that particular section.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, was not this clause adopted at second reading? Is not that part of the principle of the Bill?

MR. HOLLETT: It is not the principle. It is Section 4, which says, no person shall establish or operate a plant for or engage in the processing of pothead or minke whales in Newfoundland except under a licence issued and valid under this Act. I see — this is the principle of the Bill. I see. I did not know that. I thought it was respecting the processing of pothead whales. I see this is the principle. I am glad to know that. It was not explained to us that way.

Clause 4 carried.

Clause 5 read:

5.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may issue or renew a licence to any person to establish or operate a plant for or to engage in the processing of pothead or minke whales in Newfoundland and may attach conditions to the licence with respect to

- (a) the operation of the plant;
- (b) the processing of the whales; or
- (c) the sale of products of the plant

and such other conditions as he deems advisable and may issue different licences for different parts of Newfoundland and attach different conditions to licences whether they are issued in respect of the same or different parts of Newfoundland.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a fee to be paid by a licensee for a licence or its renewal and where a fee is fixed a licence shall not be issued unless the fee is first paid.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cancel or revoke or refuse to issue or renew a licence without assigning any reason for the cancellation, revocation or refusal.

(4) Every licence expires on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which it is issued or renewed unless it is cancelled or revoked at an earlier date.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I think we will certainly have to oppose this because it introduces a procedure which I think is unfair. It permits the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue a licence to any individual and refuse the next one who comes along without assigning any reason. It also permits taking a licence away from the first person and giving it to the next one refused before. There does not seem to be any order in this, and I would suggest that the Minister reconsider it and have it come within Section 7 that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council make such regulation as he may deem advisable for the issuing of licences and setting conditions for the operation of the plants. And may I add the final suggestion mentioned by the Honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs the other day about the slaughtering and processing of whales within the bounds of humanitarianism. The

Minister suggested that in view of the bad publicity we received in England because of certain writings and pictures and films about the shooting of seals that the Government should take great care to see these pothead whales and minke whales are slaughtered in the most humane manner. Now, Sir, it seems to me to be a very serious departure from the elements of justice that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should take into its hands to give one man a licence and refuse it to another. And I am afraid we must uphold the principle that this should be done by regulations, something everyone would know if he had some right to apply or not and have some idea why he was refused, and not have it done in this secret manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion is that this clause carry:

MR. HOLLETT: No. — Divide, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did I hear two members.

MR. HIGGINS: Divide.

On motion division was called:

Those in favour: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Lewis, Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. Minister of Public Works, Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Button, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Canning.

Those opposed to the motion: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Browne, Mr. Higgins.

Motion carried.

MR. HOLLETT: We don't want any responsibility for this.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Premier regards this with some seriousness. When we make proposals here we are doing our duty as legislators, and I hope we will be considered by some people as taking the legislation that is introduced here seriously, and not be laughed at and ridiculed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, we do not like being lectured, especially by the honourable member.

MR. BROWNE: It is a pity someone did not lecture the Premier when he was a little boy and slap his backside.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is what you need now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee is completely out of order. Will the honourable member speaking please confine himself to the clause.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And not lecture. You are not now a judge in the police court.

MR. BROWNE: And not before the bar either.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And not on the police court bench either.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order — both honourable gentlemen are out of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If some people got their deserts.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, here is a most amusing provision — every person who violates any provision of this Act or regulations or any conditions attached to a licence or to which a licence is subject is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment

for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment. What conditions? He gets a licence and the Government can put any condition it likes on a particular licence as it gives it to him, and no one else knows anything about it, and he is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months. I have never seen any legislation such as this. This legislation, I would, say is made for this particular business to protect some people in whom the Government, or especially some influential member of the Government, is interested.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I ask the honourable member to withdraw that remark, through you — that the Government is interested in or some member of the Government is interested. I ask him to withdraw that remark. I ask Your Honour to order him to withdraw that remark.

MR. HOLLETT: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I rose to a point of order.

MR. HOLLETT: I am speaking to that point of order, Mr. Chairman. I suggest my honourable colleague on my right is entitled to his opinion. He has not passed an opinion on any particular man on the opposite side.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, may I speak to this point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member might explain.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I maintain this is legislation introduced suddenly as a result of the Premier's visit to Saskatchewan.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, that is not the point of order at all. It is a charge of special interest by the Government or some member of the Government. I demand it be

unqualifiedly withdrawn by the honourable member, unqualifiedly.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, if you accede to that request, as phrased by the Premier, then you are a servant of the Premier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable gentleman is definitely out of order, now.

MR. BROWNE: Is the Premier out of order in demanding from you it be withdrawn?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any honourable member is in order to take exception to a remark considered to be insulting to him. I was not quite sure — I think the remark was that this legislation was designed to cover —

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I said, it was to protect the people in whom the Government is interested or some member of the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: "Especially."

MR. BROWNE: Yes Especially.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would ask for a withdrawal of that. What does the honourable member mean?

MR. BROWNE: I mean it is special legislation dealing with a special area, Blaketown and Dildo, where the pothead whales congregate, and on which already some strange transactions are going ahead.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There it is, Mr. Chairman. I demand an unqualified withdrawal and retraction now by the honourable member.

MR. BROWNE: Of what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of the remarks complained of.

MR. BROWNE: What is the remark complained of now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I demand it, Mr. Chairman, that is my right and I demand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member is not imputing any motive to any members of the Government nor to the Government? The honourable member explains he does not impute any fraud to the Government?

MR. BROWNE: Of course I don't impute any fraud to the Government. I never even thought of that. I am not interested in the Government nor some member of the Government. I hope they are all interested.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been a considerable amount of disorder in Committee this afternoon. I think, more than any Committee I sat on in six years. I would ask honourable members in Committee to just restrain themselves. It is a well known fact in parliamentary procedure that a member may not impute any fraud nor dishonesty to the Government nor any member of the Government. That is definitely out of order, as all honourable members know. And I would like the honourable member to explain clearly and definitely that he does not mean anything of that kind by his remark.

MR. BROWNE: That is right, Mr. Chairman, I don't impute any fraud, dishonest dealings nor dishonesty to any member of the Government or to the Government. But I did go on to say they were interested. Mr. Chairman, looking back to Clause 5, which we have just passed, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may issue or renew a licence to any persons, may attach conditions to the licence. Now I argued previously this should be done by regulations. I was ridiculed. The Premier scoffed at it, at the idea we

should get up here and vote against this provision which provided for the Government to issue, ad hoc to any individual that comes along a licence and made its own conditions. I said that is bad legislation. I say there is no precedent for such legislation, and there is certainly no precedent in this country, and I think it is a bad practice to establish. I think it ought to be done by regulations so that everyone should know beforehand what sort of conditions he should have to deal with. Now the Government is not going to enter into contract, if entering into contract they would have to come in here and have the contract ratified. They are now going to make their own conditions, attach conditions and now who knows what they are? Suppose John Jones comes along tomorrow. He may have plenty of capital and he comes along to the Government and says he would like to start one of these factories over there. All the Government has to say is that we don't like you, we like the people we brought down from Saskatchewan and from British Columbia. We are going to give them a monopoly on manufacturing pothead and minke whales, and nobody else need apply. That seems to me to be the marks of a Socialist Government. And that is what we got in this country. I say these conditions should be published beforehand so everyone would know if they were qualified to make application for a licence or not. I think I made myself clear. That is why I am saying now it is wrong in this penalized section to impose a penalty for something nobody knows. Here is the Bill here, and it lists a penalty of five hundred dollars or six months in prison, and nobody can tell what offence is committed, nobody knows the offense, created here now under this Bill, as you read it through. We know

the Government is going to create conditions and violations of these conditions would be criminal offenses for which persons are liable to six months imprisonment. I never heard of such a thing. I don't think it is fair.

MR. HOLLETT: I certainly agree with what my honourable and learned friend said. I said that here before. I will not repeat it. I would like to make an amendment to that, if I am in order, Mr. Chairman, I move, or I would suggest that Section 5, Clause 1 —

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member is speaking to the wrong clause. This is Clause 6.

MR. HOLLETT: I see. I thought we were on Clause 5. In this case it applies. The same thing I was going to suggest we would get over all the difficulty if you had the word "shall" in Clause 5 and then attach conditions in the licences. You cannot then possibly be accused of assisting any particular person or not — if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council "shall" under certain conditions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That would defeat the whole purpose of the Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the opinion we have about it.

MR. HIGGINS: It appears each licence may well have a different set of conditions attached to it.

MR. CURTIS: Certainly a man has knowledge of these.

MR. HIGGINS: The legislation lays down a blanket penalty, whereas each man in different sections may have different conditions. Still you say, irrespective of what the conditions are, each is liable to a uniform penalty.

MR. CURTIS: The conditions are

incorporated in the licence, and it may be necessary to have different conditions for each locality.

MR. BROWNE: May I ask the Attorney General if he knows any precedent for this?

MR. CURTIS: No doubt there is one, but I cannot recall one now. It is peculiar legislation for a peculiar purpose.

MR. BROWNE: There is no reason why it should not be done by regulations, by publishing regulations setting out conditions for getting a licence, the same as a liquor licence. But to make special conditions for each person, and then make it a criminal offense, I never heard of the like.

MR. HOLLETT: The only mention of any offense is a breach of Section 4, by establishing and operating a plant—if they do that they are liable to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment. I don't know why a Newfoundlander is not entitled to a pothead whale if he wants to take it in and wants to make meat for his chickens and what not. I don't see why he should not catch a pothead whale and manufacture it if he so desired, providing he does not kick up too much of a smell over it, as is often done. I see in this condition, applied to this particular new industry coming in definitely the making of a monopoly, and I am very much against it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this Clause carried?

MR. BROWNE: No.

On motion Clause carried.

Clause 7 read and carried.

Clause 8 read:

8. This Act shall come into force

on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, on this particular thing, I was thinking of a person who manufactures material, like United Cotton Mills, Limited. Have they got to get a licence? They are a company to which we granted a loan.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, what Section are we on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 8.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is the relevancy to this Clause?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That Clause says nothing about cotton mills.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, Mr. Chairman, I suppose I can refer to cotton mills or any other kind of mills, I suggest here, any industry on which the country is going to advance up to twenty-six millions of dollars. It states it is going to come into force on a certain date, and after that date nobody else can engage in that business without the consent of the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, the honourable gentleman is now clearly discussing the principle of this Bill. It is highly out of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could suggest some other date or reason.

MR. HOLLETT: I was going to do that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the honourable gentleman please cease to speak while the Chair is speaking. It is very difficult for the Chair to speak if the honourable gentleman is going to speak also. When the Chairman is speaking every other honourable gentleman is silent. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition may resume.

MR. HOLLETT: I think I have said enough. I am tired of having people jump down my throat. Mr. Chairman.

On motion Clause 8 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook, Act, 1951."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply could inform us if this is affected by the Bill passed the other day dealing with amalgamation?

MR. CURTIS: No. It is a different corporation altogether. But there is power under the new Act to take this over.

On motion Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3 read:

3. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after Section 45 as Section 45A the following:

"45A.—(1) Every owner of vacant land the nearest boundary line of which is situated within two hundred feet of

(a) the pipes of the water system; or
(b) the pipes of the sewerage system, shall whether or not such land is used for any purpose or is connected with either of those systems be liable for water rates and assessments and sewerage rates and assessments respectively to be fixed and established in accordance with sub-section (4) of Section 33 and shall pay all such rates and assessments at the times and in the manner prescribed under that sub-section.

(2) For the purposes of this Section "vacant land" means land on which

there is not a house or other building and which is not comprised within the curtilage of a house or other building."

MR. CURTIS: I think my honourable friend suggested the other day, and the Government is willing to accept, an amendment: "Every owner of land vacant that is accessible to a street.

MR. HOLLETT: That makes sense.

MR. HEFFERTON: In explanation of that, Mr. Chairman, may I say: As I pointed out the other day the St. John's City Act has got limitations just the same. It does not specify the distance. In the Water Company of Carbonear and Harbour Grace the distance is specified and laid down at two hundred yards, not two hundred feet.

MR. BROWNE: Could the Minister say whether it was ever enforced. Only yesterday I got a letter from the residents on the South Side, outside the city limits, who desire to have the water brought along the South Side by their properties. The cost is \$25,000 just to bring it along through the street right in front of their properties, and there are not very many people even two hundred yards away could be made to share in the cost of that. I imagine these people would feel very badly as it is no benefit to them at this distance. I imagine it would cost something in the neighbourhood of \$20 a foot to extend it for six hundred feet.

MR. CURTIS: I think, Mr. Chairman, that Section might stand.

MR. HIGGINS: Might I ask, Mr. Chairman, as a point of interest — In the original Act is there any provision for rebate of taxes to owners of vacant land?

MR. HEFFERTON: I speak sug-

gest to correction, but I think the answer is no.

MR. BROWNE: In the City Council there is.

MR. CURTIS: Fifty per cent, is it?

MR. HIGGINS: If you notify the Council that the land is vacant.

Motion that the Committee report progress and ask leave to sit again, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952:"

Clause 1 read:

1. This Act may be cited as The Local Authority Guarantee (Amendment) Act, 1955.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if there is any other loaned to these towns previously or is this the first?

MR. HEFFERTON: Fortune, as the honourable member knows, is an extension of services.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the amount.

MR. HEFFERTON: The previous, I believe, was some \$110,000, I am not quite sure. I would have to check on that.

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

On motion the Committee then recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Chairman returned to the Chair.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an

Agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements dated the Twenty-first Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, respectively."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2 read :

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby authorized to enter into, execute and deliver an agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons in the terms set forth in the Schedule to this Act and upon its execution and delivery the agreement shall be valid and binding upon the parties to the agreement and shall have the force and effect of law for all purposes as if expressly enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE

THIS AGREEMENT is made the
day of 1955.

BETWEEN :

His Honour Colonel The Honourable Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland in Council (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall wherever the context so admits mean the Government for the time being of the said Province)

OF THE FIRST PART;

British Newfoundland Corporation Limited, a Company incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland (hereinafter called "the Corporation" which expression shall wherever the context so admits include the Corporation its subsidiaries and assigns)

OF THE SECOND PART;

and

N. M. Rothschild & Sons of New

Court, St. Swithins Lane in the city of London (hereinafter called "Rothschilds")

OF THE THIRD PART

Supplemental to an Agreement made between the parties hereto and dated the 21st day of May 1953 (hereinafter called "the Principal Agreement"), and to an Agreement Supplemental thereto dated the 3rd day of July 1954 (hereinafter called "the First Supplemental Agreement");

WHEREAS :

A. Pursuant to the terms thereof the Corporation has exercised its option under Clause 3 of the said Principal Agreement as amended by the First Supplemental Agreement.

B. Pursuant to Clause 5 (1) and (2) of the Principal Agreement, the Corporation has to surrender certain areas on the 31st day of December 1955 and the 31st day of December 1958.

C. It has been agreed between the parties hereto that it would be to the benefit of all parties if the Corporation were relieved of its obligation to surrender any of the said areas on or before the 31st day of December 1955 and that the first surrender date be the 31st day of December 1958, and that the Principal Agreement be amended in manner hereinafter appearing.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows :

1. The provisions of the Principal Agreement shall be amended by deleting Clause 5 (1) and (2) of the Principal Agreement and substituting therefor the following :

"5.—(1) The Corporation shall surrender to the Government on or before 31 December 1958 a part or parts (which shall be selected by the Cor-

poration) comprising not less than 15,000 square miles of the area leased to it under paragraph (a) of Clause 3 hereof (as amended by the First Supplemental Agreement) and on or before the expiration of each of the two consecutive periods of five years subsequent to 31 December 1958 the Corporation shall surrender a further part or parts comprising not less than 8,000 square miles of such area: Provided that the excess (if any) surrendered in any one of the periods mentioned above over the area required under this sub-clause to be surrendered may be carried forward to the next succeeding period and shall be deemed to have been surrendered during such succeeding period.

(2) The Corporation shall surrender to the Government on or before 31 December 1958 a part or parts (which shall be selected by the Corporation) comprising not less than 3,000 square miles of the area leased to it under paragraph (b) of Clause 3 hereof (as amended by the First Supplemental Agreement) and on or before the expiration of each of the two consecutive periods of five years subsequent to 31 December 1958 the Corporation shall surrender a further part or parts comprising not less than 1,600 square miles of each area; Provided that the excess (if any) surrendered in any one of the periods mentioned above over the area required under this sub-clause to be surrendered may be carried forward to the next succeeding period and shall be deemed to have been surrendered during such succeeding periods."

2. Save as hereinbefore expressly provided all the provisions contained in the Principal Agreement and the First Supplemental Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

3. This Agreement is conditional

upon its being approved and confirmed by the Legislature of Newfoundland.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has caused the Great Seal of the Province of Newfoundland to be affixed hereto and has signed these presents and N. M. Rothschild & Sons has executed these presents and the Common Seal of British Newfoundland Corporation Limited has hereunto been affixed the day and year first above written.

By His Honour's Command
Minister of Provincial Affairs,

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
by N. M. Rothschild & Sons
in the presence of:

THE COMMON SEAL of British
Newfoundland Corporation
Limited has hereunto been
affixed in the presence of:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask where the provision is that says that they have to surrender areas on the 21 December 1955. As I read it, it extends to December 31, 1954.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have already explained, Mr. Chairman, they were in effect given about a hundred thousand square miles from which they were to make their selection of sixty thousand square miles. They were to do that not later than a certain date, and that date was amended last year by this House to read a year later. As a result of that amendment it is a year later than originally they were expected to do so. They were to end up with 60,000 square miles. Now this present amendment provides that out of that sixty thousand square miles they would shed not by the end of 1955 but the end of 1958 the portion

they should have shed, without this amendment, in the two years together.

MR. BROWNE: Well how much have they got at the present time precisely, in Labrador in Newfoundland?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Sixty thousand square miles — fifty and ten.

MR. BROWNE: They have the same as they had last year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, exactly.

MR. BROWNE: Then this portion here about their having to make their selection by the end of December 1954 will by this Act be extended until 1958?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, right!

MR. CURTIS: They had to select the fifty and ten, and then they had to shed still further. But they don't start shedding now until 1958. You see it was the original selection they were given until 1954 to do.

MR. BROWNE: That agreement was made last year. I was looking for it but could not see anything about 1955 in it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There was no need. That was in the original agreement. That is what we are amending now, the original agreement, not last year's amendment.

MR. BROWNE: I have the original agreement here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That provides for shedding in 1955. That is now being amended to 1958.

MR. BROWNE: Where would that come in?

MR. CURTIS: That is in the Consolidated Statutes.

MR. BROWNE: The original agreement made two years ago in 1953.

MR. HOLLETT: It says here they surrender nineteen thousand square miles on 31 December 1958 this year, according to the original agreement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Which, but for this amendment they would shed at the end of December this year, according to the original agreement.

MR. BROWNE: Do I understand they were given an extension of the time in which to make a selection up to the end of December 1954?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was last year's amendment.

MR. BROWNE: They were given a year under the original provision, now you are going to extend that another three years.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: Then there is another period of five years.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is after 1958.

MR. HOLLETT: That is another 36,000 to come off what they have now? They have sixty thousand now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes they have that now, fifty and ten.

MR. HOLLETT: They were given more than that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No they were not. They were given the right to select from one hundred thousand, and from that they must shed another 18,000 by 1958.

Carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statu-

tory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2 read :

MR. SMALLWOOD : Mr. Chairman, would the Committee be agreeable to have this taken as read?

MR. HOLLETT : Yes, it is just as well. It is read so quickly no one can follow the clerk, I am quite sure.

MR. CURTIS : Not supposed to.

MR. BROWNE : That being so, Mr. Chairman, I think we had better wait until the end of the Schedule and then have a general discussion. It is pretty hard to put clauses one by one. I would like to ask a question on Clause 1 there, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would suggest, unless it is too boring, that the clerk continue reading them, and at the end put the Schedule and have a general discussion. By that time the honourable members of the Committee might have notes of the points they wish to discuss.

MR. CURTIS : There is a line left out on page 6, Mr. Chairman (b) "may be located anywhere within the reserve areas but need not be contiguous."

DR. ROWE : Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt. The rest of this Act is completely formal, and the same as in every such Act we have ever passed in this Government, is there any need to read it?

MR. SMALLWOOD : The Opposition wants it read.

DR. ROWE : We have read the essential clauses in the agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put the Agreement as read, and then we can have the discussion.

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, I was not going to ask the Minister. I have seen no reference to any location where these mines are located. It refers only to latitude and longitude.

DR. ROWE : That is right, because it is a completely uninhabited area in Northern Labrador, north of Lake Melville.

MR. BROWNE : Could you give us any idea as to the location?

DR. ROWE : It is right in the interior.

MR. BROWNE : North of Lake Melville.

MR. SPENCER : There is no other way to describe, except by latitude and longitude, such an area.

MR. BROWNE : I don't know, but I am asking where it is.

MR. HOLLETT : Is that a new lot of land area or is it in that land which was included in the original agreement?

DR. ROWE : That is part of the original agreement.

MR. BROWNE : Is the Government satisfied that this company carried out its exploration in a satisfactory way.

DR. ROWE : In this case it did more than necessary to fulfill its requirements.

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could tell us what minerals they are interested in in this area?

DR. ROWE : It is not a secret by any means. They spent \$280,000 as

against \$160,000 they had to spend, and as a result they discovered in some areas there were very encouraging traces of copper. They found that towards the end of their period.

Clause 2 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954:

Clause 1 carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, the Minister is not here. I wonder can anybody advise me — I remember on second reading asking the Minister whether there had been any request from anybody in the St. John's Municipal or any school board in the municipality to have the city of St. John's included in the application of this Act? He did not tell me. Could the Minister give me any information on it.

MR. HEFFERTON: Why leave it out. It is only a permissive Clause. And according to certain things I have heard, unofficially it is true, there is a possibility some of the school boards may sometime make such a request.

MR. HIGGINS: That is why I asked the Minister at second reading.

MR. HEFFERTON: I have not heard officially.

MR. HIGGINS: I see.

Clauses 2 and 3 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act:"

Clause 1 read:

1. This Act may be cited as The Registration of Deeds (Amendment) Act, 1955.

MR. BROWNE: Is the Attorney General going to drop this Bill of Sales Act? The Bill was hasty?

MR. CURTIS: I just rose the Committee. I did not drop it.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 carried.

Clause 4 read:

4. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after Section 27 as Sections 28, 28A and 28B the following:

28.—(1) The Attorney General of the province may at any time order the Registrar

- (a) to make reproductions in facsimile of any deeds or other documents deposited for registration at the Registry instead of copying transcripts of the originals as provided by Section 23; or
- (b) to replace existing books of the Registry by reproductions in facsimile,

and subject to this Act the Registrar shall cause all such reproductions in facsimile to be made in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the order.

(2) A reproduction in facsimile may be made under sub-section (1) by any photographic, mechanical or chemical process or by any other process whatsoever, approved by the Attorney General of the province.

28A.—(1) For the purpose of making a reproduction in facsimile of any deed or other document deposited for

registration in the Registry or of any of the books of the Registry, the Registrar may cause the binding thereof to be removed and the pages to be separated but as soon as the reproduction is made, he shall cause every such deed, other document or book to be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition and shall attach to the deed, other document or book his certificate that it has been so restored, and the certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the matter so certified and of the appointment and signature of the Registrar.

(2) The validity of any deed, other document or book, the binding of which has been removed or the pages of which have been separated in accordance with sub-section (1) shall not be deemed to have been affected in any way by the removal of the binding or the separation of the pages.

28B. The reproduction in facsimile of a deed, other document or book made in accordance with Section 28 has the same effect, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to any such reproduction as if the reproduction was a transcript of the original made in accordance with Section 23, but where any book of the Registry is so reproduced the original book shall nevertheless be carefully preserved."

MR. BROWNE: On Section 28B there — The reproduction in facsimile of a deed, other document or book made in accordance with Section 28 — does that mean to say, take a photograph?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I think that is right.

MR. BROWNE: When does Section 4 come into effect? Not until they are ready? It does not say at any time.

MR. CURTIS: Well if Sections 2

and 5 come into effect on a date to be fixed, the rest come in automatically.

MR. BROWNE: It gives you power to do certain things?

MR. CURTIS: Yes when we have the necessary equipment. All the rest of the Act comes into effect except Sections 2 and 5.

MR. BROWNE: It is a big responsibility on you.

MR. CURTIS: Terrible.

On motion Clauses 4 and 5 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,
"An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing ships:"

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3 read:

3. — (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Director of Vessel Construction and Inspection who shall perform the duties which are imposed upon or delegated to him under this or any other Act or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the Minister.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint inspectors and such technical and other assistants as may from time to time be necessary for the administration of this Act and they shall be responsible to the director and perform the duties which are imposed upon or delegated to them by or under this or any other Act or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the Minister or by the director.

MR. HOLLETT: "Any person who intends to apply for the payment

of a bounty shall, before he lays the keel, apply to the Minister for a permit to build the ship in respect of which he intends to apply for the payment." It is quite difficult to know what kind of a ship. Maybe the person lays the keel and has the ship half built and did not know anything about this, he could probably be deprived of the bounty.

MR. KEOUGH: That is required in the old Act, and is there for the purpose of enabling the inspector to see all the timber going into the ship.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would draw attention to the qualifications of an individual. He must be at least a British subject and also a partnership company. Now I have drawn attention before to the fact that a person may be a British subject and not a Canadian citizen. So you see you may have a group of people here not Canadian citizens

MR. CURTIS: Every Canadian citizen is a British subject.

MR. BROWNE: I have no objections to it. In that way you could have a couple of people here from Jamaica who are not Canadian citizens but British subjects and would be entitled to this.

MR. CURTIS: I looked that up the other day.

Clauses 4 through 7 carried:

Clause 8 read:

8.—(1) Subject to sub-section (2), every ship built under a permit shall be equipped with a new engine which is of diesel type and which the Minister has approved for installation in the ship.

(2) A ship built under permit may be fitted with an engine which is not of diesel type but is adapted for use

of light fuel oil if it appears expedient to the Minister to permit its use in the ship.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the Minister is going to be a busy man and he will have to study, I suppose, himself in order to qualify himself to carry out these provisions up there. Definitely it must be the Minister who does that. Nobody else can do it.

MR. KEOUGH: Well, Mr. Chairman, the administration of that Act, in that respect, is purely technical, and I am going to depend on the advice of my vessel construction and marine engineer and naval architect. If in my own right I am not perfectly qualified he is — that is what it boils down to.

Carried.

Clause 9 carried.

Clause 10 read:

10.—(1) Subject to this Act, the Minister shall pay bounties under this Section only in respect of ships

- (a) which the owners or applicants for permits undertake in writing to use mainly in the fisheries of Newfoundland for a period of five years from the date of issue by the director of the certificate referred to in Section 12;
- (b) which are of a type and structure suitable in the opinion of the Minister for use in the fisheries of Newfoundland and
- (c) for which the Minister has issued a permit after the passing of this Act.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), the Minister shall pay a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars a ton up to

one hundred and fifty registered gross tons upon ships of not less than twelve tons under deck built according to the regulations.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, permit the payment of bounty on ships of less than twelve tons under deck and on tonnage in excess of one hundred and fifty registered gross tons.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, supposing there is a boat under construction which has a permit now under the previous Act, how does he qualify under this one? Does he get another permit?

MR. KEOUGH: There is another provision later which says he gets the bounty given by the other.

MR. HOLLETT: Would the Minister define the words "mainly in the fishery?"

MR. KEOUGH: Mainly would be defined as fifty per cent fishing time in any one year, plus one day.

Clause 10 carried.

Clause 11 read:

11.—(1) Whenever any person builds a ship under a permit and sells the ship to a person not mainly engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland or for purposes other than use mainly in those fisheries or causes or allows the ship to be diverted in any manner whatsoever to be used mainly for any other purpose other than in those fisheries and he has not received the bounty payable to him bounty shall not be paid to any person in respect of that ship.

(2) Whenever any person builds a ship under a permit and receives a bounty in respect of the ship and within five years of the date of the

issue of the certificate by the director under Section 12 sells the ship to a purchaser not mainly engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland or for purposes other than use mainly in those fisheries or allows the ship in his own hands or in the hands of any other person to be diverted in any manner whatsoever to be used mainly for any purpose other than in those fisheries, he shall repay to the Minister immediately the bounty or such portion of it as the Minister deems fit and the person who received the bounty and any other person to whom the ship comes by sale, transfer, mortgage, operation of law or otherwise shall become and continue liable for the repayment of the bounty or the portion of it, and the Minister may require any such person to execute and deliver to him a statutory mortgage made and registered in accordance with the Canada Shipping Act to secure the repayment of the bounty or the portion of it, but nothing in this sub-section requires the bounty to be repaid to the Minister more than once, and the Minister may where he deems it desirable so to do release any mortgage given under this sub-section without repayment of the bounty by the mortgager.

(3) The Minister may recover any money owing to him under this Section as a debt due Her Majesty in right of Newfoundland.

(4) The Minister may require the owner of every ship referred to in sub-section (2) to furnish him during the five year period relating to that ship referred to in that sub-section and at such times as the Minister prescribes with a statement of ownership and an affidavit or statutory declaration to the effect that the ship is being used mainly in the fisheries of Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: I am afraid there are going to be a lot of fishermen not going to make application to build a ship under these conditions. I quite agree the bounty is really to increase the value of our fishing fleet and that sort of thing. If a fisherman uses it for some years and then decides to sell, if he sells to anybody who is not mainly engaged in the fisheries he loses all the bounty which has been paid to him.

MR. CURTIS: We must have some protection.

MR. HOLLETT: I know there must be some protection there, but that seems to me a bit stiff.

Clause 11 carried.

Clauses 12 through 14 carried.

Clause 15 read:

15.—(1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may make such regulations as he deems advisable for the more effective carrying out of the purposes of this Act according to its true intent, spirit and meaning and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing may make regulations

- (a) providing for the designation by the Minister of persons as approved builders for the purpose of building ships in accordance with this Act;
- (b) prescribing the requirements and qualifications which a person must meet and fulfil in order to be designated as an approved builder for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) prescribing the specifications of materials to be used in ships built under permit;

(d) prescribing standards and specifications to be met in the construction of ships under permit;

(e) prescribing the conditions under which ships built under permit shall be built so as to provide adequate support for them while they are under construction and to provide reasonable protection for them against damage by sun, wind and weather.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall have effect from the date of publication in The Newfoundland Gazette or such earlier or later date as may be stated in the regulations, and the Minister shall lay them before the Legislature within fifteen days after they are made, if the Legislature is then in session, and, if it is not, then within fifteen days of the commencement of the next ensuing session.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, when the bounty has been paid to a certain extent what about insurance.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, if destroyed by fire.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No use piling up the cost before the ship is done at all.

MR. BROWNE: But you see there is a certain payment as it goes along. If he has not got insurance and the boat is burned — We had a fire last year where such property was destroyed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has gone on now for over half a century without insurance.

MR. KEOUGH: I suppose we could prescribe under regulations for insurance. Most of the boats being built today are getting assistance from

the Fisheries Loan Board and they require insurance. Possibly under regulations, we could keep that in mind.

Clause 15 carried.

Clauses 16 through 18 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

On motion the Committee rose to report progress:

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to it referred, and have passed the following Bills without amendment:

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an Agreement with the

British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, respectively."

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matter to it referred and has passed a Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales" with some amendment.

On motion report received and adopted. On motion Bill ordered read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has on other Bills made some progress and asks leave to sit again.

Report received. Committee ordered to sit again presently.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now 6:00 o'clock I do now leave the Chair until 8:00 of the clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1955

NIGHT SESSION

The House resumed at 8:00 of the clock.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, would the House indulge me to the extent of permitting me to table the answer to a question No. 10 by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. These are the agreements.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you would allow me to table a report.

On motion reports of the Civil Service Commission tabled.

On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on various Bills.

Mr. Courage Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

Clauses 1 through 4 carried.

Clause 5 read :

5. Section 16 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor :

"16. The Sheriff of Newfoundland and his deputies shall respectively perform all duties and, subject to the rules of court made under this Act, serve and execute all writs, summonses and orders and all the sentences, decrees, judgments, rules, warrants, commands and other process of District Courts throughout the province and shall make such returns together with the manner of execution thereof to such courts as they are required by any law, order or regulation to do in respect of similar writs, summonses, orders, sentences, decrees, judgments, rules, warrants, commands and other process of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, could the Honourable the Attorney General tell me, will there be a bailiff attached to the District Court in St. John's or will it be the bailiff?

MR. CURTIS: The Supreme Court looks after it in St. John's and a sub-sheriff in Corner Brook.

Clause 5 carried.

Clause 6 read :

6. Section 19 of the said Act is amended

(a) by deleting the period at the end of paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) and substituting therefor a semi-colon and by adding to that sub-section as paragraph (e) the following :

"(e) in all action for the recovery of land where the value of the land claimed does not exceed one thousand dollars."

(b) by inserting in the section immediately after sub-section (1) as sub-section (1A) the following :

"(1A) Subject to Section 19A, any executor or administrator may

(a) sue or be sued in a District Court in like manner as in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and judgment and execution shall in such as in the like case would be given or granted in the Supreme Court; and

(b) be sued for the amount or part of the amount of a distributive share under an intestacy, if that amount or part does not exceed one thousand dollars, or for a legacy under a will not exceeding in amount or value one thousand dollars; "and

(c) by adding to the section as sub-sections (4) and (5) the following :

"(4) Subject to the provisions of The Judicature Act, chapter 114 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, relating to the assignment of choses in action, every District Court has jurisdiction in actions brought by assignees of choses in action.

(5) Every action, suit, cause or matter tried by a District Court judge under this Act or any

other Act or law of the province shall be tried by him without a jury."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering what is meant by "Action by or against executors or administrator — may sue or be sued etc. as in the Supreme Court." I wonder if the Attorney General has given any consideration as to how far that would go, or the rules that are going to be drafted to cover it.

MR. CURTIS: Actually, Mr. Chairman, while the Rules Committee was meeting I was engaged up here and have not attended the meetings, and cannot just say how far they have decided to go.

MR. BROWNE: That will be all gone over before it comes into effect?

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

Clause 6 carried. Clause 7 read and carried.

Clause 8 read:

8. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after Section 21 as Sections 21A, 21B, 21C and 21D, the following:

"21A. Where in any action the debt or demand claimed consists of a balance not exceeding one thousand dollars, after an admitted set-off of any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by the defendant from the plaintiff, a District Court has jurisdiction to try that action.

21B. A plaintiff may not divide any cause of action for the purpose of bringing two or more actions in a District Court.

21C. Several causes of action, if each of them is within the limit of the jurisdiction of a District Court as to

amount, may be joined by the plaintiff in one action brought in that court, although in the aggregate the several amounts claimed in respect of such causes of action exceed that limit.

21D. When in any proceedings before a District Court any defence or counter claim of the defendant involves matter beyond the jurisdiction of that court, the defence or counter-claim does not affect the competence or the duty of the Court to dispose of the whole matter in controversy so far as relates to the demand of the plaintiff and the defence thereto, but no relief exceeding that which the Court has jurisdiction to administer shall be given to the defendant upon any such counter-claim.

MR. BROWNE: Can't give judgment for more than a thousand dollars.

MR. CURTIS: No matter how much money is involved, if the amount is in dispute, they give judgment under a thousand dollars. That is all.

Clause 8 carried. Clauses 9 and 10 read and carried.

Clause 11:

MR. CURTIS: In Clause 11, second line from the bottom "on" should be "to."

Clause 11 carried.

Clause 12 read:

12. Section 34 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"34. Every District Court may issue
(a) all warrants of arrest, including writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* and of attachment of the person; and

(b) all writs of execution against goods and lands, and all writs

of attachment, of possession, of ejectment and replevin.

in like case upon the same terms, in the same order and with the same effect as any such warrants or writs may be issued in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland."

MR. BROWNE: I suppose the Probation and Rent Control Act will have to be amended to give the District Courts power arising out of that, because you cannot get judgment unless the court is satisfied that it is reasonable to do so.

MR. CURTIS: I had better check up on that.

Clause 12 carried.

Clause 13 read:

13. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after Section 35 as Section 35A the following:

"35A. A writ of summons issued out of a District Court may not be served outside the province."

MR. HIGGINS: The plaintiff can elect in which court?

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

Clause 13 carried.

Clause 14 read:

14. Sections 37 and 38 of the said Act are repealed.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, what is the effect of repealing 37 and 38 of the Act? Does that mean any appeals to the District Court will be by way of trial jury?

MR. CURTIS: I think the appeals are covered in other Acts, the Summary Jurisdiction Act probably.

MR. HIGGINS: They are a little

bit uncertain about it even in the Supreme Court.

MR. CURTIS: The Rules Committee made direct recommendations — Judge Dunfield, Bob Furlong and Gordon Stirling.

Clause 14 carried.

Clause 15 read and carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2 read:

2.—(1) Section 3 of The Slum Clearance Act, chapter 86 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, is amended by deleting paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) and substituting therefor the following:

"(a) houses to be conveyed upon the completion of the construction project to members of the society together with such land as may be granted by the conveyance; or"

(2) This Section shall be deemed to have come into force on the twentieth day of May, 1953.

MR. BROWNE: Would the Minister explain that, Mr. Chairman?

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, as I explained the other day, it merely makes provision whereby conveyance can be made to co-operative societies because the lots are subdivided before they are allocated.

MR. BROWNE: Oh yes.

Clause 2 carried.

Clause 3 read :

3.—(1) The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after Section 29A as Section 29B the following :

"29B. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may revise any assessment imposed under Section 29, whether the assessment was imposed before or after the enactment of this section,

(a) by reducing the amount of the assessment, where in his opinion the assessment is too high having regard to the increase of the value of the land resulting from any development referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 29; or

(b) by cancelling the assessment, where in his opinion the land assessed was not increased in value by any development referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 29."

(2) All of the provisions of this Act relating to an assessment imposed under Section 29 shall apply to any revised assessment made under this Section as if the revised assessment was an assessment made under Section 29, but the revised assessment shall be substituted for the original assessment, and when an assessment is cancelled under this section, the obligation of the owner of the land to pay it is discharged and the lien on the land in respect of it is released.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, this is a very wide provision. I wonder if the Minister could tell us exactly what he has in mind, if there is any particular locality to which he can refer. I can think of a piece of land now over a few thousand dollars on a

piece of land which has two frontages. But it is not fair to have two assessments on that. I am wondering if that is the sort of thing?

MR. HEFFERTON: Let us take an illustration to show what we are talking about: First of all the honourable member for St. John's West referred to a piece of land on which a man is charged frontage but is already attached to one frontage. As far as that goes, he is not able to use any part of the frontage on the other part because under the municipal regulations he can't, consequently it is of no use to him at all. Therefore we feel he should not pay any frontage on that. Now take another instance. Going to Portugal Cove a party has a frontage of 52 feet, but before the improvements went through the party had the water main connected to her house, and the pavement and curb was put in by the City Council. There is no reason why she should have been charged that, yet she had to pay taxation on the same frontage as if she were benefitted by all the services which applied in certain other sections. Therefore I think there should be some variation in the amount to be charged for different people along the road depending on how much service is available.

MR. BROWNE: I suppose the thing to do is to take it up with the Minister of Municipal Affairs and let each case be dealt with on its own merit?

MR. HEFFERTON: Yes, but have a worked out basis of value, which I think will be acceptable. We would have to take it up, too, with the Executive Council. They have given permission. They are agreeable to the new assessment.

Clause carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustee Act."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2 read :

2. Section 2 of The Trustee Act, chapter 166 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, is amended by striking out paragraph (5B) as enacted by the Act No. 59 of 1953, and paragraph (7) and substituting therefor the following :

"(7) In the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any loan company approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(8) Upon the first mortgage of land within the municipal limits of the city of St. John's.

(9) Upon first mortgage of land within the towns of Corner Brook, Corner Brook East, Corner Brook West and Curling and within any city or municipality constituted under any general or special Act to replace those towns."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of loan companies doing business in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax who can now come down here and do business.

MR. CURTIS: Yes — Instead of going to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council — It is a nuisance having every second one come to the House.

Clause 2 carried.

Clause 3 read :

3. Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as amended by the Act

No. 59 of 1953, is repealed and the following substituted therefor :

"(1) A trustee may, under the powers of this Act, invest in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in paragraphs (1) to (7) of Section 2, notwithstanding that the same may be redeemable and that the price exceeds the redemption value."

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, would the Honourable the Attorney General explain that?

MR. CURTIS: Well it means that they could buy securities at one hundred and one, for instance, and mature at a hundred.

MR. HIGGINS: Oh yes. It gives them that right.

MR. CURTIS: Just recognized trustee investments. Sometimes can't get them at par.

Clause 3 carried.

Clause 4 read :

4. The Trustee (Amendment) Act, 1953, the Act No. 59 of 1953, is repealed.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, before we pass on, I understand that means loan companies that are chartered in other provinces or loan companies which are chartered here can do business as trustees, and ordinary trustees may invest in their bonds.

MR. CURTIS: That is right.

MR. HIGGINS: None of them should be allowed in here. They are all bad.

Clause 4 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Relating to a Franchise."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, has the Government in its possession any information the Opposition may see in regard to this. For instance, a report of the water power they are developing or any information as to expansion being made, or various matters up to the present time?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I believe I have in my files the report of the Power Corporation of Canada, which they made for the purpose of checking on and possibly confirming another report made by Commander Desbarats. I believe I had them both before we agreed to guarantee these bonds. We insisted that the survey be confirmed by a reputable and separate company. They asked if the Power Corporation of Canada would be acceptable. I told them it would. So they brought in that corporation to survey the water power in question, and that corporation did confirm the survey already made. I believe I have both reports in my files, or possibly they have gone to the Attorney General's office or possibly to the Minister of Mines and Resources. But I am prepared, if they are of any interest, to have them tabled, with the consent of the company. I don't think they would withhold their consent. I do not think my production of these reports should affect this Bill, which has passed in second reading now.

MR. BROWNE: I know, but I was going to go on further and ask what progress had been made and how far have they gone?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are

well ahead. They will turn on the power this year in July.

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3 read:

2. The said Agreement is altered
 - (a) by inserting the word "concessions" immediately after the words "right licences" wherever they appear in Clauses, 7, 8, 10 and 15; and
 - (b) by substituting the plan contained in the Schedule to this Act and marked "A" for the plan or diagram attached to the Agreement at the time of its execution, and the Agreement shall be read and construed as if the alterations provided by this section had been incorporated in the Agreement at the time of its execution.

MR. BROWNE: What is the effect of the insertion of these words.

MR. CURTIS: I think they were just left out in the printing.

MR. BROWNE: What is the plan referred to?

MR. CURTIS: We have a plan.

MR. BROWNE: Could we see it?

MR. CURTIS: Yes. I have not got it here. Actually I think the Honourable Minister of Supply could tell you what the plan is — it just outlines the settlement. It is named in Section 4 anyway.

Schedule Clauses 1 through 5 carried.

MR. BROWNE: Has the Government given any consideration to the question of successors — How does that stand at the present time? Are there only two members of the Commission now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is all. We have it under consideration.

Clauses 6 through 14 carried.

MR. BROWNE: What is done about that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know if they have been required to do anything.

MR. BROWNE: Have they been required to build any salmon ladders?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not as yet.

Clause 15 carried.

MR. BROWNE: Clause 16 reads a little awkwardly, I think.

MR. HOLLETT: I suppose under this Act there is ample provision against the sudden raising of rates to people?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not under this Act. This Act brings them under the Public Utilities Act.

MR. HOLLETT: Apparently something went wrong in connection with the other company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. They were a whole year trying to get their rates increased. There was nothing sudden about that.

Clauses 16 through 19 carried.

On motion Schedule carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

Clauses 1 and 2 carried:

MR. BROWNE: I would like to ask the Minister if this is an old working under a new name?

DR. ROWE: That is a very large area, comparatively large, which was part of the Falconbridge agreement. Roughly the north easterly half of the Falconbridge concession area.

MR. BROWNE: It is not Gull Pond?

DR. ROWE: No. Gull Pond is privately leased. This is Crown Land.

MR. HOLLETT: How many square miles?

DR. ROWE: That area would be upward of one thousand square miles.

MR. BROWNE: Is not Pilley's Island private property?

DR. ROWE: Part of it yes.

MR. BROWNE: How long did Falconbridge have that?

DR. ROWE: Three years.

MR. BROWNE: Did they spend much money there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They spent close to a million dollars.

MR. BROWNE: Prospecting?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes and diamond drilling. They have had more than one.

MR. HOLLETT: This gentleman, has he a new process?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. He has the very latest in the whole world, and he was one of the first in the world to have it, and he used it in New Brunswick. That is why he got the jump on so many others.

MR. HOLLETT: The general im-

pression was that the Falconbridge outfit found nothing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Falconbridge's time and attention and most of their money have become very heavily pre-occupied in other directions, in line, I think with the U.S. Mineral Procurement Organization of the United States Government.

Clauses 2 through 4 carried.

Clause 5:

MR. BROWNE: Is there a system of accounting whereby people who get concessions like this have their bills certified?

DR. ROWE: They are inspected both by the Minister's staff and the auditing staff.

Clauses 6 through 15 carried.

MR. BROWNE: May I ask if private prospectors can go out now any place prospecting?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On Crown Land, yes. If he makes a strike he can come in and register his claim.

DR. ROWE: He has the right to stake a claim on any Crown Land. The position is not changed in that respect. There are not many prospectors.

MR. BROWNE: There is not much Crown Land.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is a system we have brought in because we had no prospectors in Newfoundland in the last years except one, not one thousand but just one man.

DR. ROWE: The prospectors never opened their mouths until we started to lease out —

MR. BROWNE: What happened to him?

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did not see anything. He went home again.

MR. BROWNE: I thought you threatened to shoot him.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We practically framed him and put a carpet under him. We sent an aircraft to take him up to the Southern Shore and bring him back, and did everything in the world for him. He was a Newfoundlander by the way. A fellow from the Southern Shore, from Witless Bay, who I think lived for twenty years around Toronto. He was the only one in ten years.

Clauses 16 through 21 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and Other Purposes in Connection Therewith."

Clause 1 through 5 carried.

Clause 6 read:

6.—(1) The first Council shall take office on the first day of January, 1956, and on that day all the property and money and other assets of the towns and councils of Corner Brook West, Corner Brook East and Curling shall vest in the Council and on that day the Council shall assume and may exercise all the rights, powers and duties and shall be charged and carry out all the obligations of those Councils.

MR. HOLLETT: I thought there were four there? Is there not another — four of them I thought?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: It is not mentioned there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is a reason.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the reason?

MR. HEFFERTON: Townsite got a council under their own Act.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, but all the property, money and assets of the towns and councils of Corner Brook —

MR. SMALLWOOD: Suppose we pass it and revert to it?

MR. BROWNE: If we pass it —

MR. SMALLWOOD: We can revert to it before we raise the Committee.

Clause 6 carried.

Clauses 7 through 9 carried.

Clause 10 read:

10. When the Council takes office, Clause 34 of the agreement forming the Schedule to the Bowater's Newfoundland Act, 1938, shall not apply to any part of the areas described in Schedules A and C.

MR. BROWNE: What is this provision, Clause 34 of Bowater's Act. Clause 34 gives Bowater's a right to build a town?

MR. HEFFERTON: That is right. That takes care of the omissions in Clause 6.

Clauses 10 through 15 carried.

Clause 15 read:

15.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems necessary or desirable for carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their true intent and meaning or for supplying any deficiency therein or for dealing with cases

for which no provision or inadequate provision has been made.

(2) Regulations, rules and resolutions made by the Councils of the towns of Corner Brook West, Corner Brook East and Curling and regulations made under Clause 34 of the agreement forming the Schedule to the Bowater's Newfoundland Act, 1938 shall remain in force for the area in respect of which they were made and the Council may

(a) revoke them; or

(b) alter or amend them within the regulatory power given by the Local Government Act.

MR. CURTIS: I think we ought to add 1, 2 and 3 "regulations made under this section," or after 2B rather, just before the Schedule — "Regulations made under this section shall have effect from the date of publication in the Newfoundland Gazette and in one other newspaper published in the area."

Clause 15 as amended, carried.

Schedule carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Minister has explained that the omission in Clause 6 is covered in Clause 10.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill with some amendments, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill. "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2 read.

2. For the purposes of this Act, where a company holds or controls a majority of the issued shares (carry-

ing under all circumstances full voting rights) of another company, the first mentioned company shall be deemed to be the parent company of such other company and such other company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary of such first mentioned company.

MR. HOLLETT: There is nothing new about that.

MR. BROWNE: It is hard to understand why that is put in there.

MR. CURTIS: Clause 2 is necessary because their right to assign the power is only good when the company is a parent company or brother company, and unless the brother company is defined it means nothing.

Clause 2 carried.

Clause 3 read:

3.—(1) The Paper Company has and shall be deemed to have had the right to assign, transfer, set over, convey or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, to a subsidiary or a parent company of the Paper Company or to any subsidiary of the parent company of the Paper Company the rights, powers, privileges, lands, leases, timber limits, water powers, franchises, concessions, development rights, licences, rights-of-way and easements vested in, or owned, enjoyed or acquired by the Paper Company but, under or in pursuance of the statutes or agreements recited in the Schedule to this Act, subject to any agreements recited in the Schedule to this Act, subject to any obligations existing under such statutes and agreements, in respect of any such rights, powers, privileges, lands, leases, timber limits, water powers, franchises, concessions, development rights, licences, rights-of-way, or easements, but free from any restrictions limiting the exercise or use thereof to purposes con-

nected with the works or operations of the Paper Company.

(2) While the Power Company is a subsidiary of the Paper Company or of a parent company of the Paper Company, it is also entitled to the immunities and exemptions vested in the Paper Company by, under or in pursuance of the statutes or agreements recited in the Schedule to this Act.

(3) The Paper Company and the Power Company have and shall be deemed to have had the right to assign, transfer, set over, convey, mortgage, hypothecate, or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, to a trustee or trustees, the rights, powers, privileges, lands, leases, timber limits, water powers, franchises, concessions, development rights, licences, rights-of-way and easements now vested in the Paper Company or hereafter acquired by either of those companies by, under or in pursuance of the statutes or agreements recited in the Schedule to this Act, to secure bonds, debentures or other securities, and such trustee or trustees, if empowered by the terms of the trust deed or deeds or other document to enforce all or any part of the security created by such trust deed or deeds or other document, may also assign, transfer, set over or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the said rights, powers, privileges, lands, leases, timber limits, water powers, franchises, concessions, development rights, licences, rights-of-way and easements.

MR. HOLLETT: Before you go on, Mr. Chairman, why should you consider a parent company of the paper company?

MR. CURTIS: That is the Bowater's North America Company, which owns the shares now of the paper company. Now they will own

both the paper company and the power company. These people also own the Tennessee Mills.

MR. HOLLÉTT: Who assumes the obligations?

MR. CURTIS: That is a matter for them when they make the transfer.

Clause 3 carried.

Clause 4 read:

4. Nothing in this Act shall limit, restrict or affect any rights or powers existing or arising otherwise than by virtue of this Act which the Paper Company or the Power Company or the trustees referred to in Section 3 may have or acquire in respect of any of the assets mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (3) of that section, and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the right to dispose of any such assets.

MR. BROWNE: There is nothing about the obligations here? This Power Company has no obligations to the Government?

MR. CURTIS: No. As far as we are concerned they will have to fulfil all obligations before it is transferable.

MR. BROWNE: What about the obligations in regard to salmon?

MR. CURTIS: I don't think that applies. Under the original Bill I think there was a provision to protect salmon.

MR. BROWNE: I know in the original Act they do have some obligations in one of the clauses in regard to that matter of salmon. Now then the Power Company is going to develop the water powers, and under this agreement they have no obligations.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't they inherit the obligations?

MR. BROWNE: Only what are passed over.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Do you think the parent company can escape its obligations by giving certain things over to the Power Company? They will see to it that this company assumes these obligations.

MR. BROWNE: Not necessarily. These obligations don't run with the concessions.

MR. CURTIS: They do.

MR. BROWNE: No, I don't think so. Not the obligations imposed by the parent statute.

MR. CURTIS: I will take the matter up. We can let it go through in the meantime.

MR. BROWNE: Will you do that?

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

Clause 4 carried.

Clause 5 read:

5. If the Power Company acquires from the Paper Company any of the assets mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (3) of Section 3 and undertakes to supply electric power to the Paper Company, Section 11 of the Act 14 George V. Cap. 1 shall not apply to any power to be supplied to the Paper Company or users of power now served by that company or the successors and assigns of any of them.

MR. CURTIS: In the last line I think it should read "the paper company." That is clearer.

Clause 5 carried.

Schedule carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,
"An Act to Amend the Stamp Act : "

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report
having passed this Bill without amend-
ment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,
"An Act Further to Amend the Judica-
ture Act : "

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report
having passed this Bill without amend-
ment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,
"An Act to Amend the Election Act,
1954."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I
suggest the following amendment to
Clause 9 (b): Delete the words "the
same candidate or candidates" and sub-
stituting therefor; "In electoral dis-
tricts entitled to return one member
the ballot paper marked for each can-
didate shall be put in separate en-
velopes and in an electoral district en-
titled to run more than one member
the ballot papers marked for all can-
didates shall be put in separate en-
velopes."

In other words, lump them all to-
gether, and put them in an envelope.

MR. BROWNE: The word "separ-
ate" is not needed.

MR. CURTIS: Yes. It means
separate from other envelopes. Other-
wise they might just be dumped into
the other envelope.

Clause 9 as amended, carried.

Motion, that the Committee report
having passed the Bill with some
amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,

"An Act Respecting the Provision of
Building standards."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that
Bill was passed and held over.

MR. CURTIS: "Regulations made
under this Act shall have effect from
their publication in the Newfoundland
Gazette or on such other day as may
be prescribed in the regulations, and
all regulations shall be laid before the
Legislature within fifteen days after
they are made, if the Legislature is
then in session, and if not, within fif-
teen days after the commencement of
the next ensuing session." Mr. Chair-
man, I move that amendment to Sec-
tion 7.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This becomes
Clause 7.

On motion carried.

Motion, that the Committee report
having passed this Bill with some
amendments, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill,
"An Act Further to Amend the Water
and Sewerage Corporation of Greater
Corner Brook Act, 1951."

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill was
considered today, and Clause 3 was
allowed to stand.

MR. HEFFERTON: There is an
amendment to Clause 3 — "45A —
Every owner of vacant land which has
access to a street" — that is the amend-
ment brought in earlier.

MR. HOLLETT: How does vacant
land have access to a street?

MR. HIGGINS: The Water and
Sewerage Corporation can figure that
out.

On motion, clause as amended car-
ried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill with some amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3 read :

3. Section 4 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto as subsection (3) the following :

"(3) Where there is a conflict between this Act and the regulations and any other Act or regulations passed or made before or after the passing of this Act, this Act and the regulations shall prevail."

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, I drew attention before in second reading to the wording of this — "Where there is a conflict between this Act and the regulations passed or made before or after the passing of this Act, this Act and the regulations shall prevail."

MR. CURTIS : That is obviously wrong. There is an amendment there.

Clause 3 as amended carried.

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, it seems to me there is something left out here — "A proper guard put on machinery" that is left out.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Left out of there or left off somewhere else?

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour) : In the Act, the Act states that the engineer would be responsible for all safety in all plants. But they are responsible for the steam boilers and this part of the engines, but not safety all over.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Is there other legislation covering safety?

MR. BALLAM : No.

MR. SMALLWOOD : Have we a Factories Act?

MR. BALLAM : No, but the Workmen's Compensation have safety in their Act.

MR. SMALLWOOD : We might consider making a special Act of that. It is done completely around the world, "Factory Act" setting up standards of safety. That should not be the duty of the inspector. He ought to be inspecting them technically. It should be a factory inspector's job.

MR. CHALKER : It is under Workmen's Compensation now.

MR. BROWNE : I would substitute therefor the following, "An inspector when making an inspection shall satisfy himself all engines, turbines, fly wheels and pulleys are operated at a safe speed."

Now in dealing with the question of safety of workmen employed in the plant then why not leave that in, that proper guards be installed? Do you mean to tell me, if he sees a saw buzzing around without any guard on it, and workmen walking around and looking around, etc. and shaking their hands around, he would not say to the people there that they should have a guard on that?

MR. BALLAM : Absolutely not. They are boiler inspectors.

MR. SMALLWOOD : If the Committee will allow me; the work of a boiler inspector is a highly technical job that only people with technical knowledge can do, and these qualifications are not the kind of qualifications that would qualify him to be an inspector in a factory, for safety purposes or one to inform them. That is another type of work altogether. In

that sense the Minister of Labour is right. That ought not to be part of the duty of boiler inspectors. It ought to be someone else's duty. In that sense the Honourable Minister is right. But if we pass that amendment as it is here now, then for a while it is no one's duty. The Legislation will not have laid on anyone the duty to be responsible for safety, except insofar as the Workmen's Compensation Board does it. It seems to me we have to have a Factories Act. We got to have it. It is a commonplace around the world. How can a boiler inspector deal with a thousand other things in a factory not connected with boiler and pressure vessels?

MR. BROWNE: How can a boiler inspector deal with these other things around a factory? In the first place he is not asked to deal with these other things around a factory, he is only asked to see if there are proper guards around the things he has to see are operated at a safe speed. That is the law now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is perfectly all right.

MR. BROWNE: Well, why is it being changed?

MR. BALLAM: The inspectors don't think, and neither do I, that they should be responsible for safety in every plant. Take Bowater's and AND Company. Do you mean to say these boiler inspectors should be responsible for safety in these plants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: But safety — here I am with the honourable member opposite — if safety of machines must be inspected anyway with boiler inspectors then the boiler inspectors surely are competent to see these particular machines, if not the others in the factory, are safe.

MR. BROWNE: You had better come over on this side now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: Did we not have a case of someone turning a valve on or off and bursting up the works? Perhaps the Premier would tell us something about that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has no bearing on this at all.

MR. HOLLETT: It has no bearing. Probably the bearing burned off.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let us pass this, and I promise, on behalf of the Government, we will confer on it in Cabinet, and we will bring in some legislation to cover the matter.

MR. CURTIS: If it is necessary.

MR. BROWNE: Under protest.

Clause 5 carried.

Clause 6 read:

6. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by deleting the words "boiler, steam plant or refrigeration plant" wherever they occur and substituting therefor the words "boiler or plant."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring up a point in connection with this, that is in regard to the qualifications that have been drafted into previous sections applying to this section as well — A man has a certificate as an engineer in the Province of Québec. He is not given the same standing at all. He is only regarded as a fireman, and he is not qualified under the rules to stand guard by day over these machines although he would be in Québec. Now the gentleman in charge may be following the procedure in Ontario, but it seems to me that if it is good enough for the city of Montreal it ought to be

good enough for the city of St. John's. I am referring to a fourth engineer's ticket, which in Montreal is good but is not accepted here. Why is that?

MR. BALLAM: He could take the examination here if he wanted to qualify and be certified. But we have some new regulations coming in. I think, which will probably correct this thing.

Clause 6 carried.

Clause 7:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, while on this Act, did the inspectors under this Act inspect the boiler at Holyrood, at Superior Rubber Company, before it was installed. Could the Minister say that?

MR. BALLAM: The boilers at Holyrood were inspected, yes.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Minister say whether the boilers in the Gypsum Plant have been inspected?

MR. BALLAM: I don't see that that has anything to do with this here.

MR. HOLLETT: It was a steam boiler, and it blew out, and people were in danger of their lives, and the boiler was down for days and days. That was last November. I presume the Minister knows all about it. It happened in Corner Brook at the Gypsum Plant.

MR. BROWNE: He does know all about it.

MR. HOLLETT: The Minister does not aim to answer that question. Was it a new machine, could the Minister tell us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister cannot answer questions unless the honourable member sits down.

MR. HOLLETT: There is no answer.

Clauses 7 through 9 carried.

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill with some amendment, carried.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act":

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is right from the City Council. It has been looked over, I think, very carefully by the members. Could we call it by number instead of reading the clauses?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the numbers might be called and the side titles read:

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3: Amendment. Section 97.

MR. BROWNE: Two-thirds of the number. That seems an extraordinary provision for a quorum.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Maybe the Deputy Mayor can answer.

MR. HIGGINS: There can never be as small number as that present in the city. That is a very active Committee. They all seem to be very fond of meetings.

MR. BROWNE: I don't know, there should be a minimum set there — How many members are on the Committee?

MR. HIGGINS: Nine.

MR. BROWNE: I think it sounds absurd, that provision, and it is not a sensible provision for a board, with all due respects to my honourable and learned friend. Should there not be a further examination given to this, with the idea of setting a minimum.

MR. SMALLWOOD : If it does not work out in practice, they could bring in an amendment next year. How can we settle that now ?

MR. HIGGINS : Mr. Chairman, there are certain things in this, in particular the city park thing, which frankly I think of sufficient importance to justify this House not hanging up on this. That small Quidi Vidi Park is a matter of considerable importance to the city in general particularly in the east end of the city.

MR. SMALLWOOD : I would not say that. I would say St. John's.

MR. HIGGINS : I mean St. John's. It is going to be the park for the people in the east end.

MR. SMALLWOOD : No. Bowring Park is not for the people in the west end.

MR. HIGGINS : Perhaps that is unfortunate. But there can be another Bowring Park.

MR. SMALLWOOD : How about St. John's north and south ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Premier is entirely out of order.

MR. HOLLETT : I don't think that should be carried like that. I agree with my honourable friend on my right.

MR. CURTIS : Suppose we let them fix their own quorum.

MR. BROWNE : They have quite a responsible position you know. They settle a good many questions regarding the granting of permits and concessions and things like that.

MR. CURTIS : They have no real powers.

MR. HEFFERTON : There are six persons in the Committee.

MR. BROWNE : Increasing to nine now.

MR. CURTIS : Why not make five a quorum ?

Amendment, that the word "two-thirds" be deleted, and the word "five" inserted in its place and the words "present in the city at the time of holding any meeting" be deleted, on motion carried.

Clause 5 carried.

Clause 5 : Appointment of boards and delegation of powers by Council.

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, I draw the attention of the Attorney General to this section. This is a new section — appointment of boards and delegation of powers by Council — I raised this question — The Council has not got and should not have power to delegate to any board or group of officials its own powers. It may prescribe regulations, but the Council cannot give to the Board and/or officials all of the power, or any group of the powers, or anything of that kind. Under this section, it has the power to pass over to boards and/or officials such powers or discretions for such purposes as the council may deem fit.

MR. HIGGINS : I think the Council for some years had inspectors conducting examinations for applications for licences, and there was some slight doubt as to whether or not that was quite proper. So this section is intended to regularize what has been going on. The section incidentally is approved by all the trade unions in the city. I think that is the substance of the idea of it.

MR. HEFFERTON : I might add one thing, the city engineer refers to the chairman of both these boards set up for that very purpose.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, with all due deference to the unions and everyone who passed it, I say it is incorrectly drafted. It is not what is intended. I know that my honourable and learned colleague here on my left is partially responsible but this goes beyond that, it goes too far. The Council shall have power to appoint boards and officials for the purpose of carrying out the powers vested in the Council under this Act. If it has said in regard to some certain section such as examining board bodies and things like that, would be very convenient for the councillors themselves, in fact.

MR. CURTIS: I think possibly we could just put in the words "examining powers" before the word powers.

MR. BROWNE: Would that cover what they want?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That won't meet what they want.

MR. BROWNE: Well it is put in there as the section after this one. The Council shall have powers to make rules and regulations. This does not seem to be relevant here at all and goes far beyond what I assume the Council desires. I think it should be re-drafted.

MR. HOLLETT: Can you have it, relative to prescribing and holding examinations?

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, surely this House should have enough confidence in the common sense and integrity of those who compose the City Council to realize they are not going to do anything not in the best interest of the city. Indeed I say, the City Council is more closely acquainted or in closer touch with the people, more sensitive to the political pressure than any member of this House. I think, Sir, we should have some con-

fidence and some common sense about this. These people down there, and I speak as one of them, are not ruthless individuals. They are not, for instance, as bad as members on the other side of the House are sometimes supposed to be.

Clause 7 carried.

Clause 8 through 10 carried.

MR. BROWNE: Now, Mr. Chairman, that Section 226 — We are going so fast I could not keep up to it — "Section 226 of the said Act as heretofore amended is further amended by adding to sub-section (3) the following: Any occupier of such building premises or part thereof who is or may be affected by such discontinuance may pay such water tax or instalment thereof to the Council and such occupier shall be entitled to recover by action in any court the amount so paid by him from the person liable for such water tax or instalment thereof."

I understand, I may be wrong, if the tenant paid the water taxes he is entitled to recovery from the landlord by suing him, is not that what it means?

MR. HIGGINS: If I may, Mr. Chairman, on this water tax there was apparently a misunderstanding at the time that the tax was brought in.

MR. BROWNE: It was brought in by the Council surely?

MR. HIGGINS: And I will put it, by the Council, yes. It was not that the Council had the right to apply the taxes to owners and occupiers, and very shortly the situation arose that American service people who had leases whereby they were protected against payment of any municipal taxes, and I think the same applies to Westmount homes, if I am not mis-

taken. The situation got into such a hopeless muddle that the Council decided to regularize the position and make the taxation payable by the owner of the premises. In other words, if I have a tenant in and I have to pay double water taxes I can go to the Rent Control Board with a certificate from the City Clerk and get permission to increase my rent by the amount of water taxes I have to pay for. It is an endeavour to clarify what was unfortunate drafting in the first instance. They admit their error.

Claus 10 carried.

Motion, that the Committee pass the Bill with some amendments, carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, although I don't anticipate very much need of doing it, but perhaps it would be better to ask permission.

Motion carried.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred and have passed the following Bills without amendment:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustees Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and

Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bower's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

On motion report received, Bills ordered read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matters to it referred and has passed the following Bills with some amendments:

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

A Bill "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill "An Act to Amend the Election Act, 1954."

On motion report adopted. Bills ordered read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matters to it referred, has made some progress and asks leave to sit again tomorrow.

On motion Committee of the Whole ordered to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited":

MR. CANNING: In speaking to the Mortier Bay Development Act, may I first be permitted to congratulate the Premier for his clear, concise explanation of the Act, as well as for the masterly presentation which I am confident has impressed the House. May I also, at the very outset, express the appreciation of my constituents for this measure now before the House. As the representative for Placentia West, I am most conscious of my limitations in speaking to this important measure, particularly following the remarks of our able Leader.

This is a duty I cannot take lightly, both in regard to the Act and also in doing justice to the subject matter, and in doing justice to the people of my District and to the people of the whole south west coast, and the people of the Province as a whole.

I have known, Sir, for some time of the interest of the Premier in the development of Mortier Bay as a free port for the development of International Trade. From time to time, when I called on the Premier for measures to benefit my constituency, I was met with the reply that "something big was being planned and developments were encouraging and, when fully understood would stand as probably one of the most important developments to date insofar as Newfoundland was concerned." He would say, we cannot put anything small in such a port as Mortier Bay. We must wait for something bigger, something worthwhile. And about

two years ago, I think, he told me that there was something, a move on to try once again to promote the free port proposition.

I don't think, Mr. Speaker, there is very much need of my telling about this great port, because I am certain every member of this House at some time or other visited there. I would say, it is one of the finest ports on this side of the Atlantic. It has deep water, a long shore line. The bay itself runs inland about three or four miles. It is about three miles wide, and around the shore line there is quite a good deal of land suitable for a townsite or for a very large town, which could easily take, I would not exaggerate when I say, the whole population of Newfoundland.

We are all more or less acquainted with the previous attempts to develop Mortier Bay as an International Free Port. The last attempt was halted by World War II. We are all acquainted with the attempts by H. C. Thompson of London, to promote or bring about this free port in Mortier Bay. Mr. Thompson spent almost fifty years crossing back and forth the Atlantic making contacts. However, he never achieved success. At one time it looked very bright for him. He arrived in St. John's sometime in the thirties, in Commission of Government days, with a guarantee of a considerable amount of capital. He went to the Commission of Government — (and I think this instance almost broke the old man's heart) — He was very old at the time — He went to the Commission of Government with his plans and told them he had a guarantee of so much money, I believe it was in the vicinity of a million dollars. He laid the plans before the Commission of Government. They looked them over and looked up at

Mr. Thompson and said: "Well, if this Mortier Bay is the place you tell us, we think we can use it ourselves."

I believe Mr. Thompson did make another attempt when he came back in the late thirties or early forties, but I am not certain but he was on some other business. I believe he was — but he might have had another chance to have his franchise renewed. However he was lost in the Atlantic Ocean on his return. And, Mr. Speaker, the night he was torpedoed I was about two hundred miles from him in a convoy. I am not certain if the "Geraldine Mary," which was lost, sailed alone or if she had an escort. So it makes me a bit proud tonight to be able to speak to this Act, and I hope, although they said he died in the attempt, I hope that it will one day come to reality. That is how I look upon it — Like many great things, the men who promoted it, encouraged and worked hard at it, often died before the thing they worked for reached success. And I hope in this case it will be the same thing. If it does, we will forever cherish the memory of this grand old man who spent so many years labouring to bring that free port to reality. I have read and reread Mr. Thompson's books and volumes, and I know there are other members of the House who have done so. I am sure the Honourable Leader of the House has. I would judge Mr. Thompson to be a man who could see far ahead. Many of the plans that he visualized and intended carrying out have since, in the last few years, been carried out somewhere else. Fresh fish, for instance — He had plans to have fresh fish brought to the Great Lakes and marketed in that part of Canada and in the Northern States of the United States. He planned for sheep grazing, which we have heard so much about since. And he had

plans for a model town. He mentioned the necessity of centralization. He planned on centralizing Placentia Bay and Fortune Bay, I think, and probably the south west coast. He planned something like that — to take a section of the country and bring it together, and carry on farming and fishing and of course factories.

Since that time, however, there were two events which took place which makes this development even more desirable than it was during pre-war days. These two most important events being, (1) Confederation, in which Newfoundland became the Tenth Province of Canada and (2) the development of the great St. Lawrence Seaway project, enabling larger ships to pass up to the Great Lakes of Canada and the United States, as well as enabling such ships to come out of the Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the ocean. This is already started and will enable larger ships to enter the Atlantic by the great St. Lawrence and take their cargoes on down the river and on to Seven Islands.

Mr. Speaker, Confederation came, joining Canada and Newfoundland together into a single entity. This is an important factor in the development of the free port proposition. It is more than likely that Newfoundland is in the proud position, by virtue of its very geographical location, to offer far more to Canada than we actually receive. It can almost be stated that, without Newfoundland and its important geographical position, Canada might never aspire to the importance in world trade which is her rightful heritage.

However, being a single entity with this Island Province, Canada is in the position of controlling the great trade which will surge from the United States and Canadian areas of the Great

Lakes, by the simple process of developing a free port at Mortier Bay, Newfoundland. We need only look at the great contribution of Newfoundland as a strategic factor in time of war. The position Newfoundland commands as a defensive factor in the cold war being waged now, to realize, and appreciate what we in Newfoundland have to offer Canada, the United States and the world in general, by making available for the peaceful trade pursuits of all nations of good will to enter and trade without restriction, and with the greatest of ease brought about by the availability of such services as are required for a great free port.

The importance to Canada can scarcely be estimated. The great freight movement of the Canadian grain crops each year, averaging in excess of five hundred million bushels, the newest iron ore development programme, requiring the shipment of around twenty million tons of Canadian ore to the Great Lake of Canada and the United States, to name two of the important transportation problems which are recurrent each and every year.

It is submitted, Mr. Speaker, that the cargo space available in the Great Lakes area by reason of the Canadian iron ore shipments from Labrador (up to twenty million tons of shipping space) might well be made available to transport our Canadian grain to the free port of Newfoundland, where it would be available all the year, every day, by virtue of the fact that our south coast port is ice free and open to shipping all the year. It has been estimated that such a movement of iron ore and grain, eliminating the costly ballast lag by having a full cargo both ways, might well cut the cost of transporting Canadian iron ore to the

Great Lakes markets by as much as one dollar per ton. This means a saving of twenty million dollars per year in iron ore alone. In addition, the great saving by moving our Canadian grain crop by the All-Water-Route would be tremendous.

To effect this great economic advantage, it is only necessary to place in proper perspective the fact that our very geographical position on the south west coast of Newfoundland practically intersects two lines (1) the Great Lakes, River and Gulf Water Route, which is a coastal shipping area and (2) the Great Circle Ocean shipping route, which is the ocean highroad to all countries, east and west as well as America. By using each of these great water transportation systems to the utmost of their usefulness and economy, lowest possible transportation rates will be made possible, great efficiency will be obtained, world trade will be increased. And the requisite to bring all this about is the development of a free port at Mortier Bay.

The Act, Sir, which I am now speaking to, and which the Premier has outlined with such clarity and eloquence, is the second stage of the work which has already been accomplished in connection with this project. Before coming to the House of Assembly with this Act, much work was done in developing this proposition to the point where it is now necessary to set up the proper machinery for the carrying out of the two important surveys, namely, economic and engineering surveys, in order that proper cognizance may be given the various factors and elements entering into this enterprise.

Plans are already in an advanced stage of development for the two surveys mentioned to be carried out with the utmost dispatch.

It might be well, Mr. Speaker, in order to better acquaint members of the House with some of the problems involved, to quote some figures in regard to or related to this great free port project. We are accustomed to considering our nearest national harbour as being a large harbour, handling, as it does, close to three million five hundred thousand tons of shipping each year on an average. When I state that there are twenty-three harbours on the United States side of the Great Lakes, each one handling more than three million tons of freight, or more tonnage than Halifax, you can better appreciate the work and study entailed in considering the project of a free port in Newfoundland, and to what extent this project of a free port would influence the total tonnage of all twenty-three Great Lake ports, being in excess of seventy millions per year in the twenty-three largest ports, and the total, including the smaller ports on the Great Lakes, swelling the total to close to ninety million tons per year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is twenty-three together, inward and outward bound. Is it in and out or one way, three million tons?

MR. CANNING: That is out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Outward bound or combined in and out? You say there are twenty-three ports on the American side?

MR. CANNING: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Each handling three million tons. That is outward and inward combined?

MR. HOLLETT: Three million tons of what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Freight. Is that waterborne freight?

MR. CANNING: Yes, that is waterborne freight.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Seventy million tons.

MR. CANNING: When you develop that whole aspect further, it will be noted that railways in the United States total six hundred billion ton miles of freight per year. It can be safely estimated that a portion of this fast freight movement will, as soon as facilities are provided, move by way of the cheaper water transportation route, rather than by the expensive rail route. It costs six times as much to move freight by rails than it does by water transport.

A few minutes ago, Mr. Speaker, I stated that without Newfoundland, Canada might never aspire to the eminence in world trade to which she is destined. We suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the implementing of this Act will be a great stride forward for Newfoundland, but it will also provide Canada and North America with a much needed interchange port, a free port, linking up the great industries and trading centres of the Great Lakes area of America, probably the most prosperous area in the entire world today, and, by being in the right geographical position and having all those things required for a natural development.

Does it not follow that Newfoundland might have, in this very instance, the key to a prosperity never before enjoyed in this Island Province? It is not necessary to remind honourable members of this House of the importance this free port project holds for our fishing industry. It goes without saying that the great frequency of shipping to our free port, to and from the Great Lakes area of Canada and the United States alone, will engender

a great trade in our fishery products, for, as low transportation rates become available, we can better enter and capture the great prosperous market areas right through the middle west of Canada and the United States.

Already, Mr. Speaker, there has been a great interest in the development of this free port enterprise, set off in particular by two Trans-Canada radio broadcasts. The result of these two radio broadcasts was, I am informed, most encouraging. One of these results I would like to mention at this time. In a broadcast last October by the well-known C.B.C. Commentator, John Fisher, many comments came in, all favourable, from most provinces of Canada and many of the States to the south. It was most encouraging to note that in almost all cases mention was made regarding advantages which would accrue and could be shared by the west, by allowing for better and cheaper and faster handling of grain through Newfoundland to the markets of the world.

Manufacturers who have been contacted, adjacent to the Canadian and American Great Lakes area are, without exception, in accord with the idea of shipping through a world-trade free port in Newfoundland.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, we have before us a measure which might well be one of the most important in the developing of our Island Province but, one which is also being welcomed in other sections of Canada and the United States. It is built upon the fundamental that expanding trade with all countries of the world can and should be the most effective method of promoting peace. It has already engendered good-will across Canada and is well accepted and recognized as a great stride forward in the development of Canada in general and of Newfound-

land in particular. It would enable us to enlarge the merchant fleet of our coastal services and to develop an ocean fleet, all to the benefit of Newfoundland.

It has been a great privilege and a high honour, Mr. Speaker, to add my voice to that of my Leader in speaking to this Act. My constituents join me, I am sure, in voicing the appreciation we feel, with the hope that this measure, when enacted, will bring to us in the Placentia West-Burin Peninsula, and to Newfoundland and to Canada in general the prosperity which should follow a well conceived plan of the magnitude of this free port project, transcending, as it does, even international bounds. It is global in its concept, and reflects the greatest credit on those entrusted with the carrying through of this plan. With the continued direction of our Premier and Leader, we may be confident of the eventual result.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to detain the House very long at this late hour. I certainly support this Bill, brought in here, in principle. If I were to voice my feelings, or go into them in any detail, I think I would probably have to arrive at the conclusion I was a prophet of doom again, because I have heard this Montier Bay free port proposition preached ever since I was a lad, and that is some years ago now. It was the dream of the Late Mr. Thompson who lost his life in the Second World War on a voyage across from here to Great Britain. It was a dream when there was no thought of the deepening of the St. Lawrence River. The dream was that the grain and cattle of the prairies and central Canada be brought down the St. Lawrence and landed in Montier Bay, where there would be a free port, and

during the winter months that would be freighted across to Great Britain and to Europe and goods would be brought back from there and landed at the free port, and at some time or other during the year, I suppose during the summer, taken up the river to the St. Lawrence.

I said it was a dream. It is still a dream. And I do hope that the good people in Montier Bay will not be too enthused over this excellent speech delivered tonight by their member. Because I think it would be much wiser for them and us all to get down to more practical work and let Mr. MacLellan go ahead, and give him all the encouragement we can, to develop this idea of a free port.

I have a feeling, Mr. Speaker, this session of the House might be called the "Dream Session."

You will remember, Sir, there was a dream resulting from the Forestry Report, a dream of a third paper mill — a very excellent dream — everybody would agree with it — we all must agree as must the whole people of Newfoundland. But as we have pointed out, and as the Royal Commission pointed out, there are a good many "ifs" there before that dream can come true. We all hope it will come true.

Then there was the dream which the Honourable the Premier had during the compiling of the Agricultural Report. That dream was a little bit costly. Already, as a matter of fact, that dream has cost us about one hundred thousand dollars, and it is forecast already that for the mink there will be two million dollars in loans. That, even though it is yet in the dream stage as far as success is concerned, and we are in hope something might come out of it.

Now my honourable friend from the District of Placentia West has spoken of this dream of a free port in Montier Bay. Now Mr. MacLellan of course, is the man who was responsible for the bus service here in St. John's. He is also the man who, I believe will be responsible for the ferry service across to Bell Island. And he is a man of achievement, because he really goes about his job and gets some results, very excellent results in some cases. So we do hope that when he gets actually started on this Montier Bay free port that something worthwhile will come out of it.

I must say that I myself, probably because of my age, I don't know, or probably it is because I have been hearing of this free port so many, many years, I must say that I cannot work up the same sort of enthusiasm as my young friend from the District of Placentia West. Nevertheless I am glad that something has been done, and that steps, apparently, will be taken to make this dream a reality.

We have to remember that Marystown is at the interior part of a long inlet from the ocean, and that at the other end of that inlet there is a river running down and there is a very strong flow of tide coming down and going in all the time. We have to remember that much dredging has to be done. I take it the ships will harbour near Mooring Cove?

MR. CANNING: Would the honourable gentleman allow me? That tide coming down does not have anything to do with the harbour outside. Very little dredging has to be done.

MR. HOLLETT: In Montier Bay?

MR. CANNING: You are talking about up in Creston?

MR. HOLLETT: The tide has to

come down to Creston and down to Marystown and go out to the ocean and flow back again four times a day.

MR. CANNING: You don't mean to tell me the tide could keep ocean shipping from coming in and going out?

MR. HOLLETT: I am not. I am asking. Usually a strong tide going in and out four times a day has something to do with making the port or otherwise.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't you get the same thing in every port?

MR. HOLLETT: No, not by a long shot. Here you have a very narrow neck of water and the ocean outside of it, and the water rushes through here and up into the south west, we used to call it, a wide expanse of water. When that fills up it gradually runs down again. It may not have any bad effect on making a port further out.

MR. CANNING: Do you mind if I ask you another question? Where do you need dredging in Mortier Bay. You said it had to be dredged for big ships?

MR. HOLLETT: Could the honourable member tell me what depth of water there is, and where they are supposed to put the harbour?

MR. CANNING: Yes, approximately.

MR. SPEAKER: I really think these are questions for Mr. MacLellan and not for the Honourable Leader of the Opposition or the honourable member for Placentia West.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't want to go into details. But since the honourable member is so doubtful of a remark I made, perhaps, he may be able to tell the

depth of water. I have grave doubts whether he can. I don't think he can, as a matter of fact, but maybe Mr. MacLellan can develop a free port there. But I am pretty sure, Sir, that we ought not to let the development of that free port sway us in any way either here in this House nor in the District of Placentia West or on the Burin Peninsula. In that area, Sir, we have some of the finest fishermen in the world, Placentia West, and in Placentia East too, of course and around the Burin Peninsula and in Fortune Bay and all up the south west coast right up to Rose Blanche.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And all around the Island.

MR. HOLLETT: I am speaking of the people I know. These are Labrador and shore fishermen. Our fishermen, Mr. Chairman, used to go out on the Grand Bank in bankers, and are sailors. I am not saying all our fishermen are not sailors, but they fish differently on the north east coast and in the Straits of Belle Isle. But up there you have the finest fishermen in the world, I say. And I am quite sure they are not going to be too much upset and they are not going to stay home in the summer to wait until Mr. MacLellan builds up this free port.

Now I say these things just to put a slight little damper on some of the dreams that we have here in the House this year. We all know, of course, that the members on the opposite side are looking forward to some fun very shortly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: An election?

MR. HOLLETT: You put the words in my mouth.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Although not in the honourable member's mind.

MR. HOLLETT: Something put the thought in my mind, as well as the Honourable the Premier's dreams. You see some dreams are picked up by bogs, and some of the honourable member's dreams did come true by reason of the votes. I do hope the votes this time will build a free port in Marystown. I hope to see a free port there as well as anybody else up in that area, where I was born. I am not being too critical. I just want the people in that area (and I don't mind repeating, I am not a prophet of doom at all) I don't want any of them to be too much enthused over this dream coming true overnight or too quickly.

The honourable member spoke of carrying iron ore, and landing it, I suppose, at the free port. Was that the idea?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: It was not the idea? What has iron ore to do with the free port of Marystown?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The boats that would take the twenty million tons of iron ore from Seven Islands to the Great Lakes could bring back the grain and store it at Mortier Bay for shipment around the world. That is what the honourable gentleman meant—two-way freight on boats.

MR. HOLLETT: I would not think iron ore boats very suitable for a different kind of freight other than iron ore. Can iron ore boats today carry the things that my honourable friend is thinking about? If he has facts to show that I would like to know it. I think if you look at the iron ore boats plying back and forth between Bell Island and the markets of the world you will find they are just iron ore boats. They are ocean-

going boats. I am quite sure you want ocean-going boats to come from the Great Lakes to Marystown.

DR. ROWE: No.

MR. HOLLETT: You don't. That is the first time I heard you did not want ocean-going boats to come from the St. Lawrence River down around the Burin Peninsula and into Marystown. I would say that is probably the roughest part of the Atlantic Ocean. However, I won't go into details. But we support this Bill, and we do hope, Sir, that something will come out of it. All I say is that we are not going to allow our heads to be turned by the prospects of this third dream.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I have very few words I want to add to that of my Honourable Leader. There is no doubt about it, Mortier Bay is going to be a wonderful thing for the country, if it comes. We cannot lose anything on this. The only one that is wasting any time or money is Mr. MacLellan, and if it comes off Mr. MacLellan will do well and so will we, and if it does not he is the one who is setting it out. And I must say personally, not for the sake of the member for Placentia West, I hope it does come off in a hurry.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, if there is no one else to take part in the debate, I have only this to say. I am most grateful to the honourable member for Placentia West for his speech, the kind of speech we come to expect from him in this House. I am grateful to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition for the support he gave to the Bill and I am grateful to the honourable and learned member for St. John's East for his very brief but figurative support of the Bill.

The position of the Government is that Mr. MacLellan, and at my request, undertook to promote this free port, to revive the idea, to promote it. I don't know, quite frankly, what success he is going to have. I do know, as the House knows, that if a free port comes there it will be a thing whose effect on our fortunes as a people, as a province, would be stupendous. Because either it is going to be a thing of absolutely stupendous proportions or it is not going to be anything. It won't be a little free port. It won't be a small operation. It will either be nothing or it will be of gigantic size. It makes you think, when you are told by the honourable member for Placentia West, that on the American side alone of the Great Lakes there are twenty-three seaports, inland water ports, each handling three million tons of waterborne freight a year, a total of seventy million tons, not counting what tonnage there would be handled by water from the inland-water ports on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes. That would be certainly another thirty or forty million tons. So that on these ports at this moment there are maybe sometimes a hundred million tons. And that tonnage will undoubtedly increase as the years and decades come and go. If it can be proven practical, monetarily practical as well as strictly practical, to bring some of that freight that must come out and down the St. Lawrence, or must come out to the Atlantic coast having reached the Atlantic coast by rail, if a large amount of that tonnage must somehow get out into the open Atlantic—now so far as the water haul is concerned now, as always, it can only get out when navigation allows it to get out on the Great Lakes and on the St. Lawrence—then it

might well be the case that you can store up in Mortier Bay mountains of wheat and corn and other grain and cereals and other goods and leave stocks at Mortier Bay, and motor cars and trucks and the like, in the open shipping season for ferrying around the world in the winter months when the St. Lawrence is closed. Indeed that is a great dream. There is nothing small about that dream, there is nothing trifling. It is a great dream. It may only be a dream. It may never be realized. But this House is asked to give Mr. MacLellan the authority he needs to promote the deal. Now shall we give it? I move that we do.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to the Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the House into Committee on Supply:

MR. SPEAKER: Leave was given yesterday for this Committee to sit again today. I do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe that all items on current and capital account were passed up to page 79 under heading 1444-02 Fisheries Development Authority. That has not been passed: That was considered but was not passed.

MR. HOLLETT: That is on the Fisheries Authority where we have the details outlined on page 133. Salaries \$123,000. What is that made up of? Does that include the three salaries of \$25,000; is that correct?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right, yes.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the other? Staff?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, staff.

MR. HOLLETT: What have they got, a secretary or something?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are building up quite a substantial staff.

MR. HOLLETT: Could we have the details on it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not at this moment. If the question is tabled it will be gladly answered. Next year there will be still more piling up of staff. Give us notice and we will gladly table that information.

MR. BROWNE: Why did the Minister come here without that? We are interested in everything.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are beginning to realize that.

MR. BROWNE: But very slow in realizing it. Perhaps the Minister of Fisheries could help out. He has not very much to do in the department since most of the work has been handed over to this Committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a nice way to get a favour done. Say, you are loafing around, doing nothing. Do me a favour now.

MR. BROWNE: He has not as much to do as he used to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not?

MR. BROWNE: He has this high-priced Fisheries Development Committee to help him out, and to design the fisheries policy for him. Surely he should be able to keep track of the salaries of their staff. Perhaps he does not know. Perhaps the Premier does not know. Perhaps no one knows.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Perhaps.

MR. BROWNE: Twenty thousand dollars is going somewhere.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, put it down, fifty thousand dollars unaccounted for in the office of the Fisheries Authority. Now the next item, Travelling Expenses. I believe we were informed a few days ago the travelling expenses last year were some fourteen thousand dollars, is that correct? And they expect to do travelling to the extent of twenty thousand more next year, apparently.

MR. KEOUGH: They will have to on account of increased staff.

MR. HOLLETT: Could we have any particulars in regard to this travelling of fourteen thousand dollars last year. I believe I have that though in answer to a question.

Now with regard to fishery demonstrations: Would the Minister tell us something about the general expenses of \$40,000?

MR. KEOUGH: I wonder if I might take 2005-01, 02, 03 and 04. All these expenditures will be in this connection. First of all, the Authority has come to the conclusion, as have other persons of the department, that many of the long liner crews, that is crews presently operating, are in need of further training in handling of their gear, particularly in the great amount of gear, in order to increase their efficiency and their returns from operations. It is proposed during the coming year to place a number of experienced long liner fishermen and fishermen on boats for a period of two weeks to a month, in order to give that additional training. Then the House may remember that I mentioned before, that fishermen that had been building long liners up until now had been greatly influ-

enced by the Cape Island type of boat and had been building in the class of fifty-five boats or over. That type of boat is suitable for certain parts of Newfoundland where the fishing is some distance off shore, some forty and fifty miles off, LaScie for instance or St. Anthony. But over in Bay de Verde, perhaps or Twillingate or Fogo, a smaller type of boat that does not have to go quite so far to sea would be more suitable. The House will recall that I said the naval architect has authority and has drawn plans for a 46 ft. long liner. It is proposed to build such a boat during this year. That item "New Building" will be for the building of that boat, and part of the general expenses will be in connection with the operations.

Then during the past year, as the House may be aware, the Authority imported a boat from one of the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, I believe. She was a deck boat, 23 ft. long, equipped with a reversible push propeller, and mechanical gear. She fished out of Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Fermeuse, and the results were quite satisfactory for the period she fished. There was a rumour, for instance, of three fishermen clearing nine hundred dollars in a period of fifteen days. The Authority has come to the conclusion it would be possible to equip certain Newfoundland trawl boats and trap boats and perhaps large dories with reversible push propellers and with mechanical gears. We propose during the year to equip some of these boats, and if that proves as successful as the equipment with the Danish boat, which has proven to be good, we will probably go into it on a larger scale later on. It will be necessary to do further demonstration work in Danish Seiners and inshore

dragging. Actually the only suitable Danish seining ground proved in Newfoundland at the moment is in Fortune Bay area. There is need to do further experimental work in Danish seining and inshore dragging in a number of areas. The "Matthew" will do some of it, and it may be necessary to charter an inshore dragger to do some more of it. That item "Charter" \$5,000 would cover the charter if we have to charter such a boat, and part of the general expenses would be for her operation.

Then finally the Atlantic Biological Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada in 1953 discovered a scallop bed in commercial quantities on St. Pierre Banks. It is supposed to demonstrate scallop fishery to fishermen in the Grand Bank-Fortune area so that they can take advantage of this resource. That will involve boats with the necessary gear and the necessity of hiring an experienced skipper, possibly from the Mainland to do a demonstration there. This item will cover that.

MR. HOLLETT: I was under the impression the scallop fishery was in the mouth of Fortune Bay and not on the St. Pierre Banks.

MR. KEOUGH: I understand the Biological Station reported substantial quantities on the St. Pierre Bank.

MR. HOLLETT: Where is the 23 foot boat operating out of now?

MR. KEOUGH: She is not operating at all. She is ashore for the winter.

MR. HOLLETT: She is only used in the summer time?

MR. KEOUGH: She is only about the size of a trap skiff.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not even the size of a fair-size trap skiff.

MR. HOLLETT: \$900 for three men for fifteen days?

MR. KEOUGH: No, it was nine hundred dollars for four men. It worked out to about twenty odd dollars a day. That is in one instance.

MR. HOLLETT: I am glad to hear that. I don't think there was much publicity given to that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was not conclusive enough.

MR. HOLLETT: That was conclusive.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, that is not conclusive.

MR. HOLLETT: No, I suppose it would not be. I remember being in a trap crew one time and took up about two hundred quintals in about an hour.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not conclusive either.

MR. HOLLETT: No, I grant you that.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Honourable Minister a question? Is there collaboration now between the Department of Fisheries and this Development Committee?

MR. KEOUGH: Collaboration yes, but it also means the Authority have immediate access to all divisional heads and have the right to call upon them for any services they may need.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is the closest possible liaison between the Authority and the Minister and the Authority and the Premier, free and intimate.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Minister could give us some idea as to what work was done last year in Quirpon? There was \$88,500 voted there last year.

MR. KEOUGH: Well, at Quirpon last year the work that was done there consisted mostly of work that was done practically entirely by the Federal Authority who constructed a fishermen's wharf, a wharf now 90 per cent completed. As far as the Authority were concerned they did the necessary survey work there to locate the plant. The plans for the plant have been drawn up. It is a salt fish plant of a capacity of ten thousand quintals. The contract has been let, and construction will start as soon as they can get in there.

MR. BROWNE: They built the wharf there in 1951.

MR. KEOUGH: In that event they built another.

MR. BROWNE: They must have built a second one because they were building one there when I was there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is a fisheries wharf, not a public wharf. It was built after I was there last summer. It had not been begun up to then. The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources and myself spent three days there.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, how much did the Committee spend there? Did they spend any money out of this \$80,500?

MR. KEOUGH: In respect of surveys it ran into some figure over a thousand dollars.

MR. BROWNE: What particular kind of survey?

MR. KEOUGH: A land survey to locate the plant.

MR. HOLLETT: In all these places, Seldom, Valleyfield, Badger's Quay, etc., there is an item General. That is not very clear. What is meant by General?

MR. KEOUGH: General covers construction costs of the plant. The operating capital covers the amount of money that the Authority calculated will have to be lent a community association in order to enable them to operate.

MR. HOLLETT: Loan to the community?

MR. BROWNE: I was going to ask that. Have any steps been taken to set up a community organization in Quirpon?

MR. KEOUGH: Oh, certain primary work has been done. It has had visits from a field man, several visits from Mr. Windsor, and the ground work has been laid.

MR. BROWNE: But is there a community organization in existence in any of these places now?

MR. KEOUGH: No, not as such, there is not.

MR. BROWNE: Well, that means that very little is being done as far as that is concerned. You are still in the planning stage for, say Quirpon?

MR. KEOUGH: Well, let us put it this way? The main construction of the plant will begin with the opening of navigation, a salt fish plant. It should be ready to go into operation by mid-summer. But by that time there will be a community organization organized and operating.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Minis-

ter tell us how much money was spent by the Authority last year?

MR. KEOUGH: I note from an answer in reply to a question asked by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, \$1,250,000, roughly.

MR. HOLLETT: That was actually spent?

MR. KEOUGH: When I say spent, it was processed out by the Authority. One million dollars was processed out to the Fishery Products, a renewal of commitments made last year to Twillingate, Joe Batts Arm and Trepassey.

MR. HOLLETT: Which leaves \$250,000. I note that the office and salaries were set down at \$117,000 out of that, so that actually they only spent \$133,000. Actually when it cost \$117,000 to spend \$133,000. Am I correct?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, as wrong as can be.

MR. HOLLETT: Add it all up again, one and a quarter millions. It is quite plain to me. One million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the amount which was spent. There was a million went to Fishery Products.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was not spent. Let us forget the million dollars — it was an investment.

MR. HOLLETT: I will say the Honourable the Premier is out of order. First he puts his feet on the desk. He sits on his stern and shoots questions across at me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not out of order to have ones feet on a desk. clean or dirty. And the honourable gentleman should know that is just a display of ignorance.

MR. HOLLETT: To have your feet on the desk, I agree entirely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman displays his ignorance.

MR. HOLLETT: There is a display of ignorance on the soles of your boots. It is there now, I can see it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, the honourable gentleman, the Leader of the Opposition is displaying his ignorance when he says it is out of order for members to put their feet on a desk. He is displaying his ignorance again —

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, is this a point of order?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes it is. I ask, is it out of order for a member to put his feet on his desk?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Then if the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the political party, the man who would be Premier of this Province and Leader of this Government says it is out of order to put my feet on a desk, is he not displaying ignorance?

MR. HOLLETT: Surely.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Whether the feet are dirty or clean, the Honourable Leader is none the less displaying his ignorance — Why he won't even remain Leader of the Opposition not alone become the Leader of the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: That is rather derogatory. I know exactly what the honourable member is trying to do. He is trying to divert attention of the House from this particular vote here. He is not doing it if I have to stay here until daylight. He can keep his

feet on his desk and put them in his mouth if he wants to (which might be a good idea, if he did he would not say so much). I do think a man is out of order when he sits in his chair and keeps shooting things across at a person who has the floor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't ever mention feet on the desk again.

MR. HOLLETT: I clean mine when I put them up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: At least when he puts them up I won't say the honourable member is out of order.

MR. HOLLETT: You know we would make some progress if the Honourable the Premier would leave the House. I have not the authority to put him out, but I would.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman has something there — if the Premier would leave the House, the House might make some progress. The Premier is a big obstacle to his progress. But the Premier is not going to leave the House. He is going to stay and go on being an obstacle — the honourable and learned member, the professional member, the judge, is highly amused by that.

MR. HOLLETT: I could sit down and have a talk too, but would not be so ignorant of the rules of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has the floor, and I think interruptions from anybody are out of order. I would like the Honourable Leader of the Opposition now to confine his remarks to the item under consideration, fisheries development.

MR. HOLLETT: That is what I am talking about, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The

honourable gentleman was talking about feet on desks, dirty and clean feet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And the judge was greatly amused by it.

MR. BROWNE: The Minister of Public Works seemed to be as much amused as I am.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. I think these remarks about feet defeat their purpose.

MR. BROWNE: May I laugh?

MR. HOLLETT: I was about to remark, when so rudely interrupted by the smell of feet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know which idea rose the smell. I hope the honourable gentleman does not have any matches if there happens to be any faggots near.

MR. BROWNE: What is he talking about now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman does not know. I would be afraid to be near the faggots, if my honourable friend has a box of matches.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, this is a delightful diversion, but I would like to know what the Honourable the Premier is referring to.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I think I have the floor.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, the Premier made certain references to me. I would like him to explain what he means?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I mean faggots and matches.

MR. BROWNE: You mean maggots and faggots?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I keep well back from them where the honourable gentleman is concerned.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I have no idea what the Premier is talking about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. I wonder, would the Honourable Leader of the Opposition continue.

MR. HOLLETT: If I am allowed, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't talk about feet, and go right ahead.

MR. BROWNE: You took them down now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will put them up again.

MR. HOLLETT: I was stating, Mr. Chairman, that according to the Minister of Fisheries, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were handed out by the Fisheries Authority last year. At least they had that much money to hand out. One million went to Fishery Products, which was allocated for expenditure by them at Bay de Verde, at Change Islands and at Joe Batts Arm, Twillingate, Catalina and Trepassy. This leaves two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for expenditures by the Fisheries Authority. Of that amount \$117,000 went for salaries and expenses in the office, which left a balance of \$133,000, which they spent in other ways. And I was pointing out that the office, the clerks and the travelling in that particular office which cost \$117,000 spent exactly \$133,000. That is the point I was trying to get across, and I hope it is across now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, if the honourable gentleman's knowledge is no more dependable than his knowledge of parliamentary practice and procedure with regard to feet

and hats and any other immemorial traditions of parliament—He takes the figure of one million, subtracts the cost of administration from it and gets some weird, unrealistic figure —

MR. HOLLETT : Nonsense.

MR. SMALLWOOD : The million dollars that is spent through Fishery Products requires exactly the same supervision as that they spent themselves, precisely the same. If the honourable gentleman supposes that the Fisheries Development Authority merely passes over the sum of a million dollars to Fishery Products Limited, that it is a simple matter of writing a cheque and handing the money across, and that is all there is to it, and that for Change Islands they merely hand them a cheque for \$18,000, and in Twillingate they hand over a cheque to Fishery Products for \$116,000 and forget about it — He must seriously and honestly think that the Fisheries Authority are doing all day what I was doing here, just sitting with their feet up on their desks with nothing to do. Now he does not really believe that. I admit the million dollars is an awkward thing in the way of his little bit of propaganda, because the propaganda is that they are paid \$75,000 to spend \$100,000. But that \$100,000 happens to be a million odd, and that makes a bit of difference.

MR. HOLLETT : Where does Fishery Products come into the picture?

MR. SMALLWOOD : What does the honourable gentleman mean by that?

MR. HOLLETT : I want to know, for instance did Fishery Products Limited spend that \$18,000 in Change Islands, or did the Authority spend and supervise it, who is responsible?

MR. SMALLWOOD : The Authority

supervises every dollar of the expenditure, it is their responsibility — of course it is their responsibility.

MR. HOLLETT : What has Fishery Products Limited got to do?

MR. SMALLWOOD : They build the plants, install the equipment, and every single transaction is under the supervision of the Fisheries Authority. That is what the Authority is for.

MR. HOLLETT : I see. Well, would the Honourable Minister tell us just what was done for the \$18,000 in Change Islands?

MR. KEOUGH : Yes. The company installed a two-plate freezing operation, which will go into operation in time for the fishing season this year.

MR. HOLLETT : That had to be supervised by the Fisheries Authority, did it?

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Chairman, the amounts here last year for these places came to over one half million dollars, and not all has been spent by Fishery Products. Which ones were developed, and how much was spent on each one? Take Bay de Verde, \$187,000, would the Minister be able to say how much was spent there?

MR. KEOUGH : Last year there was a vote of \$187,000 to be made available to Fishery Products Limited. They would have in the meantime purchased some equipment too in that plant, which may perhaps be a filleting plant. Well on production of invoices to the Authority to show the purchase of the machinery to go into Bay de Verde they get an advance out of this \$187,000. You will notice this year there is a revote. They are actually revotes.

MR. BROWNE : Well, they should

be marked as revotes. It is a balance of the \$187,000?

MR. KEOUGH: That is right. All the way along that is correct.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Honourable Minister tell us how much of that amount was spent in Twillingate and for what?

MR. KEOUGH: The amount spent was \$116,000 deducted from \$376,500, whatever that comes to. I don't know at the moment what it was for. I have to presume it was for machinery. The undertaking at Twillingate, as far as I can recall, was to install a new fish meal plant and two plate freezers.

MR. HOLLETT: Is it not a fact they bought a premises there, out of that money, in Twillingate?

MR. KEOUGH: Yes, that looks like some part of it would be for that.

MR. HOLLETT: How much was spent for it?

MR. KEOUGH: I don't think I am at liberty to divulge that. It was a private transaction.

MR. HOLLETT: We were just told it is all under the supervision of the Fisheries Authority. Now it comes under the Honourable Minister.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not mean they got to tell it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I do object to these interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I asked a question a few days ago relative to that, and it was told the building was purchased by Fishery Products, and it was their business not mine. Now I bring the matter up I am told that it is under the supervision of the

Fisheries Authority, and I am led to believe the Fisheries Authority is under the supervision of the Honourable Minister. Now when I ask how much money was put on this \$376,500 for this premises I am told it is none of my business.

MR. KEOUGH: Well, Mr. Chairman, the House has the right to know any details connected with a loan between the Government and a fishery company. But when the fishery company spends that money out again, I don't think this House has a right to know the transactions. For instance, I would not table in the House here any balance sheets of these companies, although myself and the Fisheries Authority have the right to receive them. We regard the transaction as in the same category.

MR. HOLLETT: \$2,832,200 to be spent under the supervision of the Fisheries Authority. Would the Honourable Minister tell me how that is to be spent?

MR. KEOUGH: I am afraid I would have to ask for notice of that question. At the moment I don't know what it was spent for. It is probably a list, that long.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Put it on the Order Paper.

MR. BROWNE: No, Mr. Chairman, I draw to the attention —

MR. SMALLWOOD: He frequently interjects — "Mr. Speaker, can I do this and do that."

MR. BROWNE: Surely the Honourable Leader of the Opposition could give notice to the Minister now to bring the information tomorrow, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not the way notice of question is given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid notice of question will have to be given.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I could direct the Minister's attention back to Quirpon for a few minutes? Operating Capital and General — Does this mean the Government is going to spend \$62,000 in building a salt cod fish processing plant at Quirpon, and is going to supply some \$50,000 to operate there this summer? This \$50,000, what would it be used for? For paying people to make fish? Will the fish be made in an ordinary way, salt bulk and pickled, washed and dried in the ordinary way, and then the Government take charge of it and sell it?

MR. KEOUGH: It will be a salt bulk operation, a superintending organization set up. They will receive in advance from the Government \$50,000. They will use this \$50,000 for paying wages and other expenses of their plant. They will use part of it to pay fishermen. What the organization will do is this: The fishermen will be prepared to take advances of a certain amount when they land their fish to their own organization, and when their own organization sells it for them they get the balance.

MR. BROWNE: Do I take it the fishermen in Quirpon will go out in their boats and with trawls and traps and nets, as usual, bring in the fish, have it split and washed and then the organization take it over from them.

MR. KEOUGH: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: Will there have been any wages paid up to that stage by the Government? Or paid by the Community Organization? At what stage do they pay it over to the plant? Or is the Community Organization in charge of the plant?

MR. KEOUGH: The Community Organization will be in charge of the plant. The Community Organization will consist of such people in the Community who want to join it, and presumably mostly fishermen. They will be the owners of the Community Organization. They will bring in the fish, hand it to the Organization and the Organization will pay them in advance on their fish. The Organization will sell their fish for them, and when the sale is completed will refund to them any difference.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, Mr. Chairman, my colleague would not mind if I made this point there: Clearly there is at the moment no Community Organization, and there is not likely to be a Community Organization for possibly several years, with sufficient experience and discipline to be able to take over and operate this fish processing plant. In the meanwhile the Fisheries Development Authority will exercise control over the plant, by stationing in it a manager who will represent the FDA who will work closely with the Community Organization, side by side with that, the Department of Co-operatives, no doubt, will be carrying on its work, with a view to strengthening the Community Organization. But why not face the truth of it, that highly desirable as a Community Organization may be to take over the operation of this plant, highly desirable as that may be, the mere desirability of it is not going to create the Community Organization, is not going to make the Community Organization when created an efficient and business body. That all takes time.

Meanwhile the Fisheries Development Authority in the case of Quirpon, in the case of Seldom, in the case of Merasheen, in the case of LaSocie will operate them primarily as business en-

terprises. They must do so until the Community Organizations are in existence, disciplined, well formed and experienced to employ the management rather than have the management employed by the Fisheries Development Authority. Now that co-operative movement becomes really successful from the beginning up, and is not superimposed upon them by the Government. This is a case of the Government wishing to have certain types of plants established and tried out. If it were done in a place where there is a well-organized and highly disciplined co-operative in existence the Government could turn the plant over to such a society immediately, and say, here, you run it. But there is no place where the Government desires to put such a plant in existence. Now what kind of a co-operative society also follows the recommendations of the Fisheries Development Committee, the Walsh Committee. They are going to attempt the formation of a Community Organization and have a Community Organization take over the plant. Even in the huge plant at LaSce that idea is present, of its being owned and operated by and on behalf of a Community Organization. But we must be realistic about it. We must face quite frankly, quite frankly, the fact that we lack these things; that particular type of business organization known as Co-operative Societies, and even the Community Organization is bound to be a loose knit thing, not a business organization conducted on the well established lines of the co-operative movement.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate to the full everything the Premier has said. And I know there is nobody that has more experience in this particular thing than himself. But because I remember, and he remembers well, in the initiating of the co-

operative enterprise at Pouch Cove, Grates Cove and Ferryland, three of them ended in disaster, because they were imposed upon people who had no idea what the co-operative idea was about, and even though this Government went in afterwards to try and teach them, they were never able to get over the initial burden placed upon them. It was too much for them, and only by some reduction in the debt were they able to carry on afterwards. The Government lost, I think, on these three transactions, \$100,000. And Quirpon starting out is not likely to have the type of organization envisaged by the Fisheries Committee, for many years to come.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So what are we to do? Hold up all development until they are ready?

MR. BROWNE: That is what I am getting at. Is this going to be another fiasco, another disaster of this Government? Here we have \$62,500 and \$50,000, and I ask the Minister how this money is going to be spent? \$30,000 for operating capital. Are the fishermen at present fitted out as such, all getting loans and advances, and are they all ready for the summer fishery to go on? Or are they to go on as if nothing had happened and catch their fish? The Government plant is not started yet. When is it going to start? The fishery will soon be on, in another month or so the fishery will be starting. I take it not very much has been done this year of that nature. The only thing I would see would be done this year would be to build the plant, unless the Government is going to bring a plant there that can be erected in a few days, some prefabricated thing. If that is so, it won't be very elaborate. It will only be another stage, that is all it amounts to. At the present time, I take it, the people have their own stages and

their own flakes where they make their fish and dry their fish and store it. Then, does the Minister think that this year that plant will be in such a position that the fish can be handled and handed over to the Fisheries Authority after it has been split, after it has been salted, and washed, so that the Fisheries Authority may dry it? Or will the fishermen just turn it over after it has been dried? At what stage does the Fisheries Authority come into this project in Quirpon?

MR. HOLLETT: The estimation is that the plant will be ready for operations by mid-summer. Before that time the fishermen are going to have to handle fish themselves in the traditional way. By the time the plant is ready the Community Organization will be organized and will be ready to receive the fish from the fishermen. At that time it may well be that part of the fishery, possibly a good part of this year is going to be over.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, if the Leader of the Opposition will allow me, I could amplify that one point. The Community Organization can be formed. It may not function with thorough efficiency. It may require this year a very high degree of control exercised by the FDA through its own management. Next year the same control might have to be exercised and the year after, and for a number of years, until that organization is sufficiently well organized, well disciplined and experienced to be able to take over the control itself of the management of the plant—not to take over the management, but to take over the control of the management. In short (I am talking a little longer than I thought) it is easy for the honourable gentleman to say, go ahead, but I feel a little du-

bious to go ahead, notwithstanding the dirty feet.

MR. HOLLETT: I did not say feet but boots.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am glad my sole is not as dirty as my feet might be.

However, if we decided that we will not have in any place in Newfoundland, where a plant is to be established, to be owned and operated by a Community Organization, we will not do so until the Organization is thoroughly ready to do it, then I feel it will perhaps never be done, certainly not in the foreseeable future. The Fishery Development Committee thought, and we agreed with them, that in one or two places a modest type of fishery development should take place. These one or two or three places, and each of them, would be typical of dozens and perhaps of hundreds of small places in Newfoundland—What can be done with a small place? You cannot put a great plant in every small fishing harbour, yet you have these small fishing harbours. What can be done for them? A number of them will eventually disappear, because they are close to the east or west or north or south of a large harbour with a large modern plant and development. They will move, probably, into places where there are large modern plants and developments. In that way a number of the small places would, no doubt, disappear in the course of time. But they would not all. There would still be two or three hundred places in Newfoundland, small harbours in which there will never be large fishing plants. So what about them? The Fishery Development Committee thought, and we agreed, we should set up in two or three small harbours a modern fish-

ery development such as the one at Quirpon. Somehow or other they were not too clear on it. They did not lay down any clear specifications, as the Committee will find by looking at the report, they did feel in a rather vague kind of way that a Community Organization ought to own such plants. Well, perhaps they ought. But if they don't exist, and if there does exist the very positive individual need to test it out, the idea, not of every man with his own little flake, every man with his own little stage, but every man a member of an organization, the place where he places his faith, where the womenfolk would have no more to do with making it, no more getting fish and cutting throats, no more heading of fish, no more washing out and salting fish and washing it out and spreading it by the women; but the fish to be brought to a community centre. If that idea is to be tested we are going to test it out. That is that. We are. That is beyond debate. That is what that money is for. If we are to do it, the next question is about the Community Organizations. Now, shall we postpone testing this idea of community fish handling, community fish splitting, community fish heading, community fish gutting, fish washing, salting fish, spreading—shall we postpone trying that out in Newfoundland until there are well-organized, well-disciplined Community Organizations? I say, no, we are not going to. We are going to try it out and test it, test the idea technically. If it is socialism, make the most of it. If the Fisheries Development Authority has to control it for a year or several years, make the most of that, if there are no community councils, make the most of that, if you like. But we are going to test out the idea.

MR. HOLLETT: That was a short minute. The next time the Honourable the Premier asks me to yield a minute, I will have to consider it.

I am on the fishery business, I think: There is a little amount here of \$600,000, an insignificant amount, "Unallocated new proposals." Could the Minister tell us what that is all about?

MR. KEOUGH: No, I cannot very well say what it is all about, for the very simple reason it is unallocated. Last year, as the Committee will note, there was an allocated amount of \$394,000. The Committee will recall, we had voted today whereby we had to pass the authority here to pick up back guarantees outstanding for last year. This year these unallocated new proposals will, for the most part, take care of any demand for fishery development that will arise during the year.

MR. HOLLETT: Six hundred thousand dollars is a lot of money to be unallocated. I submit if we put that down in the estimates, as unallocated, we might just as well put down three million unallocated and let us be done.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman likes, we will remove it altogether.

MR. HOLLETT: We are asked to vote it, and would like to know on what it is going to be spent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't know.

MR. HOLLETT: No. That is the whole thing, you don't know what you are doing at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Say the word and we will cut it out.

MR. HOLLETT: Nobody suggested you cut it out. We suggested the Minister might be able to tell us what it is all about.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't know.

MR. HOLLETT: That is very good. Why bring it in the estimates. As a matter of fact that applies in a lot of these estimates, Mr. Chairman. I don't want to take up any more time—We are all behind the Fisheries Development Authority. We hope they are smart men. We hope they know what they are doing. We object, of course, to the high salaries, which had to be paid for such high-priced men, because we don't believe the country can afford it. We had one before. He landed in gaol. I do hope these others will keep out, because they are Newfoundlanders. They are not Canadians because they were not born in Canada, I suppose they are immigrants, but they are Newfoundlanders—I am quoting Mr. Pickersgill, I believe.—We hope they will succeed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman was not quoting Mr. Pickersgill, it was a Tory who said that, Earl Rowe.

MR. HOLLETT: I accept the correction. That has nothing to do with fish. The main thing, of course, in the fishery business, as we all know, is that the man fishes and gets enough to live on and a little more on the side. And as I said here today, some fishermen in Port de Grave did not in 1953 get all the money they were supposed to get. If say, if you can make it possible for these men in Valleyfield, Bay de Verde and Merasheen and here in St. John's, Jot Batts Arm and Change Islands to get the ultimate value of their catch; I think it ought to be possible, through

community effort perhaps, or through the co-operative movement or in some way or other to do that. But I do suggest, and say, it ought to be possible for them to make a decent living. But if this is going to be along co-operative lines, I do suggest we are starting on the wrong end. I think the Honourable the Premier and also the Honourable Minister of Fisheries have had a lot of experience in the co-operative effort, and I think they more or less abandoned the idea of the Government assisting in the co-operative movement. I think that is true in co-operative work, when there is very little assistance from the Government. In this case the Government is behind the whole effort, and we can hardly call it a co-operative movement. I hope the Honourable Minister does not think we are trying to destroy their effort along the fishery. We only see they came very late in the day. This is the seventh year now in which Canada promised all sorts of things for fishermen. They were going to have no trouble whatsoever to sell their fish, and there would be a new era of prosperity for our fisheries. And we find ourselves here today with three million dollars there, and nobody seems to know exactly what it is for—most of the votes last year were not spent. Why? Because there was no plan. I suggest the best thing for the Fishery Authority to do is to sit down and think out some plans and then ask the Government for some money and spend it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, we are asking the Committee to vote an amount of \$2,267,000 for fishery development. We have already paid out \$9,860,000, not counting this amount, before we came to this amount at all, to thirty-one fish merchants and fish companies. Now some of that

was in cash, six million dollars of it was in cash and \$3,698,000 of it was by guarantees, bank guarantees, some of which we picked up. We now ask the Committee to vote this amount. We have already given out ten million dollars to thirty - one fish companies, that is not counting another half million dollars put out through the Fisheries Development Loan Board, the small board, making small loans. They have paid out around half a million dollars. We will forget about that now for the moment. This long series of fiascos to which the honourable and learned member for St. John's West referred, is one of them, this ten million dollars? In 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, in five years and this year, that is six years the number of people employed in fishery establishments to whom we have lent this money is this year five thousand. Five thousand persons employed in the fish plants, and from fifteen hundred persons to two thousand persons employed in the fish plants to whom we have lent the ten million dollars, working in and around the plant, receiving in wages for this year, a million and a quarter dollars or a little over. Our fishermen from whom these same plants bought fish this year practically four thousand fishermen are employed and they are buying fish from four thousand. The fish bought from these fishermen amount to 103,000,000 pounds this year. That is what our ten million dollars has done. That ten million dollars enabled these thirty - one fish firms to pay for that fish to the inshore fishermen \$1,300,000 the first year, \$1,400,000 the next, then \$1,600,000 and \$2,100,000 this year. That is not all. These companies operated boats, and on these boats employed men, and they paid to these men \$350,000, \$496,000, \$450,000, \$842,000 and \$993,000 (almost a million dollars) this year.

MR. HOLLETT: You made loans but these fish companies were there before you came into existence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the result of loans we made. Now that is not all: They bought fish from other boats than their own and paid for it \$80,000, \$46,000, \$57,000, \$48,000 and this year \$150,000. That is what the ten millions have done.

Now, I say, the Committee ought not to be so fearful about voting this amount of two and a quarter million dollars in the coming year for fishery development.

MR. BROWNE: In regard to Quirpon, why is it the Minister is so vague not to be able to give us an idea of what is going to happen there. I mean, here is this substantial sum of money in a small settlement. I know the fifty thousand is a revote, but last year's vote of \$38,00 is enlarged to \$62,500. If he could tell us about that we could take it for granted that in the other places where similar votes are given the same procedure would apply. I can't see for the life of me how this thing is going to work. I cannot understand from anything said by the Premier or by the Minister, and it looks as though they have not made up their minds yet. I can't understand either why the Fisheries & Co-operatives has not had a fieldman down here if they are going to really rely upon co-operative work to train these men to take over eventually. Why have they not had somebody here all the winter training them - Now I will leave that for the moment. If the Minister feels he could give any further information I would be grateful, but if he can't, I ask how is he going to spend five hundred thousand dollars at LaScie? Last year it was \$303,000. I take it very little of that was spent

last year. It is now raised to \$500,000, I ask the Minister what it is for?

MR. KEOUGH: The vote of five hundred thousand dollars is to cover the expenditure this year on installation of a frozen fish plant, plus the installation of a pipeline that will subsequently serve the town of LaScie. It is anticipated the installation of that pipeline will cost somewhere in the vicinity of \$125,000 or \$150,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I want to correct a statement, this twenty-three million to the end of last year, to which there must be added an amount being spent this year, eight hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars. That brings it to thirty-one million or thirty-one and three quarter million dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: Earned by the fishermen.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Earned by the fishermen and plant workers and dragger crews and that class of people to the end of this year, they will have received thirty-one and three-quarter million dollars in six years, as a result of spending ten million dollars, or lending it. We hope to get that back. It may take some time to get back. Some may default. Some have defaulted. In the meantime the men in the fish plant and workers and men on the draggers have earned thirty-one and three-quarter million dollars in six years for a loan of ten million dollars, or thirty-one loans aggregating ten million dollars. Is not that good business for Newfoundland?

MR. FOGWILL: Has the Premier got any idea of the weight of fish in pounds in that period?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not add it for six years, but I gave the total for each year.

MR. HOLLETT: Would you mind naming the companies you have there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I cannot remember all of them, thirty-one companies. Andrews Labrador Fisheries, they paid out at least a million dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: They should have paid a dollar a quintal more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They paid out a million dollars anyway. They were created by our money. Arctic Fisheries, Oslen Whaling and Sealing, Cy Moores Company, North Eastern Fisheries, Bonavista Cold storage Company, that is Hazen Russell, and his concern at Grand Bank, \$1,100,000 at Grand Bank, Hollett & Sons; Gaultois Fisheries at Gaultois; that is a new one at Burgeo; John Penney and Sons at Ramea; Northlantic Fisheries across the harbour. That is all I can remember at the moment, and Dunphy's at Bay of Islands and Wareham's in Placentia Bay, etc. — thirty-one of them.

On motion Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is now one left to debate. My thought was, if we completed the estimates we would be able to devote practically all of tomorrow and all of the following day with legislation in general. There is not much time left to debate on the budget, and I know honourable gentlemen will want to have as much time as humanly possible for the debate on the budget.

MR. BROWNE: We need such time as is humanly possible.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I am not at all in favour of going on any further tonight. I am not at all in favour. I cannot agree, but if we are forced we will stay.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, it is no more difficult on the honourable gentlemen opposite — I have sat in this House from the day it opened and have not been out one moment, I think twice I have gone as far as the door. I have been here when every piece of legislation — and I don't feel that working five or six hours a day in this House here is very hard work. I don't feel that it is. It is commonplace for Houses to go right through the whole night. What are we becoming, a bunch of namby-pambies?

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, the Premier is exaggerating when he says it is usual or commonplace for Houses to sit all night. How often has it happened that this House sat all night?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Dozens of times.

MR. BROWNE: Only since you have been in charge.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has not happened since I was in charge.

MR. BROWNE: In thirty or forty years this House has not sat all night, and there is no necessity. The Premier has one vote to go, the Department of Economic Development, and it is a very important vote, and I know he is anxious to get it through. But does he not think, in fairness to the country, we should adjourn until tomorrow and then consider it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I don't.

MR. BROWNE: He is not going to get it through any easier by having it now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are all here and prepared to work.

MR. BROWNE: But, Mr. Chairman, when the Premier talks about be-

ing prepared to work — I know he is prepared to work night and day, but the honourable members on this side of the House, the pressure falls on them. I say now, in their hearing, it is inhuman. And it is not fair to the people of this country to rush the estimates — and we are being asked to pass votes here for millions of dollars without giving the matter proper consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Economic Development.

MR. HOLLETT: We are going ahead with that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I have no choice in the matter — if the Committee wishes to go ahead —

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I have the floor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The first day we were here three hours, the second two and a quarter hours the third day three hours, the fifth day six hours, the sixth day six hours, the next day three hours, the next day six, then five, then three, then six, then five and a half — now that averages about four hours a day.

MR. HOLLETT: Does the Honourable the Premier think it is right to come here at one o'clock in the morning and discuss important matters such as the fisheries, and then try to rush this through. Come here and give no particulars about anything and then call it work — I call it "bull."

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no rush — take all the time the Committee wants.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, we are now on the Department of Economic Development — "Comic Development." The first item, Newfoundland

Hardwoods — I would like to see tabled the agreement between the Government and Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited or its successor, the Newfoundland Hardboards Limited. I would like to have some information about where the four million dollars of Newfoundland money has been put and what security we have for it at the present time. The plant was supposed to cost a million dollars, and up-to-date has cost four million dollars, and this House and this country have not received any information. Last year I made charges that goods were over charged to the extent of at least fifty per cent in connection with those conveyors, and the Premier went to work and got the RCMP to make an enquiry and make a report, and I charge the Attorney General and the Premier now to table that report.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Say it louder, I cannot hear.

MR. BROWNE: I said it quite clearly. Is the Premier trying to shield somebody? Who is he trying to shield? Why won't he produce the report?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I ask you to direct the honourable gentleman to withdraw these remarks.

MR. BROWNE: I won't withdraw them for the Chairman nor anybody else. No, Mr. Chairman I won't withdraw. I know too much about the circumstances in connection with this, and I want to know why the Premier does not produce the report?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The remark about shielding people.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier just must be shielding something.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman,

I ask that he withdraw, an unqualified withdrawal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the remarks were: "Who is the Premier trying to shield?" "The Premier is trying to shield somebody." I do think the remarks were unparliamentary. "Who is the Premier trying to shield?" At this time of the morning in the heat of debate — that would seem to indicate some sort of dishonesty.

MR. BROWNE: I made a charge of dishonesty in connection with the purchase of the articles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not against the Premier?

MR. BROWNE: He is trying to shield someone dishonest if he does not produce the report, I am not going to withdraw that, rather I want the report of the RCMP laid on the table.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I ask Your Honour to direct that remark be withdrawn by the honourable member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the honourable member should withdraw — it is unparliamentary.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, if I may — Is it wrong to shield a person?

MR. CHAIRMAN: To shield a wrong doer, to shield dishonesty, for the Premier, the head of the Government? It is, of course it is. To shield a person who is guilty, that would make one an accessory of a crime. I think the honourable member should withdraw his remark.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, you have requested me to withdraw a statement I have made — "Who is the Premier trying to shield?" I say that the Premier has refused to table this report of the RCMP investigating charges which I made last year against

the purchase of equipment by Chester Dawe. The Premier refused to produce that report, and in refusing, I say, is trying to shield someone.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He has gone further and said I was trying to shield a dishonest person, and I ask a complete withdrawal — I must.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the honourable member does not withdraw the remark I have only one recourse, and I don't want to have to adopt that. Does the honourable member want me to? Certainly he hesitates. I have only one recourse, to rise the Committee, make the report on the Committee and have the matter dealt with by the House.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the expression I used. I will put it this way. Here we are dealing with the Newfoundland Hardboards where four million dollars of the country's money has already gone. The plant was supposed to cost a million dollars. And I made an accusation last year that certain articles cost fifty per cent more than they should. The information I had was along other lines as well. But the actual cost to the country was fifty per cent more than Newfoundland Hardwoods needed to pay for it. Now then will the Minister or the Honourable the Attorney General produce that information. How can we go ahead and discuss this Department of Economic Development if we are refused information of that kind. The RCMP conducted an enquiry, and they had men in Montreal investigating too — Produce the report here and see if these charges were right or wrong.

MR. HOLLETT: And Mr. Chairman, if my memory serves me right, my honourable friend on my right was

told he should go and apologize to Mr. Chester Dawe.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I repeat that now.

MR. HOLLETT: All my honourable friend wants is some evidence. If you can produce the evidence to substantiate what has been said, I think my learned friend would be quite satisfied to go and apologize. Why not produce the statement and produce the report of the RCMP? After all these industries cost this country millions of dollars, and a report like that certainly ought to be forthcoming now in view of what happened in the past.

MR. BROWNE: No, the Premier wants to sit there and rock back and forth in his chair. Let us go on to Atlantic Hardboards Limited. I am sorry I missed the remark the Honourable Minister of Finance contributed.

MR. POWER: I would contribute something now, if the honourable gentleman would allow me.

MR. BROWNE: You can sit down, you have plenty of time to get up later.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If he gets across here, something he will remember all his life long, as long as he lives, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order — is that a threat against my honourable and learned friend here. The Honourable the Premier said, if the Minister of Finance were allowed to say what he wanted to say then he would remember all the days of his life — is that not a threat?

MR. POWER: What I want to say at the moment is that last year when this question was up before the House

I remember the Premier asked the honourable gentleman from St. John's West whether or not he was prepared to take this charge outside the House. He said no. I maintain if he believed what he was saying he would not be afraid to make that same charge outside the House and get all the information he wanted, by making it outside the House.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I produced the information for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, all the information I had.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But refused to give the RCMP all the information.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, I told the House that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman told me nothing. He was asked for evidence and refused point blank to give it.

MR. BROWNE: It does not make a bit of difference who gave the information, the facts are there. I produced the invoices from the company to show that they were selling the articles for less than a thousand dollars each and produced the invoices from J. C. Pratt and Company to show Newfoundland Hardwoods paid over fifteen hundred dollars each for them. I also produced a letter from the company to show they gave ten per cent on their articles.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman did not show, and did not know that was not the price paid for them by Newfoundland Hardwoods.

MR. BROWNE: Exactly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman does not know the price. He does not know the price. The invoices he saw were not accurate.

As far as that went he does not know about the credit. He is talking about something he does not know about.

MR. BROWNE: Something new.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman did not look far enough when he was looking. The credit note was right there under his eyes.

MR. BROWNE: Now that we are on the subject we might as well get into it fully. The price charged by J. C. Pratt and Company was not fifteen hundred but one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents, and they were generous enough to give a ten per cent discount. They took ten per cent off. We have that from the head of the company himself.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But did not see the credit note over and above.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps that was put in later.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In other words, the honourable gentleman thinks Mr. Dawe is a criminal, obviously, clearly. Why not go outside to the court, he can take you into court. He is taking the telegram into court. Let him take you. You are the one charging it. You go outside and say it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman —

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If you believe it. If it is not just propaganda.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I was fifteen years a judge and have been a lawyer for over thirty years, and I ought to have sufficient knowledge of the law that I am not going to make a charge —

MR. SMALLWOOD: So much so you won't go outside and make a charge.

MR. BROWNE: Nor won't make threats like that either, inside or outside. It is for the courts to decide. I made a charge for the benefit of the Government to make an investigation, and the Government made an investigation but don't produce the results of the investigation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did produce it. I made a public statement on it. The RCMP had been unable to find any evidence to substantiate the charge, after months of investigation.

MR. BROWNE: It is a parliamentary thing, and the Premier is expected to produce a document from anything quoted, I ask the Premier now —

MR. SMALLWOOD: No such thing — It is not necessary at all to produce a document from which you quote. To begin with I did not quote from a document, and I am not quoting now. I said the document said, the report said, that they had found no evidence to substantiate the honourable gentleman's charges—But I am not quoting the report. I am not quoting anything.

MR. BROWNE: You said the "document."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman know the difference between the word "quote" and the word "paraphrase," he does.

MR. BROWNE: Were you paraphrasing or summarizing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is a difference between paraphrasing and summarizing. I did not quote it at any time now nor in the public statement. I paraphrased and summarized it.

MR. BROWNE: I do not know why—if the Honourable the Premier won't why does not the Minister of Finance contribute a little more to debates of this House and get up and give his own views?

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I have the floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the honourable member has the floor, I don't think he should refer to honourable members.

MR. BROWNE: The Minister of Finance, Mr. Chairman, has great responsibility in regard to expenditures of public money.

MR. POWER: Does the honourable member find anything he does not like with my conduct?

MR. BROWNE: I think he should be at least interested.

MR. POWER: My dear man, we get so much gas from that side of the House.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, are we going to stay here wrangling all night, or are we going to have decent order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ask your colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is now throwing oil on troubled water, I am going to ask the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to—

MR. POWER: I am going to ask the honourable member to make the statement he made, in the House, about Mr. Dawe, outside and let us fight the case there and get all the evidence to be gotten. If the honour-

able gentleman believed this charge he would not be too cowardly to make it outside. I consider any man who makes a charge inside this House cowardly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That remark is not parliamentary. To say an honourable member is cowardly.

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I withdraw that word, maybe some other word is more suitable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wonder if honourable members would please try not to lose their sense of perspective, then they would certainly not lose their dignity. I don't think honourable members should point to other honourable members on the other side of the House and call their conduct into question.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, in all these increases we are asked to vote a huge sum of money. Now it is \$1,200,000. But since the expenditures, since the expenditure last year was \$4,066,000 although the vote asked for was only \$877,800, the expenditure last year was nearly five times the amount of the vote. How much is it going to be this year? Is there anybody on the other side, the Premier or the Wizard of Finance, the Minister of Finance —

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I take exception to that remark.

MR. BROWNE: I beg your pardon. The Minister of Finance—I withdraw that. Is the Minister of Finance able to predict how much money will have to be spent on new industries during this coming year, or during the present fiscal year?

MR. POWER: Do you think anybody can?

MR. BROWNE: No, I don't think anybody can. Last year four million dollars was spent and the estimates called for \$877,800. Now there is \$1,200,000 put in here, what are we going to find before the actual amount is spent? It was \$2,679,836 in 1953-54 and last year it was four million dollars. Is it getting any better or is it worse? Surely now there are intelligent men on their side, and the Premier himself is intelligent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a very generous admission, I must say. I thank the honourable gentleman for that. I thank him very much.

MR. BROWNE: I am always ready —

MR. SMALLWOOD: At the same time, I am watching the matches.

MR. BROWNE: Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the second time tonight the Premier made this reference. As a matter of fact, I do not carry matches. I don't smoke. I would like to know what the Premier is referring to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman, if he had no matches or lighter, might even call down lightning from Heaven, in which case I want to be well aware.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, is the Premier allowed to make these insane remarks without an explanation of what he is saying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order. The honourable member referred to the Premier's intelligence.

MR. BROWNE: I did not say anything derogatory. He has intelligence, but at this moment, when he makes this remark, does not seem to be one of them.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be a very difficult position for the Opposition, to stand up and beg the Government to give them some information about the various plants, costing so much money, and cannot get the information. Take this particular plant, Atlantic Hardboards Limited that is nearly \$1,500,000. I am sorry I have to delay the Committee a little in order to draw attention of the Committee to the amount that was actually intended to be spent by this company. I understand \$600,000 was the original amount of the contract. Will anybody on the other side of the House tell us how much money these people put into that plant and how much the Government put in?

.. MR. SMALLWOOD: Put it on the Order Paper.

MR. BROWNE: It is not much use now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not have put it on earlier? Why pick tonight to ask the question?

MR. BROWNE: The Premier was the only person in the House who knew that we were going to go into supply on the Department of Economic Development this evening, and he is the only one who could have that information here, and he has not got it. Surely we are entitled to information on a plant like this.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Has not the honourable gentleman been given any information?

MR. BROWNE: Yes, we have been told of the loss during the past year, the operating loss.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nothing else, no other information?

MR. BROWNE: Very little else. I

don't know where to find any report about it. I have heard rumours about it. Is any effort being made to sell the gypsum plant? I understand something is on to sell the gypsum plant.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman is asking me that question, the answer is: Next month parties are arriving here from another country to discuss the purchase of the plant. We are endeavouring to sell the plant. And in view of that, perhaps the honourable gentleman will be quite restrained in any remarks he has to make about the plant.

MR. BROWNE: I hope I am restrained in all my remarks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is noted for that always.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier is noted for similar characteristics. Mr. Chairman, why should we not have the balance sheet every year of this company. Here is a Crown Corporation, and what is the reason the Premier does not produce the balance sheet of this Corporation?

MR. SMALLWOOD: In the next session, not this one.

MR. BROWNE: Why not this one?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Because the honourable gentleman would probably publish it.

MR. BROWNE: Why should it not be published?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We decided it should not be. We don't have to say why, furthermore I am not going to say why.

MR. BROWNE: Very well, there is no use talking about that—I will go

on to North Star Cement. That plant was sold, and we supplied the money to the people to buy shares, to take over the management, and have not received a cent of interest nor principal for shares of the plant since. Can the Premier give us any information indicating when we might likely get any money on that account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: My opinion is, reasonably soon.

MR. BROWNE: What does the Premier mean by reasonably soon—centuries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is why the honourable gentleman is not getting information, see. I may as well tell the honourable gentleman right now, I am about as much afraid of him, or as impressed, as I am by a mouse if I happen to see one run along the floor. And he is getting exactly nowhere.—Put that in the honourable gentleman's pipe and smoke it.

MR. BROWNE: I think the Honourable the Premier should remember I am not here in a personal capacity.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Very personal—whether he is here in that capacity or not, that is the way he affects people.

MR. BROWNE: If I am personal it is because there is a great deal of irritation at times.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He is always in the right.

MR. BROWNE: It is necessary to make these remarks. There was nothing said at the present time to draw that remark from the Premier. I am here, like our colleagues here on this side of the House, to represent our constituents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not like them. Give them credit for that. The honourable gentleman is not like his colleagues.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps not. The Premier must know. It is not a personal interest I have in this matter. I have here a public interest. What is the duty of the Opposition if not to ask questions about the affairs of the country? And would I not be derelict in my duty if I did not try to find out what happened to the funds of the country?

What has been done in regard to Gold Sail Leather Goods? I understand Mr. Schaffers has gone back to Germany. Who is going to manage the plant in his absence? I understand he was the founder of the company, the man who was to be given twenty-five per cent of the shares, which he never received. Is the Premier in a position to say anything about that now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: Would the Premier like to do it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. BROWNE: Superior Rubber Company. Now we have had charges made here much more serious than charges made against Mr. Chester Dawe. Nearly a million five hundred thousand dollars of the country's money has gone into that plant, and charges have been made here and statements by ex-employees, that \$275,000 worth of goods had been practically dumped in Montreal for a dollar a pair. Is not the Minister of Finance concerned with that? Has he any views on that, or has the Attorney General or any of the members on the other side? Is that an ordinary, routine af-

fair? Now we are told the boiler broke down. The Minister of Labour knows about it. He says he could give a story about it that I would not like. I don't care what he says about it. But it is out of order, and there is \$150,000 tied up. It may be closed for weeks or months. Are we to get no balance sheet?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It will not be that long nor anything like it.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier knows everything is not going right with that plant. Is he in a position to tell us what investigation was made and what were the results?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am in a position to do it, yes, but I certainly shall not do it. You see, Mr. Chairman, whether the honourable gentleman can understand it or not, can believe it or not, the fact of the matter is that we are Her Majesty's Government. And while we are Her Majesty's Government we must be the best judges, we must believe we are the best judges, and we must act on the assumption that we are the best judges of what is in the public interest. And we hold it is not in the public interest at this time to discuss these matters. Now the House can vote us out for that, or, if the House fails to vote us out, the people can vote us out when we go back to them. But that is our stand in the meanwhile.

MR. BROWNE: That is pretty definite. As far as any of these companies in which we have put over \$21,000,000 is concerned, there is no information to be given.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say any such thing.

MR. BROWNE: I mentioned gypsum and North Star Cement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A lot of information has been tabled about all these plants.

MR. BROWNE: Very little information has been tabled to size up the position that these plants are in at the present time or have been in at any time. The Premier said himself the other day that they all had insufficient working capital when they started. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that should have been thought of before going into all these things. I believe in connection with some of these plants these people did not have a cent of money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some were paying back the first interest due the Government out of the money we gave them. In fact virtually all of them under agreement were supposed to pay interest and most of them paid their first instalment of interest, or were about to do so, out of money they were still receiving from us as part of the original agreement.

MR. BROWNE: I surmised that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said that here. I announced that here, a year and a half ago. And the subsequent agreements provided that interest would begin after three years, but the early ones provided that it began at once.

MR. BROWNE: Well, you can see the position we are in here, and I take it all the ordinary members of the Government must be in on the other side of the House. They must know as little as we do about these plants. Now are they satisfied? Is that sound business? Is that sensible? How long is the country going to keep on paying deficits of this order?

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I have not taken part in very many de-

bates in this House. It was not because sometimes I would not have liked to say something, but it is not very easy to get a word in edgeways with the honourable member across the floor. However, he sees something very sinister in the fact that we have had to give more money to loan, more money for two years now to the new industries. I don't see anything very wrong with that. At least it happened in cases that are much more important than these industries, it happened in cases where some of the greatest financiers of the world were involved, and I refer to the Iron Ore Company of Canada, which estimated the cost of the railway at Seven Islands to Knob Lake, I think, at two hundred and fifty million dollars. When they got half way in they had to refinance the whole issue. If that could happen to people like George Humphries, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and all the other great financial concerns involved, I don't think we have very much to be ashamed of if we under-estimated what it would cost to get the industries going ahead. I am not ashamed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would like to remind the Committee of this, the Government of the United Kingdom joined with the Government of Newfoundland to finance or enable the financing of a great mill in Corner Brook. The mill was built. It cost twenty millions more than estimated. Twenty millions on one mill more than was estimated. That was in 1923. Now our whole industrial development has only cost twenty-one million dollars, but that one plant, in 1923, cost twenty million dollars more than the estimates. That means, in terms of today's money the cost would be forty or fifty million dollars more than estimated.

MR. BROWNE: How much Government money was spent on it

MR. SMALLWOOD: The point is not how much of the Government's money was spent on it. Ten million dollars was guaranteed by the Newfoundland Government. It was not out of the Government, but the Government was on the note, the bonds were guaranteed by the Government. Now not only did the mill cost in 1923 the equivalent in today's money of forty or fifty million dollars more than estimated — In 1925 the mill started, it was opened in the Fall of 1925, and in 1927, two years afterwards, the mill went into operations having cost twenty million dollars more to build than estimated, and it defaulted and they presented the Government of Mr. Monroe with a bill for the interest on the bonds. It was an absolutely disastrous situation for the Government of Newfoundland to be faced with in 1927. They did not have much money. We would not like to be passed a bill to pay interest on a guarantee of ten million dollars, we would not like it, but we could do it. But they could not do it. How did they handle the situation? They handled it by selling, arranging the sale of some pit props or pulp wood, I forget which, or maybe both, from Newfoundland to the United Kingdom, and the money was earmarked and used to service the debt. In the following year, the company having failed and losing millions of dollars, having become bankrupt, they were sold out to the International Power and Paper Company.

MR. BROWNE: In 1927 — You said the following year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, very soon thereafter they were bankrupt, they had to sell out, were insolvent. Now then, they were bought out by the International Power and Paper.

MR. HOLLETT: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman, are we not on

a vote of \$1,200,000 relative to the new industries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid — The Premier is leading up to an important point there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The great International Power and Paper Company came in, and they too made a bad failure of the operating of that mill in Corner Brook. A big failure — Then the third owners came in, Bowers, and today that mill, which was a failure, which was an eyesore, which was a by-word for failure in the world — their name was worldwide as a failure, became the world's biggest mill, which it is today, paying out twenty-five millions a year to our people.

Now we started some plants in Newfoundland. The Opposition were against them from the beginning, voted against all of them, every one of them without any exception whatsoever, the same as they voted against NALCO and BRINCO.

MR. HOLLETT: The Premier is mistaken we did not vote, since I have been here, against BRINCO.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not only voted against it but called for a division and had a division on BRINCO.

MR. HOLLETT: No, definitely not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, look it up.

DR. ROWE: The Independent Member voted with the Government, and you all voted against it.

MR. HOLLETT: What nonsense.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The ownership of one of these industries has changed, at least the ownership of the company who operates one of these industries has changed.

MR. HOLLETT: The Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited were the operating company, the owners were the Government, of course. And the ownership of that company recently changed, in fact one of the owners of it is in this building at the moment. That is the first of them to have the title changed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: One of the new owners is in the building now at this moment.

MR. BROWNE: What does he own? He does not own the plant, does he?

MR. SMALLWOOD: What can you do with that? What can you do with it? Now that is one of the industries in which the management has changed and the ownership of the company doing the management has changed. Now I am not putting it beyond the realm of possibility or even probability that the ownership of other plants will change, or that the management of other plants will change. The whole position is in review right now, actively in review, the whole position.

MR. HOLLETT: All the new industries?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The whole position. Now there are certain industries that do not create a position, no part of any position or situation, those that are in the black and either paying or able to pay their interest. They are not paying on it because it has been waived along with all the others. They do not constitute any situation, they are getting along very nicely. But, I say, the whole situation is under review, careful review and active review. And it seems reasonable to me to expect that the Government that created these industries would be the most anxious too for their success, and would be the most likely to take

the necessary steps to ensure their success, whatever those steps may be. Now that is why, although the honourable gentlemen opposite may wish to use my words as propaganda against me, or against the Government or against the industries, that is why I must say that at this particular point, at this particular stage there are some of these plants I do not wish to discuss. Now that is not true of all of them, but with regard to all of them, except Atlantic Films, the Committee may rest assured that our attitude is, we don't care, you know, whether anyone agrees or disagrees, likes it or dislikes it, we don't care, it is our attitude — oh we care what the people think, yes, we care about that — but our attitude is that these are private companies, good, bad or indifferent, they are nevertheless private companies who are competitively operating, or trying to operate competitively, in competition with other private companies, and it is not fair to splash their private affairs on the floors of the House and thereby on the radio and in the newspapers for their competitors to read. The Government of Canada won't do it with the CNR.

MR. BROWNE: Yes they do.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They do not table the balance sheets. Repeatedly, in this very session, as no doubt my honourable friend has read, in this very session and in every session of the House of Commons, the Government refuses point blank to table all kinds, many kinds of information concerning the CNR, every dollar of which is public money. It is a wholly owned Crown Corporation.

MR. BROWNE: That is not correct because there are millions of bonds held by the public.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does that

mean the public owns it or the public owns the bonds? I say the CNR is a Crown Corporation, wholly owned by the Government of Canada. Because the public buys bonds off the Government of Canada does that mean those who bought the bonds, in England or in the United States, owns the Government of Canada, because they bought Canadian Government bonds? No. No more than they are owners of the CNR because they have bought CNR bonds they own the CNR. That is a public enterprise, and the Government of Canada, very rightly and properly refuse repeatedly, again and again and again to table information. But you don't find newspaper men, you don't find newspapers harping on the fact. You don't find the Opposition whining: "We are a little Opposition and the Government won't tell us anything. We are here trying to protect the public, but this cruel Government just uses the sheer weight of numbers to keep us in ignorance. The Opposition does not say that in Ottawa.

MR. BROWNE: I say they do. I have heard it often.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They do not in connection with this. They may argue whether the policy is right or wrong.

MR. HOLLETT: We are not allowed to do that here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The policy of withholding information? Get up and argue and state your viewpoint—That happens in every session of the House, since every honourable gentleman is in it, and before he was in it.

MR. BROWNE: May I bring the attention of the Honourable the Premier to the fact the CNR affairs are

discussed in Committee, of which I was a member.

MR. SMALLWOOD: For instance, they sell hotels. They refuse point blank to tell the House of Commons or anyone else what they sold them for, point blank. Now what would happen in Newfoundland if the Newfoundland Government sold some property and refused to tell the House for what price the property was sold? What kind of dictators would we suddenly become here on this side? Yet the Government of Canada does it.

MR. BROWNE: Do you think the Government of Canada are right?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think they are right.

MR. BROWNE: If in the Opposition?

MR. SMALLWOOD: But if it were the Opposition the Government would take precisely the same attitude. They would have to, of course. They know in Opposition people say more than their prayers, and it is to be expected. That is part of it. But let not wise people be fooled by it. Let not the unsophisticated be deluded by this picture of a government of dreamers and fools and the Opposition knights in shining armour. It is not as simple as that—black and white. Everything the Government does is wrong. Everything the Opposition does is right. No imbecile or pinhead would judge it that way, of course.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, this is all very interesting at 1.30 in the morning. We have a little lady here taking everything down since 8.00 o'clock. I think it is a terrible thing—but what can you expect from a Government like that—I don't expect

anything. They have absolutely no consideration for the feelings of anybody else, male or female or dead persons. Here they bring in the estimates with an item here for new industries of \$1,200,000, which we are supposed to vote for and yet are not told anything, and if we don't do that without asking questions, the Opposition are no good pinheads, whatever that is—nuts—\$1,200,000 and say, we know what we are doing, and they know no more about this, Mr. Chairman, the members on the back benches and some of the Cabinet Ministers, than some of these people in the hospital up in the west end, and not as much as some of these do. I am on dangerous ground.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am interested in the story about the gypsum plant. That plant has already cost us 3.3 million dollars—I am reminded of the fact that on December 17, last year, that place nearly blew up, or one of the machines there, and the people were laid off, or I presume they were at any rate. At that time there were 19 Europeans employed there and 25, they called them natives, I suppose Newfoundlanders. That plant cost this Government nearly 3½ million dollars. We have heard so much about old machinery coming out from Germany I would not be a bit surprised to learn that was an old machine, and that is the reason why it blew up. There was nearly 3½ million dollars paid out by the people of this country in order to set up a gypsum plant. Actually I am not complaining about it, but the most ridiculous feature of that thing is that it has been losing money all the time. Between February 19, 1954 and March

28, 1955, \$549,600 was paid to that company. What did the Government give it for? That was the question that was given to me in reply to a question. No — that is Hardboards — I am sorry. The gypsum which cost us 3.3 million dollars got \$378,000. But in any case, what was it paid for, for losses or for profits they made? And when we ask a question as to whether people were laid off at a certain time of the year we get no answer at all. We don't expect any so we are not much disappointed. It was Atlantic Hardboards that got \$549,000, which put that plant up to \$1,400,600, and Atlantic Gloves \$271,000 received last year, Gold Sail Leather Goods \$50,000, last year and in this year they were given a further sum of \$135,000. And we know the statements made about Koch Shoes and Gold Sail. We know the Honourable Premier of this Province threatened them if they misbehaved themselves they would be deported, sent out of the country. Well, I won't go into that now. The Superior Rubber Company, the story has been told and told about all these, and we hope some day they will succeed and turn into the people of this country a real profit. But we have to remember, Sir, when we went into Confederation in 1949, we had forty million dollars cash and in realizable assets fifty-one million dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nothing like it. Why these figures keep cropping up I cannot understand—nothing like it.

MR. HOLLETT: Look at the Public Accounts. It has all the realizable assets—How many millions did you have? We had forty-one million dollars cash in the bank.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We did not have forty million dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't know why the Honourable the Premier wants to make any excuses whatsoever. The facts are there. The Government put enough money into these new industries to rejuvenate the fisheries, and would put the fishermen engaged in the fishery today in a very pleasant position as far as having proper boats and engines and that sort of thing. But they set up a Fisheries Loan Board and the terms of obtaining a loan were made so difficult that very few fishermen could get any loans. I have that from the fishermen themselves, who made application to Mr. Baxter, and the terms were so stiff they could not get any loan. These men here to help supervise these industries never had any trouble at all. This advertisement was put out by the Honourable the Premier—come one come all, and get your loan. They came and got whatever they could and are still getting it. And we know very well, Sir, that this has got to stop sooner or later, and very soon this has got to stop. We are only three or four hundred thousand people here in this country and we cannot go on borrowing ten million and fourteen million and fifteen million dollars and God knows what it will be next. We cannot go on doing that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the honourable gentleman will excuse me, he may do that later, we are discussing this now.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, Sir, but some of that is coming out of a loan we are going to get this year. I have to refer to loans here. I don't want to take up too much time of the House any more on this thing. The Government have brought on this trouble themselves. I do hope that the Government, when they bring in their estimates next year, some of these

items may not be here, some of us may not even be here. I hope they will have in black and white just how much each industry is needing and what it is needed for, and some reason why it should be given these large amounts of money. I venture to bet that by next March when we come back to the House it will have to be doubled or trebled. We could keep on talking all night about the new industries and show cause why the Government ought to be ashamed of certain things which have happened in some new industries, and the Government took no visible steps to correct it. We, ourselves, have pointed out to the Government cases of mal-practice, one pointed out was a case of incompetency in some of these new industries, but the Government just laughs at us and finally they come around and say, yes, there is something to it. We will make enquiries about Superior Rubber. We brought to their notice that twenty thousand pairs of boots were shipped to Montreal markets, and sold for a dollar and a half. The Honourable the Premier blandly informed us that they are only learning how to make these. He would not allow them to be put on the market here in this country. So they had to go on the Montreal market.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Was not that a sensible policy, not to put your first learner-stock on your own local market and ruin it?

MR. HOLLETT: Is that the reason why so much plywood was sent out to Montreal from the gypsum plant—is that the reason why? Carloads of gypsum board shipped back from Gander to the gypsum plant. And I remember the year before when gypsum plasterboard was sent to

Montreal—I suppose it is still up there if the worms have not eaten it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the spirit of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He knows of carloads sent back, that is the only thing he could mention. We have shipped out thousands of carloads.

MR. HOLLETT: I could mention a lot more than that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentlemen knew anything more along that line he would use it.

MR. HOLLETT: I could mention more than that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Go ahead, mention it.

MR. HOLLETT: I could mention dozens of other things.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Tell us about them.

MR. HOLLETT: No — Oh no! Mr. Chairman, I don't intend to be driven into these things by the Honourable the Premier's laugh at 3:00 o'clock in the morning—He is not getting into a row with me tonight.

I don't think I have anything further to say. But I do hope that a little look will be taken by the Government, into the expenditure of the people's money. If a halt is not soon called to the rate of expenditure by the present administration whatever good that came to this country by reason of Confederation with Canada will have been lost.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, the Premier said nobody asked him what would the \$1,200,000 be for. I

did, when speaking, and I ask him now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is too late now. After an hour and a half or an hour talking, then ask what it is for. If he did I must have been deaf. I did not hear.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, as soon as I got to my feet I asked what it was for, and was not told. Now I ask the Honourable the Premier to tell us what the \$1,200,000 is for.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will say it falls under the heading. (1) additional working capital that I very much fear we are going to be obliged to advance to four of the new industries. The other amount is for a new one that has not come in yet, for which we are negotiating.

MR. BROWNE: How much?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think about half a million. Around half a million. It is one from England, and negotiations are proceeding now.

MR. BROWNE: I hope the Premier has learned something from experience.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I reciprocate that. I hope I have.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Honourable the Premier would tell us what new industry?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I prefer not. It is a very sweet subject, but I prefer not to be any more specific than that. If the honourable gentlemen have heard the name "Adlers" they know.

MR. BROWNE: They will have us more addled than we are at the present time.

On motion Department of Economic Development carried.

On motion the Committee rose to report having passed this item.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and have passed items under heading 1440 and 1540.

On motion report received and adopted.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred, and the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at 11:00 a.m. of the clock.

Motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Wednesday, at 11:00 a.m. of the clock. Carried.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1955.

MORNING SESSION

The House met at 11:00 of the clock in the morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Terrenceville, asking that a doctor be stationed in that settlement.

Last year, Sir, a petition was presented in this House from the residents of all the places in the lower part of Fortune Bay, asking that a doctor be established somewhere in that part of the bay. This petition is

signed by the residents of Terrenceville, asking that a doctor be stationed in that place, but I don't think they would worry too much if a doctor were established anywhere within a reasonable distance. At the present time, Sir, the medical services in Fortune Bay can be improved by establishing a doctor in the lower part of the bay—And I do support the petition to the extent that I think a doctor should be established somewhere in that locality.

The nearest doctor is at Belleoram, which is some thirty or forty miles away from Terrenceville. The doctor at Belleoram has to serve some thirty places, with about six thousand people, and it is humanly impossible for him to do that. Because of that, it has been impossible to keep a doctor in Fortune Bay. He has not been able to give good service, and the doctors realize that. So that there is need for a doctor to be established somewhere in the lower part of Fortune Bay or at the very least for a nursing station to be established there, so that the doctor would only have to attend to the more seriously ill.

I have pleasure, Sir, in supporting this petition. I ask that it be laid on the Table of the House and referred to the department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Giving Notice of Motion and Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works) : Mr. Speaker, I have made enquiries regarding two questions on the Order Paper in the name

of the honourable and learned member for St. John's West, the first one being No. 41 and the second one No. 44 on the Order Paper of April 19.

(1) In this connection, when we began the repairs of this building a very great difficulty presented itself, and we were a long time in finding whether we could obtain the necessary stone. Having done that we began work and we found it was work of a very important nature, so much so that we sought the services of the best and most competent man in that line that we could find. Even then there was difficulty in getting somebody with a knowledge of masonry, suitable for our purpose. Finally, at my request, we invited Mr. J. J. Spratt, one-time member of this House and an ex-member of the Municipal Council, a life-long mason—I invited Mr. Spratt to come to my office for discussions in connection with this matter, and prevailed upon him to act on our behalf. And at my request, he very kindly agreed to go back into harness, despite his advanced years and well-earned retirement. He agreed to go back and work on behalf, as liaison for us between the workmen and the Department of Public Works. For these services Mr. Spratt was to be paid at the rate of five thousand dollars per year or about \$401.33 per month. He is the supervisor to whom the greater part of this \$8,300.00 was paid.

The second part of that question asks for a statement showing the costs, separately of scaffolding and general labour, giving the number of persons employed under this head, with the rates at which they were paid, and the amount they received: The answer, as nearly as it can be obtained, I shall give orally. Unfortunately the records in the department do not

specify and keep detailed costs of the various separate parts of any particular job, so that I am unable to give the actual cost of the scaffolding. But as nearly as we can find, the scaffolding and the material for the same and for the shed for the workmen and part of the erection costs of that particular item is \$3,857. In addition to this the erection of the scaffolding from time to time was carried out by labour under the supervision of the foreman-mason, and under the supervision of our particular supervisor. The material and labour for this item cost somewhere in the order of \$6,643. That includes the services of the watchman. With regard to rates of labour paid, I find that they follow the standard rates set in the city. Foreman-carpenter \$1.50 per hour, carpenters \$1.22 and \$1.30 per hour, labourers 87c. per hour, hoist operator \$1.05 per hour and watchman \$42 per week.

As I have stated, Mr. Speaker, in preparing the payrolls of the department the detailed costs of each particular part of that job or any job is as a rule not taken, and so I cannot give the actual cost of scaffolding, but the material for it and the shed together with the costs of men handling and transporting the stone to the site, storing it in reasonable safety, that is, putting it all up on blocks of wood, etc. these two items, the first one \$3,857 and the second \$6,643.

Question No 44 :

MR. BROWNE : Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could — I was out of the House when the Minister gave the answer to Question No. 41.

MR. SPENCER : Yes, Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, and for the benefit of the honourable and learned member — the House will recall I deferred giving the answer yes-

terday for the same reason, the honourable gentleman was not present. I will endeavour to word it for him again.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think the House should have to hear an answer repeated.

MR. SPENCER : Very well, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : The honourable member gave the answer very clearly.

MR. SPENCER : In connection with Question No. 44 : The answer is \$30,000 and the firm of architects is that of Mr. W. J. Ryan. The work was in connection with preparation of plans for the Newfoundland University.

MR. BROWNE : Has the Minister a copy to table?

MR. SPENCER : Just orally, I have no copies. There is just one item, \$30,000.

MR. BROWNE : Could you tell us the date.

MR. SPENCER : The date is in answer to the question, which is : during the period of January 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955. That is the only architect engaged by the Department of Public Works. One other gentleman has been engaged as consultant in connection with these university plans, Mr. A. J. C. Payne, but no payment has been made to him to date.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply) : Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 43 (1), asked by the honourable and learned member for St. John's West. The breakdown is here on the table, I don't know if the figure is correct. The second part of the question is in course of preparation. I hope I may be able to have it by tomorrow morning.

Answer to Question No. 43 (1) tabled.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1955, FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS

Papers	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Total
Daily News	185.64	20.28	145.68	296.40	398.04	386.76	329.28	507.96	351.22	210.96	238.86	92.04	3,163.12
Evening Telegram	199.20		39.60	30.00	97.92	109.88	189.12	56.64	130.08	35.40	38.40	218.04	1,144.28
Sunday Herald	108.90	235.80	227.40	118.50	197.10	139.50	176.40	115.50	195.60	72.30	76.50	99.90	1,763.40
World Gazette	189.60	262.80	264.60	432.60	528.60	528.60	2025.60	563.40	268.60	223.20	344.40		5,600.30
Western Star	173.60	236.95	196.35	264.35	126.00	228.36	264.99	142.10	237.65	179.90	97.65	139.75	2,287.61
W. F. Advertiser	105.35	111.72	80.85	119.56	91.63	105.84	90.16	60.76	76.93	40.67	57.33		940.80
Wherman's Advocate	40.60	69.65	67.80	61.60	30.10	23.97	22.05	10.50	35.00	25.20	20.30	6.65	383.42
Modern Hosp. Pub. Co.	19.40		17.46			17.46							54.32
The Canadian Nurse	15.00								12.00	43.00	13.00		83.00
Can. Journal Pub. Health	18.00								18.00	36.00	18.00		90.00
Dalhousie Herald	71.40	133.52	459.36	48.75			44.20		70.88				828.11
Halifax Post Record	25.20	30.24	34.56				16.80		16.80				133.60
The Newfoundlander	13.76	15.00	42.52	15.00	15.00	45.00		20.00	20.00				186.28
Hospital Management	15.00												15.00
S. Agric. Year Book	15.00 (year)												15.00
The Can. Gazette	25.80			27.00									52.80
Maritime Advocate	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	288.00
Overman Weekly		36.00											36.00
Times Globe & Telegraph		156.80	84.00	23.80				19.60	133.98				418.18
Top & Gown		30.00											30.00
The Gleaner Ltd.		9.80											9.80
Canadian Fishermen		221.77											221.77
Financial Post		747.60		991.20		252.00	20.16		235.00				2,245.96
St. John's Journal		20.00											20.00
Canadian Mining Journal						210.00						135.00	345.00
Montreal Star		41.40		33.44			20.30						94.78

Toronto Star	12.00		51.20			37.70						230.00
in & Bradstreet of Canada	230.00											
n. Med. Association			180.00						18.00			198.00
ld. Quarterly		35.00			70.00		35.00					140.00
ld. Fed. of Labour			50.00		50.00							100.00
arlottetown Guardian			9.45			10.80						19.53
oncton Pub. Co. Ltd.			13.00									13.00
usiness Year Book (year)		160.00										160.00
anancial Times			300.00									300.00
oads & Engineering Const.			90.00									90.00
ommercial Bulletin				36.00								36.00
n. Lumberman's Assn.					40.00							40.00
aritime Fire Chief's Assn.						60.00						60.00
ne Dalhousie Review					45.00			45.00				90.00
ld. Federation of Fishermen							42.00		42.00			84.00
ulp & Paper Mag. of Canada							22.50					22.50
imes & Transcript (Moncton)							11.00					11.00
ockwood Trade Journal								20.00				20.00
he Federator								50.00				50.00
n. Journal Therapy								20.00				20.00
wanis Mus. Festival Swllabus									35.00			35.00
n. Psychiatric Assn. Journal										10.00		10.00
n. Dietetic Journal										10.00		10.00
he Monetary Times	274.00											274.00
gricola College Year Book											15.00	15.00
udubon Soc. of Can.									80.00			80.00
adio Station C.J.O.N.	36.00	63.50	58.50	38.00	21.00	112.50	31.00	79.50	119:50	39.50	55.00	654.00
adio Station V.O.C.M.	18.00	36.00	45.00	30.00	18.00	60.00	21.00	54.00	102.00	30.00	42.00	483.00

TOTAL\$23,863.36

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition) : Mr. Speaker, I asked a question relative to Tourist Development Loan Board. I got a reply with regard to two people who had received loans. I wonder if I may ask the Honourable the Premier if these are the only two people who got loans under tourist development?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister) : I don't know. I only know the question was answered in full, correctly and accurately. Whatever that answer was, it is correct, and it was handed to me by the Tourist Development Loan Board, whose membership, as the honourable gentleman knows, is primarily made up of Deputy Ministers. Whatever the answer was it is correct.

MR. HOLLETT : In that case, I take it there were only two loans, which were granted during the year. I should like to ask another question of the Honourable the Premier — Is the firm of Adlers Limited of London the firm which was referred to last night?

MR. SMALLWOOD : Yes.

MR. HOLLETT : Thank you.

Orders of the Day

Third Readings :

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Trustees Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act," on motion read a third time.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General) : Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one correction in connection with that Bill, the St. John's Bill — the drafting was criticised. I would like to make it clear that the drafting of the City Council Bill is not done at my office.

On motion ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for other Purposes in Connection Therewith," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales," on motion read a third time, ordered

passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act," on motion read a third time ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited, and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Committee on Ways and Means :

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't know how the other members of the House feel this morning, but speaking for myself, I would have preferred not to have to speak on the budget address, the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance. Not long ago, I remember, when there were other people here in the Opposition, no time would be felt proper but on Wednesday afternoon, with packed galleries, etc. As a matter of fact, I also remember when it was the prerogative of this House, I take it, that the Premier himself would speak on the budget on Wednesday afternoon, to packed galleries and the press and radio, etc. So I take it there was a reason for that, I am quite sure there was a reason, because nobody likes to speak to more or less empty galleries — I shall not say an empty hall. I think you can keep

your thoughts more or less under control when you have a good crowd to talk to. When I say a good crowd I don't necessarily mean religious — look at what I have on the opposite side of the House now, all the talent I see facing me, Sir. I remember there was a ministry one time called the Ministry of Talents. This, I take it we have on the opposite side now. The Ministers think it is the ministry of all the talent in Newfoundland. For that reason, I must say, that in congratulating the Honourable Minister of Finance, for whom I have a very high regard, I must indeed say how sorry I am that he did not have something upon which he could work properly, something into which he could get his teeth, and something upon which he could have compiled a really excellent dream. The one that we have here is excellent, but sometimes these things which are excellent don't mean too much when they are kicked about, picked apart and so on.

I had some notes here today, but they have been all scattered about in the hocus pocus of trying to keep up with the times and keep up with the Jones's and with the Premier, if you wish.

This budget, Mr. Speaker, I am appalled in the first place at its brevity, and in the second place for the small amount of material which had been put into it. I remember last year and the year before and the year before that again the Honourable Minister of Finance went to all sorts of pains to tell us about the prosperity of the country, and tell us what each industry contributed to the welfare of the country, to tell us about the wages earned, the gross national product and about the prospects of the future, etc. Now there is very little of that in this budget. He started out, Mr. Speaker,

by saying our economy — he said: "Our province has just completed another remarkable year of prosperity, undoubtedly the most prosperous year of our history" — "Undoubtedly the most prosperous year of our history." Now, whether that prosperity applies to the Government or whether it applies to the people I don't know. I don't know exactly what the Minister meant. If it applies to the Government's finances I fail to see where there is any signs of prosperity. As far as I analyzed the address, I find we went in the hole last year some nearly fifteen million dollars, 14.8, I think, to be exact. Because, Sir, although the Honourable Minister showed to us a small surplus, or at least a surplus, I believe of a million dollars or something on current account, we find that on capital account there was a truly large deficit. And, Sir, the idea of breaking the two amounts of expenditure —

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the honourable gentleman allow me to ask him a question. Could he tell me what Province of Canada last year or the year before or the year before that, say for five years, what Province or Provinces of Canada did not have a deficit on capital account except Alberta? — Name one.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't know if that is a part of this. I think it would be out of order if I started to refer to these other Provinces. I don't want to get out of order so early in the morning. If it is the thing to do, to show deficits, then I say, this Government is keeping up with the Jones's. My God! Mr. Speaker, come to think of it — Look at our country! I am tired of repeating this. I wish the Government and particularly the Finance Minister would begin to get it knocked into their brains — Look at us! In 1949 we went into Union with Canada — But

keep in the back of your mind the conditions of the country in the thirties — Keep that in the back of your mind — Then in 1949 we had that load taken off us when our debt was taken over by Canada, and the Minister of Finance could go down to the Bank of Montreal and draw a cheque for forty million dollars, if he wanted to. That was in 1949. I wonder how much could he draw a cheque for today? I wonder. But I want to point out, Sir, all the surplus is gone, all the money they could get to lay their hands on of that surplus, the Government has spent, Sir. And in addition to that they have borrowed ten million, twelve million and now sixteen million, thirty-eight million dollars, and our national debt today is forty-two million dollars, whereas in 1949 we had a mere three point something million. That is progress. That is prosperity. That is what the Honourable Minister calls the most prosperous year in our history, when he plans on borrowing sixteen million dollars this year, to help pay off the money spent last year and some that is going to be spent in the present year. Prosperity!

Our economy increased its strength. I hope it has increased its strength. But when I look at our new industries, which at the beginning of the year, Sir, were supposed to be all of them in production, all except the Eckhardt Mills, and exporting — Even since that time last year, Sir, since the 28th of February last year we had to pay them four million nine hundred and twenty-one thousand — and the Minister calls that increased strength of our economy, when the Government had to dip down into the Treasury and hand out to these industries that amount, close on five million dollars.

Our economy has strengthened — What about the fisheries along the

northeast coast and on the southwest coast — and I could refer to the whole fishery. I fail to see where the economy of the fishery has increased in strength in any branch of it. If I look at any fishery company today I see — the whaling fishery, none — we had to pay off thirty thousand dollars yesterday, was it. The seal fishery is not much better, and our codfishery — is our economy increased along our shores? The Minister is aware, I am sure, they paid out as much as a million dollars on sick relief and dole, or nearly a million dollars.

Our economy has increased in strength — Why did not the Honourable Minister tell us exactly where the economy of this country has increased in strength? The truth, Sir, is yet to be told. I wish our economy had increased to a greater extent than it has. God knows, every one of us wishes that. I think we all love our country, and we love our people, Sir. I maintain there is no point in any Minister, any Government nor anybody trying to fool themselves, and that is what this budget, apparently, is aimed at.

"The health of the people continues to improve over recent years, and generally there is quite a notable improvement in the physical and material conditions of Newfoundland." What a Government, in such a short time — "And that happy state of affairs gives ample indication of continuing through the year upon which we have entered, and I expect to see 1955 establish a new highwater mark of prosperity for this Province."

The Minister then goes on to say: "I do not consider that the foundation of our Newfoundland economy has yet become so broad as to repel the onslaught of a depression, should a depression come." Get that. If a depression comes the United States of

America is not too secure. As a matter of fact, we all know that in the last depression it started there a couple of years ahead of us, and then spread to Canada and spread to us. A depression anywhere in any big nation of the world must necessarily go like small-pox, all across the world, particularly all across the western world. So there is no point in saying that our economy is not so good as to be able to repel a depression, should one come.

"My optimism for Newfoundland is based entirely upon facts that are available to every member of this House," the Minister says: But, where are they? Where are the facts? If I had them I would gladly show them. If I had the facts to show that our economy had broadened and our people had become stronger physically and stronger economically, I would be glad to tell it. I see no point in writing that kind of stuff and reading it over the air to our people.

"The rising tide of prosperity is the most conspicuous fact in Newfoundland today," said the Minister: With 21,000 people out of work. Twenty-one thousand people out of work in this small Province, and some of them are drawing unemployment insurance. I wish all of them were. We are getting letters every day from people all across the country from unemployed persons whose unemployment insurance has been cut off. Are these prosperous? I think not. "The rising tide of prosperity is the most conspicuous fact in Newfoundland today." A statment like that, Sir, is a mockery, a mockery upon present conditions.

Now, Sir, I turn to the page where the Minister says — and this is all he says about the fishery — three lines to the fishermen of this country, to the fishermen who put the Government where they are, who elected them to

bring in better times, who elected them because they were going to market their fish and who elected them because they hoped, Sir, to live, in peace and quietness and fear of God and fear of no man, in the homes in which they had been brought up. "In the field of fishery development things are taking very definite shape, and before the present year expires much progress will have been made. We all agree that it is a mockery to speak of ensuring prosperity in Newfoundland without prosperous fisheries." Why in the name of goodness did the Minister speak of enduring prosperity? Why speak of prosperity in such terms as he did? We all agree it is a mockery. Of course we do. Actually there are only about two lines in the field of fishery development. "Things are taking very definite shape and before the present year expires much progress will have been made."

I want now to go back to the statement made by the Honourable Minister of Fisheries on the announcement of the Fisheries Loan Board. The Minister of Fisheries said: "What then is this Fisheries Loan Board all about? It is all about a problem that I have had occasion to mention more than once before in this Chamber in the years I have had occasion to speak here since 1946." "And the problem is the problem — whose shadow falls all across our history, the figure of the shore fishermen in Newfoundland. Those of us who know anything about fishing and know the fishing industry will readily admit two things in the position of our shore fisheries." That was four or five years ago. "One, that their instruments of production are outmoded. The trawl and the trap is no longer adequate to the production of good fishermen nor result in a good standard of living" — The red-headed Tory out there in the dory. It is a

good thing all Tories are not in dories. That does not speak well for the Government. "The red-headed Tory out there in the dory can no longer hope to make ends meet with merely a squid jigger and a hand line. He would be a much more practical Tory if out in a dragger, as we all know."

Now that sounds very optimistic, there is no question about it. The Honourable Minister, and I dare say the Government, were most anxious to do something about the fishery, but, Sir, I have failed to see, I have gone back over different budget speeches, and I see literally pages on fisheries, and I come to this late one of the Honourable Minister of Finance, and I get a mere three lines, which say that fishery developments are taking shape.

I spoke yesterday, Sir, of the unfortunate position of these men over in Port de Grave, and I referred to the Andrews Labrador Fisheries, and I stated that in the year 1953, the shareholders of the company were in November 1953, W. J. Keough, on behalf of the Government. Rupert Bartlett one share, Donald Andrews forty-seven shares and Mercer one share. It was Government-owned as to fifty-one shares, and remained in that condition until August 1954. And I told the story about the fishermen who came to the Government-sponsored, and a firm the Government had the most shares in, and said: "Look, buy our fish!" And they sold it to them on open receipt and they got \$3.60 a quintal. And they were told at the time that a little later there would be an extra dollar. They have not got it yet. Now, Sir, I would not bring this matter up at all except that I think the Government ought to wake up on that matter. I am not blaming nor saying anything about the present proprietor of that fishery firm. I believe that Mr. Andrews is a man

who certainly has the interest of his firm at heart, and, I take it, with prosperous fishermen, Mr. Andrews can carry on business, and I dare say would only be too glad to pay this extra dollar a quintal if he were at that time the main shareholder. But he was not. Who was? The Government. The current price at that time was \$4.60 and all the Government saw fit to pay was \$3.60. Now I am not going to try and make any politics out of that at all, except to drive home to the Government that they cannot do this sort of thing. They cannot go ahead and talk about red-headed Tories out there in dories and the great future for them — and nobody can use words like the Honourable Minister of Fisheries. I wish Sir, when the Government makes speeches like that about what is going to be done for our fisheries that the ghost of the Andrews Labrador Fisheries would be constantly kept before them — paying \$3.60 for fish when Fishery Products and Dawe paid \$4.60 at the same time.

Now, Sir, I shall probably be told later this is no longer a Government-owned concern, as to share capital. I explained that yesterday, it was in August the next year, 1954, I suppose the fishermen were clamouring for their money. And they wondered how they were going to get out of it. The Government got out all right, passed over the whole works to Mr. Andrews, so that there would not be any awkward moments. There is only one way, Mr. Speaker, that awkward moments can be wiped off the slate, now, and that is by paying these men their just dues, and that is a dollar extra a quintal on every quintal of fish they shipped from that particular company. The men have some of the best fishing boats along out shore, and I think the honourable member from Port de Grave will agree.

MR. MERCER: The best.

MR. HOLLETT: The best! Some are powered with engines of 60, 70 and 90 h.p. and go off Cape St. Francis in all sorts of weather at all times of the year and bring in a lot of fish. In the name of goodness, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to hold on to men of that type, let us make it possible for them to earn a decent living, and not have the Government putting any obstacles in their way, by not paying them sufficient for their fish, and then blaming the Water Street merchants. That won't do. Around that bay, Sir, and around the Burin area and around the whole coast we don't want to make flesh of one and fish of another. The fisheries in the old days, and I am quite sure today, nurtured the finest, bravest and most honest and upright men that ever it was the blessing of the country to raise or produce. Oh they can fight all right, they can fight! And I am advising the fishermen right here and now, unless they fight a little harder, unless they fight a little harder, the money which is being taken from their pockets and put down in the Treasury of this Government will go out, as it has in the last four or five years, to foreigners, and not go back to them. So they got to fight, and I am telling them they got to fight. There are two ways, only, Sir, and I won't go into that now, but I am advising our fishermen — They have a federation, which should be able to speak with one of the strongest voices that we ever had in this country. And if they talk loud enough there is no government under the sun, even though it may be headed by such a man as the Honourable the Premier, can fail to listen to them. We have been told, only yesterday, that the Government is going to bring a man in here to erect a chocolate factory. In

the name of God! — five hundred thousand dollars for a chocolate factory. I don't know whether it is lollypops — five hundred thousand dollars — why that would give about .75c. a quintal on every fish caught last year. But we will be told of course, if we get a chocolate factory here it will employ so many people, so many families, and look at all the good it will do — it will take some men out of the fishery and put them into the chocolate factory. That is what we were told about the machinery plant and we were told that about all the other plants. In December of last year, Sir, the gypsum plant which cost us \$3.3 million dollars had 19 foreigners working in its plant and 25 Newfoundlanders. That only cost us three and a third million dollars.

I think, Sir, our fisheries should have merited a lot more than three lines in the budget speech, and I believe they spent over fifty million dollars, I think it was forty-two millions the Government spent last year, and maybe more.

Last year, Sir, getting back to the fisheries, Portugal reluctantly, and I say reluctantly, took a mere twenty-five thousand quintals of fish from us, and that, Sir, is only a tenth of the quantity which she took from us twenty-five years ago. Now I would ask the members of the Government, very soon now, to go down on the wharves and look at the beautiful fishing vessels down there, and look at the Portuguese fishermen as they go through our streets, well-clad, clean and a fine type of men, a very fine type of men. And we have not had any trouble whatever arising from their association with our men. I don't expect they are millionaires. None of them have a chocolate factory, but they are good honest-to-goodness men with good ships to go to sea, whereas we have not as good as we had twenty-five years

ago. The result is that Portugal today is landing 75% of her required number of quintals, but she still could take 250,000 quintals from us but is now getting it elsewhere because we are not able to compete with other countries catching fish. I wonder would the Honourable Minister of Fisheries tell me how many quintals of fish we shipped to Spain last year? I dare say I would have to give notice of that. But the facts are that Spain last year took a mere thirty thousand quintals of fish from us, when formerly we shipped to Spain two hundred and fifty thousand quintals. Spain catches about seven hundred thousand quintals and she imports about four hundred thousand more, and yet we only got thirty thousand quintals into that market — thirty thousand and she wanted four hundred thousand. I don't think we ever shipped much fish to France, but in the old days France never competed very largely in many of our markets. But today she is endeavouring, and will, unless we are up and doing, drive us out of Puerto Rico markets. Greece — We know all the fish we used to send to Greece, Labrador fish and all sorts of fish. Now she gets all her supply from Iceland, Norway and Denmark. Italy formerly took 130,000 quintals, last year she took only 60,000.

To the Caribbean area we ship about 75% of their fish requirements and the West Indies about one hundred per cent. I don't know how much we are going to ship there after the recent trip of the Honourable Minister of Fisheries and the Honourable the Premier. I don't know whether we are correctly informed or not, I do hear there was quite a slump in the market down there after their visitation. I am sure that was not because they ate so much fish when down there. But there was a slump in the market. Now I would be un-

fair to attribute it to the visit of the Honourable Minister. We know in Cuba, in Norway we have quite a competitor, and I could go on about the Puerto Rico market.

Last year Brazil took twenty-five thousand quintals, the first for four years. I remember when we had a fleet of ships, three-mast vessels, two hundred and fifty tons, sailing to Brazil with many many loads of fish. Brazil took at that time some four hundred thousand quintals of fish. They were great sailors and great ships, huge two hundred and fifty ton vessels. That was twenty-five years ago. These were sailing ships, beautiful ships, with no engines. That was before the days of the engines. They took all that fish down to Brazil. We don't ship down there now in our own bottoms. We have to get ships from others places to ship the fish down to Brazil. I am telling you, every man on the opposite side of the House would have been glad, or would be glad today to see the beautiful three-mast, fore and aft sailing out of Burin and Grand Bank and other places along the south west coast to Brazil, to Portugal, to Italy, to Spain and all over the world, taking the products which we got from the sea. And we have no ships today. We have no ships today. And soon, Sir, we won't have any men to man such ships, and soon Sir, unless something is done with regard to this fishery programme, we shall have no fishermen to man the fishing ships. Figures recently published by the Secretary of the Federation of Fishermen expressed the opinion that the number of fishermen in this country is anywhere from thirteen to fifteen thousand. You will remember, Sir, when there were forty thousand fishermen in this country. And in these days the young fishermen got a good training fishing in the

boats. I have referred to this once before, Sir, and that is this : Our men who go down into the mines and dig the wealth from the bowels of the earth, when they get laid off now are entitled to unemployment insurance. Our men who go into the woods to cut the logs, they too, Sir, receive unemployment insurance when they are laid off. The men who work in the mills, the men who work in the recently imported new industries, they too are entitled to unemployment insurance. The men who are employed by my honourable friend, the Minister of Public Works on the road, they too, in the slack time of the year, are entitled to unemployment insurance. The longshoreman who wheels a wheelbarrow from the head stage or wharf into the store with a load of fish, he, too, is entitled to receive assistance by way of unemployment insurance. But what about our fishermen who go out and brave the dangers of the deep, who go down to the sea in ships, winter and summer, and risk their lives, what consideration are they getting from the Government of Canada?

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs) : Unemployment insurance is coming.

MR. HOLLETT : Unemployment insurance is coming! Well we have been told about a good many things which are coming, and I will come to that later. But in the meantime I think I have exhausted my oratory, and I am going to request His Honour, Mr. Speaker, if we could have a ten minutes recess.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. HOLLETT : Mr. Speaker, I was speaking about unemployment insurance for fishermen. I am beginning

to wonder if we should not start a movement to get unemployment insurance for members of this House, they have been gone so long. I was talking about all the other people living in this Province for the last six years since we have become a Province of Canada, employed in almost any work whatsoever, they put in so many stamps, put in so many hours of work each year and if they get laid off their unemployment is paid out of the general economy of the nation. And if the general economy of the nation can pay John Jones who works on the wharf, unemployment, surely it ought to be able to pay the man who catches the fish and brings it in to him — for without the fishermen the man would not get employment, none whatsoever in a good many senses. So we are all for that. I know the Government wants unemployment insurance for our fishermen, and when they go to Ottawa now will go all out for that. I am quite sure they could have the services of Mr. Pickersgill up there almost every day they are up there.

That reminds me — The Government is going away to Ottawa — I wonder, some of the members have been so long gone, could we have a search for this Government, Sir, down on the beaches in Jamaica. I think the Honourable the Premier could arrange that, with all his connections down there. But let not the Government forget the fishermen. I maintain you have forgotten them this time, and as an afterthought put in a mere three lines on the fisheries. The Premier is going to cart out the figures, and repeat the figures he gave last night and tell all the wonderful things the Government has done for the fisheries. I say the Government had loaned money to many fishing firms and thereby have assisted fishermen in the fish business. There is no question

about that. Nobody is going to dispute it. I will say, we had our fresh fishermen long before this Government came into being. There were firms producing millions of pounds of cod and haddock during the Commission of Government days. Now, too, I know the Government has helped out the firms in Grand Bank and Fortune and Gaultois and other firms up in Ramea, I believe. And there is sort of a mystery there I can't quite understand — in that particular instance there, Sir, Fishery Products, I believe was carrying on business there in Burgeo and had a fish plant and decided they would not operate it or could not operate it economically, so they sold it out, through the Government, I take it, to the new firm to which the Government advanced money to put it in operation. There are strange things done these days, of course, in economics, if they are not familiar with present day methods.

Now, Sir, I come to say a word or two about the new industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not again.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, just a word or two. I want the Government to clearly understand that we on this side of the House are just as anxious that the new industries succeed as they are. It is also our duty Sir, to point out to the Government — if they should happen to be a political issue we cannot help that — but we will say nothing, Sir, except facts on any of these new industries, and in every case where we have disclosed any irregularities or weaknesses we have produced facts, Sir, to prove them. We brought facts to show about a shipment of shoes to Montreal, which never should have happened. The Premier admitted it. We brought facts to show, and this I take it is one of the worst things I have ever heard of, to show that there

were machines which were in use in Germany many years ago, brought out here as new machinery and put in these plants. Somebody was defrauded, Sir, and I take it it was the Government who was defrauded, and the Government was defrauded because the Government neglected to set up the proper machinery to oversee and regulate the importation into this country of this worn out machinery, which is costing us millions and millions and millions of dollars which it should not. I don't want to go through these figures again. It is common knowledge all across the country. But the point I want to get across is this: When we bring out facts in connection with the new industries, at least when we make statements about the new industries we will have facts to back it up, and we expect the Government to take the necessary action, because, Sir, the Government are the trustees of the people. It is our duty as an opposition to keep as far as it is possible a watchful eye upon the trustees. We are almost like the Auditor General, if you like, who has to oversee the expenditures of this country. In one sense we have to oversee the activities of the Government. That is why the people sent us here. That is why we went to the people — When we went to the people we said: we don't want the Government, we don't yet anyway, at the moment we want to go in there as an Opposition. Put us in as the Opposition. That is our duty. Our duty is to disclose to the public of this country irregularities or anything that we deem is not in the best interest of the country. And Sir, if we find such things as we found in Koch Shoes or such things as we find in Superior Rubber Company and such things as we find in the gypsum plant and out in the hardwoods plant, Sir, then it is our duty to disclose these

facts, and we intend to do it. And we shall keep on doing it and we shall be more intense in our efforts to find out any delinquency which we see, because there is no use hiding anything. You cannot hide things in this world. If there is anything wrong it is just as well to come out and admit it right away. That applies in Government matters as well as in matters in our personal lives. Come out and make a clean breast and start again. And that advice to the Government is just as apt as it is to me as an individual or to any other person as an individual.

We have pointed out the amount of money spent in the new industries, twenty-one million dollars. Last year we had to give them almost five millions in order to keep them going. Next year, according to the estimates produced here last night, we have devoted one million two hundred thousand dollars to them, and I think probably we could expect that to be doubled and perhaps even more so before the year is over. We realize, Sir new industries are like new-born babies, they have to be nursed along, but not to the extent that these new industries will be nursed along, because in the first instance they cost twice as much as they were supposed to cost and we have to pay out money to people to keep them going, to the tune of five million dollars last year.

Now, Sir, this budget speech — I think I called it here on another occasion "The Dream Budget." There are several dreams there. There was one based on agriculture, and the Government has chosen to act on that part of the Agricultural Report dealing with mink. Now, Sir, when that Agricultural Commission was set up and envisaged, it was, I take it, with the idea of finding out just how much our people could get from the soil, to help them to live in this Province as a

people. And there was no intention, as far as I could find out in the first instance, to find out just how many mink we could raise. Because, Sir, if we raised ten million mink in this country, the proportion of our population who will derive earnings from that industry is so small as compared with the huge number who have to get their living from the fisheries and from the mining and from logging that I doubt the wisdom of the Government in investing upwards of two millions, as we have been told, in the mink business. I referred to this mink industry once or twice. I shall probably have to refer to it again. I do not like this, I was going to say, the "machinations," but that is not a good word, I do not like the secrecy which goes on behind this particular mink industry. I pointed out, Sir, Trinity Mink Limited is nothing more than Mr. Victor Clouston, Bernard Andrews, a lady in Toronto and a gentleman in New York, that is the Trinity Mink, and they were given a twenty-five thousand dollar loan. And I go to the Registry of Deeds and find out that this Trinity Mink Limited is a company set up and its chief aim is to enter into an agreement — mind you its directors are as I stated, I will name them again, the chief purpose of their corporation is to enter into an agreement. With whom? Victor Clouston, Bernard Andrews and the other two. Now that looks very funny to me.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): What is the secrecy about it?

MR. HOLLETT: Well the secrecy would come out later. It is not my duty to tell the secrets which I know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not? Tell them.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't disclose all my secrets to the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If there is anything improper we should know it. If the honourable gentleman knows anything improper about that mink provision or any part of it he should tell us, and right out in public.

MR. HOLLETT: In private. I don't want to damage anybody's reputation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let us have it out in public. If there is anything to be told.

MR. HOLLETT: I put it to the Honourable the Premier and the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources, they should make a careful examination into all aspects.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have done that, and we will do it.

MR. HOLLETT: I ask you to continue. Of course I don't like the piece of legislation brought in yesterday whereby the Government has the right to monopolize the manufacture of pothead whales and minke whales into food for mink. Why should the Government give any monopoly to anybody, and I ask this Government to deny it now, if they will, that they do not intend to create or set up a monopoly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I deny it now completely and absolutely and unqualifiedly. Not only that, the only suggestion that there was a monopoly came from the honourable gentleman, nobody else made any suggestion of a monopoly. Now that he asks me to say there is nothing in it. I say so. There is nothing in it, not a scrap.

MR. SPEAKER: That is criticizing an Act of the House in this present session, which was thoroughly debated in second reading and the debate is passed.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I cannot say anything more about it then. At any rate, Sir, I would have thought that more than mink and bogs would have come out of the Forestry Report. I don't mean to put it that way — I would have thought that the Government would have been more energetic in the other matters which were reported on in connection with agriculture than they were in forestry. There is then the dream of the third mill, which we all hope will come true, certainly we hope that it is going to come true. But I do not like the idea of the Government always going on the air and going into the press with most glowing terms in connection with any suggestion which has been made to them with regard to mills and mink and with regard to manufacture of chocolates and everything else. They are always waxing eloquent and telling the people what is going to be next year, five years hence. And this, Sir, is a part — I know very well the Government are trying to create a good impression about themselves at this particular time, and I don't see any reason why they should not, of course.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that the election?

MR. HOLLETT: That must be the election coming up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the honourable gentleman tell us at what moment?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes I might do that. Mr. Chairman, what do I do at this stage, it is 1:00 o'clock, do I talk on?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman wants to resume after lunch, he might move the adjournment of the debate.

On motion debate adjourned.

On motion the House then recessed until 3:00 of the clock.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1955

The House resumed at three of the clock.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take up much more time. I have enough dynamite to blow the Government side of the House to bits but I prefer not to set it off at this particular time. After having a good lunch I feel generous towards the whole world. We are pressed for time since the House opened. We have not had much time. We have been getting to bed these past few nights at one, two and three o'clock. We left here two o'clock last night and most of us have other work to do besides. We have been pressed harder this session than any session I have ever been in to keep up with the Jones's. The whole reason is that the Premier wants to go to Ottawa. We can't keep him home at all. This time he is going to take half the Cabinet with him. Where they go from that I don't think we should bother very much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Jamaica.

MR. HOLLETT: That is not at the moment a very comfortable place. It is getting very hot down there now in more ways than one, and I think the less said about Jamaica the better for Newfoundland.

MR. SPEAKER: Fewer interruptions against the member might be better also.

MR. HOLLETT: It diverts, and diversions are often inclined to lead one off the beaten track. I noticed

that one of the expressions used by the Honourable the Minister of Finance; it had to do with the interest of the Government since it first came to power in surveys. "This Government," the Minister says, in the past half dozen years has spent many thousands of dollars in geological surveys. The first fruit of these efforts are about to be seen for not only are larger mills to be erected at Tilt Cove but others are to be erected after. I doubt whether the Government conducted any geological surveys in Tilt Cove.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member is very much astray.

MR. HOLLETT: Not very much astray, it looks hopeful at Tilt Cove, but I do hope our hopes and their hopes will be realized. Not only is a larger concentrate mill to be erected this year but other mines and mills are to follow elsewhere afterwards. We are not told where they are to be or where we have to go to follow them. We think this Government would not have to go back to the people for a fresh mandate. I don't know whether it is to borrow the sixteen million loan coming up or to borrow the one next year. I thought the honourable member was about to get up and tell me where they are or where they are coming from. I am not pointing out reflections, I am pointing out dreams. We have never been ashamed with our pre-occupation with economic affairs, that is the right word, they were never occupied, after-thoughts sort of.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I suggest the honourable gentleman look up the meaning.

MR. HOLLETT: I might say the honourable Speaker is perfectly right, diversion is not to be tolerated at this time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You do not want the honourable members of the Government to find words for the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: I have heard Gregg's Eggs around town, I don't know whether any of you know what that means. Go around town and see where people habitually congregate during an evening and you will hear it. I will not give you the derivation of that. I referred to the fishery this morning and I did appeal to the Government on that side of the House to try to preserve these splendid in-shore fishermen which we have in this country. If we can't preserve these in-shore fishermen in a better state of livelihood we don't deserve them and we will not be able to preserve Newfoundland and we may just as well not have gone in with the Dominion of Canada. We have as fine a people as you will find anywhere in the world. I would not care if the Government put all the sixteen million it borrowed into the fishery. I would not care if they did not make a success of it, if they tried.

The Honourable Minister of Welfare's Department is probably doing as much or more than any department of the Government to try and alleviate some of the difficulties which our people along the coastline find. We are greatly appreciative of the Government for making it part of their programme, not only to him but also to the Government. I am referring to the speech of the Honourable Mr. Power, the Honourable Minister of Finance and he ends up more or less in a glow of glory, "And so on all fronts economic development is proceeding in this Province, fisheries, forests, minerals, water power, agriculture, industrial." Fisheries, the fresh fish industry has been increased con-

siderably; forests, we are going to have a paper mill it seems; minerals, they are going to open up Tilt Cove; Water power we do not know anything about except that we give to a company to generate more electricity; agriculture, we are getting the mink; industrial, I do not know much about that. He says: "So, in this my fourth budget speech I am happy to report to the people that their Province is marching steadily ahead and it is going to, etc." Just how far? I am not aware of the fact that certain of the loans which have been borrowed by us have done some good in some areas, but I am aware of the fact that much of the money raised on those loans was not spent in the best interests. They might have meant to spend them in the best interests but they did not turn out that way. But how far can we go? When under the protection of Great Britain and we got beyond one hundred million we were swamped. We are now under the wing of Canada. We had no national debt in 1949 and now we have a forty million national debt. How much further can we go? How much further is this Government going to be allowed to go? One or two things can happen which can stop this course on which we are now embarked. It can be stopped by the people and it can be stopped by the money lenders. How far can we go? I take it the Honourable Premier and the Honourable Minister for Finance know better than we do, but I can assure the Government as surely as I am standing here this day that if they proceed much further along this road then they are travelling the road to bankruptcy and that is a dangerous road at the best of times, both for the individual and for the Government, because as soon as you become involved with the money lenders you are in difficulties.

We are in difficulties today. I submit if we have to appeal to the money lenders, appeal to them to buy our bonds then we are in difficulties. Every province borrows money but they do not all borrow too much money and they do not always borrow year after year after year. Last year we spent nearly fifteen million more than we should and next year we shall spend nearly sixteen million more than we shall take in. We must remember our revenue is limited and our resources are becoming less in value as the years go by. We must not forget that in 1949 we got a transitional grant \$6,500,000.00 and we had that for three years and this year the amount is down \$3,900,000.00. In a few more years at the rate of \$850,000.00 a year they will have vanished, so in three or four years time we have to raise six and a half million dollars per year in order to run the public services of this country. Six and a half million dollars per year more than we had to raise in 1949.

How are we going to get it? By taxation? It is the only way. This year we have had to put on an increase in the gasoline tax. The Government knows just as well as I know that two cents a gallon on gasoline will get them nowhere. If it gives them three or four hundred thousand dollars that is the outside. We used about fifteen million gallons of gasoline last year. Two cents a gallon on that is three hundred thousand dollars, but we are losing \$850,000.00 this year on transitional grants, so that there is to be more taxation and as the years go by there has to be more. We found out three years ago that we had to be taxed, social security. Three per cent on every dollar we consumed. It does not seem much but add it up and see where we are getting off. The gasoline tax will be held by the Honour-

able Minister for Finance, that it is a tax on motor cars. They might say we have too many cars now and will not have to build as many roads. That is rather a silly argument if they have taken that attitude. I believe the seventeen cents tax a gallon on gasoline is as high as any place in Canada, if not in the world. A lot of people will not mind that but there are a lot of people who will.

MR. SPEAKER: I would point out there will be a debate on that matter.

MR. HOLLETT: I have a note here and I overlooked it. I was going to say something about roads and bridges and I realize as well as any man on the opposite side the need for roads in this country. The need grows greater and greater every year and the Government has got to find the means to do it. I stated a day or so ago and I repeat that at the moment and since 1949, forgetting what happened previously, I have seen no overall road policy in this country. None that I approve of.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What about the fifteen hundred miles of road we have built?

MR. HOLLETT: I have yet to see some of these roads. Some of them were in the budget speech yesterday. I am aware that some miles of road are being built between Buchans and Grand Falls which have cost around \$841,000.00.

MR. SPENCER: What is wrong with that?

MR. HOLLETT: I can tell you what is wrong with it. I would say that road, Mr. Speaker, if it had been built with machinery which was new and up-to-date, that road could have been built for 75% of what it actually cost. I know that the Department of

Public Works sold machinery and machine parts to the contractor for so little that most people would not have picked it up for junk. If it is worth no more than that — \$25 for a scraper which cost \$3,200. It is probably half worn out, or probably all worn out. What is the contractor going to do with old scrapers like that, that they can buy for \$25. There are tractors mentioned there as low as \$250. If the Honourable Minister would like to interrupt, I am satisfied to yield.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, the honourable gentleman has been kind enough to say he is satisfied to yield. I merely want to call attention of the honourable gentleman to a statement he made with regard to the cost of the road between Badger and Buchans. It is a distance of forty miles. He has been told about thirty-seven miles are done at a cost of about \$800,000, which in round figures is practically \$20,000 per mile. The honourable gentleman has said that the road could be constructed with more modern and new machinery for 75% of that cost. I have to advise the honourable gentleman that we have been unable to get any contractor to build any class of road in Newfoundland for less than \$20,000 to \$25,000 and \$30,000 and up to \$60,000 per mile. And if I may, Mr. Speaker, in substantiation of that comment I would like to say that last year the Department was criticized by a certain individual in the White Bay area and Baie Verte, saying that Bowaters had offered to build a road from Baie Verte to the Trans Canada Highway for ten thousand dollars per mile. Needless to say, we knew that was incorrect. There never had been such a statement. But where my substantiation lies is in this: This very year, and for the past year, we have been negotiating with the two lumbering companies regarding that road,

and they have contracted or offered to contract to about \$20,000 or over \$20,000 per mile. Now that is the two lumbering companies — so I simply refute the honourable gentleman's statement as incorrect.

MR. HOLLETT: It took you a long time to say it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me point out the honourable member has a perfect right to admit an interruption, but that is not the way to conduct a debate. If an honourable gentleman objects to a point made when another member is speaking, he should make a note of it and reply to it on rebuttal. Otherwise we are having speeches to and from across the floor.

MR. HOLLETT: I agree, Mr. Speaker, but one hates to interrupt a Minister of the Crown, but one does hate it when one gets an insult thrown across the floor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is always seeing insults where none are intended.

MR. HOLLETT: That was not the time to make a statement, Mr. Speaker, as you have already pointed out — but I maintain, Sir, all our roads that are to be constructed, if they are going to be constructed economically, they should buy good machinery and not old, worn-out machinery, the department had worn out over a period of years. It is worthwhile to look at the answer to that question. Tractors, \$250 each. Now what contractor would want to buy a tractor for \$250? Is it to get the parts from it or something?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not? Why not be fair about it.

MR. HOLLETT: Maybe they got it to sell for junk, if they only pay

\$25 for a scraper that cost \$3,200 — there are not many parts in a scraper.

MR. COURAGE: That is rock-bottom price.

MR. SPENCER: If they buy two and make one that is an idea.

MR. HOLLETT: If a person buys two to make one what do I say of the Department of Public Works that paid \$3,200 for one.

MR. SPENCER: And pay more than that.

MR. HOLLETT: I am only drawing conclusions from the statement made by the Honourable Minister. That would be wise. Well, if you want a high-class road, the Minister would take you to Grand Falls area and put you in a motor car and take you over one mile and one tenth of road built under the supervision of the Department for \$110,000 a mile. Is that the correct figure? I believe it was \$165,000 for a mile and a tenth — I may be a few dollars out one way or the other. That is a high-class road. But remember that was not paved. But I still maintain, Sir — No I am not blaming the Honourable Minister, I think he has done a good job, but I am blaming the Government. It is the Government which has not yet initiated an over-all policy of road-building. Take the Trans-Canada Highway. That is the Government's responsibility. They build a bit here, and there and skip a mile and build a mile here and so on. We have a lot of patches now, Heaven knows when we are going to get that road. Anyway, if we have to borrow enough money to build that road, then God help Newfoundland! If we have to borrow money to build that road and keep it up from revenue collected from the people, then, I say, New-

foundlanders will all be over-taxed. I always maintain, and I think some of the members maintain that that road should have been put there by the Government of Canada, like a military road, and should have been one of the Terms of Union.

Now I know the honourable the Premier is anxious to get to Ottawa, and I am glad to see him go to Ottawa.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't forget about the shaming.

MR. HOLLETT: I am glad to see him go everywhere he goes. It makes news. And the newspaper people tell me when he has gone there is no news here in Newfoundland. So I would suggest to him that when he gets to Ottawa or somewhere else, to wire back and tell us all the news.

I could go on for about two hours, and I think there is sufficient under the section that we could go on talking for days and days, but I want to repeat just one little thing, i.e. that the Government has soon got to do something about its fiscal policy. We as a Province cannot go on receiving \$86,000,000 and spending \$51,000,000 or \$52,000,000 — the obvious end is it results in a loan each year at four per cent or four and a quarter and four and a half per cent, which means always a setting up of a sinking fund of 2%. At the end of this next year we will owe \$42,000,000, and that will cost us —

MR. SMALLWOOD: Actually the net public debt this year will be \$29½ million when we raise the fourteen million dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: You mean the ten and a half million in Ottawa.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Over revenue.

MR. HOLLETT: What has that got to do —

HON. G. POWER (Minister of Finance): The net public debt.

MR. HOLLETT: While on that, I agree with that Term of Union. The Government was pretty cut on that Term 24. It took twelve months to find out, after we went into Confederation. I don't know, Mr. Speaker, whether you remember or not, in the first year there was a deficit of \$3 million — that was before the Government learned the intricacies of charging things which should be charged in current account over into capital account and vice versa.

MR. POWER: The Auditor General decides that — We don't decide it.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much! Well, I suppose the Auditor General knows exactly what he is doing. There is nothing wrong with it really. There is nothing wrong with it except this is wrong — when the Honourable Minister of Finance comes out and says we can only show a surplus this year of \$1,300,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman actually blushed when he admitted he could show a surplus of only one and a quarter million.

MR. HOLLETT: The Minister blushed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, actually blushed.

MR. HOLLETT: But I am going to say — it is not parliamentary, but my way of thinking, it is pure nonsense to come out and say we only had a surplus of a million and a quarter when in actual reality we had a deficit of between fourteen and fifteen million. I mean, we are certainly not going to fool the bankers, to fool the

money lenders that way — and they know — when we got ten and twelve millions and going to look for another twenty millions next year — they know the resources and where the revenue comes from and the profits of liquor this year will be eaten up by money required to service the present debt, every cent of it. The surplus is gone — that is wiped out. Where else do we get the revenue — gasoline — I have already referred to, and I believe the Government expect to get two or three million on that next year, after putting on the two cents tax. What other taxes have there been? Very few. The social security tax on what they eat and wear and so on. That comes to around six millions. What else? A few licenses fees and a few mining licenses and fees and half a dozen other small items. And I reckon one million, ten thousand which we get from Ottawa as a fixture. Then the Transitional Grant, which will vanish in another three or four years. Then the tax rental agreement, which I think brings it around twelve millions, if I remember correctly. That is all. We have no other tax rights, and we are going in the hole now at the rate of ten or twelve million dollars a year. We are going into debt, I submit. With all due regard to the difficulties of the age in which we are living here in Newfoundland, it is time that the Government got down to hard plans with the Federal Government and arrive at an over-all fiscal policy for this Province. We hear talk about the population of this country increasing. Certainly it is increasing. But it is not going to increase fast enough to give us by taxation sufficient revenues to pay our running expenses, when we are borrowing so much as we are at the present time. It was all very fine, and I can quite understand the Gov-

ernment when it came into power, with fifty million dollars in the bank.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was forty millions this morning. Now it is fifty.

MR. HOLLETT: I can prove it was fifty. I can prove it. Forty million dollars hard cash in the bank of Montreal and realizable cash assets made up the rest. Now you don't want any better than that. That is all gone. That is all gone.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Down the sewer — nothing to show for it?

MR. HOLLETT: Some has gone down the sewer, some is going into bog lands, some into milk farms.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How can it go into bog lands if it is all gone?

MR. HOLLETT: Some went down the Icelandic Throats, or boats, I mean. Mr. Seigheim would have gotten a lot of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Seigheim?

MR. HOLLETT: He would have, if he could have gotten away with it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Away with what?

MR. HOLLETT: The money, Dr. Valdmanis got away with a nice little bit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will get that back, and he is in jail, we are getting a good bit back.

MR. HOLLETT: From where?

MR. SMALLWOOD: From him.

MR. HOLLETT: I think you ought to have gotten that before you put him in jail.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman's knowledge of law

and legal procedure is not to be admired. We had to put him in jail first, convict him of guilt, then attach his property.

MR. HOLLETT: Attach his property — What property? What property has he got?

MR. SMALLWOOD: A newspaper in Toronto or shares in it.

MR. HOLLETT: That statement of the Premier was denied by the President of the Latvian newspaper in Toronto.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course, if the honourable gentleman prefers to take his word to the Premier's there is no law to prevent it. Read it.

MR. HOLLETT: "Premier Smallwood, Newfoundland, said in a report, March 30, that Valdmanis owned a Latvian newspaper in Toronto, but we own it." Now the Honourable the Premier just repeated that statement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. HOLLETT: That is incorrect according to this fellow who says: "Valdmanis never owned the Latvian American, which then was the only Latvian newspaper published in Toronto. Its owner is the Latvian Relief Society, of which I am president. For more than two years I have been transacting all its business and there has been no correspondence with Smallwood or his party." That is signed by the president of the Latvian Relief Society in Toronto. Now that may be a lie. I don't know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Or alternatively, the Premier may be a liar, and of course the honourable gentleman takes his choice — His colleague to his right has already decided who is the liar.

MR. HOLLETT: Or the alternative, the Honourable the Premier may have been misinformed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Honourable the Premier has not been misinformed. Dr. Valdmanis is a substantial shareholder of the newspaper in question and we as his sole creditors are the owners now of these shares.

MR. HOLLETT: The Government owns them now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: "We" mean "Government."

MR. HOLLETT: How much are they worth?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will find out when we sell it.

MR. HOLLETT: Every time I think of Valdmanis I blush. When I look at this statement I actually blush at the amount which went to his credit, Valdmanis's credit, in the bank of New York — October 1, credit \$50,000. January 1, 1951 Belgian American Bank Corporation \$40,000. Then they got \$90,000 there. Dr. Valdmanis gave his power of attorney and he paid out \$75,000 to Samuel Zweiker, and then \$50,000 was again put to his credit January 23, 1951 and then on February \$50,000 I take it, was paid out to Katrina Mateus. Then there was a \$40,000 contribution from the Belgian American Banking Corporation from Germany, I take it. Then they paid Elja Lurje on April 9, 1950, fifty thousand dollars — this all came out of the pockets of the people of this country, every cent of it. The whole amount is close to half a million dollars, Newfoundland money, coming out of the pockets of the people. I say, every time I look at that I blush for shame, and I am sure the Government blushes for shame.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have nothing to blush about. The man to blush is not the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. The man to blush is Valdmanis. He was the criminal.

MR. HOLLETT: I would say, Sir, that there must have been some carelessness on the part of the Government with which Valdmanis was working, to allow such a thing as that to happen. And I don't want to get into anything contentious. Mr. Leja, who is now in charge of the Gypsum Plant came in here in 1950 accompanied by this man who had been sent over with fifty thousand dollars in a nice little black attache case, I think it was. And they came, of all places in the world, Sir, first to the Newfoundland Hotel and then to the House of Assembly, with fifty thousand dollars of good money, taken from the pockets and hearts and souls of people of this country, and handed over to the crook, Valdmanis, here in the House of Assembly. Sir, that is where it started, and ended up down by the lake, I say — And I am not blaming the Government — But I do say there was carelessness somewhere.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The carelessness was on Valdmanis's part. He is in jail.

MR. HOLLETT: I won't go any further. I know it is painful to the Government. I have a certain admiration, Sir, for certain members on the opposite side of the House. I must say, if I were Premier of this country and had to stand up to all the blows and cracks and charges that have been made against the Premier of this country, I know very well, Sir, that I would probably crack.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What charges were made against me? Who has made any charges against me?

MR. HOLLETT: A lot of them. I don't care to repeat them now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Just repeat one charge. Charges — sound like criminal indictments. What charges? That I am lazy? That I talk too much? That I am insolent? That I am a crook? What does the honourable gentleman mean by "charges"? Tell us!

MR. HOLLETT: The "Charge of the Light Brigade" could be one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is one — what one does he mean?

MR. HOLLETT: There is not a reference to any criminal charges.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I talk too much — too loudly — I won't tell enough. Make all kinds of charges, if that is the word to use, but choose the word carefully.

MR. HOLLETT: We will refer the matter to the Minister of Mines and Resources and we will get the correct word.

DR. ROWE: Getting short of material now?

MR. HOLLETT: I am quite sure some of the Ministers on the opposite side of the House could not take what the Honourable the Premier has taken in the last five or six years. I am quite sure of that. And I am quite sure that not everybody would probably take what I have taken on this of the House — so there you are!

MR. SPENCER: A strong character.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't intend to continue any longer, Sir, except to say that time marches on — the House has to close on tomorrow, I believe. I wish the Ministers that are going to Ottawa the best of luck, and I hope they will arrange a meeting for Octo-

ber or whenever it is in Ottawa, not here, which will redound to the best interest and real good of this country. I want them to know that the Opposition is behind them in all their efforts to be made in Ottawa or anywhere else for the welfare of our people. I want them to know that, although we criticize them and we blame them and we make charges, we still recognize them as the Government. It is their job. The most responsible job in the country the Premier holds. He has a Cabinet around him, and they hold the most important job, the fate of four hundred thousand people in their hands to a certain extent. Although we criticize them and although some times we say things which may not be according to Hoyle, still we have our duty to perform as an Opposition, and we have to say these things — We have to say these things sometimes which probably hurt us more than the members on the opposite side. But we have to say these things. We have to say that we are annoyed over the fact that in about three weeks we had to go through enough bills which ordinarily, to do things right, would take any bunch of men twice that time. I wish that the Ministers of the Crown had not found it necessary, had found it the proper thing to do, to cut short their summer vacations away back a month or two earlier. I regret that they had to stay so long, but they probably had to do it for certain purposes. I hope, whoever has to come back to the House again as an Opposition will be given ample time to study all Bills. Because, you see, if we don't have time to study the Bills, then each year we have to bring in all sorts of amendments. Yes, some of us may not be here when this House opens next session. We are not going to say who is going to be here. Some of us are going to be here.

Whether we are or whether we are not I want the Ministers on the opposite side to know that we expect them to do a good, honest job in the important positions which they hold, as the Government of this Province of Canada. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I will not detain the House very long, but there are two or three things that ought to be said. It is the prerogative of the Leader of the Government to decide when a general election should be held. It is his prerogative to advise the personal representative of the Sovereign when he should dissolve parliament, or the Legislature in the case of a Province, and issue his proclamation for the holding of a general election. And perhaps I have made a serious mistake, perhaps I have done something which is damaging to the good conduct of this Legislature by failing to give the House and the people a very clear-cut idea of when the next general election will be held or when His Honour will be advised by me to dissolve this Legislature and issue a proclamation for the holding of a general election. Perhaps I have damaged the cause of careful and objective consideration of the business that came before this House last year and again this year. Because Sir, virtually all of the business of this session has been conducted by my honourable friends opposite under the shadow of a general election, or at all events under the shadow of a phantom general election, a general election that they felt, and felt quite sure, is imminent, is about to happen.

Now most of the business that came before the House last year was conducted by them, I thought, in the same spirit — again last year they were confident that I was going to advise the holding of a general election last

fall — So that we have had for two years running, the misfortune of having our honourable friends opposite make election speeches day after day, and night after night in this House of Assembly, when they ought to have been making sober and careful and objective speeches analyzing the business that came before the House. Now that is a misfortune. But I don't think I could have done otherwise. I don't think that it would have been proper or that it would now be proper for me to inform the world for a day in advance or an hour even in advance at all what advice I propose to tender to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. After I have tendered the advice I will make it public. But I will not make public in advance the advice that I propose to tender to the Lieutenant-Governor. So, for that reason, I am barred from saying when the general election will be held until first I have advised His Honour as to when he should dissolve the Assembly and issue his proclamation of the holding of a general election. I say, Mr. Speaker, that my honourable friends opposite, through this entire session have considered in their speeches everything that came before the House in the light of a general election. In short, they have merely made political propaganda.

This side of the House are not pre-occupied by thoughts of a general election. The thing that concerns us least of all is the day of the next general election which must be held either this year or next year or the year after. We have bigger things to do and on the outcome of this general election we have never had the least fear. It may be unfortunate, perhaps it would be better for Newfoundland if we had some doubt about the outcome of the election. It might make us a better Government. I say this now sincerely

that Newfoundland is losing. I know they may use this against me in the next general election. She is losing by having such a small Opposition. This House is losing. Honourable gentlemen opposite, those of them who have been able to attend this session, those who have attended have attended very faithfully, just as faithfully as we have on this side of the House, have made their contribution. It has been tinged with the thoughts of an imminent general election but they have worked hard and there have not been enough of them. God forbid, that the Opposition should ever have been more than one member like the honourable member for St. John's West. They would all be in strait-jackets. He has literally dragged them by the throat and made them do their duty by coming here on the threat of the direst penalty.

MR. HOLLETT: I would have to ask the Honourable Premier to withdraw that or swallow it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will withdraw it.

MR. HOLLETT: To suggest that one of the members of the House would take me by the throat and drag me in here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have seen the honourable member shrink from his colleagues. Am I not allowed a joke at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I said the other day that the remark made relative to the general election is personal whether flattering or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I appreciate what Your Honour said and I agree to conduct myself accordingly. That is the first point I wanted to make and I hope I have made it clear. The next point I want to make is this. My

honourable friend made the remark that last year we went in the hole. The Government, Newfoundland, went in the hole. That is a well-known way of saying we lost money or we spent more than we took in, that we incurred a deficit. We ended the year with a surplus of 1,344,000. One million, three hundred and forty four thousand dollars of a surplus. By what type of reasoning does my honourable friend argue that we went in the hole. In this way, he says, the Government took in so much revenue in the form of taxes levied, payments from Ottawa and the like and they have spent so much on the general purposes of running the Province and they spent \$1,344,000 less than they took in so they have a surplus of \$1,344,000 on all the ordinary purposes of running Newfoundland, in short, on current account. But the Government built hospitals, built schools, built roads, passed money into the funds of the various loan boards of the Government which in turn lent to various industries, money into the expansion of the fisheries development and various industries. The Government spent money on certain capital purposes, for improving what might be called the Newfoundland plant, the Newfoundland factory. If we would call Newfoundland a factory or a plant, if we call a hospital a plant or a school a plant, speaking of the buildings and equipment and machinery and grounds as a plant. By counting in what it spent on the ordinary purposes of running the affairs of the Province with what it spent on improving the Province; to make it bigger than what it was a year ago. By so many miles of road, it is bigger, it has become larger and become expanded by more miles of roads and by expansion in the fishing industry and in other types of industry and what the Government

have spent on these things and have spent for these purposes; but he added on what the Government spent to run the ordinary affairs of the Province. Maybe he is right. Let us assume he is right. If he is right here is what has happened across Canada this past year: Prince Edward Island had a deficit of \$1,500,000. The answer of the Government of Prince Edward Island is that they had a surplus of \$1,510,000. That their current revenue was \$8,024,000, and current expenditure was \$7,073,570. My honourable friend can save himself the trouble. I have a message from the Premier of Prince Edward Island on the figures. I have other messages from the Premiers of all Provinces across Canada so he is saved the trouble of looking it up. But that does not satisfy the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. He says that is not the story. He says in addition to this they spent \$4,284,000. He says they had a deficit on capital account, a deficit of \$393,000. Subtract the interest on surplus account and you get a net deficit.

MR. HOLLETT: You can call it a deficit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If you can call it a deficit. If you spend money to build a road or if you spend money to build a hospital or a school or to create a big new fishing plant, is that a deficit. If you take the money and merely burn it that is a deficit, if you take it and rob it and the Government does not get it back, if you take it and give it away. But if you take it and build a mile of road or a great bridge, a fine school or equip that fine school with fine equipment, is that a deficit? If it is, it is a distortion of language. Nova Scotia last year had a deficit, if that is the word, of \$9,858,000. So the Premier of Nova Scotia tells me he is very proud of the fact they had a sur-

plus of \$6,580,980 of six and a half millions of a surplus but they spent sixteen and a half millions on capital account and they had a capital revenue of six and a half million. They had no deficit, they had a surplus and a substantial one and are proud of it.

New Brunswick: They had a surplus of \$18,519,000. A small one compared with ours. On capital account they spent \$21,897,000 of a deficit and all of that was capital account expenditure. They had a surplus on the running of the affairs of the Province, but they had larger expenditures for the improvement of the country.

MR. HOLLETT: Where did they get the twenty-one million?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They borrowed it. All Provinces don't begin with an accumulated surplus. If they want to put new things in the Province over the running of it and the day to day affairs and they want new schools and buildings and other things, they do not expect to tax the people of New Brunswick for benefits which the people of New Brunswick not yet born will be enjoying.

MR. BROWNE: Was that the policy the Premier announced he was going to do three years ago?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Certainly. It was our policy.

MR. BROWNE: Of borrowing for capital account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not to finance capital account expenditures out of surplus earnings. I expressed some doubt as to how long it will be possible to do that. I have not a bad memory, as good as what is around. Quebec had a surplus on current account of over thirty-eight million dollars. I did not telephone him. I telegraphed

the Minister of Finance, Mr. Gagnon. They had a surplus on current account of thirty-eight and a half million but they had capital account expenditures of sixty-four and a half millions. Deduct from the sixty-four and a half million they spent on capital account, the surplus they earned on current account left them in the hole as my honourable friend would say, twenty-six millions. The twenty-six million they borrowed to improve Quebec to make it better and bigger means they are in the hole that much. What kind of reasoning is it and distortion of words? I know it is said in the shadow of a supposed election. I can go all across Canada.

MR. HOLLETT: Give us a good one, try Alberta.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Give you a good one. Saskatchewan had a 4.2 million surplus, but on capital account they spent 42 millions on new roads and so forth, and they had nineteen million which I suppose was the result of a bond issue. They spent 23 millions more than they took in, except by borrowing, but they had a surplus on current account of 4.2 millions and it is a deficit of nearly 19 millions in my friends words. Alberta has a surplus under every heading because it has an economic boom. They sell leases on oil lands every year. They have a surplus of 15 millions on current account. And on capital account expenditure they spent 89 millions.

MR. HOLLETT: If we had that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: What I could do with that if I had 89 million dollars a year to do it with, Alberta is unique in the world. British Columbia had an extraordinary result. On current account they had a deficit of 16.388 millions not counting the capital account. They had a 16 million

deficit on current account. They have a most complicated system of accounting in British Columbia, which frankly, to me, is incomprehensible. I do not understand it. With the sole exception of Alberta every Province of Canada last year had a deficit. The year before a deficit and the year before that a deficit and every year since the war every Province of Canada has had a deficit except Alberta, but when I say that, I am only using the language of the honourable member of the Opposition. They did not have deficits, they had suplus.

MR. HOLLETT: The prosperity of Canada is based on deficits.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The prosperity of Canada is based on the fact they keep enlarging public services. Private enterprise expands shops and industries and all branches of private enterprise and so too the Government of Canada, Federal, Provincial and Municipal expand and enlarge their services and all together they mean Canada is marching steadily ahead. Is there anything truer than that? Is it a sign of retrogression or danger when the Government improves the lots of its people. This Government has built 1,500 miles of roads in six years. My honourable friend said the other day more than that. This is phenomenal, fantastic. More than in Newfoundland history in any twenty-five years. I dare say from 1825 to 1875 there would be about 1,500 miles built. We did that in the last six years. That is not a sign of going in the hole but of magnificent progress. That can't be gainsaid. The honourable gentleman said: "How much further can we go?" I took that down, and he said: "The Government can't go on spending 38 million a year, year after year. How much further can we go?" The Government can't go on year after year

spending 38 million dollars a year. With regard to that I agree with the second statement. I think it has to be increased. I would say: "Can we go on spending only 38 million a year, for year after year?"

MR. HOLLETT: You are only taking the context of that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, I did not intentionally take that out of context. One of my colleagues left us and crossed the floor and sat over there, Mr. Russell. He was Minister of Natural Resources and he took his place on the election table a few months later and he realized the futility of running and he has not been here since. As soon as he crossed the floor he brought in his justification for crossing the floor. He brought in a resolution calling on the Government to call on the Government of Canada to set up a Royal Commission to examine into the affairs of this Province. When he pointed out that the adoption of that recommendation meant just one thing, namely, that this House was satisfied, was content, with the standard and level of public services as they existed in Newfoundland at that time — Because remember, the Terms of Union, Term 29 — "In view of the difficulty of predicting with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of becoming a Province of Canada," in view of that, the Government of Canada will appoint a Royal Commission within eight years from the date of Union, to review the financial position of the Province of Newfoundland and to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance, if any, that may be required by the Government of the Province of Newfoundland, to enable it (now listen) to enable it to continue public services at the level and standard reached sub-

sequent to the date of Union. Now clearly a Royal Commission which is set up to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance which this Government is to receive from Ottawa for the purpose of enabling the Government here to maintain the levels of the public services reached as at the time they are making the review.

And if, as my honourable colleague, the Attorney General pointed out, if we had been foolish enough to accept that foolish motion two years after Confederation to ask them for a Royal Commission, it meant we were satisfied, two years after Union, with the level and standard of public services we had, and these were to be the criteria and the yardstick by which the Royal Commission would measure the amount of the additional financial assistance.

Now remember, we rejected very rightly and properly this motion. Now the eight years will have passed—it will be eight years from the date of Union on the 1st of April 1957, and within that period before the date, the Royal Commission must sit and it must appraise the levels and the standards of public services in Newfoundland. They will be what they will be. They will be not what they were three years ago not what they are today, but what they will be when they make that review. Now what would my honourable friends do, if they were in the job? What would they do? What would they do? What would they do, if they were patriotic Newfoundlanders, as they are, and if they continued to be patriotic Newfoundlanders in office, not just politicians in Opposition, trying to make a little political hay, but responsible men, responsible for the welfare of Newfoundland — if they were in that position and that is the

way they would be. If they were, they too would say, so, let us not have the Royal Commission yet. Let us use every means in our power to raise the levels and standards of our public services.

MR. BROWNE: Why not use the ten millions?

MR. HOLLETT: They can do that only by incurring a deficit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is in the terms. We cannot use the eleven millions we have in the Bank of Canada.

MR. HOLLETT: Will you read Term 24.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't need to read it to know what it means. I helped draft it in Ottawa. We are not permitted to withdraw any of the money we have on deposit in Ottawa. I will go further. Not only did I help to draft it. I proposed it, not even the whole Newfoundland delegation but I personally proposed that idea. We can withdraw the eleven millions we have on deposit, drawing two and five-eighths per cent interest only for the purpose of meeting deficits on current account. And we do not have deficits on current account, we have surpluses on current account. We have surpluses.

Now my honourable friend on my left is Chairman of the Royal Commission we have appointed. We appointed it about a year ago, comprising five Newfoundlanders besides my honourable friend as Chairman. These five are: Mr. Gerald Doyle, Mr. Philip Grouchy, General Manager of the great Mills at Grand Falls; Mr. Gerald Doyle is one of the best known of all Newfoundland businessmen; Mr. Albert Perlin, an extremely able journalist and businessman on Water Street; Senator Pratt, one of New-

foundland's busiest businessmen, a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, I think, and with a huge business of his own. We appointed this Royal Commission about a year ago to prepare Newfoundland's case for presentation to this big Royal Commission that is to come, because we must go into that very, very fully prepared. And they have done a superb job. It is not in the public interest that I should reveal the results. But they have retained Mr. J. C. Thompson, senior partner of Peat, Marwick & Mitchell Company, the greatest auditing firm in Canada. He is our financial adviser. We retained Carl Goldenberg and his associates to conduct the first survey ever conducted in Newfoundland, of the earning power of the Newfoundland people, the purchasing power of the dollar in Newfoundland and the burdensomeness of taxation in Newfoundland. Remember that, remember that because it is to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance to enable the Government to continue the public services at the level and standard reached subsequent to the date of Union without resorting to taxation more burdensome, having regard to the capacity to pay, than that obtaining generally in the region comprising the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

One of the things the Royal Commission will have to do is to compare the burdensomeness of taxation, not just taxes, but the burdensomeness of taxation in Newfoundland with that of the three Maritime Provinces, taking into account the relative differences in capacity to pay. Now that was a highly skilled job, that had to be undertaken. And we retained the firm of Carl Goldenberg and his associates, and we paid plenty. We paid as much as \$300 a day. It was well worth it.

That work they did and the work Mr. Thompson did and the work this Royal Commission had done, if successful when it is brought before the Royal Commission, may mean tens of millions of dollars to this Government and to Newfoundland. So we may be laughed at for hiring the best brains we can find for a particular purpose. We may be laughed at too for paying the highest rates. But we think it would be criminally traitorous and vicious to Newfoundland if we took anything less than the very best and most excellent brains to be brought in to help us prepare our case. Because what we are doing is completing the Terms of Union. Remember that the Terms of Union are incomplete. They were not finished. When we negotiated them and signed them in Ottawa, we knew we could not finish them, we knew there was a great gap that we could not fill. We knew that. We said so. We said it in Term 29 — "In view of the difficulty of predicting with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of becoming a Province of Canada" We knew that. And we provided that within eight years the Terms of Union would be completed as far as the Terms of Union can ever be completed. As Sir Wilfred Laurier said: "there is no finality in the Terms of Confederation." There is no finality in the terms of Confederation. Nova Scotia's terms have been revised, on an average, every ten years since 1867, on an average of every ten years. But our great revision is this one coming up now.

Now what will we do? What will we do? Will we cut and pare? Will we retrench? Will we whittle down? Is that it? Is it?

MR. HOLLETT: Spend more on current account.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On current account? You can't build new roads out of current account. It is not done. It is done out of capital account. You borrow to do it, if you have not an accumulated surplus or not enough actual surplus. You do it as far as the annual surplus will allow and so far as any accumulated surplus will allow. But if neither will allow you to do enough, then you borrow to do it. Now other Provinces just borrow to do it. They have not accumulated surpluses, and do not enter surpluses from year to year. If they do they have very small ones. On average we had the highest of the Provinces of Canada per capita and per ratio, except the Province of Alberta, always excepting Alberta.

MR. BROWNE: You said the highest — Nova Scotia's surplus was six and a half million.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said per capita and per ratio. Would the honourable gentleman be interested to know the purchasing power, that is dollars in Nova Scotia is 30% and that our dollar in Nova Scotia is \$1.30.

MR. BROWNE: What difference does that make?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Thirty per cent difference right off.

MR. BROWNE: If the Honourable the Premier would allow me — Our surplus was \$1,044,000. Our population is a little over \$3 per head. Nova Scotia is about 750,000 and their surplus is six and a half million, over nine dollars a head. There is some relationship there between three and nine. Three times three are nine.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is only part of it. I am sorry. I do not think it would be right to reveal certain

other figures, which are safer with the Royal Commission.

MR. BROWNE: I cannot see that the surplus is the greatest.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said on an average per capita; and per capita and on an average qualifies it pretty generously. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition said that I would begin today using the figures I used last night. I am going to do that exactly.

MR. HOLLETT: How well I understand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He expressed surprise at the statement in the budget speech made by my honourable colleague, the Minister of Finance, that the economy of Newfoundland has been broadened and strengthened. He asked — How has that happened? How has our economy strengthened and broadened? Well, I will tell him. This present Government have lent ten million dollars to thirty-one fish firms in Newfoundland, thirty-one fishing companies, and to individuals of \$6,171,000. That was in cash. \$3,696,000 of it was lent by the bank on our guarantee. So we had to redeem, as the House knows. That is a total of \$9,867,000 call it ten million dollars. Ten millions we have lent to firms here in Newfoundland. Here is what that ten million dollars has accomplished to date. And by the way I prefer to bring it down to the end of this current year, 1955, i.e. six years, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955. Here is what the ten million dollars accomplished. Now I would like to know, except for uranium or oil or maybe gold (I don't know if I would like to know, except for these things where ten million dollars has produced better results than I am going to show you now.)

These fish plants have employed

people, of course, in and around the plant, inside the walls, on the wharf and around the plant, in 1950, fifteen hundred and five, to be exact, 1,505. In the next year 1,885, the next 2,229, the next year 3,324 and this year 4,049. Now from fifteen hundred to four thousand in six years, our ten million dollars has found work for the difference between fifteen hundred and four thousand, which is twenty-five hundred people, Newfoundlanders, that are working in and around the plants, employed by these thirty-one companies. But you have not heard all yet.

They bought fish, in addition to that, from in-shore fishermen who were not connected with them, just independent shore fishermen. These fishermen numbered 683 in 1950 then each year, 785, 1,123, 1,407, 4,258 and this year 3,938 fishermen. That is not all.

The wages paid to the shore workers in the plants, beginning again in the first year and ending at the end of the present year 1.5 million dollars; 1.6 million dollars; 2 million dollars; 2.5 million dollars; 3.3 million dollars and \$4,291,000. They paid to these in-shore fishermen for the fish they bought from them \$1.2 million; \$1.4 million; \$1.6 million; \$2.6 million; \$2,155,000 and \$4,291,000 this year. Excuse me I am wrong — that is \$4,291,000 paid shore workers but to the fishermen \$2,950,000 this year. Now in addition to that.

MR. HOLLETT: Did these companies make any profits during all these years?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some did. Some did not. Of those that did none paid dividends but rather plowed their profits back into the industry for still further expansion, which is again a

good thing. We have no complaint. We are satisfied if they can pay us any interest or reduce the principal sums we have lent them or caused to be lent to them. If they don't reduce any of that we are satisfied for years to come so long always as they flourish, as they expand, as they plow back their profits and extend their operations to employ still more Newfoundlanders, to pay them still more wages, to buy fish from still more inshore fishermen, to pay them much more in the aggregate.

Then to move on — They paid wages to the men on their own boats, their druggers \$344,000; \$486,000; \$351,000; \$480,000; \$643,000 and \$994,000, nearly a million dollars this year will be paid to men on the company's own boats. Then that is not all. They paid to the operators of boats other than their own \$50,000. Then it dropped back to \$46,000, climbed again to \$57,000 and this year up to \$391,000.

Put it all together, Mr. Speaker what does it come to? It comes to \$31,742,000. In other words, we lent ten million dollars or caused to be lent, six years ago, at the end of this year, and in that short six years the same concerns will have paid out to Newfoundlanders in wages, salaries on the one hand and in price of fish brought from fishermen on the other hand, three times, and more than three times the amount of the loan. Now that is good business for Newfoundland. That is smart business for this Government.

Now I will admit candidly and quite honestly the story on the industrial side as yet is not as good on the inside. I will admit that. I will admit that some of these industrial plants have been irritatingly slow in becoming efficient. And I will admit that some of them have been anything but right. I will admit that. Nevertheless, when all that is said and done, the fact re-

mains that we have paid out twenty-one and a half million dollars on them, and that our people have received — now the Government so far have received nothing back from them, but our people have received a pretty substantial sum of money, or will have at the end of this year. The amount the Government has lent is twenty-one and a half millions, call it \$22 millions, or \$21 millions, somewhere around there, which means, if you put the two together, ten millions lent to fishery companies and \$21 millions lent to industrial enterprises, it is \$31 millions. Some of that money was lent last year, some was lent the years before. The oldest loan is six years old and the youngest a few months old. \$31 millions we have lent. That money has caused the circulation amongst our people in wages, salaries and purchase of fish, or purchase of other things in the case of course of industrial plants, thirty-one and three quarter million dollars, call it \$32 millions to have round figures, and twenty-seven millions. Twenty-seven and thirty-two are fifty-nine. Forty-nine million dollars have been distributed amongst the people of Newfoundland. The people of Newfoundland who are living here, domiciled within Newfoundland.

Now is that something for which the Government should get a little praise, a little credit? Or is that something for which we should be hanged? Is that something for which we should be sneered at? Is that something for which we should be made the butt of jokes and of ridicule? Is that any reason why the newspapers of Canada should be made to resound, if in one of these plants, that has spent or will have spent by the end of this year amongst our people, fifty-nine million dollars in six years, if in one of these plants some menial employee, some inconsequential employee, a mechanic, let us say, goes

down to a Tory Lawyer, a notorious Lawyer, and makes an affidavit, or some notorious political journalist, and makes an affidavit about the internal management, the affairs of the board of directors of that company — some mechanic working in the plant for a few months — because he makes an affidavit so far as I know they have no money invested in it. So far as I know this has not happened. So far as I know the other thing has not happened. And, I do know this happened and that other things happened — that thing should be made into a great and celebrated scandal. Or if, in another of the plants involved, several rats — Mr. Speaker, one day I will deliver in this House a homily on rats, two-legged ones.

MR. BROWNE: An authority on it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have authority on it. I have been the victim of two-legged rats more perhaps than any living man in Newfoundland, and have studied at close quarters two-legged rats. If rats are taken up and adopted by a political party, a political party that is intellectually bankrupt, that has no policy, that is barren and insolvent, that has nothing to go to the people upon except to attack the Government and to attack it on its industrial development programme, if such rats are adopted by such a party, will the people of Newfoundland pay much attention to that? Even so, people across Canada who take up newspapers and read about the terrible scandals must say: what in God's name kind of place must it be down in Newfoundland! All you ever hear about is scandal. All you ever hear about is the Government and robbery. It is in the paper, Canadian Press considers it important enough to station a man every night, evening and morning we

are sitting here, to get the latest dope, the latest scandal. And he is always helped by rats. He is not a rat, but he is helped by rats. So, Newfoundland is stabbed in the back by the rats or through the instrumentality of the rats, innocent men often acting as their dupes.

Now we have grown economically, Mr. Speaker — I said here last night that an English firm, a well-known and reputable English firm whose product is known across Canada and in the United States and all over the United Kingdom, is transferring to Newfoundland to manufacture here. This afternoon, in this very chamber, is a very prominent Canadian industrialist from the Mainland, a very prominent industrialist. He has come down to this Province to take a look, to see if he might profitably transfer some of his industries to this Province of Newfoundland. Why? Because in spite of the propaganda, in spite of the rats, there has grown up across Canada the feeling amongst many people that things are really happening down there in Newfoundland, things are happening, the place is going ahead — sleepy old Newfoundland has stirred herself. She is waking up. Her economy is expanding. This terrible cry that has gone across Canada of unemployment and recession in economy is not echoed in Newfoundland. Instead, the only story we hear in Newfoundland is the story of expanding economy and great prosperity. And that attracted to this Province, four weeks ago, from a great city in the great Province of Ontario, an extensively well-known industrialist, a ten million dollar company, who have come here to discuss with us the idea of moving here their immense plant from Ontario, I thank you, to Newfoundland. But, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you, as I suggest to this House

and to this Province that in the end this constant barrage of hard-times propaganda, scandal propaganda, graft propaganda, collapsing industries propaganda, charges made by obscure and almost anonymous mechanics, a continuation of that type of propaganda in the end of it, continued long enough, in the end is going to shake the confidence of people in us, change the confidence of bankers, the very bankers to whom my honourable friend referred, bankers and financiers, bond houses and bond buyers, the public of Canada itself — "It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest." And we Newfoundlanders have been guilty of that all through the years. In the days of Responsible Government, because political parties became intellectually bankrupt their attacks upon each other, the attacks of the political parties upon each other were not made upon the basis of difference of opinion or difference of approach to policies and programmes. They did not battle each other over the question of free trade and progress. They did not battle each other over the question of say, agricultural development versus forestry development, fishery development or industrial development, not over great issues. There was no great issues, they were bankrupt. Politically they had not an idea or two to throw against each other. As soon as a Government was elected, the party who had not been elected set out with all the means at its disposal, whatever they were, to smash this Government, and one of the favourite means most readily to hand was to smash the credit of the Government. The means adopted was to fill the foreign press, Canadian and American newspapers with stories of impending ruin and disaster in Newfoundland. St. John's in those days used to have quite a number of newspapermen representing a foreign

newspaper. They were stories of blue ruin and disaster set loose and upon the public of Newfoundland. They might disrupt the Government by smashing Newfoundland. They betrayed the people of Newfoundland. My honourable friend remembers. They knew how Newfoundland was smashed and how Newfoundland's credit was stormed and destroyed, demolished and bankrupt. There is danger of the same thing being repeated. There is danger now. There is danger of that now. Not as great, far from it, but there is some danger of it. Mr. Speaker, we as a Government in our financial policy for nearly a year past have been acting in extremely close liaison with our Royal Commission. We have a timetable. We know when we will ask the Government of Canada to appoint the Royal Commission. We are not sitting by, we know. We know in all probability when they will appoint that Royal Commission. We can estimate how long it will take that Commission to investigate our case. We have to take into account the possibility of elections. Not so much our own as the general elections in Canada. Meanwhile in our budgets, in our estimates, in our financing generally we have to account always, always and always having in mind the Royal Commission sitting, whoever they be.

Doubtless Newfoundland will have the naming of one and the Government of Canada will name the other two. We must have in mind, the honourable friends opposite must have in mind, they should, it is their duty, that the Royal Commission will put the finishing touches to the Terms of Confederation. We must bear this in mind in all our financial policy. What would a Royal Commission say about a demand on our part for assistance if they found we had on deposit with the Bank of Canada at Ottawa eleven

million dollars. They will say: "why do you need money? Why don't you use that?" That was our dilemma. We could say we wanted it to pay deficits on current accounts and that involves our having deficits in a rising and expanding economy which would be illogical and silly, and as to having deficits in any case would tend to destroy our name in world markets. We did the natural thing, we budgeted for surpluses. That was logical. Anything else would be madness. We think we can show the Royal Commission that that was the logical thing to do. The dilemma was a cruel dilemma in which no government should find itself, of fearing on the one hand that a Royal Commission would say, on the one hand: "Your need cannot be very great because you have a 11 millions on deposit which you can but will not draw," and on the other hand, destroy that accumulation of money by withdrawing it and spending it and that only by having a deficit on current account and thereby destroying the credit of a new born Province. We decided what we would do. We think the honourable gentleman opposite would make the same decision precisely.

Doubtless, my honourable and learned friend from St. John's West will be speaking. He was not a very ardent Confederate. I believe that since we have become a Province and he had a seat in the House of Commons and saw something of Canada that while he might even now pay lip service to the idea that is still a little faintly and apologetically expressed. "I was not against Confederation, I was against the way it was brought about."

MR. BROWNE: We are bankrupt over our intellectuality.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, politically you are bankrupt. I was speaking of the whole political party.

MR. HOLLETT: I think we have as much brains as he has over there, the whole crowd of you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think the Leader of the Opposition has more brains than any one of us on this side of the House, if by that is meant not political brains but literary brains. Poetry and a little Greek.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no memory of the Honourable Premier making any remarks as to the intellectual bankruptcy of the gentleman on my right. He was referring to parties but not to individuals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Whatever it was in that great, memorable battle, today they would agree that Confederation is good for Newfoundland. I have called it a blessing from God to the good people of Newfoundland and I would be the last person to say a word against it. I think my friends across the way would agree that until the Royal Commission sits and until Union is finalized we should not suggest to the Royal Commission that we are profligate or extravagant or improvident when in fact we are fighting against time and we are sorry it was within eight years of the date of Union. We wish we had another couple of years to build our public services and raise the levels and standards of these services. Say nothing which can possibly or might lead the Royal Commission to think we are wasting money, when in fact we are raising our standard to equal something approaching, say, Nova Scotia. I told them in the Dominion-Provincial conference that we have a sort of ambition that we might in twenty-five years get our public services up to

equal Nova Scotia. It is pretty pathetic but it is true. I had a survey made of public services in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and they have been compared with ours and it is pretty pathetic. We will take many years to get ours as good as Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is not standing still. She is moving ahead and raising the levels of her public services. There are so many things a man might say but time is a little short for saying them. I will say this much, that in this very session, short as it is, we have done something not done in the other sessions, we set aside an entire day to debate agriculture, an entire day to debate forestry, even in short sessions and they were very valuable pieces of work done by this House. I was so pleased, I hope we can repeat that in the other two or three sittings to come. The three sittings that may yet be held before the next general election.

MR. BROWNE: I don't think any one can give a fully prepared statement on this important matter. If my remarks are somewhat disjointed they can be attributed to that cause. The Premier agreed himself that time is so short that we could not have debates like we had on the agricultural report and on the forestry report. But if anyone is responsible for the shortage of time it is the Premier himself. He told us that he was going to close the House tomorrow. That is what we are headed for. To close the House tomorrow. In the meantime we have had sixty Bills brought in here. Some of them are very short, a matter of form, but many of them are very important and the estimates following the expenditure of approximately 50 million dollars had to be passed through this House in the space of a day and a half. If the Premier thinks the forestry or agricultural report was entitled to a days debating surely the

estimates of the country deserve more attention than that. I would go further and say that it is regrettable that we are here in this House in an atmosphere of undue haste. The Premier is wrong in his reference to the speeches of the Opposition, they are being delivered with the closing date April 22nd, in mind, and we have been at a tremendous disadvantage such as I have never seen or heard of in this or any other democratic country. Never heard of it. It never happened in this country and the times I was a member of the House of Assembly we rarely had night sessions. It lasted from three to six in the afternoon and there was ample time to get together with your colleagues and dispose of the business of the House. But this is impossible in this session, to give consideration to the matters before the House. Not only for us but for members of the other side of the House. This is a House of Assembly to which the people's representatives come. The people's representatives are very silent, most of them. There was not one remark from one member outside of the Cabinet, on one vote in the estimates of 50 millions of dollars. How is that? Have the people's representatives nothing to say on the estimates or were they made acquainted with them beforehand and agreed as to what expenditures were going to be spent?

MR. SPENCER: The people's Government spent three months preparing what we were going to spend when we came in.

MR. BROWNE: If the Government party spent three months preparing the estimates I would ask you to think of the time given the Opposition to look at them and to pass them. A day and a half we discussed them in this House. If the members of the other side of the House had three months, they are being very unfair.

MR. SPENCER: Not on this alone, we had other work too.

MR. BROWNE: But what other work have members of the House who are not members of the Cabinet. If that was so, if they have other work, then it is contrary to parliamentary practice. I was not referring to Cabinet Ministers but the members outside the Cabinet. If they were consulted they had nothing to say. Not a word. Like the Premier, I perhaps have a habit of speaking rather forcibly as well and the subject is so serious. The point I am trying to make is so important that perhaps if I spoke normally this might have more effect. This is the House of Assembly, not for us here today but for the people for all times who live in Newfoundland. We will be gone tomorrow, next year or the year after and others will come in and take our place and carry on the traditions which we leave to them. Can we say tomorrow we have earned our three thousand dollars, we have received for the eighteen or nineteen days we have been here. Can the members who have not opened their mouths or have not been allowed to open their mouths —

MR. COURAGE: If the honourable member thinks the members have nothing to do except what they do in here, he is mistaken.

MR. BROWNE: I ought to be as familiar with the duties of the members of the House of Assembly as the gentleman who has just spoken. Surely the country, the districts we represent are entitled to hear what their representatives have to say on matters of public business. I repeat, now that the Premier is back in his seat, that we do not act in this session with the thought of an election in mind. We do not give political speeches under the shadow of a general election. We do

the best we can under terribly difficult circumstances. We try to be as careful, as objective in considering the business before the House as we know how. I do not know how to do better than I do in the performance of my duties. As far as the election is concerned I am as indifferent to the date as any one in this House. I do not know when the Premier calls it. He is going to call it to suit himself and not to suit anybody on this side of the House. I would ask him to be a little considerate of the people of the country and not to call it to the detriment of the general good of the people of the country as he did in 1951 when he called it for a most ridiculous and fantastic reason. The Premier was criticizing the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition who used the expression "last year we went in the hole" and the Premier pointed to the surplus referred to in this budget, to the amount of \$1,544,000. He says we did not go in the hole. The Premier knows, he has a great knowledge, he knows that current account expenditures are usually placed against current account revenue and if his expenditure is 20s. and the revenue is 19s - 6d, the result is happiness, but if the revenue is 19s - 6d, and the expenditure is 20s the result is misery. The Premier is astute enough to know that if you undervote your estimates you can show a surplus that may never come, that does not exist and if you change the Capital Account —

MR. SMALLWOOD: You refer to the year coming and not to the year past.

MR. BROWNE: I refer to the year past and if you do not show on Current Expenditure Account you can still show a surplus although you may not have one. That if you do not show on your Current Account Expenditure

the expenditures you incurred on Current Account, you may show a surplus although you may have a deficit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is so but we show, not all expenditures made but all expenditures committed to be made. These are shown and after that the surplus comes.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier can correct me. We have two Government plants, the Birch and Gypsum plants. The birch plant was a Government plant and listed so by the Auditor General. It should be a liability. What about the losses on these plants? Where have they been charged up, to the Current Account? What about the four million dollars extra the Government put into the industries last year and which may never be returned. Was that put on Current Account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Can the honourable gentleman say they will not, and why must they not be put into Capital Account?

MR. BROWNE: I will go on to show it. When you go into business, which the country did, by building these plants, you must show the losses of your business for the current year and if you have a building or business which cost 1.8 million dollars and in which two million dollars have been put since, I suggest that these charges, most of them, should be put into Current Account.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This increases the capital value of the plant and that capital value so arrived at becomes the selling price of the plant.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, if a man will go into business and lose money year after year and make no allowance for depreciation and continue borrowing money from the bank and pile up his debts and add to the

price of his plant, and expect to get the total for it in a sale, then I think the man is mad. Mad! He could not possibly expect that. Nobody would expect that.

Now, Sir, take this Superior Rubber Company, who bore the loss of the twenty thousand pairs of shoes or rubbers, which were dumped on the market of Montreal, and which, as has been alleged, involved a loss of \$275,000. Who bore that loss? Was that put into current account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That loss was incurred by Superior Rubber. We lent them money with which to meet it. It was incurred by them.

MR. BROWNE: There is no doubt about it, it was a loss incurred by the people of this country.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now the honourable gentleman is debating the word "loss" in the technical sense. Then he suddenly switches over to a loose meaning of the word.

MR. BROWNE: Now let us look back at the birch plant again. There was provision for operating expenses which included depreciation of the plant. Everyone knows that when I buy a plant, as soon as it is put in operation, depreciation comes into effect immediately, and the Department of National Revenue, for the purpose of estimating the income tax to be paid by the corporation allows twenty per cent for the first year and, I believe, twenty per cent of the balance each year as you go along. That amount was never included in the estimate of the operating expenses of the birch plant nor any of the other plants. Therefore that 20% of the capital value of these plants, which would properly be charged up as expenses and properly debited against the cur-

rent account in this country that is most unusual.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Depreciation, surely, for the most part is merely a taxation device.

MR. BROWNE: No. I would not say it is a taxation device. It is an actual thing which happens as soon as a person buys a car, immediately depreciation is effective. Nobody can sell a car for the price they paid for it as a new car. I know an arbitrary figure has to be set — but take a boiler how much does that depreciate when it is going to hang up the plant for a considerable length of time.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have a more interesting subject to deal with now, and that is the statement I made while the Premier was speaking here this afternoon, when I suggested that only three years ago in his famous speech: "Newfoundland is on the March" he said, he was going to finance the affairs of this country out of current account, out of the surpluses, financial surpluses which he originally received in 1949 and the surpluses which he would make from year to year on the excess of revenue over expenditure, in the management of the affairs of the Government and of the profits of the industries which the Government established. Now that makes very interesting reading. I won't go into his famous predictions of the number of people who were going to be employed in these plants, because they were so grotesquely in error that I think it would be out of place to refer to them any more. Now Sir, everyone knows that the demand for schools and for hospitals and roads is a world-wide affair, arising out of the improvement of the standard of living of people all over the world. Since the last World War there has been a different atmosphere, a different world we are

living in today. All over Canada the demand has grown up in leaps and bounds, and all over the world, in England and other countries even in the east which suffered so much poverty, there is a new spirit abroad today, and they are demanding better things than those to which they were accustomed. So that there is nothing surprising in the fact that the Government has had to spend more money on schools and roads and hospitals. They just had to do that. I referred today to the statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for March 1955, which speaks about the accumulated needs for social capital and says that because of the depression prior to the war and the war itself these needs were all pent up and took effect immediately after the war, and are not satisfied yet, but will keep on accumulating at a more rapid rate for some years to come. There will be for some years to come greater need for more schools, greater need for better schools, greater need for hospitals, especially mental hospitals, also in which we are so deficient, and a greater need for more roads and for better roads. The figures are all given here in percentages and in graphs. I hope to refer to them again. But, Sir, to get back to the speech the Premier has in his hand over there, I direct your attention to page 16 of the speech — public financial policy is that roads, hospitals, schools and all other public services should be built and improved to the extent by which we can do it out of current account revenue and not a dollar more — "Not a dollar more." Why sixteen million dollars this year then? "We should pay as we go."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Read on —

MR. BROWNE: Yes, I intend to read a good many extracts from this booklet. The Premier must realize by this time, when he gets on his feet he

very often tends to be carried away with a flood of words and superlatives and exaggerates the ideas in his mind, so that what he expresses are not actual realities at all but his fervent wishes. He would like to see the revenue exceeding expenditure annually to such an extent we would never have to borrow. So would we. We would all like to see a gusher well in Bonavista or Twillingate or Marystown so that we could finance all our expenses out of current account from royalties from the wells, such as they do in Alberta. But that is not the fact. That is not the case in Newfoundland. We can't do it. So we are compelled to have a different system of financing. He says: "Such a policy as financing these social services out of current account would, of course, be in sharp contradiction of the policy (I wonder if he meant "with the policy") of every Government in North America, Federal, Provincial and Municipal."

Now, Sir, I have to pass on to another page, page 19 — Time won't permit me to read the whole thing — On page 19 the Premier said: "All Government expenditure must fall under two headings: current account and capital account. All the ordinary purposes of government are paid out of current account. All ordinary revenues go into current account. The rest is capital account. To maintain the roads we have is obviously a current account affair. To rebuild them or to build new roads, is a capital account affair. To maintain a hospital or a school is current account; to build or enlarge one is capital account. To maintain what you have is current account, but to get something new is capital account."

There are, so far as I know, only two ways open to a Government to finance capital account expenditure. One is

to spend it out of current account surplus; whether it be an accumulated surplus, or a surplus earned on current account from year to year. That is what we have been doing. The other is to borrow the money. That is what the other Provinces of Canada have been doing. It was only because we had an accumulated surplus, to which we have added in the past two years out of current account revenue, that we have not needed to borrow. If we had had no accumulated surplus, and had not earned some surplus of our own these past two years, we should have been obliged to borrow."

Then the Premier goes on to show how the other Provinces, not being so fortunate as Newfoundland, and States of the United States of America, all of them had to go and borrow to spend money for public services they badly needed. Then he made a comparison with Nova Scotia to show what the expenditure was in comparison with our expenditure.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A very good speech, was it not?

MR. BROWNE: Yes, I think it was a masterpiece. On page 22 — "We dislike borrowing." Believe it or not, "we dislike borrowing." We have shown an accelerating love for borrowing. And I don't see how the Minister of Finance can deny it. We go from ten millions to twelve millions to sixteen millions. "The people of nearby Maritime Provinces do not turn a hair when their Governments — Provincial, Municipal and School — borrow money to finance capital improvements. They know that this is the perfectly conventional way to finance new roads, hospitals, schools and all the rest. They know that this is the way to finance progress and growth. They know that this is how private companies and

corporations finance expansion and growth. It is all perfectly conventional." These are the Premier's words. The Minister of Finance should take them to heart.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My words are — "to them borrowing spells bankruptcy." I did not say borrowing spells bankruptcy. I said the people said it does.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I think I have the floor. During the course of his remarks today the Premier made reference to — I don't know how to describe it myself — our having sympathy for the abuses heaped upon them by the Premier this afternoon, the correspondents who are credited with ruining the credit of Newfoundland. And the Premier knows as well as anybody in this House or outside that it was not the correspondents who ruined Newfoundland, it was, if anything, the statesmen of Newfoundland who ruined Newfoundland, it was the politicians of Newfoundland who ruined Newfoundland, not the statesmen. I don't see how anybody else can take the credit from them. I was a member of this House in 1924. I don't think there is anybody else here in the House tonight who was in the House at the time between 1924 and 1928. We had succeeded a Government who had been turned out of office on a charge of dishonesty by the Leader of the Government, and we succeeded to a pitiful state of affairs. And our Government was forced to borrow when we came in. We borrowed and started a road expenditure in 1925, the first road programme in Newfoundland. But borrowing at five million dollars a year, it was easy for the financiers to see, and they did foresee the time was coming when the banks would shut down and say, thus far and no further.

I know that the Minister of Finance, the Late Sir John Crosbie, at the time he said to me, I am afraid a hundred million dollars is our limit. The banks won't go beyond that. And the Premier knows, and other members of the House must know too, in 1931 when the Government of Sir Richard Squires, with Mr. Cashin as Finance Minister, went to look for a loan of eight million dollars for the purpose of enlarging the penitentiary and the lunatic asylum and the sanatorium building and building a new power house, etc., they got no response to their advertisement, not one tender came in. Well, Sir, do you think the correspondents of foreign newspapers can be blamed for that?

The honourable member for Harbour Main here, if he does not show any better intelligence in the Chairmanship of the Committee of which he is in charge than what he said here this afternoon — I think I have down here the words he used, suggested to him by the Premier. "Crucified by propaganda, Newfoundland was crucified by propaganda." It is the first time I heard that. Is is an original statement — that Newfoundland was crucified or had been crucified by propaganda. I think the inference must be that it is not right for us on this side of the House to criticize the Government because it might have an effect upon the credit of this Province. If the credit of this Province is in the hands of this Government, and if they behave themselves properly the financiers should know how to estimate them. But we must not overlook the fact, it was true that the road to bankruptcy was by borrowing beyond our means. And that is why, coming back to my original thought, that this House of Assembly should be regarded as something sacred, and everyone who comes in here should come in here

with a spirit of dedication to do his best for the country and make himself familiar with every matter that comes before the House. And has that been done? Can anyone say that has been done? And that we are fully conversant with everything that we should know in order to perform our duty as members of this House of Assembly in the best possible manner, and leave a legacy to those who come after us, who will say, when they look at the picture of the present Premier, "when he was Premier he certainly ran the House of Assembly well." That is something to be proud of.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He would even be prouder if they say he ran Newfoundland well.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, but I would think it would begin here in the House, if it is run properly Newfoundland will look after itself.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might call it six o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It is forty-five seconds to six o'clock, I guess we may.

It being now six o'clock I do leave the Chair until 8:00 of the clock tonight.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1955.

NIGHT SESSION

The House resumed at 8:00 of the clock.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, before recess at 6 o'clock, I had made an appeal that this House of Assembly should be something of which we who are members today might be proud, and those who come after us might be proud, of our accomplishments. And what do we find? We have not

produced any able men at all. We have to look elsewhere for people to guide our affairs. We had to bring in Mr. Planta from British Columbia to take charge of fisheries and to pay him \$15,000 a year, and he turned out to be a worthless bankrupt. He even stuck the Premier for \$8,000.00. This has been a fishing country since the discovery at the end of the fifteenth century and we have not a man who knows how to run it. We had to go to British Columbia and get a man who was engaged in some other sort of work and a man who owed thousands and thousands of dollars and who could not even pay for cartage on his furniture. What kind of judgment has the Premier to contact men like that? And he next chooses Dr. Valdmanis and yesterday he told us the man was recommended to him by officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce. I heard the Premier say the man was recommended by the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Trade and Commerce told me himself, cursing on the Premier in language I would not repeat, cursing on him for saying he recommended Dr. Valdmanis to him, and he said that he never heard of him. That man stuck the Province for \$500,000.00. We are told today we have experts advising the Newfoundland Government and the Commission who are appointed to prepare Newfoundland's case who are getting \$300.00 a day. Nobody in the country knows how to prepare Newfoundland's case and we have to bring in these experts and we have to get them to study New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Sure, let us pay men \$300.00 a day. We have to say something to justify that expenditure. I say we should have men here sufficiently familiar with Newfoundland's affairs

to be able to prepare her case for Newfoundland. That is what I mean when I say this House of Assembly should be a place for discussion. This is a Parliament and that is a place where the people's representatives come annually to discuss the affairs of the country and they are not allowed to do it. We have to close by April 22nd even if we stay all night, so the Premier may go to Ottawa to a conference. The affairs of this country are important, too, and the two things can get along together. After the conference, the Premier should come back and finish the business of this House and have it conducted in a proper manner.

The Premier, three years ago, in a speech I was reading from this afternoon, and he disliked following. This is a classic. This should be enshrined in a gold frame, equal to the frames he put around the Premiers of this country whom he admires. "Newfoundland's experience with borrowing was a sad one especially in the last 100 years. There is not a member in the House who does not wince at the thought of borrowing. I wish to point out there are only two ways to finance a country's improvements, surplus and borrowing. We have spent far less out of surplus than our neighbours have done by borrowing. Before I pass from the House I might say that I and this Government take a poor view of borrowing for improvement." Where is the Minister of Public Works and Public Health and Public Welfare? This borrowing should be done out of current revenue. "Our policy in this House runs altogether counter to it, our viewpoint is that it is sounder for us to build up Newfoundland's economy, so that eventually it will become practical for the Government, by

current account taxation, to collect enough revenue to improve public services." Let us produce a goose to lay a golden egg. Let us develop Newfoundland's economy. And the geese were the industries. The fifteen industries which have already absorbed over twenty-one millions of Newfoundland's money and none of which has paid a nickel back, interest or principal, except what was loaned to them to pay it back with.

The Premier, last night, admitted that they loaned the money, and out of these loans they paid the interest. High finance. "I do not suggest we should cease altogether to improve public services." What a strong statement. "It would be a short-sighted policy at best. My point is that any money we have to spare over and above current account needs should be to build up our economy." The rest will follow more naturally and painstakingly. Later on the Premier talked about surplus budgets. "In case we have surplus budgets—" Prior to that he said—"We had a substantial surplus last year and we expect a larger one this year. We can't have current account surpluses and have what is at Ottawa for that can be used only if we have a current account deficit. The solution appears to be this. We have to finance economic development by the sale of bonds or the sale of common bonds guaranteed by us. It is the only solution I can see. We should have to make it do as a short term policy. We have the most frightful aversion to borrowing, even for the improvement of current account. We know people of Newfoundland cannot take borrowing in their stride as the people of the other Provinces. We shall continue our policy of budgeting on current account. We shall improve our services but

shall not borrow to do so." Is any further extract necessary to prove what I stated today that three short years ago the Premier thought everything in the garden was exceedingly grand and there was no need to borrow except for the new industries. He has had to borrow and he has to borrow now, sixteen millions of dollars. It is strange. One of the things in the budget speech was that we have to borrow sixteen million dollars, three years after the Premier told everyone in the country there was no need to borrow at all. That is quite a change. Of course the statements were silly in the first place. The Premier was carried away by so much money in his hands and in his control. I can understand that. The Premier never had so much money under his control before and the thought of so much money went to his head. He thought there was no need to have to borrow again. It showed a short-sighted outlook for the Premier. The Premier referred to our party as one which was intellectually bankrupt and if we were to go to the country we had no ideas. We have very different ideas than the Premier. There was no doubt about what his policy was when he went to the country in 1951 and set up these industries. He said, "We have built three plants, cement, birch and gypsum. We are not going to build any more. We are now going to finance other people to build plants and we are going to lend them money or guaranteed bonds." I have stated that was his idea, and from his speech from which I have read these plants were going to make so much money and profit that it would not be necessary to borrow at all except to expand the plants. It is a terrific thing for Newfoundland today that so soon after Confederation when

there were forty-two million dollars to our credit altogether that now we have to go out for the third time in three years and look for sixteen million dollars. What do the fishermen in White Bay and Green Bay think? Do they think we have a careful Government to go and look for sixteen million dollars? Do they realize that interest will have to be paid on it and a sinking fund and if not spent wisely and put to useful purpose a lot of it may be lost and go down the drain as so much more of it went down the drain? I said when I started this afternoon, that I had not time to prepare properly a speech to deal with this important matter. I am compelled to jump around a little and I hope I will be excused in that respect if there is no order in the remarks I have to say.

I come now to the Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance. I understand the Minister of Finance was not very well before he prepared it, and if that is so, maybe it explains why it is so brief and flimsy. I have his Budget Speech of the year before last and extracts from the speech he made last year and in those speeches he made an effort to analyse the country's economy. It is a very good effort, I think it was a very good effort on his part to have these documents prepared in this fashion so we would get a good idea about how things were going in the country and that is what a budget is supposed to do. It has to deal with a lot of things. First of all the state of affairs generally in the country. How is the country coming on? How is business and trade? Last year and the year before he gave an analysis and I distinctly remember crossing swords with him when the unemployment insurance was four million higher than it was before. Judging by

the fact there were twenty thousand people unemployed recently, the amount of five million for unemployment insurance does not seem to me to be below the mark. This is one of the things for which he took credit. I thought it was rather a strange thing that a Minister of Finance should, among the sources of revenue for the country, refer to this unemployment insurance. Five million dollars, four the year before and one and a half the year before. He says it is a sign that more people were working the previous year. What is his prediction for the coming year? Will it be more unemployment insurance. There has to be more unemployment. Because as he pointed out himself, a great many of these sources of income are not sources of production at all, are not part of our national production, such as, family allowances and old age pensions. These are moneys which are taken from some people in the form of taxes, and given to others.

Now, Sir, the budget should, as I say, deal with the state of affairs in the country, and then it should deal with the state of affairs as administered by the Government. How did we get along last year? The Minister passed over the state of affairs with a few generalities—"The rising tide of prosperity is the most conspicuous fact in Newfoundland today." "I do not consider that the foundation of Newfoundland economy has yet become so broad as to repel the onslaught of a depression, should a depression come; but I am satisfied that the foundation has been broadened, and will be broadened and strengthened still more in this present year." Now, Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance maybe is a poet, and a man of imagination, and these graphic pictures he paints so vividly—"not

broad enough to repel the onslaught of a depression." But why is it not broad enough? Why? They had forty-five millions when they came in and borrowed twenty-two millions since. Why is it not broad enough? Do you know why? It is not broad enough because they put the money in the wrong things, backed the wrong horse, if I may say so, absolutely wrong, and that is the difference between our party and the party on the other side of the House. Frequently I have referred to the party on the other side of the House as not being a Liberal party but a Socialist party. And a Government which puts so much of its money into business and gets taken up so much in business, which it is not competent to administer, is bound to have a fall, bound to do it. I don't see how the honourable members on the other side of the House, especially the Ministers of the Government, sober, sensible men, can seriously contemplate the economic picture of these industries without a great many misgivings. And we have heard the Premier admit several times in this session, things are not as they should be. Only today he had to admit he cannot deny it. The reports are coming to us from every quarter. I won't say in every industry, but in many of the industries things are not going right. We hear rumours of this thing, that thing and the other thing not going right. Mr. Speaker, these are only casual people who, I won't say take their living in their hands, but their jobs in their hands and tell us these things, have put us wise and let us see what is going on. Why should they not come and tell? Why should it be a disgrace for a man working in a plant, who sees the money belonging to the people of Newfoundland being wasted, being squandered, why should he not come and tell us?

Who is he going to tell? Would it serve him any use to go to the Premier? Why he would get the bum's rush. Would it serve him any use to go to any member of the Government? I don't think so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He would get the bum's rush not for coming to me but for going to you, not to you but certain other Tories.

MR. BROWNE: I believe that those people who came to us, or came to the supporters of our party and told us these things, had been to the honourable member for Green Bay before. The honourable member for Green Bay was quite well acquainted with everything that went on in the Koch Shoe Plant. What is to prevent him getting up in his seat and telling the people of Newfoundland where the things were right and things were wrong?

Now these men have been referred to as menials. What about Schaefers? Is he a menial, a servant? The manager of Gold Sail or the chief technician of Gold Sail, the man whose father was lauded to us last year, the great man of the leather goods industry, of the greatest manufacturer of leather goods in Germany. Was he a menial? When he came and told the story about what was going on over there, and Mr. Koch drawing down \$1,800 a month—So, Mr. Speaker, our economy was not broadened by these things at all. Our economy was made very delicate and dangerous by these things. It was a terrible thing for the Government to do, to go into these things, because you had to have business ability to run them, and you were not running them even, but depending on people you know nothing about at all. If Dr. Valdmanis deceived you, well did you go to Mr.

Grube and Schaefers and Mr. Koch and Braun Wogan and all the other Germans and Latvians that you entrusted with eighteen millions of dollars.—You knew very little about them. According to the Premier all these industries except the birch plant, and I believe the textile plant and the Eckhardt Mills were erected by Dr. Valdmanis. Now that the Premier has to admit that he made a tragic error in placing his confidence, complete confidence, one hundred per cent, in Dr. Valdmanis, lauding him to the skies and to the world, now that he has to admit that he made an error in appointing that man as Director General of Economic Development, what can we think of these individuals in charge of these various plants who had been put in charge of these plants on the recommendation of Dr. Valdmanis or who the Premier introduced as a result of his efforts? And so, Sir, if we have on our hands ten or sixteen industrial plants, not one of which, as far as we can see, is out of the red, how can the Minister of Finance validly tell the people of this country that our economic foundation has been broadened and will be broadened and strengthened? How will it be broadened and strengthened?

Now, Sir, briefly, the error was made of going into industries we should not have gone into, but agriculture and forestry. In the first place these were the basic foundations for Newfoundland on which to build, but that thought apparently had not entered the Government's or at least the Premier's mind.

"The rising tide of prosperity is the most conspicuous fact in Newfoundland today." Then the Minister of Finance, in his poetic fancy pictured us next year with the high

water mark still going higher. Yes, and how high will the public debt go? Another sixteen or twenty million? The Minister of Finance just shrugs his shoulder. Surely if it was twelve last year and sixteen this year, the prospect of any lesser amount next year is not very great.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that those things which the Minister of Finance should have done for us in his budget, and I think he could have done without hurting himself at all, was to have given us a statement of each department of government, what was the outcome for each department of government for the last fiscal year. Did we get it? No. We don't know today in this House, nobody knows today in this House, unless the Minister of Finance knows himself, and he might have told the Premier, certainly as far as the public is concerned it has no idea what the outcome was for each department of government. We have not been told that. Now I know you cannot give a precise figure, but I do not see for the life of me why he cannot give an estimated figure for the last week of the month of March, after all it is three weeks old now. As a matter of fact, in his budget speech on page 2 he tells us that he had budgeted for 3.7 million surplus but the collections were short of that by about one million two hundred thousand and his expenditures increased over a million dollars more than he had estimated and so his surplus was down. But in order to get these figures he had to get these figures, he had to add up the revenues of his departments and the expenditures of each department. And why did he not supply us with them so we could make a comparison from one department to another? But he has not done that. In his review

he told us that there was a \$586,000 shortage in the Department of Health. That seems to me to be a big shortage in the Department of Health.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What does the honourable gentleman mean by shortage?

MR. BROWNE: Shortage in the estimate of the revenue.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does he mean that money disappeared?

MR. BROWNE: No. I am quoting from the budget. "The amount by which the estimated revenue fell short was \$1,220,900. This is made up of three amounts, namely, \$586,000 in the Department of Health, \$420,000 in the Department of Mines and Resources, and \$214,000 in the Department of Public Welfare." The revenue for the Department of Health was estimated at \$31,128,600 and it was short by \$586,000, so that was a shortage on that revenue account of near 20% or 18%. The Department of Mines and Resources was short by \$420,000. The revenue for the Department of Mines and Resources was estimated last year at \$875,000. So that there is a shortage of the estimate of revenue over the revenue by 50%. Why were we not told why the revenue was short 50% in the Department of Mines and Resources? It is a big item, 50%. Why were we not told? In the Department of Public Welfare the shortage was \$214,000 out of \$1,518,000, or 20%, for the estimate was short there. So that in one department it was 18%, in another 50%, and in another 20%. We were given the reason for two of the departments. The largest of these figures, \$586,000 in the Department of Health, was made up principally of under-realization of the estimated receipts from the Cancer Tax. Well I won't digress to talk about the applica-

tion of that Cancer Tax to the Consolidated Fund Services, because the public was under the impression the Cancer Tax was to be devoted specifically to the purpose of reducing cancer or helping in the relief of cancer.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we turn to the year 1955: The Minister of Finance estimated or budgeted for a surplus of \$477,200, revenue \$38,846,300 and expenditure \$38,369,100, which is lower than estimated revenue last year and his expenditure is two millions higher than last year, yet he has a surplus of \$477,000. I did notice when going through the estimates, in the little time there was available to notice anything, in the rush, I did notice that a lot of the votes were cut down. Public Health Department was cut down by \$77,000, and the Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply was cut down by \$27,000 and Fisheries and Co-operatives by \$9,000 and Economic Development by \$11,000.

HON. DR. H. L. POTTLE (Minister of Public Welfare): There was an inflated figure in health last year on account of salaries which were not used.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to comment on the observation of the Honourable Minister of Welfare. I did notice in the vote, salaries were cut down, yet the same thing did not apply at Corner Brook. I am not sure if I mentioned it, but I did notice at Corner Brook there was not the same proportion of reductions. It seems to me an extraordinary thing to find it so difficult to recruit help for hospitals here and not to find the same difficulty on the other side of the island.

Now, Sir, I have already referred to the question of our industries as being part of the business of the country.

The industries are just as much a part of the business of the country as the Board of Liquor Control. The estimate for the Board of Liquor Control is in here, but in the Department of Economic Development what about the business that is controlled from that department? What about the deficits in regard to the birch mill this year and in regard to the gypsum plant? Why are they not included in it? The Premier said nobody can foretell. But they could estimate it just as much as they could estimate the revenue for the Department of Mines and Resources, where they were but 50% out. They could make some estimate. No effort has been made to put them in at all, so how can he put in a surplus of \$477,000. If they were making profits we could finance the schools and everything out of it. We are losing money on capital account. I say this is a false method of keeping accounts, and I don't think it can deceive anybody.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, "a false method." To a point of order, Mr. Speaker — The honourable gentleman says that the Honourable Minister of Finance has adopted a false method of keeping the accounts. Is that in order?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member might explain?

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I say this is not a correct way of entering the accounts.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a civilized statement, the other is not.

MR. BROWNE: Well Mr. Speaker, I say that is not the correct manner. It is not correct to show a surplus of \$477,000 on current account when we are in business with these industries just as much as we are in business with

the Board of Liquor Control, which shows a profit in the estimates of revenue and expenditure. But the Department of Economic Development shows office expenses and travelling expenses — and by the way, these travelling expenses are fairly high.

MR. MERCER: However, they are not as profitable as the Board of Liquor Control.

MR. BROWNE: My honourable friend may have a better idea of the Board of Liquor Control than I have. Anyway, I don't think any business in the Government is quite as profitable as the Board of Liquor Control. And if these industries were as profitable as the Board of Liquor Control, then the Premier's dream would be realized and he would have schools and roads and hospitals being built out of the profits. Unfortunately there is only one gold mine in the country, and that is the Board of Liquor Control.

The Minister went on to analyze then the revenue and expenditure for the coming year. There is an increase in the estimates for the Department of Education of \$578,000. This was partly made up by increased salaries for teachers. Mr. Speaker, not only in the industries but in connection with other functions of the Government can a similar criticism be made about charges to capital account. The Minister of Public Works said fifteen hundred miles of new road has been made. I think it is a pity that we have not from the Minister of Public Works a statement showing where these roads are located and how many of these were really built out of the new, the absolutely new, and how many of them are trails which have been converted into roads. I followed the Minister today. He said there were fifteen hundred miles of these all being built at

a price of \$20,000 a mile. But he did not spend that amount of money according to the Auditor General's report, apart from last year he spent only fourteen million dollars since 1949 on roads. I think it is a pity we have not from the Minister, Mr. Speaker, the figures showing where these roads were built. Now I would be the last in the world to deny the right of places outside the Avalon Peninsula to get roads. I think that should have been one of the primary objects of the Government when it came into office, instead of the Premier making that statement he did in 1952 about being so careful about spending any extra dollars on services and putting it into our basic economy, and putting it into these fantastic industries. It would have been very much better if he had put them into roads. Then the people would have had that many good roads, if twenty million dollars were put into roads. And I think if he had given more attention to roads in the beginning we would not be in such a rush now about the Trans-Canada Highway to try and get it completed so that the ferry when it comes across the Gulf may be able to bring motor cars, or over to places where the people could be able to drive their motor cars in comfort.

We had a discussion yesterday, if I may refer to it, regarding paved roads and other roads. This letter from the Bank of Nova Scotia gives particulars of all the roads in all the Provinces and shows the amount of paved roads in the various Provinces compared with the other roads in the Provinces. In Ontario there are 15% of the roads paved, in Saskatchewan 2% paved. How much per cent is paved in Newfoundland. We have what? One hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty miles of paved roads. Well the Minister said he built fifteen hundred.

That would be about eight per cent, but I suppose we had more than fifteen per cent before. I don't know what the percentage here is, but I am sure it must be a very small percentage.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The demand for paved roads is going on every year. It is a serious problem for every Province.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, and especially the Province here. We can't, I don't suppose, have much more than five or six per cent of our roads paved. The percentage of paved roads in any of the Provinces is not very great, but the main roads, I imagine, in every Province are paved, and the main roads in this Province will certainly have to be paved. And if the prices as given to us by the Minister of Public Works are correct then it costs something like a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a mile to build a paved road. We can easily see that the Minister of Finance will be looking for loans for several years to come, if he is in office until we get about seventy-five million dollars to pay for paved roads across the country to Port aux Basques. Certainly the big problem stands right there, right in the forefront, for any government.

Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to take up much of the time of the House, but I do feel that there was one statement which was made by the Premier today that ought to be perused. He said we have to build up our services as fast as we can. He said we have to build up our services because we will be judged by the Royal Commission on the standard we have reached when they begin their work. How do we compare with Nova Scotia?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not how we compare with Nova Scotia nor anyone else. The comparison in New-

foundland with anyone else is not in regard to the level of public services but to the burdensomeness of taxation in comparison with Newfoundland and anyone else on the question of public services.

MR. BROWNE: Well, the Premier says, the burdensomeness of taxation. It is a kind of awkward expression—burdensomeness of taxation.—Now taxation depends on expenditure. You tax to get money to spend, and if you waste money in any way you are doing an injustice to this country and to the people in this country. I was given figures of the cost of the supervision of repairs being done to the House of Assembly. I don't like having to mention this, but the cost of those repairs seems to me to be out of proportion to the fees paid for the supervision. An elderly gentleman was engaged at a salary of five thousand dollars a year to supervise the repairs, and to date \$37,000 worth of stone has been delivered, and \$2,300 worth of masonry work has been done and scaffolding to the value of \$3,000 has been supplied and \$7,700 worth of labour has been performed. In other words the total labour involved is not over \$12,000 and the expenditure is \$68,300 out of which the sum of \$8,300 has been paid for supervision.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman surely would not wish to be unfair in the matter?

MR. BROWNE: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He must know that just as everything was set up the equipment was bought, the scaffolding bought, and everything ready, a strike occurred and was not settled until too late to resume work. And the overhead is now taken care of, and that is why the supervision

rate appears to be so high. We got to be fair about it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, paying a man five thousand a year to supervise repairs which normally would have to go on rather slowly seems to me to be rather an extravagance not justified. In the department you have officials that should be qualified —

MR. SMALLWOOD: No one so qualified as Mr. Spratt to supervise stone work, no one in the whole public service. He is probably the most qualified man in all eastern Canada, and certainly in all Newfoundland.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, when it comes to superlatives I won't compete with the Premier. But I think any gentleman at his age is not in a position to be very active in regard to supervision.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He does not have to lay the stone down, you know. He does not have to be very active.

MR. BROWNE: I don't think it is justified either by what has happened or could have happened. If it were the Premier's own money he could do what he liked with it, but it is the people's money and he has got to spend it properly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the dedicated man.

MR. BROWNE: The people's money is very easy to spend.

Well, Mr. Speaker, as I said, the only thing that I could glean out of this report that we had not heard before, and everything about it we did not know, was the amount of the surplus. I think it is a wrong expenditure. I don't think it was justified. If it was the Premier's money he could

do what he liked with it, but if it is the people's money he must spend it properly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: None of us can be dedicated like that.

MR. BROWNE: It is easy to spend other people's money. Mr. Speaker, as I said, the only thing which I can remember personally out of this report that we have not heard before, and that everybody did not know, was the amount of the surplus of last year, the amounts expected, the two cents tax on gasoline and the sixteen million dollar loan. I think we have reason to remember that and I regret very much that the Government should find it necessary at this stage of their career to go look for such a large loan. It means that the Government has spent out of its thirty-four million dollar surplus, ten million borrowed 1952, twelve million borrowed last year and sixteen to be borrowed here will make it seventy-two million dollars. It means that the Government out of the surplus of forty-five million dollars have spent thirty-four million, ten million borrowed in 1952, makes it forty-four million, twelve million borrowed last year makes it fifty-six million and sixteen million to be borrowed this year makes it seventy-two million in the six years the Government has been in office.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government will spend fifty million this year. Our expenditure is fifty million a year.

MR. BROWNE: The expenditure of the Province of Nova Scotia was only about fifty million dollars last year altogether and if the expenditure has got to be as high as that the Government is getting out of its

depth. It is spending too much money. I gather the impression it is doing it deliberately.

MR. MERCER: The services provided are to go to the people.

MR. BROWNE: They are spending money which they are borrowing on the credit of this country, and as the Premier said in that beautiful speech of his in 1952 the road to bankruptcy is by borrowing and at the rate which the Government is going it would not be too long. It is a profound shock to think the Government has to borrow on such an extensive scale. I hope before it is too late that the Government will give consideration to that part of their policy which has been the chief cause of their borrowing so much. The Premier did say that the whole matter was under review. I hope it is and if they need an expert for anything, we think they need an expert to advise what to do with these industries.

MR. COURAGE: I might say that I have not been drawn into this debate because I did not have an opportunity of speaking before. I might have said, I might have made some little conversation. I agree with one statement that has come from the other side of the House, we should have a House here of which we ought to be proud. I think myself that sense of dedication is a great thing providing one does not have with it the halo which suits one's disposition. With the sense of dedication should be humility. I don't think one should say like little Jack Horner, "Oh what a good boy am I." The Opposition, or one member of the Opposition, complained because members on this side of the House did not contribute enough to the discussion on

the estimates and perhaps some of the members might say it is contrary to Parliamentary procedure. I do not think that is so. It may be that members did not speak because they were all familiar with many of the items. You take the salaries. Quite a number of members on this side of the House, frequently, because I know I do at least once a week every week, I visit at least two or three Government departments, because I have duties to perform as a member of the House of Assembly. It must be a great thing to represent a district in St. John's because I get letters and telegrams. When I went home today I had four telegrams waiting for me.

MR. HOLLETT: I get some from your district.

MR. COURAGE: Of course the honourable members get some from my district. There are one hundred and sixty-two Tories out there. I suppose he has one hundred and sixty-two letters. I got that many this year. I challenge the honourable member to come and run against me. It would be a fair fight. It has been suggested that members do not have much to do. We are very much occupied, because I have constituents and I believe most of them write me or wire me because I am the first person they think of and they think I am a friend, which I hope I am, and I hope I can help them with their problems. I assure members of this House that the work we do here for \$3,000.00 is a small part of our duties. I would also say that along with a sense of dedication should go a sense of humility and a sense of one another's problems.

I do not blame them for not agreeing with me. They can disagree with me completely and I won't say a word.

I hope the Opposition don't think that because members do not speak on this side of the House it is because they have not got anything to say. I only intend to speak for ten minutes and I may speak for fifteen but I could speak for ninety minutes and I will not read anything from the newspapers. A person who has a car that can go at 250 horse-power does not go out to try it. So the Government does not use up all its powers. The Opposition does not realize what power is contained on this side of the House. Because we very seldom speak does not mean we can't talk.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why is it that two fifths of the members of the Opposition have not opened their mouths during this session?

MR. COURAGE: I want to tell the Opposition now that it is too bad that by the time they get over on this side of the House they will be too old to travel. They won't be going anywhere. I was glad that the honourable member talked about roads and I was glad that the vote for roads has been increased in the budget. I only wish it had been increased much more than it was because in the district which I represent we need roads for development of services. I have presented a great number of petitions in this House for roads and I expect that I shall have to present a great deal more for roads for Fortune Bay. There is a road needed to link up Little Bay East, and from Pool's Cove to Belleoram, and another one needed from Harbour Breton to Day D'Espoir, and another one from Seal Cove to Grole to Pass Island. There is a road around Bay D'Espoir. I have only mentioned a few. The people in Fortune Bay and Hermitage know these roads are not going to come immediately, but I hope in the time

I have the honour to represent that district that they will come.

In Fortune Bay, it has been said in this House, that we have very fine fishing. I have said it and it is agreed by members on both sides of the House — It is too bad they have draggers out of Nova Scotia and out of St. John's and they are my friends and I know them by name — I hope we can, by some means or other—and I feel the Government will do all possible to bring this about—see fish plants at Harbour Breton and Belleoram. They are two of the nicest locations for fish plants that there are anywhere in Newfoundland at the present time. If there is to be a free port in Newfoundland I hope that those who are going to bring it about will consider Bay D'Espoir. It is ice free in spite of what people say. It has a fine natural harbour. It is fog free and it has tremendous water power and a unique position. It would be of benefit to the fishermen of Newfoundland and the north east coast. I hope that some consideration may be given to this matter by those who are going to deal with it when the time comes around.

The honourable member for St. John's West does not seem to understand why unemployment insurance could mean a measure of prosperity. If he got, or helped to get, as many jobs as I have. In order to get unemployment insurance a man must have worked for approximately two hundred days. If he does not work those two hundred days he could not qualify for insurance. If he worked he was lucky, and if he does get it he is going home. When the work shuts down he is going to go home. Most of the unemployment insurance is going to people who are seasonally employed and who would be laid off

anyway. That is why I say some measure of prosperity can be seen on account of unemployment insurance. In former years people did not get unemployment insurance, they got nothing, they just went home. It is a sad thing that fishermen are not getting unemployment insurance, but the day will come. I do not see why a man who works on a dragger for Mr. Job or for some other company, I can't see why a scheme should not be worked out whereby he can get unemployment insurance. He is as much employed on that dragger as a person who is employed on shore. I think this should be taken into consideration. Only this morning there were four men in my office from draggers and they were bringing up this same question and I had to agree with what they said, and felt it was very reasonable. A man who is employed on a dragger when he is laid off he can't get unemployment insurance. I think there should be an argument put up as to why this should not be done. I had expected some constructive criticism from the Opposition. I listened in vain.

They said they have a policy and I thought it was going to be unveiled. Maybe they will unveil their policy at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Responsible Government. I have not seen it. They say the Government is doing this or that but what would they do if they were in the Government's place? Would they cut down the expenditure on the Capital Account? Where would they start cutting? Would they cut a man's salary? I would like to know what it is they would cut. I say, taking everything into consideration, that the Government is doing a good job. As my honourable friend just said in a little aside, we are spending the Government's money on the people.

MR. JAMES: Down in Fogo we have a dedication to fish plants and our great worry and wonder is where the plants are coming from. The Opposition, since I have been here, have spent considerable time and effort telling us of all the things the Government has been doing wrong but they have never told us how to do it right. The only thing I have ever heard from them is that they would build roads. We would all like to see considerable more mileage of roads in Newfoundland. They would like to build more roads and the people would like them. The people cannot eat a road unless it is members of the Opposition. The people of Fogo must eat bread and they must catch fish to do it, and they must cure that fish. The farmers of the Codroy Valley must grow vegetables and sell them. Nobody would like to see more roads than I but, as I said, nobody can eat these roads and that is the problem that is facing the people of Newfoundland. It is a serious economic problem. The Government has started to face the problem by attempting to invest wisely, not only the surplus which it had when it became the Government but the money it has been able to borrow from other sources, in order to create employment for the people of this Province that they might eat bread. It is just as simple as that. When we went into Confederation we were supposed to have approximately forty million dollars as a surplus. Part of it was spent in the building of roads. We have thirty or forty miles of road down in Fogo where we did not have one mile, not one yard or foot or one inch in 1949. Some of it has been spent on a cottage hospital where we had a nurse in 1949. Part of it spent in the construction of two fish plants at Joe Batt's Arm and Fogo Island with a third going up, and we hope with the

one going into Valleyfield, that we will be able to look after the fish on the north shore. If the honourable members of the Opposition representing the District of St. John's do not know where some of this money is going they should go out and have a look around and see for themselves what is happening.

In the District of Fogo, and I am going to speak on the District of Fogo in the few moments I have, we still require a hundred miles of road. On the basis of the conclusion of the member for St. John's West, twenty thousand dollars a mile, that would be two million dollars. We have a small hospital on Fogo Island which can barely look after four thousand people on Fogo Island and this hospital would have to be built twice as big as it is to take care of the population down there. The three fish plants might be capable of taking care of half the catch which the people of Fogo and Change Islands could catch. This surplus might be spent too. What am I going to say to the people of Fogo District? If I listen to the people of the Opposition I would say: I am sorry boys, you will have to stay on these rocks because there is no more money for fish plants and hospitals and no money for schools.

MR. HOLLETT: What have you been doing for six years down there?

MR. JANES: So the story the members of the Opposition have been giving us. You can pave the roads around St. John's but don't build fish plants on Fogo Island, or hospitals. The Government will try to bring some little bit of civilization and comfort to these people on the east and west and north coasts.

The Government is borrowing sixteen million, and it is immaterial

whether they borrow it this year or over sixteen years. I don't care. It is a matter of when we are prepared to do it, and I am not prepared to wait too long, and I am sure the people are not prepared to do it. We are not prepared to have the people live in isolation out there. The problem of whether or not the Government should borrow sixteen million or one hundred million is simply a problem of how long we are going to wait. We are either capable of making this Province a fit place to live in or we are not. Either we are giving the people fish plants or we are not, and if we do not we can go off to Ontario or Quebec. The young children growing up in St. John's know this and the people know it. What is the attitude of the Opposition? Don't do this and don't do that.

MR. BROWNE: There is no use to tell you not to borrow money. You have to.

MR. JANES: The members of the Opposition would have to do it too. We do not have to do it, but we do it. I am going to say a word about the industries. Any interpretation which we can place upon the Government's industrial programme, the worst that can be said was that they had twenty-million dollars in one pocket and they took it out and put it into fixed assets. That is the worst that can be said. From what we know, these fixed assets are there. A certain amount of experimental work has gone into these assets. It is necessary to understand what the production problems are and the particular problems which are peculiar to Newfoundland, and to be able to solve these problems. These are problems of industry which we find it difficult to understand because we have so little industry in Newfoundland upon which we can draw just comparison. We do not understand

this, because somebody does not make a quarter of a million dollars in a year we get excited about it. I don't think it is important whether we pay the interest or not so long as we have the fixed assets.

MR. BROWNE: Does the honourable gentleman work in one of these industries?

MR. JANES: I could.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the House know where the honourable gentleman of the Opposition gets his salary?

MR. JANES: It would be a wonderful thing for the people of Newfoundland if the Government of Newfoundland could get back one hundred per cent of the investment which it put into it. Supposing they never get a cent back, supposing the worst comes, supposing all the problems which are peculiar to Newfoundland and which make industry difficult, should bring about the situation that none of the loan capital can be repaid, we still have a considerable number of people employed in these industries working for the first time in their lives, some of them forty-five, fifty and fifty-five years of age. The first time in their lives they could go to an office on Saturday and draw their pay. We have several thousand, we have a few thousand, and if we look at the whole cost of all these industrial development programmes and let them take the number of jobs created for the people of Newfoundland and compare the cost per job with the cost of building industry either in Canada or the United States, and in the Province of Newfoundland, we have not figured too badly. It was only a few weeks ago I recall reading in the Canadian Manufacturers Association Magazine that it was taking

fifteen thousand dollars in the Dominion of Canada to produce one job. It has not cost the people of Newfoundland that to produce one job in Newfoundland. It is not only money, the salaries and wages earned by the people, but new money. When the industry sells shoes or boards or other articles it brings back new money to the Province of Newfoundland, the same kind of money we have lived on for centuries. The money that we get for fish, this is coming in here and is going to the grocers, the people on Water Street and in the shops are getting it, the carpenters are getting it and the plumbers are getting it, all of them are getting it, this new money, and the lawyers are getting it, including the solicitors and the C.N.R.

This is new money being brought here — there is no way for us here — I am not qualified to do it myself, nor is any member of this House qualified, as a matter of fact, to produce or to evaluate the real value, I don't mean the money value of these industries to the Avalon Peninsula. It is not merely the amount of money paid out in wages, but the circulation this money has, the velocity of circulation, the result of these things going around amongst the shopkeepers, bus drivers, taxi drivers, all of us get a share, and we are all much better off because of it. If you removed these industries from Avalon today, Sir, and carried it back to 1949 — that is where we would be if they were not there — Take the fish plants out of Change Islands and Fogo, go down and roll up that forty miles of road on the straight shore, and put us back to 1949, and let us see how we like it. The truth of the matter, Mr. Speaker, is probably there has been so much progress made over the past five years and the pace has been so fast over the past five years, the pace of development both in the

fisheries — you may hear there has been no great development taking place in the fisheries — there has been great development in the fisheries and greater to follow. And in the social services there has been great development, but the pace has probably swept us a little off our feet, and we are too ready, probably, to criticise and to want more rather than to take time out to evaluate what has been done and to properly assess the value of what has been done.

I have nothing, Sir, against the Government borrowing fourteen or twenty or a hundred millions provided that it is not beyond our capacity to borrow to that point, as I don't know. I don't know. Probably the people who buy the bonds will tell us when we reach the point — but of a certainty, if we have to live here in Newfoundland we have to desire to live here as we have lived for the past two hundred years, and if any member of the opposite side thinks he is going to tell the people of Newfoundland, all you have to do boys is to elect us into office and this borrowing is going to cease. Tell them at the same time you are going to build no roads, stop the building of hospitals, and stop the building of fish plants. Tell them at the same time to stop trying to develop this country and producing jobs and hospital beds for ill people. Tell them at the same time. Tell them that. But don't fool ourselves, don't try to fool this House, don't try to fool the people of this country. Either we are going to have a Province fit to live in or we don't live here. And if the honourable members on the opposite side think they are going to get away with that and get enough people here in Newfoundland to develop the industries and resources this country wants, they are absolutely crazy.

MR. BROWNE: That is what the Premier said.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to take any part in this debate at all, and indeed, what I have to say is going to be very brief. But the remarks of the honourable member for Fogo really do call for some small reply, because he has attributed to the Opposition a policy which I submit he has no reason to believe is so. He says that the Opposition would say to the people: "Elect us but there will be no more roads, no more hospitals, no more schools." I fail to see, Mr. Speaker, the justification for that statement. There has been nothing said from this side of the House to justify nor to warrant any honourable gentleman in drawing that conclusion.

The thing I gathered most from the remarks of the last speaker was that his only quarrel with the Government is not that they are borrowing sixteen millions, but that they are not borrowing more. "Why not a hundred million," he asks. "If we are going to have to borrow a hundred million why not do it in one slap." And, Mr. Speaker, he says — the same honourable gentleman, and I agree with him — that most of us in this House are perhaps not competent to evaluate what are the factors involved in this type of operation. I entirely agree with him. But I do say this, Mr. Speaker, that it certainly does not even smack of common sense to talk of raising loans ad infinitum. He says: "What is our capacity?" "We don't know, but let us keep on borrowing and sooner or later the bond buyers will tell us." That is exactly what happened before, Mr. Speaker. That is what happened back in 1931. The people who were buying our bonds told us, and told us in no uncertain fashion, and the results were, we were

handed over to the baliff. Does the honourable gentleman suggest that this Government or any government be given carte blanche to go ahead and repeat that? Frankly, I know perfectly well he does not, I know he said it, but I know the honourable gentleman sufficiently well to know he said it purely because he wanted to say something, and like many of us, at times he says more than his prayers. But the statement is so fallacious, Mr. Speaker, that it could not have been made seriously.

MR. COURAGE: Is that how you feel?

MR. HIGGINS: I am full of charity, as a matter of fact I am one of the best humoured men in this country, although some of you don't know it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Dedicated?

MR. HIGGINS: However, Mr. Speaker, the honourable gentleman says that the Opposition complains that the Government has invested twenty odd million dollars in industries. "What about it?" says he. "Have we not fixed assets to show for it? Now, Mr. Speaker, what are the good of fixed assets belonging to companies that are going to continue — up to the moment the record only indicates that the Government has had to continue pumping the life-blood into each and every one of these industries to keep them alive — turn off the —

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not so — not each and every one — not a quarter.

MR. HIGGINS: I say the great majority. I am not prepared to accept that correction. We have got the information here that practically all of these industries have had to come back to the Government for assistance. And I do say this, that you can hardly

count on that type of operation as a fixed asset, if it means that if Government assistance is going to stop, the industry is likewise going to stop.

He said that it is not important if any of these industries ever pay any interest on their loans. Now that again is a statement, Mr. Speaker, that I am sure would not stand up to scrutiny because it is all very well for the Government to pay Mr. Banker to the extent of putting up the capital whether it be on a dollar for dollar basis or a dollar for know-how basis or whatever formula one cares to adopt. One may or may not agree with the wisdom of that policy. But to suggest that having put up this money that the Government should continue to play banker and not even ask for interest is, I suggest, rather radical economics. Is it to be suggested that the Government is to borrow money and pay interest on that money and give that money out to the industrial plants and continue to pay interest and not expect these people to pay interest? I don't think, Mr. Speaker, that that really could be so.

Now I do agree with the honourable member for Fogo when he says that there is a difference in view-point between the Government side of the House and this happy remnant over here.

MR. COURAGE: The St. John's side?

MR. HIGGINS: And a great side that is, the real side. That is the side where the country started.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, the country started in Bonavista, at Cape Bonavista.

MR. HOLLETT: Our brother Canadians won't even let us have that credit. They say it is Cape Breton.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The honourable gentleman cannot take Bonavista Bay rights from Bonavista Bay.

MR. HIGGINS: I say, those who came here to claim the country landed in St. John's.

MR. SMALLWOOD: St. John's was not even settled when we had Cape Bonavista, King's Cove, Keels.

MR. HIGGINS: However — I should not be arguing with the Honourable the Premier — However, to get back, Mr. Speaker, I was speaking about help to industries. We have payments from the 28th of February 1954 to the 29th of March 1955, to Atlantic Hardboards of \$549,600. Now that is within a period of thirteen months, Mr. Speaker, and I challenge anybody on the Government side to prove to me that in that period that Atlantic Hardboards Limited paid out in wages to its employees or any purchases, that amount of money. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that \$549,600 to that particular industry, which mind you we have been assured is perhaps one of the brightest from the standpoint of prospects of any of them, is a lot of money in a period of thirteen months. The same thing, in varying degrees, is repeated down the picture. You have Koch Shoes in the same period receiving \$428,000. I don't think Koch Shoes paid out that much in wages nor in local purchases. Superior Rubber got \$362,000 in the same period from February last year to March of this year. Now we have been told — and I am not going to hash over the same old ground — we have been told that the Government itself has reason to take a second look and a hard look at some of these new plants. I am not accusing the Government of dishonesty, I am not even accusing them of incompetency, but I will say this though, Sir, that even the strongest supporter

can see we can finance and that we of the Government will agree that the enthusiasm that marked its venture into the industrial support field, if you want to call it that, might well have been tempered with a little more caution, and it is only now that the picture is beginning to take shape. As my honourable friend, the member for Fogo, remarked, the pace of development has been so fast in the past five years that perhaps we have been swept off our feet. I entirely agree with him. And that is the philosophy, if one can call it that, we are trying to examine. We have run so fast, we are jumping, swimming, doing everything, but it is time we stop and catch our breath a while. I am not questioning the wisdom of the Government raising this loan, but I do say this, Sir, for the love of common sense, let us not have it pelted into another factory, maybe a lollipop factory or whatever kind of factory it is, without the Government having somebody go into the thing for them. Let us no longer have the reputation of honestly taking the reports of some fellow from the other side of the water that this firm is good and that firm is good and that fellow's father has been in the tannery business for generations and somebody else's father is a wonderful shoe manufacturer. Let us have the investigations made before we go in this time. Let us satisfy ourselves. Surely people are available, industrial engineers, that can investigate these schemes before any of our money is put into them. I have every faith in, at least the good intentions of the Government. I cannot say I am an ardent admirer of the way they go at some things, I will not deny them enthusiasm and good intentions, but for sanity sake, Sir, let us now stop and catch our breath and don't go borrowing any more money than we really need.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion is that I do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Courage — Chairman of Committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

On motion the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received, on motion Committee ordered to sit again presently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the House do not adjourn at 11:00 o'clock tonight.

Motion carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Supply. My reason for that is that I notice that we did not last night pass financial surplus account revenue and expenditure. To be quite frank with the House, I am a little unsure as to whether we did.

Committee of the Whole on Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Page 85 Financial Surplus Account: Consolidated Fund Service.

154-01, 154-02:

MR. CURTIS: 154-02 — That is Redemption of Savings Certificates. We must have so much money with which to redeem them, as people bring them in. We never know quite how many are brought in for redemption, but we must be prepared to redeem them when they come.

MR. BROWNE: That is about what it costs every year?

On motion carried.

Department of Finance 454-01 carried. 454-02:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Every now and then a Bill is presented, incurred by the Commission of Government. If we find it is a just debt we have to pay it, so we have to have an amount and authority to do it. The same applies to Customs. We still have to refund amount of customs paid in the days of Commission of Government.

MR. HOLLETT: How much was paid last year under that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have no figures. There may not have been any. I don't remember there being any.

MR. BROWNE: The year before it was ten thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I don't remember there being any in the year just passed.

MR. HOLLETT: Why fix it at \$15,200 if you have no idea?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On the advice of the Comptroller of the Treasury. He has the figures for each year — on the basis of experience.

MR. BROWNE: How much longer do you expect that account to be kept going? I mean it is six years and over now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: For a period of two or three years. If no charges come in we will just drop the vote.

On motion 454 carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Motion carried.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply has considered

the matter to it referred and has passed items 454 and 154 and asks leave to sit again.

On motion report received and adopted. Committee ordered to sit again presently.

DR. POTTLE: Mr. Speaker, I have a ministerial statement to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House give leave?

On motion leave granted:

DR. POTTLE: In the course of this I shall give notice of my resignation from the Government, and I shall give my reasons therefor.

At the outset I wish to make it abundantly clear that I do this without malice in any degree. I cannot go further, Mr. Speaker, with the present Government, mainly because I disagree with its policy of economic development. My principal points of criticism are these:

In my view the economic programme, broadly considered, of the Government, has spread itself too hastily. Time has not been taken to consolidate the programme step by step.

In the second place the Department of Economic Development, in my humble view, is inadequate to carry on the job it has to do as far as its responsibility toward the new industries is concerned.

I would have thought, Sir, that the principal responsibility of a new and untried Government would be to plan carefully, advance cautiously and slowly, and spend wisely. But instead, again, Sir, as I see it, one enthusiasm has followed another in rapid succession. Nearly twenty so-called new industries were introduced under most problematic conditions, to say the least.

Then the Government entered into agreements with massive corporations, where unprecedented vast areas of public domain are involved. Fisheries development, large scale mining exploration, more recently, agricultural and forestry surveys have all swept in upon the scene in bewildering succession; all of them vital in their place, but as an agglomeration fraught, in my view, with problems of overall planning and supervision, and which the Government, so far, has not seriously attempted to co-ordinate.

Many of the new industries in particular call for special attention, which only the Government can give. I know, Mr. Speaker, that some of them represent a very awkward state of affairs. It is still not too late to save much of what is left, but there should be a frank investigation by the Government itself. I see nothing fundamentally embarrassing about that kind of stand, Mr. Speaker. There need not be any formal commission of enquiry. What I say, as a layman, is needed, amongst other things, is an adequate and competent technical personnel in the Department of Economic Development to protect the public interest, but again, as the estimates show, the Department of Economic Development does not provide adequate staffing. They show not one technical, qualified person in the field.

I say all of this, Sir, with a sense of involvement and not with any more sense of righteousness than any other member of this House. It so happens I am the one that is saying these things, and I must take the responsibility of what I am saying. Sir, all along the whole range of economic development there has been, in my humble opinion, a lack of co-ordination (2) a lack of consolidation, step by step and (3) inadequate Govern-

ment protection of the public interest, all within the Government's control.

Today, Sir, partly as a result of the conditions I have described and also because it is now evident that one or maybe more other new industries may be introduced, we are now confronted, I believe, with a situation which might very well go from bad to worse, which might very well deteriorate.

May I recall, Sir, that probably no government in the western world ever came to power under such favourable auspices as the "Smallwood Government" in 1949. Financially we had everything in our favour, and what I would almost call the great spiritual experience of belonging to a great nation and of making this country, this century Canada's century. That kind of an experience, I say, Sir, was one that comes probably only once in a people's history. As the poet has so rapturously said: "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very Heaven." What an opportunity to lead our people on to larger unities, what an opportunity to make the name of Newfoundland shine in the crown of Canada! But instead what has happened. Again, in my view, Sir, and again without malice, too widely, disunities exist amongst our people at home, and in the family of Canada we are too close to the possibility of becoming bizarre. I do not say either that the Government is mainly to blame for this or can wholly remedy this situation. I do say, Sir, as I see it, that the Government has not given the leadership in these matters that ought properly to be expected of a statesmanlike Government.

But my immediate concern, I repeat, is for the financial and economic affairs of Newfoundland. I could, of course, have gone on as a member of the Government, objecting as a minor-

ity, as I have done, but I could not do so indefinitely. As a representative of the people and as a member of the Government, I have only one way of letting the people of Newfoundland know how I feel about the state of Newfoundland and the stand I am choosing to adopt. I must therefore leave the Government.

Let me remind the House, Mr. Speaker, that I entered the Government of Newfoundland in 1949 for one purpose and only one purpose, namely, to serve Newfoundland through the proper administration of its new welfare services. I have stayed on so long because I was anxious to insure, as it is humanly possible to insure anything in this, not the best of all possible worlds, I was anxious to insure that a solid foundation had been laid in public welfare for this Province. Within six years we have built up a system which has received favourable recognition from our neighbours near and far. As I say everything without malice, I say that without a boast. What I have just described has been possible by teamwork between Minister and staff, and they take the credit, as heretofore I have given them credit in this House. The job we have tried to do is more than to distribute dollars and cents, that is easy, but with a little courage, I think, we have tackled the much bigger job, that is to help keep our people forever striving to help themselves. The philosophy of our public welfare has received international notice, and I hope we have been able to back up in some way our theory with equally sound practice. Now that the job in public welfare has been consolidated up to the point it has reached, I feel, Sir, I can now move off the scene, for no man is indispensable in any place for all time.

I have had to make difficult deci-

sions before. In 1948, while I was still a member of the Commission, I spoke publicly, as a colleague of the Premier, in favour of Confederation — in the face of much opposition, I might say.

It is now a matter, Sir, I should presume to say, for all serious minded Newfoundlanders to consider our present situation, to study it and to work co-operatively for our salvation. I want to tell the House that in leaving the House under these circumstances, I have no other employment ready at hand. But that too will, please God, even at the risk of incurring sarcastic comments from the House, audible or otherwise, that too, please God, will look after itself when I have done my duty here, and I am no better than my neighbour.

I am still a Liberal, more of a Liberal, Sir, at this moment than I have been at many moments in my life. I repeat, as honestly as I can, with malice to nobody, I leave my seat shortly, and I shall hope I will always be as faithful to Liberal traditions as I feel I am at this very moment. In that tradition I shall continue to be at the service of Newfoundland and of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude, may I say, out of a full heart heart, how much I appreciate the spirit with which you have ruled this House. It has been with a full measure of fairness, firmness and dignity, which I shall treasure as one of the memories of this Chamber for as long as I live.

To the District of Carbonear and Bay de Verde, which has sent me twice to this House, I pay my respects, and ask them to believe I am taking this step for their sakes and for the sake of the Newfoundland I visualize tonight, Sir.

I shall on tomorrow tender to the Premier of Newfoundland my resigna-

tion as Minister of Public Welfare and as Acting Minister of Health, indicating that I do not wish to continue any longer in the "Smallwood Cabinet."

Finally, Sir, I say now the words which were once used by a much more illustrious spirit than I, but in circumstances not too different from the present:

"Here stand I, God help me, I can do no other."

MR. SMALLWOOD: I shall say no more than a few sentences. The first is to say that I am sorry that the honourable the member for Carbonear-Bay de Verde has seen fit to offer his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. My second is this, that he and I have been very close together in the Cabinet in matters of public welfare. More than any member of the Cabinet I have supported and endorsed his every move in the field of welfare. The next, I am a little surprised that the honourable gentleman did not say that himself. The one tried and true friend he had in the Cabinet to this moment was I. I think my colleagues will bear witness to that. The next thing I will say is that I have felt from the beginning, and I think all my colleagues have felt, that the honourable gentleman never had any sympathy with our great drive for economic development. I don't think he ever had any grasp of it, any understanding of it. He was entirely comfortable when it came to spending large sums on public welfare. He was never very comfortable at spending anything on something else. He is a man of honour, he is a man of integrity, he is a man of honesty. I personally am sorry to see him go in these circumstances. The first time he has ever said what he said tonight in that speech was when he said it in that speech to me. The first time he has

ever said these things to me was now, in this speech. As he stood up and announced: "I will make a ministerial statement," he leaned over and whispered to me: "I am sorry but I have got to leave the Government." That was the first hint I have had. The first hint or sign I have had. I wish him well. I have no hard feelings whatever towards him. I will resign as Premier the moment I have any clear indication that my colleagues share his views. I do not wish to be Premier of Newfoundland if I cannot continue to put all my energy and all my strength into this drive to develop the fisheries and the forest and the minerals and the water powers and the other resources of Newfoundland. I don't want to be Premier unless I can spend every last bit of my energy in that and if my colleagues in the Cabinet don't share that with me and if my friends who are not in the Cabinet but who sit on this side of the House are not prepared to continue their support of my policy of economic development, I shall offer His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor my resignation and I shall propose to His Honour an immediate dissolution of this legislature and his immediate issue of his proclamation for the holding of a general election as quickly as is constitutionally possible. The rest is up to my colleagues on this side of the House. I cannot clearly continue if I do not possess the confidence of my colleagues in the Cabinet and in the Party.

MR. HOLLETT: If I am in order I would like to say just a word and that is to say how much, even we on the Opposition side of this House, regret that such a valuable member of the Premier's Cabinet has seen fit to vacate his Cabinet post and leave the Government. In my opinion, Sir, the Minister who will resign tomorrow has performed, during his term of office,

the finest job that it was possible for any man who could have taken that job at the time we went into Confederation. We all know how vast was the amount of work which had to be done. We all know how much had to be done in the interest of public welfare and, Sir, although at times we on this side of the House may have criticized his department not much, we have always had the greatest admiration for the man and tonight I can say for myself, politics away, without politics, that the man who could get up and say the things that the Honourable Minister said tonight, I say my admiration for him has increased four-fold if that were possible. Not because he has left the Smallwood administration but I realize what a strain it must be on any Minister of the Crown, after five or six or seven years, suddenly to decide, and we have the Premier's word he knew nothing whatever about it, to do what he has done. More than this I shall not say at this stage except to offer to the Cabinet and to the Government my own personal regrets that they have lost such a valuable man from their Cabinet.

MR. CURTIS: I would like to say in connection with the desertion of my honourable friend, that this statement has come to me both as a shock and as a completely unexpected thing. If my friend had made those statements in Cabinet, but he has made them here, and he has acted as he has acted and taken us completely by surprise, and I like to say as far as I am concerned I am behind the Premier, and I intend to stay behind the Premier, and as far as I am concerned I have no intention of asking the Premier or suggesting to him that he discontinue for a moment.

DR. ROWE: I intend to make a very brief statement. First of all let

me say I regret very much that my former colleague and my friend has vacated this House. As the House knows we have been closely associated for a number of years even prior to 1949 and three years from 1949 it was my pleasure and privilege to work with him as a civil servant as Deputy Minister of Public Welfare in insituting the social welfare of Newfoundland. I regret very much that he has found it necessary to take the step he has. That is a matter for his own conscience. I want on my part to state my unqualified and unequivocal support of the Premier and his policy and any time the Premier wishes to pass in his resignation and ask for a dissolution of the House I shall do so by his side with absolute equanimity and in absolute confidence in what the verdict will be.

MR. KEOUGH: I join with my colleagues in regretting the departure of the Minister of Public Welfare, particularly under the circumstances under which he has taken his leave. I always had a great admiration for him as a sincere and honest man. The rest of what I have to say I can be very brief. On one other occasion in this House, later in the night than this, in fact early in the morning, I undertook to stand up and be counted. I do the same thing now. In doing so I do not share the views of the Minister who has taken his departure from the Government and that I still have complete confidence in the leadership of the Government and of the Party and in the policy the Premier followed and I shall be happy to continue to serve under him.

MR. CHALKER: I join my colleagues in expressing my regret at the resignation of the Minister of Public Welfare. I must disagree with his reasons because, as for myself, I was

very, very much interested, being brought up in business life, in the economic development of Newfoundland and I do hope the Premier will bring more visitors here and the people will wait just a few more years longer. There is no business that I know of can start from scratch and in a year or two years make sufficient money to pay interest or any money. I think the Premier will back me up when I say that we don't look to anything from those industries for five or six years. I wish to assure the Premier that I am behind him one hundred per cent and I always will be behind him as long as he has the economic policy of this Province in mind.

MR. HEFFERTON: I regret I was absent from the Chamber when my former colleague tendered his resignation. It was inevitable that during the ordinary interviews and contacts of a party over a period of five or six years there should grow up differences of opinion on different matters. But I believe it is safe to say that we have been absolutely united in the policy of trying to keep Newfoundland out of the desperate situation it was in up to 1934 and some years after. We adopted this policy knowing we were open to criticism. We knew if we succeeded we would be praised and if we failed in any one of them we would be condemned. I regret I did not hear the reasons of my learned colleague when he was speaking. I believe the rest of us on this side of the House are still united in one purpose to try to build up Newfoundland, and I believe we have the chance to do that under the leadership of one who during the past five or six years has worked to the utmost of his power to try to put Newfoundland on the map. I feel he has done a remarkable job in trying to bring that about on numerous occasions and in numerous

ways. Any success coming to Newfoundland has been largely due to the leadership of the Honourable Premier. If I may go back to 1947, I was happy to be associated with Mr. Smallwood at that time in trying to bring about events which would change the history of Newfoundland. I saw nothing during the past five or six years to make me regret it and I decided that the future of this Province was tied up in the dynamic personality of Joe Smallwood. In spite of what happened tonight, I feel that my confidence was not misplaced and as long as he continues to give to our people the leadership, in trying to give to our people something worthwhile, I am with him all the while.

MR. POWER: I would like to have my word in this. I was surprised to hear the honourable gentleman had resigned, at least in the sudden manner in which he did. I understand the Premier has not been informed of his intention to do so. He is a man of integrity and honesty and a man of sincerity. We were miles apart in personality. I did not know him very well and I admired his desire to build up the Department of Public Welfare and actually I think he has built it up to a level that is higher than any Province of Canada. He has spent more on public welfare than any other Province of Canada and in the last six years we spent twice as much on public welfare as we did on industrial development. I am behind the industrial development programme because I know that we can only develop the country by going out and getting our teeth into the problems and putting up with criticisms and discouragements and failings that crop up along the way. If we do not get out and do something, nothing worthwhile is going to happen. The best industry of the lot is now begin-

ning to show justification for it. The birch plant is now in the black and is beginning to make money.

MR. HOLLETT: I rise to a point of order. There is no motion before the Chair and I am wondering if we are entitled to go on with this all night. The Honourable the Premier spoke to the resignation and I answered it and brought no politics into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say this. We all realize that this is a very delicate situation. The Honourable the Premier did, of course, what he was duty bound to do, and the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition said, no doubt speaking from his heart, what he was duty bound to say. Since the Honourable the Premier has been asked to be guided by the decision of his colleagues I do not think it is the time to make lengthy speeches or discuss the policy of the Government. If they wish to assure or wish to show the Premier they have confidence in him they might do so in a very few words.

MR. POWER: I was merely putting in a few words supporting the policy of the Premier.

MR. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much your ruling and I think it is perfectly proper and correct in the circumstances. The position is dramatic. These things have happened before and they will happen again. All I wish to say is that I associate myself with my colleagues who have spoken and so far as the Leader of the Party is concerned, I personally have the utmost confidence in him as I have in the integrity and honesty of the gentleman who has just resigned. All I say is that these things will happen in a democratic form of government. Men will have differences of opinion and

no doubt, the Minister of Public Welfare resigned, impelled by the most honest of motives. Personally I have every confidence in the Premier and also his policy of economic development. I think it is necessary and essential to this Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have received letters from the private members who were present assuring me of their continued loyalty and support for me and my policy of economic development. The Cabinet Ministers who are present have themselves taken their stand here in the House. So regretting the loss of a colleague of six years standing, we will go on and we will develop Newfoundland.

MR. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 34. Leave was given earlier for this Committee to sit again and I now leave the Chair.

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committees in the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Committee on Supply passed to the Committee on Ways and Means certain resolutions on the Supply Bill.

MR. BROWNE: That would not be on Ways and Means would it?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, it would.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Committee of the whole House.

MR. BROWNE: Is this a Committee on Ways and Means now? Not on Supply?

MR. CURTIS: Page 34 of the Rules covers it.

Items 1 to 16 inclusive carried.

Heads of Expenditure — Carried.

On motion the Committee rose to report having passed these resolutions, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means have agreed to certain resolutions and have instructed me to report same. The Committee asks leave to sit again.

On motion report received.

Resolutions read a first and second time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance asks leave to introduce a Bill based on said resolutions.

On motion Bill read a first time, moved that this Bill be now read a second time.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, my remarks will be brief. We are voting \$55,808,900 to Her Majesty. We have just seen take place in this House a most dramatic event, and the reason for the resignation of the Honourable Minister, according to his statement, was based on this Bill, in a sense, and particularly on No. XV, Economic Development, \$1,359,700.

Naturally we are not against the principle of granting supply, but we have expressed our disagreement with certain items in certain votes there. The resignation of the Honourable Minister on the opposite side assures me and assures us on this side of the House that there was plenty of justification in anything which we may have said during this session of the House against certain of the votes which go to make up supply. The indefiniteness of the various items in the schedule

make me wonder just how far are we going and whither tending. Economic Development, \$1,359,700. Last year Economic Development was two million and something, and the Government paid out between four million and five million. Now the vote is \$1,359,700. How much will the Government pay out? You see, Sir, we know that the public services have to be maintained, we know that they ought to be improved, and we on this side of the House are only willing to agree to any vote which tends to promote the public services and maintain what we have and promote them to a greater degree. But I, for one, personally cannot agree that the best effort is being put forth to promote these public services, nor indeed to maintain the ones we already have in all cases.

I have on my own account given praise to the Government for some of its public works. I have given praise in connection with health and I have also complimented several times the Honourable Minister who has just resigned for the effort which the Government has made along the lines of public welfare. We shall always in the future endeavour, as we remain here, to give credit where credit is due, but we shall also, as I have heretofore remarked, lay blame at the door of the departments where we think blame should attach.

No, we are not against the principle at all, except the principle of unspecified intentions. The intention is specified here as a \$1,359,700 vote, but we know, Sir, for a fact, that will be exceeded and probably doubled if not trebled or more, if we are to think in terms of past history. I would implore the Government, in expanding the amounts we have voted here in the present year, to endeavour to see that

the amounts are properly administered, I mean in Economic Development, and that somebody is not taking advantage of the generosity of this Liberal Government. Liberal is the name for this Government. It is over-liberal, too trusting. It has forgotten that human nature is what it is. They have put implicit trust in men, to handle huge sums of money, without having taken the proper steps to decide whether these persons were the fittest they could obtain. I speak of the Government, not of any individual, because the Government is responsible. And I only have had to remind the House once more, and it is the hundredth — I am afraid I cannot help it — no man in the employ of this nor any other government who is a director of a department should be put in a position where he can get away with half a million dollars. He could have been gone to Latvia. He could have been gone to Halifax or anywhere, and gotten away with it. As a matter of fact the money was removed to New York, and from that scattered around different parts of the world. And when our friend to whom the money was to be released has finished his term, he will undoubtedly come out and go and make connections at a specified point, undoubtedly where most of that money will be still waiting for him. Sir, the people of Newfoundland and particularly this Government have been made the laughing-stock of the western world, simply because the Government did not take those steps which are necessary and ought to be put into force by anybody of responsible men, to protect the interest of the people of this Province.

We have been, not against new industries, but against what we considered, Sir, and I must say that we consider carelessness in the administration of the various votes which this

House voted — This happening tonight makes me more sure than ever, Mr. Speaker, that all is not well. Even if this occurrence had never happened, the things which have come to light during this session would have convinced any reasonable person, who was not so closely attached to his leader as to be blind, I am quite sure, Sir that unless greater care and greater watchfulness is taken over the money taken from the pockets of the people of this country, not only will we be made a laughing-stock or continue to be a laughing-stock, and we shall not only walk but run and race along the road to bankruptcy. We just cannot keep on doing these things. In order to put that fifty-five million dollars there this year we will have had to borrow a further sixteen million dollars, we are told. Last year we borrowed twelve millions and the year before that again ten millions, and so it goes. And I am convinced that the cause of this happening tonight is just this Bill. Now, Sir, as I said, we are not against the general principle, but I think that I ought to express these thoughts here in this House, the people's House, on this one hundredth year of Responsible Government, and I appeal, therefore to the Government to see to it that such things as have happened in the last two years do not happen again.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask the Attorney General a question on this, how the total is made up. I have been trying to get this amount, and I cannot get the figure as it is, the current and capital account together, they don't jibe with the amounts in the estimates — I don't know if there is anything left out?

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is as it comes from the Treasury.

MR. BROWNE: I think we should check and see what it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We might defer the second reading and pass on to other orders and have these figures checked.

MR. SPEAKER: It would require the consent of the House. The rule says that the Appropriation Bill received the three readings then and there. If the House wishes to defer the order, the order is deferred.

On motion order deferred.
Honourable Minister of Finance moves the House into Committee of the Whole regarding certain resolutions in regard to raising a Loan on the Credit of the Province.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolutions of that Bill will be referred to a Committee of Ways and Means, I take it?

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): No, I think, Mr. Speaker, the practice for Loan Bills is that we treat it as a separate item altogether from either Ways and Means or Supply. I was looking up some precedent the other day, 1930 and that was put through as a separate item.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose it is hardly very important, but it was considered last year in a Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. CURTIS: I cannot understand that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The only difference in the Committee of the Whole and Ways and Means is in the names.

Motion is that these resolutions be referred to a Committee of the Whole — carried.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, Mr. Courage Chairman of Committees.

Resolutions read by Clerk :

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the raising of a loan of sixteen million dollars (\$16,000,000) on the credit of the Province."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, you are going to give the details of the loan, what the loan is for, and show how it is to be expended?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The details are in the estimates.

MR. BROWNE: These votes, under capital account expenditure in the estimates are the details for which the loan is required?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. BROWNE: But there are items of revenue to go against these capital accounts. I take it, therefore, it is the net amount in each particular case?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: I would like to get this definitely. Would I be justified in taking the expenditure for each department and placing against that the appropriate revenue for that department and the balance then would be subtracted, and would be the amount for that particular department for which loan is required,

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, except that insofar as the loan picture is affected by the size of the surplus in current account, because that too will be spent, on current account surplus.

MR. BROWNE: Say there is a deficit, for argument sake, of a million dollars, how must that affect then your capital expenditure?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If there is no surplus on current account the only capital account expenditure would be

made out of the proceeds of the bond issue.

MR. BROWNE: How is it spent then?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is spent as shown in the estimates.

MR. BROWNE: If there was a deficit you could get it from Ottawa? You could get an amount sufficient to cover the deficit on current account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We could yes. That is what it is there for.

MR. BROWNE: Then we take the revenue and expenditure and subtract the revenue from the expenditure, and the balance is the amount.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are under no obligation to spend it, except for certain statutory amounts, of course.

MR. BROWNE: You are under no obligation — You may not spend it. You might not be able to spend it, nevertheless it will be appropriated by next year, if not spent. But can the Government take money from one department now and spend it in another?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: Under the Audit Act?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Bill denotes the purpose for which the debentures are sold, and the purpose to which the proceeds will be devoted.

MR. BROWNE: The Bill that is to follow these resolutions?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. It is in the resolutions, is it not?

MR. BROWNE: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is in the Bill.

MR. BROWNE: It is in the Loan Bill. We have not seen it. Where is the Loan Bill?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is to be distributed. It might be of convenience to the honourable members if the Loan Bill were distributed. But I will say this; the Bill provides that it is for the purpose of reimbursing the consolidated revenue fund for expenditures made, and to be made for construction of educational institutions, the Trans-Canada Highway and other roads and bridges, for the development of farms and the fishery, and for such other purposes as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

MR. BROWNE: Well, I suppose we can't very well talk about that now. But what it really amounts to is that the current account expenditure and the capital account expenditure has been added together to give you this fifty-five millions, which I think should be fifty-four; and the difference between the estimated current expenditure and total is the amount of the loan, roughly?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is approximately.

MR. BROWNE: Is it not the practice to put the proceeds of the loan in to consolidated revenue?

MR. SMALLWOOD: All moneys that come in to the Crown must go into "C.R.F." That is the law. It is the Audit Act.

MR. HOLLETT: Can we talk on this Bill now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we are not come to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this resolution carried?

Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to them referred and considered certain resolutions.

Bill read a first and second time.

MR. HOLLETT: I have already spoken to the resolution and I do not want to delay the House. I think it should be necessary to specify the amounts and on what they are to be used, Trans-Canada Highway and farming and what it is to be spent on. I think it was always done before.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: It should be.

MR. BROWNE: I would like to support the Leader of the Opposition. It does not specify how much is to be spent on any particular thing, Trans-Canada Highway, fisheries and farming. I have no idea or if any member has, how much is going to be spent, say for the development of farming. Is there any amount specified. We only have \$100,000 for one item and \$50,000 for another. How much has been allocated to general account for farming, can anyone tell me?

DR. ROWE: Two hundred thousand for farming on capital account.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the Bill be now read a second time.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded the Bill be now referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Bill and I have no authority to exempt it from the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the honourable gentlemen be willing. It has been through Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion is that I now leave the Chair.

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committees in the Chair.

Item No. 2 — Loan Bill:

Clauses 1 and 2 read and carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to them referred and has passed the Bill without amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded that the Bill be now read a third time.

Carried, Bill passed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Number 36. Tax on gasoline. Gasoline Tax.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder if the Minister can tell me how much revenue he expects from this source?

MR. POWER: \$400,000.

MR. BROWNE: You expect a lot more gasoline to be used than last year. Do you know the actual amount collected last year?

MR. POWER: 2.6 million.

MR. BROWNE: At 15c. a gallon.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to them referred and has passed certain resolutions and is supporting same.

Resolution read a first and second time and carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Not because I own a car am I opposed to this Bill, I am opposed to this Bill as all people

are opposed to taxation. I realize we must have taxes and I certainly realize that we have to pay them occasionally.

I have not read this Bill until now but I know the general sense is that we have to pay another two cents tax. Seventeen cents on a gallon of gasoline. I do not think they pay much more than that for a gallon of gas in the United States. Does anyone here know what they pay for it in the United States?

MR. BROWNE: Twenty cents.

MR. HOLLETT: Here we pay seventeen cents before we are allowed to buy the gasoline and we pay forty-nine cents now for gasoline. Anybody who thinks we are not taxed in this country of Canada, in this country of ours, when we pay almost as much tax on gasoline as our neighbours pay for the gasoline itself including tax. We are not too privileged and we are certainly paying for what we get and if any government starts to crow of public services then I think the people ought to feel very proud that they are the ones who will pay for it and not through any great work on the part of the Government. Any person can bring services if they have the money to do it. This Bill was supposed to bring in \$400,000. I estimated from the amounts of taxes received last year, we used only about 15 million gallons last year.

MR. POWER: 17 millions.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not against the principle of taxation in general but we are against the sudden increase of two cents a gallon on gasoline. I realize that there is not much point in being against it.

MR. FOGWELL: I wish to register my disapproval of the two cents gasoline tax. It makes that 17c. a gallon

plus the Federal Government tax on gasoline, we find today on the cost of gasoline we will now be paying 69% taxation which is too high and I think the people will not use as much gasoline and the effect which the Finance Minister expects to get, I think he is going to have a surprise and he is not going to gain near as much money as he thinks he will.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved and seconded the Bill be now read a second time.

Bill read a second time and carried.

Item I through 4 carried.

Item No. 5:

MR. BROWNE: I wish to refer to Section 16 of the Gasoline Act:

"16. No person shall sell or keep with intent to sell or use gasoline of low octane classification for any purpose other than the purpose of operating a vessel, boat, or tractor."

What does the Bill mean now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That new paragraph is now included under Section 15.

Clause No. 5 carried.

Clause No. 6:

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps someone can explain why it is necessary to give the Department these extra powers. Was there any trouble found in the administration of the Act?

MR. SMALLWOOD: This comes every year from the Treasury. The Cabinet examines it, they find flaws and we try to straighten them out by amending it.

Clause No. 6 carried.

Clause No. 7:

MR. BROWNE: Clause 7 includes some new clauses. Section 26 allows the appointment of inspectors and every licensee shall permit an inspector or officer to enter on his premises and shall disclose to him all necessary items or whatever he demands. An inspector may, without a warrant, enter and search any premises or any motor vehicle whom he may have reason to suspect is keeping marked gasoline for sale or whatever reason. Can anyone tell me if there has been any trouble like that? I never heard of any.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not a great deal, but some. There has always been a little. The system is that a farmer or a fisherman gets a licence to purchase coloured gasoline and a person can only sell to those who produce permits. It is difficult to distinguish the uses to which this coloured gasoline is put. It should only be put in a motor boat or tractor but a farmer is not supposed to use it to drive to town. He is supposed to use it in his tractor or tank.

MR. BROWNE: And an inspector can come along and take a sample out of his tank?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

Clause carried.

Clause 8:

MR. CURTIS: This does not come into effect until the 6th day of June.

Clause carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed the Bill without amendments.

Bill read a third time and passed.

"A Bill, "An Act Respecting the

Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is a Bill which, if passed, would give the Government authority to authorize the building of a railway from mile 225 on the railway that runs from Seven Islands to Knob Lake to some forty-five miles away to Wabush Lake. The House undoubtedly is aware of the fact that NALCO has given to Canadian Javelin a subconcession in the southwest corner of Labrador and in the subconcession, Canadian Javelin has discovered a very great deposit of a wash grade iron ore. Canadian Javelin Company has done a very fine piece of work in surveying that deposit. They have drilled many thousands of feet into the ore. They engaged the Canadian Longyear Company for this purpose. The findings of the company's drilling programme have been subjected to the most thorough study by a considerable number of authorities including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Bartel Institute of Cleveland or Detroit, very famous for analyzing the results of diamond drilling and other forms of geological processes. All of us in NALCO have seen the reports of these Institutes and Companies and in addition to seeing these reports NALCO herself retained the services of consultant geologists and engineers who visited the areas and then analyzed the reports and other data gathered by Canadian Javelin. So that NALCO, therefore, of its own knowledge knows that this is an immense deposit of iron ore. Now the belief is that this ore, by the use of the Humphrey Spiral System, can be washed, purified and brought to an average iron content of 65 and 70 per cent iron, which is a very high grade of iron.

Mr. Doyle, the Chairman of Can-

adian Javelin, and I believe the leading spirit in that company, says, and says categorically, that he and his company intend to develop the area at Wabush Lake, for which purpose they wish and intend, if permitted, to build a railway connecting with the common-carrier railway which now runs from Seven Islands to Knob Lake or Burnt Creek. However, he must have the permission. You cannot just go and build a railway without permission.

This Bill authorizes the Government to authorize the building of this railway from mile 225 on the Iron Ore Company's Railway to Wabush Lake.

The Bill, in addition to giving them that simple right does, of course, in addition spell out some considerable details as to what the company would be permitted to do; the right to construct the railway, the right to acquire property by purchase, lease or otherwise, the right to enter land for the route of survey; the Government to grant land for certain purposes, and the right of expropriation, and the right to take material for construction of the railway. There is a clause respecting arbitration and another conferring the right to take timber from Crown Lands for the purpose of the railway. Of course conditions apply to the right to take timber from Crown Land. The company is not entitled to mines or minerals.

The company then, in Section 16, shall within five years of the passing of this Act, commence construction of the railway and shall within ten years thereafter complete the railway. If within a period of five years from the passing of this Act the railway is not commenced, the rights, powers and private grants and all the provisions of the Act shall cease, and any land or other rights granted hereunder shall revert to a reinvestment in the Crown

without any allowance or refunds being made to the Crown. This would put that maximum period on their right to commence and complete. But they say — I do not say — Canadian Javelin says they intend to build the railway this year, 1955.

The Act, I believe, is very similar, if not identical to the Bill passed by the Commission of Government granting the Iron Ore Company, or the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, the right to build the railway through Labrador, or the part of Labrador through which the railway had to pass.

Mr. Speaker I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, generally, I think, nobody should be against the building of a railway or against the principle involved in building a railway, so that I don't think we could very well register any protest. But I want to register this protest, that if this thing is as important as it appears on the face of it, on the word of the Premier, I fail to see how we can be expected to give the consideration to it that should be given a Bill of this importance, at fifteen minutes to twelve, without having seen this Bill until about five minutes ago. The Honourable the Premier gets up and tells us about Mr. Doyle and Javelin and NALCO, and we have heard about NALCO before, and we are going to hear about it again. We have heard about Javelin and Mr. Doyle, and I remember hearing a story about a boat trip of the Premier and Mr. Doyle on the St. Lawrence River with Dr. Valdmanis and the Minister of Finance. I don't know whether the Honourable the Premier remembers that boat trip on the St. Lawrence?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do.

MR. HOLLETT: At the time there were some very important things discussed. I don't know whether this was one of them or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The trip was a half an hour or an hour, in Montreal.

MR. HOLLETT: But very important things were talked about.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who told the honourable gentleman that Dr. Valdmanis was there or Mr. Doyle—a little bird?

MR. HOLLETT: Ha! Ha! There is nothing secret in this world, and I wish the Honourable the Premier would get around to believing that. We cannot hide these things, not things like that, especially when you have four or five men in a boat. No it is not possible to keep it a secret. I could tell a lot about that boating trip — but generally, Sir we, are not against the principle of building a railway to this mine. If there is any money involved, as far as this Government is concerned at the moment, I think we better be very careful, not because of this particular company or because of Javelin or because of Mr. Doyle or NALCO, but because of the present state of the finances of this country.

I support the Bill, Mr. Speaker, if for nothing else, I support it to try and get out of this place and get home. I have a family at home wondering where I am, I suppose, at this hour of the night. They certainly would not expect me to be here in the peoples' House of Assembly — I don't know what they would think.

I would like to scour the Government for its brazen audacity to bring a Bill of that sort here at midnight. We were working since seven o'clock

this morning, most of us. Then he expects us to give it proper consideration. I venture to bet the Premier and perhaps the Minister of Justice have read that — Yes, the Minister of Mines and Resources says he has done it. Has the member for Trinity South?

MR. BUTTON: I have read it. It is very interesting.

MR. HOLLETT: Are you going to give him that district down there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, that is not his district. We hope we will have him available to represent Newfoundland in the building of that railway, as he did on the other one.

MR. BROWNE: Is it hard to get a job there?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman might try. I got a few.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not against the principle of the Bill. I have reason to remember most of the people who went down there to build that project came from the district which the honourable member had the honour to represent — a good number of them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was his deal, was it not?

MR. HOLLETT: I don't think he should have a monopoly.

MR. COURAGE: Hear! Hear!

MR. HOLLETT: Everyone agrees with me.

MR. CHALKER: I don't agree. I got a lot down from my district.

MR. HOLLETT: I see. I strongly suspect very few will get any work there at all until they start digging out the ore down there.

No, I am not against the principle, Sir. I agree with it, but very reluctantly at this time of the night.

On motion Bill read a second time.

MR. CURTIS: I wonder if we might go into Committee of the Whole on this Bill, now, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If we do, Mr. Speaker, might we not also do Mortier Bay Bill? That is a permissive Bill only.

MR. HOLLETT: Is there some dispute as to who is going to get that. Could we let that lie over to the next session?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, I don't think so.

MR. CURTIS: Perhaps we might take all the Bills that are there? We might, Mr. Speaker, move that all the outstanding Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion Committee of the Whole on sundry Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committees in the Chair.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake:"

Clauses 1 through 4 carried.

Clause 5:

MR. HOLLETT: What is the sense of giving the company the right to acquire by purchase? Surely any company constructing a railway has a right to do that. It is a Canadian company, is it not?

MR. CURTIS: Incorporated here.

MR. HOLLETT: When?

MR. CURTIS: About two weeks ago.

Clauses 5 through 10 carried.

Clause 11:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, on that one there is also the right to give the company building the railway the right to cut any timber they want.

MR. CURTIS: For ties, yes.

MR. HOLLETT: Why not make it pay for it.

MR. CURTIS: They have to pay for it.

MR. HOLLETT: Free of charge from unoccupied or unleased Crown Land. How are we going to know how much they are to take?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let us put in, "At such rates as may be determined."

MR. HOLLETT: At least that gives us some protection.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a good idea.

Amendment, that the words "free of charge" be deleted and the words "upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon" be inserted. On motion carried.

Clause 12 carried.

Clause 13:

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder, should you make some provision there as to the rates of transportation on buses.

MR. CURTIS: I think probably it comes under Public Utilities.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not — this is exempted. It does unless exempted.

MR. BROWNE: I would like to

ask the Premier if these people made an application to the Federal Government to construct the railway for them?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think so.

MR. BROWNE: The Federal Government constructed two during the past two or three years.

MR. CURTIS: How long?

MR. BROWNE: I would say one is fifty and one is forty miles.

MR. CURTIS: Do you think the Federal Government would construct a railway belonging to a private company?

MR. BROWNE: No, I don't think so. I was just wondering if they had been asked.

Clauses 13 through 15 carried.

Clause 16:

MR. SMALLWOOD: On clause 16, Section (1), (2) and (3) are important.

MR. BROWNE: There does not seem to be anything very immediate about this thing, although the Premier says they are going ahead with it this year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say they were going ahead this year. I said they said they are, but I did not say they were. I said they said they were. Then I added, I am not saying so, they said it.

MR. BROWNE: If they are, why are they looking for five years?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are not.

MR. BROWNE: Why have you got it in?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Suppose it is not this year, are we to come in again next year and pass another — what is the harm?

MR. CURTIS: We have nothing to lose.

Clause 16 carried.

Clauses 17 to 20 carried.

Clause 21:

MR. BROWNE: Could they operate as a common carrier?

MR. CURTIS: It does not say so.

MR. BROWNE: Is this exactly like the other one? What year is that?

MR. CURTIS: 1947.

MR. BROWNE: Did you pass one for them before?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, it goes through Labrador. Three different Acts were passed.

MR. BROWNE: There is no plan here. Is there a plan here?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Committee can picture Knob Lake and Seven Islands, 365 miles and one third of the way in we strike the Labrador boundary. 365 miles to Knob Lake and one third of the way in we turn off to the left. That is 225 miles in Wabush to the left.

Clause 21 carried.

Clause 22 carried.

Clause 23:

MR. HOLLETT: You are creating a company town there under Section 23.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes indeed, and we do not want to be in any sense or degree responsible for any costs in connection with the town. The only

reason for its existence would be that it contained the workers in that mine.

MR. HOLLETT: Goodness knows what might happen in a period of years. It might be necessary to set up local councils or community councils.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are the ones who will want them. Corner Brook and Grand Falls would very much like a town council.

MR. HOLLETT: If we get a company like the AND Company and Bowers, yes. They know how to run a town but there are companies and there are companies.

Clause 23 carried.

Clauses 24 to 28 carried.

MR. COURAGE: Moved that the Committee passed this Bill with some amendments.

Clause 14 was allowed to stand.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3:

MR. HOLLETT: On this one twenty-four hours seems a long time. A person runs down a man and he has twenty-four hours to report it. He can always find a police officer to report it.

Clause 3 carried.

Clause 4:

MR. BROWNE: Which is the \$100 deductible? What is the reason for that?

MR. SPENCER: The previous clause was \$50.00 and to bring it into line with the rest of the Maritime Provinces and other Provinces of Canada, at a conference last year it was agreed we

would bring it into line. Ours had been \$50.00 and now it is \$100.00

MR. CURTIS: Under the other one if his damage was \$101.00 he would get it all but now he only gets the one hundred dollars.

Clause 4 carried.

Clauses 5, 6 and 7 carried.

Bill passed without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

Clause 1 carried.

Clause 2:

MR. HOLLETT: What is the fee under sub-section 2?

MR. CURTIS: It was \$5.00 and now it is \$6.00 is it not?

MR. BROWNE: The Council is getting after the commercial travellers and now the Government is getting after the life insurance agents. How much are they going to collect?

MR. CURTIS: Some people come in and they are not residents and they get out again and they only pay a \$5.00 fee, whereas residents have to pay \$5.00.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The resident agents are already covered. This amendment just covers the transients.

Clause carried.

Bill passed without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3:

MR. HOLLETT: My learned friend has some remarks to make on Clause 3.

MR. BROWNE: Clause 3. I do not know whether there is much use raising an objection but it seems to me to be a departure from the usual procedure in that the officials of the Department of Public Works can go in on people's land and expropriate it and the Government is not liable to pay anything until the owner produces, to the satisfaction of the Minister, his title deeds of his land and gives to the Minister any information he might require as to his title to the land. That is a departure from the common law and it seems to me a very bad departure. The Minister himself will hardly be the one who is going to pass judgment upon these things. I do not know who he has in mind. Who is going to do this work for him? Mr. French or Mr. Crummev?

MR. SPENCER: The Assistant Deputy Minister who handles most of the Public Works Acts. All that is required of the owner is to produce evidence that he is the owner.

MR. BROWNE: A person who is in possession and nobody can interfere, even to trespass. Now the Crown gets the right to go in on this land and says: "You have to produce title to us before we pay you compensation." If he has a possessing title will the Minister be satisfied with that, squatters rights?

MR. SPENCER: Yes, if it can be proven. We have had a case in the Court where it was proven the squatter had possession for sixty years. He would receive compensation.

MR. BROWNE: If I pick up gold, nobody can take it from me but the true owner. Now if the Crown wants that gold they can take it and here the Crown comes along to the ostensible owner and says: "We want the land." I am sure the Crown would do it.

MR. SPENCER: Not without due compensation. I have known where they paid for it on land that belonged to the Crown, just because the occupant had it fenced. That was on the Torbay Road. The Attorney General mentioned it a few days before.

MR. BROWNE: He did not pay it in the case I refer to. I am referring to the estate of Doyle in Torbay where the fences were put back 25 feet on one side of the road. The fence was not touched on the western side of the road, they just widened the road by taking one side of the land and I never even got an answer to my letter.

MR. SPENCER: I have no knowledge of this particular case but it sometimes happens that if it is inconvenient to widen on both sides an attempt is made to widen on one side. In that case we try to make it convenient for the possessor. If we take the land from the center of the road it means moving his building and we do not always want to do that kind of thing. As far as this Act is concerned I do not know just how the Department can hope to make progress with the demands made on the Department today for modern highways without something of this kind and there has never been a case, even where an owner has claimed the land despite the fact his grant showed a hundred foot reservation, where a man has been dispossessed, where he has not been compensated. That is merely to allow us to make progress and there are some people who try to block it. In the main it is amazing how many people are really coming to see the great need for improvement of the road and in most places we found the utmost co-operation.

MR. BROWNE: 22 (e) refers to the same subject. If the owner of the land fails to make out his title to the

land, the Minister may pay. Would you put in "shall" pay?

MR. SPENCER: Yes, I agree to put in "shall."

MR. CURTIS: Would it be better not to say "shall." There is no alternative.

MR. BROWNE: There is no reason why by mutual agreement it need not be done. He, the owner, does not have to do it right away. But if they can't come to terms the Minister can pay him. That is, within a reasonable time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment is to 22 (e). The word "may" is deleted and "shall" is substituted.

Clause 3 carried.

Clause 4:

MR. BROWNE: That is another one to which I draw attention, I have not looked at the section recently. The Minister may now say: "I want your fence back one hundred feet from the centre of the road."

MR. SPENCER: Only in such cases where it is going to give a community or town the right of way it wants. Sixty-six feet is under the Public Works Act.

MR. BROWNE: You want to increase that to one hundred?

MR. SPENCER: Not necessarily. The distance is sixty-six feet on the Trans-Canada and through a town and in some cases it is forty feet.

MR. BROWNE: The Minister has made regulations taking sixty-six feet. It is generally the same right through a district.

MR. SPENCER: There is no difference whatever in this Act. The only

thing in the section is the word "removal."

MR. BROWNE: Yes, that is the only difficulty.

Clause carried.

Bill passed without amendment.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Respecting the Mortier Bay Development Company:"

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

Clause 3:

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the sponsor of the Bill could tell us how many square miles there are?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid I cannot, honestly.

Clauses 3 to 6 carried.

Clause 7:

MR. HOLLETT: I take it the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would not put this Act into force until it gets some sort of assurance something is to be done?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

Clause 7 carried.

On motion Bill passed without amendment.

On motion the Committee of the Whole rose to report progress.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred, and have passed the following Bills without amendment:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act," No. 32.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the

Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act," No. 29.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited," No. 35.

Report received. On motion Bills ordered read a third time now:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act," on motion read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act," on motion read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited," on motion read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered the matters to it referred and passed the following Bills with some amendments:

"An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

"An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

"An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

Report received, Bills ordered read a third time now:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake," on motion read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have the consent of the House to move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions; the advancing or guaranteeing of certain loans. I understood that had been on the Order Paper, but it became mixed up with the Local Authority Guarantee Act. Then it was thought we might bring it in under the Committee on Ways and Means, however, I ask the indulgence of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on these resolutions.

Motion carried.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committee of the Whole:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, practically all of these items in this list are in the Bill and have already been before the House and have been debated, some of them very keenly debated, but the Corner Brook School Tax is not printed in the list, nor is it included in the total given here in the resolutions. That amount was for \$1,100,000, Corner Brook School Tax Authority. That makes the total in the resolutions \$4,849,650.

MR. BROWNE: Burgeo Fish Industries Limited \$650,000 — that is the amount for the purchase of the fish plant by John Penney and Sons and H. B. Clyde Lake Limited.

MR. HOLLETT: While on that, could I ask, was that money paid over to Fishery Products?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. Not all of it, this amount includes two

amounts, one the figure they paid for the plant and property of Fishery Products Limited and two the amount they need with which to extend and improve the plant themselves. The terms of repayment are thirty equal instalments commencing the 4th day of November 1957, the rate of interest is $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, but the breakdown is not given here.

MR. HOLLETT: What was the purchase price? The purchase price of the property was \$175,000 paid to Fishery Products Limited, the balance the acquisition of boats and extensions and improvements of the plant by the new owners.

Eckhardt Mills Limited, \$160,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was to construct the new staff house. The Committee knows about that.

MR. HOLLETT: On that point, I understand these people have been given a beer licence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, they have.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In their residence. I guess they are used to having a glass of wine and a bottle of beer. It is very commonplace in Europe.

MR. BROWNE: I know that, but it seems to me — I suggest to the Minister of Finance his inspectors inspect to see if the law is being carried out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Very keen on this business —

MR. HOLLETT: We heard strange stories, people going to other beer places and getting beer charged up until they get their week's pay, and not only there but here in town.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is contrary

to the law. We will certainly have it looked into.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't think it is advisable that people should be allowed to go into the beer parlours and buy on credit.

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Education): They never get me credit like that.

Fortune Bay Products Limited, \$200,000:

Fortune Shipping Limited, \$250,000:

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is the plant at Fortune — a firm in New York and Dixon. A really big U.S. fish firm and Dixon and other local interests at Fortune.

Captain H. H. Blackmore, \$106,000:

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is Captain Blackmore, Port Union, and the bank advanced the money on our guarantee, to replace the boat which was lost in the seal hunt last year. We have a first mortgage on the boat and insurance is payable to the Crown in the event of a loss. The boat is valued at over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Terms of repayment, five equal annual instalments of \$21,200 with first payment due 15th November, 1955, and interest at 5%.

MR. HOLLETT: What insurance is carried?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Full insurance.

MR. HOLLETT: Is that being paid? — I don't mean the Premier, I mean the "Newfoundlander" which was lost?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The "Newfoundlander" was lost. That is right.

Cape St. Francis Co-operative Society Limited, \$10,450:

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is to replace bank loans to them, repayable in amounts of \$3,000 from the 1st of April 1955, then 1956, 1957, 1959.

MR. BROWNE: Was the \$3,000 paid on the 1st of April?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know. No, excuse me, payment is in ten equal amounts, annual instalments of a thousand dollars commencing 1st December 1955. Between the time of giving the guarantee and signing of the agreement the loan was reduced to ten thousand dollars — interest is at 5%. The guarantee replaces one given in 1950. The Government has a mortgage on its assets, and losses under insurance policies payable.

MR. BROWNE: We did not see any reference to this before?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No the loan is not guaranteed by us but by our request by Crosbie & Company financing it. That was done at our request. The society was in difficulties and Crosbie & Company financed and outfitted them. And we felt it was not fair to Crosbie & Company to have them stuck as a result of our request, and should have to pay?

MR. BROWNE: Is not that a most unusual way of doing business?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was an unusual situation.

MR. HOLLETT: An unusual Government.

Koch Shoes Limited, \$120,000:

MR. HOLLETT: Is that new?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, the one which has been debated here.

MR. HOLLETT: How much is that in the aggregate altogether? The total up to the 28th of March, 1955.

Koch Shoes was \$797,460. Now you are giving them another \$120,000 making it \$900,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Committee knows about that.

MR. BROWNE: What date did you give that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid I have not the notes on it.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps the honourable member for Green Bay might know.

MR. MORGAN: I think that was given in December, Sir, in instalments of so much a month, starting the last of December.

MR. BROWNE: How much per month?

MR. MORGAN: \$20,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Under very strict control.

MR. HOLLETT: Is that included in the amount paid from February to March of this year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would think so, between February of the year before and March of this year. I think it is included.

MR. HOLLETT: Surely somebody ought to know how much we are involved in Koch Shoes. I don't understand why the Government don't bring in these particulars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it is included. It is not an additional amount, I don't think.

Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited, \$510,000:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Everybody knows about that.

Atlantic Gloves Limited, \$279,152:

Atlantic Hardwood Industries, Limited, \$308,000:

Gold Sail Leather Goods Limited, \$155,000:

Newfoundland Tanneries — William Dorn, Limited, \$76,208:

Superior Rubber Company Limited, \$400,000:

Terra Nova Textiles Limited, \$235,840:

MR. SMALLWOOD: I believe that is the capital it started with.

United Cotton Mills Limited, \$109,000:

Newfoundland Quick Freeze Limited, \$40,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is on the southern shore — O'Brien's at Witless Bay. This is a direct loan which was guaranteed to the company. They erected a fresh frozen fish plant at Witless Bay, estimated to cost \$100,000. The plant is designed to service fishermen in Witless Bay area and take quantities of fish at time from fishermen within that area.

MR. BROWNE: You said \$100,000. That is for \$125,000. Who is the \$40,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the \$40,000 — O'Brien's at Witless Bay. Now O'Brien's Fisheries Limited \$125,000 — That is Bay of Islands, a different outfit altogether. This loan was granted Mr. J. J. O'Brien, Curling and Associates, to assist in erecting a fish plant there. The money will be advanced in the form of a direct loan with interest of 4%. The loan will be repayable over a period of fifteen years, in equal annual instalments, the first instalment commencing two years after the first advance, and interest is payable annually on the same date.

The amount invested by O'Brien and Associates in property value and cash was in excess of \$70,000, and \$125,000 from us. This plant will serve a great need in the area, not only providing an outlet for the catches of fishermen in Bay of Islands but from Bonne Bay and St. George's and Port au Port as well, and fish will also be taken from White Bay to Hampden by truck. It is planned to handle about two million pounds of all varieties of fish; salmon, lobster, herring, codfish etc. The local market at Corner Brook and nearby places can absorb about half of that quantity. Arrangements have been made for the sale of fish to the Mainland as well.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the date of the loan?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know. It is there. Last fall, I think.

HON. J. W. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): I don't think they have any money yet, if so, but a small portion of the whole.

MR. HOLLETT: I see.

H. E. Petite Limited, \$15,000:

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a direct loan to assist this company to buy out J. Petite & Sons of English Harbour West, for \$27,000. It was feared that the firm would close up, and close the only source of supply to fishermen there and an outlet for their fish would disappear. Repayment is over seven years and interest at 5%. The Government holds a mortgage on the premises and boats, and insurance is in the name of the Crown in the event of loss. The business was bought for \$27,000, of which the Government put up \$15,000.

MR. HOLLETT: Phil Petite and myself were overseas together — He is the son of Jerry who owned that firm.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am sure the honourable gentleman will be glad to know the firm is not closing out.

MR. HOLLETT: I am very glad. Phil Petite was a very fine man. He died fighting for us. He died quickly. He got it in the temple. And I was there. He was a son of Jerry.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Which shows that if one knows the persons concerned personally, it sometimes makes a difference as to the amount of enthusiasm with which we give a loan or don't give it.

Finally there is this one to be added to the list: Corner Brook School Tax Authority, \$1,100,000. I should explain that to the Committee. The Amalgamated School body of Corner Brook and the Roman Catholic School Authority of Corner Brook, both, wish to build Regional High Schools, the Amalgamated body to build a Regional Amalgamated High School at the cost of \$500,000 and the Roman Catholic School Authority to build a Regional High School at a cost of \$600,000 making a total of \$1,100,000.

It was thought at first the way to do it was for each of these bodies to issue bonds, one body for \$800,000 worth of bonds and the other \$300,000 with Government guarantees to back them. I had conversation with His Excellency the Bishop of St. George's and the Roman Catholic Board and Amalgamated School Board it was agreed that the better procedure would be for the newly formed School Tax Authority to issue the bonds because that Authority is to raise the money with which to service the bonds. They are imposing a school tax in Corner Brook at their own request. The proceeds of the school tax will go in whole or in part to service this bond issue of \$1,100,000, that is, to service it

as to principal and interest. The money received from the sale of bonds will be divided among the two bodies, one \$800,000 cash and the other \$300,000 cash and the money will be used on a basis of non-discrimination to service the bond issue of \$1,100,000. That is a total of \$8,849,650.

MR. BROWNE: I would like to ask the Premier a question about the amount, about the Gold Sail Leather Goods. There is \$155,000 this year. Is that in addition to what was given last year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know.

MR. BROWNE: There is only \$112,000 in the whole plant.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is only working gradually. They must have a half years inventory. They have to start the Christmas trade many months beforehand and stock up and send out samples and get the orders and ship out the goods and wait to get paid. They ship the goods across Canada. It is a very promising little industry, not big. They make a product at least as good as anything of its kind anywhere in Canada. I must say I am watching carefully to see how the firm does in the absence of Mr. Schaffers. He was a man who knew leather goods as his father does.

MR. HOLLETT: It is rather unfortunate he should have to leave here. I know he expressed an opinion that it could be made a good paying concern, but not, he says, under the present management. It could not possibly succeed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The whole situation concerning these industries is under careful consideration. I do not think it would be right to say more than that. We have an investment of public money and we do not propose

to see the investment disappear. We do not propose to see it happen.

Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: The Committee has agreed to certain resolutions and is instructed to report so.

Moved and seconded that resolutions be read a second time.

Bill carried.

MR. CURTIS: I do not like to ask the House to make any further concessions but there are one or two small Bills that are important as far as the House is concerned and I was wondering if the House would be prepared to put them through now or come back tomorrow.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act."

MR. CURTIS: This Bill is designed to provide powers to make regulations under the Constabulary Act and to remove certain inequalities in the pensions of members of the force who have been retired.

"4A.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the retirement age of members of the force, providing for the payment to them of gratuities and pension on retirement and providing for the payment of gratuities to the widows or other dependents of any such members who die while on active service with the force, and any such regulations and every amendment, alternation and revocation thereof heretofore made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are ratified and confirmed.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may award a revised pension

to any member of the force who was retired on or after the twenty-second day of April, 1952, and receives a pension calculated in accordance with The Civil Service Act, chapter 22 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, and the revised pension shall be calculated in accordance with regulations made under or ratified and confirmed by this section on the basis of the actual pay and allowances received by such member in respect of the relevant period before his retirement and may be paid with retroactive effect to any date, not earlier than the date of his retirement, that the Lieutenant - Governor in Council may prescribe.

(3) Where at any time before the enactment of this section

- (a) a member of the force was retired and a pension was awarded to him calculated in accordance with The Civil Service Act;
- (b) in the calculation of the pension, marriage and rent allowances paid to such member while he served in a rural area were properly taken into account; and
- (c) such allowances were lower than similar allowances payable at the time to a member of the force of equal rank and service serving in an urban area,

the Lieutenant - Governor in Council may award a revised pension to the member of the force so retired, and the revised pension shall be calculated by the same method used in determining the pension first awarded, but the calculation shall be made as if during the relevant period such member of the force had received the marriage and rent allowances

payable at the same time to a member of the force of equal rank and service serving in an urban area, and the revised pension may be paid with retroactive effect to any date, not earlier than the date of his retirement, that the Lieutenant - Governor in Council may prescribe.

(4) This section shall not entitle a member of the force or any other person to the award of a pension or gratuity under or by virtue of its provisions as a matter of right.

(5) The provisions of The Civil Service Act relating to the award of pensions and gratuities shall not apply to any member of the force whether or not he is a civil servant as defined by that Act.

(6) For the purposes of this section "member of the force" means the Chief of Police and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and constable of the Constabulary Force of Newfoundland and includes the Superintendent and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and constable of the Fire Department of the town of St. John's.

The pension of an officer has been calculated in accordance with the Civil Service Act where he did not elect to be pensioned under the Constabulary pension plan. Some years ago, 1952 or before that, when the Civil Service Pension Act came into force the constables were given the right to elect whether they wanted to be pensioned under the Civil Service scheme or the Constabulary scheme. All members of the force who joined after the Civil Service Act are pensioned under that Act without election. The pensions to be derived under the two were almost equal previous to this Act. Up to April 22nd 1952, where the pension was calculated under the Constabulary

plan, only the salary of the constable was calculated, but under the Civil Service Act the salary and rent allowance were taken into consideration. The amount of pension under the Constabulary plan was greater than that given under the Civil Service Act by as much as \$500.00 a year. It was to do away with this difference that this regulation is brought in. All members of the force will now be brought under one pension plan. In the days when the members of the Constabulary served outside St. John's, members of the force had no choice in the territory in which they were to serve. They were assigned to a district by the Chief of Police. It is felt that an officer should not be penalized because he served outside an urban area.

MR. HOLLETT: We agree with the principle of this Bill. We have discussed it with the police. The police are fairly happy over this and I congratulate the Minister on bringing it in.

Bill read a second time.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act:"

MR. HEFFERTON: The first amendment of this Bill is to clarify what is meant by the status of civil servant. Some doubt has arisen with respect to annual leave and sick leave that this amendment is designed to make clearer.

The next amendment wipes out an anomaly. At the present time an established civil servant having served the same number of years, fifteen and both earning the same salary of \$3,000 a year, dies, there is a gratuity paid, but in the case of an unestablished civil servant he gets \$1,500 and the established servant gets \$1,125 which does not make sense. So the amend-

ment is to correct this anomaly. The present Civil Service Act prohibits the rehiring of a woman who has married and been out of the service for seven years. The next amendment, Section 5, is merely to bring conformity between the Act and Regulations under the Act. Section 6 has been put in so as to allow a person who has been engaged in the Civil Service not to require "pensionable service" to be marked at the time of appointment but it could be considered subsequent to his appointment. The case arose in the case of Dr. Wilson, Superintendent of the General Hospital. In the present Act there is no provision whereby, if a person dies and is due a month's salary it can be paid over to anybody without the will being probated. This allows the payment to be made.

Section 8 merely removes the Constabulary from the Civil Service pension plan and puts them back in their own. The final amendment is for the employment of persons on a contractual basis. The Department of the Attorney General is of the opinion that a provision should cover this case.

MR. BROWNE: This is a very important Bill to be brought in at this stage of the game, to be dealt with in a few minutes. We spent weeks drafting and discussing this when I was Chairman of the Civil Service Association. Has this been discussed with the Civil Service Association and if not why has it not? This is designed to cover certain cases. I have not been able to follow Section 6, but I heard the Minister say to cover the case of Dr. Wilson. (Quotes Section 6, subsection (a) (i) and (ii):

- (i) has at the time of his appointment directed that this paragraph shall apply; or
- (ii) declares at any time he is satisfied that it was the intention of

the Government at the time of his appointment to make the addition of the extra years a condition of that person's employment.

In other words, years after the man has been appointed the Governor in Council can say: "we intend to give this man credit for so many years."

MR. CURTIS: Actually our only interest was to have this Act passed as far as the Constabulary was concerned, so if there is any clause not acceptable we can withdraw it. We do not want, at this late stage, to do anything unreasonable. If there is any controversy we will withdraw it and I would like to maintain the Section dealing with the Constabulary.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act."

Clauses 1 through 4 carried.

Clause 5:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister could tell me the effect of that?

MR. HEFFERTON: In Clause 5 the amendment is the addition of the words "except a period of special leave without pay not exceeding thirty days in the aggregate." This is a contradiction in the Act, and for some time they were working according to regulations, and this is to bring it into conformity.

Clause 5 carried.

Clause 6:

MR. BROWNE: Would the Minister explain that too?

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, if the Attorney General is agreeable, we could withdraw Section 6, if there is no objection to it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to understand it, because I remember the discussions we had a while ago.

MR. HEFFERTON: The only provision, Mr. Chairman, is, in the present Act the additional time to be added to pensionable service of the present office must be approved at their date of appointment. Now this amendment prevents the additional time being approved any time subsequent to their appointment.

MR. BROWNE: In the case of a professional man, where it is overlooked — is that the idea. The old provision only applied to persons over forty years of age, which I think was a little unfair. Take a person 39 years of age, he was disqualified. Now I would like to know, how does it apply to Dr. Wilson, how old is he, do you know?

MR. HEFFERTON: About 45, I would say.

MR. BROWNE: If it should apply to him I am satisfied.

MR. HEFFERTON: Apparently some doubt arose as to this particular clause and so the amendment has been put in by the Attorney General.

MR. BROWNE: All right.

On motion Clause 6 carried.

Clause 7:

MR. BROWNE: This includes the Ranger Force, I take it?

MR. CURTIS: The Ranger Force was entirely taken over by the RCMP.

Clause 7 carried. Clause 8 carried.

Clause 9:

MR. BROWNE: Is this a new section?

MR. HEFFERTON: That is the new section dealing with contractual.

MR. BROWNE: What is the point of this? We have had Bills here dealing with contractual people. I don't like this, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have it explained.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, did the Lieutenant-Governor in Council always have that right? How is it possible to hire such people as Valdmanis and Planta?

MR. HEFFERTON: There was no special provision in the Civil Service Act for the employment of people on a contractual basis. This was to make provisions.

MR. CURTIS: We have been doing it all along, apparently without authority.

MR. BROWNE: This brings it under the Act, and gives a pension?

MR. HEFFERTON: No it does not.

MR. HOLLETT: Is it not a fact you have been doing this very same thing? You did it with Valdmanis and Planta and other people.

MR. HEFFERTON: Sub-section 2 answers the question raised by my honourable and learned friend.

MR. BROWNE: Still, Mr. Chairman, I think this should not be in the Civil Service Act. This is a matter of special privileges to any particular individual.

MR. CURTIS: Strike out the whole section.

MR. HEFFERTON: There are no end of people being engaged for a short time, and we don't want to put them in the civil service, and of course, there may be many within the age limit too.

MR. HOLLETT: It is understood a person engaged under this is not in the civil service?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not established nor pensionable.

MR. CURTIS: It says the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

MR. HOLLETT: It could be, on such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may consider necessary. You can give him a pension and do anything you like to create jealousy amongst the steady employees of the civil service, if you do too much of that. I quite see where on occasions you may have to make a contract with certain people, but I agree with my honourable friend, it should not be under the Civil Service Act.

MR. SPENCER: In the case of all road employees for example.

MR. HOLLETT: Are they civil servants?

MR. SPENCER: Not all.

MR. CURTIS: I don't think it will hurt to do away with it. I think we will delete it.

MR. HEFFERTON: It is merely that in the opinion of the Attorney General's Department it is a deficiency in the Act which should be taken care of this way.

MR. CURTIS: We recommend it, but don't want to push it.

MR. HOLLETT: The only objection I raise is having it in the Civil Service Act. I think the Lieutenant-Governor in Council wants to have the right to engage any persons they wish under certain conditions, but not under the Civil Service Act.

Motion that the clause be stricken out, carried.

On motion the Committee reported having passed the Bill with some amendment.

On motion the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed the following Bill without amendment, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act."

On motion Bill ordered read a third time now.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act," read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed the Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act," with some amendment.

On motion Bill ordered read a third time now.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act," read a third time and passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in connection with the Appropriations Bill, the honourable gentleman opposite raised some questions as to the correctness of the total. I find the total is correct. I telephoned Mr. Marshall, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and got him out of bed, and the explanation is that you do not vote the statutory amounts. Now there are three statutory amounts in the esti-

mates that do not have to be voted, and do not have to be included in the Appropriations Bill. The first is on Current Account, Consolidated Service Fund Services, \$2,231,400 and the next Capital Account, Consolidated Fund Services \$1,552,200, and third Financial Surplus Account, the Consolidated Fund Service, \$25,000, and Finance \$15,200 (\$40,200). With these deductions, I think, the amounts will come out exactly.

MR. BROWNE: From what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: From the total of the Appropriations as shown in the estimates. The additions will give you this figure.

MR. HOLLETT: We had the same question raised last year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, and I think I had to telephone the Comptroller of the Treasury last year, but not at this hour.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope your memory will look after you better next time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman think there will be a next time?

MR. HOLLETT: I hope so.

A Bill, "An Act For Granting to Her 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-Six and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

On motion read a second time.

On motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House I should like to say how grateful I am to the honourable gentlemen opposite for their willingness and perseverance to this late hour so that we might complete the business of the House and the business of the session tonight, without having to hold another session on Friday or Saturday, St. George's Day. Frankly I had thought we would go through all on Friday and Friday evening and possibly finish up Friday night, but the House has agreed to complete the business tonight, which enables us to get back to our offices tomorrow and carry on our regular administrative and executive duties.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor has been sick in bed. I don't know at this moment when he will be able to come to the House to give the Royal Assent to these Bills, and to prorogue the House. But our hope is that he will be able to do so on Monday afternoon. Although I will be gone and I will be accompanied by some of my colleagues, the other members of the House will undoubtedly be able to carry on and see that the House is prorogued properly.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you think we will get a quorum?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would hope that every member in the city would do the Lieutenant-Governor the courtesy of being present. I would certainly be present if I were in the city. But my duty calls me elsewhere for a while. I do hope every honourable member of the House will be present on Monday.

So, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until

tomorrow, Monday, April 25th, at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion the House then adjourned until Monday, April 25th, at 3:00 of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1955

There being a quorum present the House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave of the House to rescind the passing and third reading of the Bill, "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954."

I would like to point out to the House that I have sought and obtained the consent of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion is that the passing and reading of the Bill, "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act" be rescinded.

Motion carried.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the following change. When this Loan and Guarantee Act was passed in the late evening of our session here we were unfortunate in getting the wrong wording into one item, that of what was then classified as the Corner Brook School Tax Authority. When later, after the closing of the session, we were advised by the Department of Education that this wording would have caused a little conflict inasmuch as the Corner Brook School Tax Authority did not and would not have authority to guarantee and raise loans on the guarantee of the House. The amendment necessary is merely in the

wording, the figures are not changed. We now propose the last item on the Bill, "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954, to read: Corner Brook Amalgamated Regional High School Board and Roman Catholic School Board of Greater Corner Brook area.

Mr. Speaker, I move that amendment.

Motion, that the words "Corner Brook School Tax Authority" be deleted, carried.

Motion, that the words "Corner Brook Amalgamated Regional High School Board and Roman Catholic Board of Greater Corner Brook Area." be there inserted, carried:

Motion, that this Bill be now read a third time, carried:

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as read.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had arrived.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please Your Honour, the General Assembly of the 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 Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fisheries Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Industrial Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Perpetuities and Accumulations in Relation to Certain Funds Established to Provide Pensions or Other Benefits."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pension) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers' Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Preservation of Historic Objects."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Wills Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teachers' Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bills of Sales and Chattel Mortgages."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustee Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by Way of Loan on the Credit of the Province."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sales of Goods."

HIS HONOUR: In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Honour, it is my agreeable duty, on behalf of Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects and faithful Commons in Newfoundland to present to Your Honour Bills for the Appropriation of Supply granted in the present session.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four and the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

A Bill, "An Act for Granting to Her 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-Six, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

HIS HONOUR: In Her Majesty's name I thank her loyal subjects and assent to these Bills.

His Honour then read the Speech from the Throne:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

In releasing you from your labours I wish to thank you for the faithful manner in which you have performed your duties during the present session.

Although a great number of Bills have been passed in a relatively short period, very few of these could be considered of a contentious nature and I am sure that all have received ample consideration. I have to thank you for your co-operation in expediting the work of the session by applying yourselves vigorously to the various matters brought before you.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The ample provision you have made for the public service will enable my Minister to pursue the progressive measures already initiated by my Government in the fields of health, public welfare and education, while the substantial votes provided for fisheries, agriculture and economic development will, it is hoped, increase the earning power and independence of many of our people. These moneys will be disbursed with the utmost regard for economy.

As you return to your private avocations I extend to you my best wishes for the success of your undertakings.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday the eighth day of June next, and this Assembly is prorogued accordingly.

Journal and Proceedings
of the Fifth Session
Thirtieth General Assembly
of Newfoundland

BEGUN and holden at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland on Wednesday the 24th. day of March, Anno Domini, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-four in the Third Year of the reign of Her Majesty our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1955

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having fixed the hour at which he proposed to open the present Session of the Legislature at three of the clock in the afternoon on this Wednesday, the 24th day of March, the members of the House of Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber 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 had arrived.

His Honour 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 :

Since you last met all the people of the Commonwealth and Empire have been deeply moved by the crowning of a new Monarch as Queen and Head of the Commonwealth. The accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second to the Throne constituted a brilliant milestone in the magnificent story of the British race and its partners. The Coronation itself and the many celebrations that marked it drew to the centre of the Commonwealth and Empire tens of thousands of men and women from all parts of the globe to share, as representatives of tens of millions, in the historic crowning of the Queen. My Prime Minister and my Minister of Education shared with

me the privilege and honour of representing you and all the people of this Province in those mighty events.

In conformity with my Government's policy of encouraging the development of the natural resources of the Provinces, and in keeping with my speech to you of about a year ago, my Government have procured the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture. Distinguished men have accepted appointment to this Commission, and several specialists in particular aspects of agriculture have been brought to Newfoundland to assist the Commissioners. Members and officials of the Commission on Agriculture have travelled widely throughout Newfoundland and have devoted themselves industriously to the task of investigating all the problems of agriculture in this Province. My Ministers look forward eagerly to the receipt of the report and recommendations of the Commission, for they hope that these recommendations will form the basis of a firm and practical policy for the more rapid upbuilding of agriculture in all its branches.

The Royal Commission on Forestry has more recently been appointed, and again my Ministers have been fortunate in securing the services of men who are noted for their experience and ability in this field. My Ministers hope that from the report and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Forestry there will emerge a clear and practical forestry policy that they can follow with confidence and resolution.

My Government hold the view that these two Royal Commissions are amongst the most important bodies ever brought into existence in Newfoundland, and they are sparing no expense to ensure that exhaustive and thoroughly competent investigations

will result. Our forests already are the means of providing a living for a large number of our people, and there is not alone the problem of ascertaining whether larger numbers might be supported by our forest wealth but the even more important question of discovering whether those who at present live by the forests may continue to do so. Agriculture, in the widest possible meaning of the word, and including not merely ground-crops and grasses, but fruits, livestock, poultry, and fur-bearing animals, already provides a living for a considerable number of people. My Ministers fervently hope that their belief that agriculture could support many times the present number will be well borne out by the report and recommendations of the Commission. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (to which I shall refer at greater length in a moment) together support the great majority of our population. While I believe that all will welcome other industries, and other sources of income for our people, I believe also that there will be general agreement that the long-run prosperity of Newfoundland depends mainly upon the continued expansion of her fisheries, forest industries and agriculture.

I feel it unnecessary in view of the great efforts being made and the great sums of money being expended to do more than merely mention today the significance of mines and mineral resources of the Province.

It is a matter of common knowledge that provision is made, in the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada, for the appointment by the Government of Canada of a Royal Commission to review the effect of Confederation upon the finances of Newfoundland as a Province of Canada. The reasons for this provision,

and the governing conditions are set forth in the relevant Term. My Ministers realize the importance of this matter, and they are resolved to be prepared adequately to present Newfoundland's case in the review. To this end they have invited several well-known citizens to accept membership in a special Commission that will organize and supervise the preparation of Newfoundland's case. I am sure that you have been favourably impressed by the willingness of such prominent citizens to accept membership in the special Commission. They will have the good wishes of all in this Province as they perform this vital service in behalf of Newfoundland.

You will be asked to consider a new Election Act and a new Redistribution Act.

In the view of my Ministers the most important business to be laid before you in this session is a Bill to authorize the creation of a Fisheries Development Authority. Almost one half of our people are more or less directly dependent upon the fisheries for their livelihood. Due to a number of causes the fisheries are languishing, and the greatest single need in Newfoundland's economy is some plan for the rehabilitation of the fishermen. It was for this reason that my Ministers urged upon the Government of Canada the wisdom of having both Governments join in the creation of a Fisheries Development Committee. This Committee, which worked for about two years, produced one of the most notable economic documents, quite possibly the most notable, ever produced in Newfoundland. The report and recommendations of the Fisheries Development Committee constitute a practical guide for the development of our fisheries, and my Ministers have

adopted them for that purpose. It is the view of my Ministers that many millions of dollars will have to be spent this year and next year and for some years thereafter to carry out the recommendations of the Fisheries Development Committee. Great skill and great care will be needed in the supervision of this spending, and my Government are convinced of the need for a board or body of men of first-class experience and ability in this field. They are confident that in the members of the recently created Fisheries Development Authority they have men who possess these high qualifications. The Fisheries Development Authority will be charged with control and supervision of the spending of a great many millions of dollars in fishery development, and at the same time they will be charged with the responsibility of a close watching brief, in my Government's behalf, in the day-to-day and week-to-week operation of the many fishery enterprises that their supervision and control will have brought into existence. It is extremely doubtful whether a small group of men in Newfoundland were ever before called to exercise personal control over so many affairs of economic and financial importance as will come under the supervision of this body.

You will be invited to make provision for the needs of the Public Service and to grant Supply to Her Majesty.

I am confident that you will give these and all matters that come before you your most careful attention, and I pray that Providence will guide and bless your labours.

His Honour left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition

introduced Mr. William J. Browne, member for the District of St. John's West, to Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Browne took his seat in the House.

Hon. the Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Interpretation Act."

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General the said Bill was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker announced that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, had been pleased to make a speech to the members met in General Assembly and that for greater accuracy he had obtained a copy.

The Clerk then read the said speech at the table.

It was moved by Mr. Mercer and seconded by Mr. Norman that an address of thanks be presented to His Honour 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. Mercer.

Mr. Norman.

Mr. Higgins.

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would on to-

morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Exploits Valley (Closing Hours) Shop Act."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Rent Restrictions Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Undeveloped Mineral Areas Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Mothers' Allowance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Corrections Act, 1953."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Fogwill gave notice of Questions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday afternoon, March 29th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 25th., 1955

The House met at three of the clock

in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Education from Spaniards Bay, Re Road.

Mr. Drover from Bear Cove, Re Road.

Mr. Morgan from Point Leamington, Re Road.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Fisheries Loan 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 Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan 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.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Industrial Development Loan 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Perpetuities and Accumulations to Certain

Funds Established to Provide Pensions or Other Benefits," 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods," 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Wills Act," was read a second time and it was ordered that the subject matter of the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of such members of the House as are members of the legal profession. It was ordered that the Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs be chairman of said Select Committee.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales" was read a second time and it was ordered that the subject matter of the said Bill be also referred to the said Select Committee.

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 Summary Jurisdiction 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, 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 Monday afternoon, March 28th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 28th., 1955.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented by Mr. Drover from Raleigh, Re Hospital Rates.

Hon. the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

The Address in Reply was debated.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by Mr. Higgins:

That the following words be added to the Address in Reply:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that in view of the conviction of the former Director General of Economic Development, Dr. Alfred A. Valdmanis on a charge of fraudulently obtaining from the Newfoundland Government a large sum of money, during the construction of the cement plant, and in view of the grave allega-

tions of further and more far-reaching fraudulent and dishonest misconduct on the part of the promoters of several of the new industries, and in view of the great financial loss Newfoundland has sustained up to date and is likely to continue to sustain by incompetent management and otherwise, it is absolutely imperative, if the credit of Newfoundland is to be preserved, that a Royal Commission, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, should be immediately set up to make a thorough investigation into the methods used to establish the new industries, including the negotiation of contracts for the purchase of building sites, the purchase, importation, supply and evaluation of machinery, building materials, raw materials and equipment needed for the erection and subsequent operation of the plants and factories of the said industries, and into the operation of the said factories and plants and sale of their products, and generally an examination into the present financial structure of the said industries."

The debate on the amendment to the Address in Reply was adjourned until tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act 1954" 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 Finance the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

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 Hon. the Minister of Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Preservation of Historic Objects" 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 following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers' Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply the following Bills were read a second time :

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Education (Teachers' Training) Act" 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 Interpretation Act" 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 Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills :

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fisheries Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Industrial Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Perpetuities and Accumulations to Certain

Funds Established to Provide Pensions or Other Benefits."

Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Morgan took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matters 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 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, March 29th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 29th., 1955.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by :

Mr. Drover from Droveryille, Re St. Anthony Hospital.

Mr. Courage from Pool's Cove, Re Road.

Mr. Helferton from Dunfield, Re Cottage Hospital.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled Annual report of the Department of Public Welfare for the year ended March 31st., 1954.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Summary Jurisdiction 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 Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Fisheries Loan 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 Fisheries and Co-operatives, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Industrial Development Loan 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Perpetuities and Accumulations to Certain Funds Established to Provide Pensions or Other Benefits" 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 sub-

mitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

On motion it was ordered that the previous order to refer the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods" to a Committee of the Whole House be rescinded and that the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Bills.

The debate on the amendment to the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

At the hour of eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, March 30th., at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th., 1955.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Health from the District of Harbour Grace, Re Electricity Rates.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare from the District of Carbonear-Bay de Verde, Re Electricity Rates.

Mr. Button from the District of Trinity South, Re Electricity Rates.

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply from Hillview, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources tabled a report on the Wildlife of Newfoundland.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Annual Report of the Department of Health, 1953."

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Chairman of the Select Commit-

tee on Miscellaneous Bills, reported that the Committee had considered the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Wills Act" and recommended the said Bill to the House without amendment.

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 on tomorrow.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

On motion of Hon. the Premier and with unanimous consent, the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate 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 following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming Into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Preservation of Historic Objects."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers' Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning 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 matters to them referred and had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act" 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.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954" 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 Chairman from the Committee

reported that they had considered the other Bills 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.

At six of the clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, March 31st., at three of the clock.

THURSDAY, March 31st., 1955.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources tabled "Annual Report of Department of Mines and Resources for year ended March 31st., 1954."

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Mothers' Allowance (Amendment) Regulations, 1954."

Hon. the Minister of Economic Development tabled the "Ibcc report re the economic possibilities for Paper Mills at Goose Bay and Baie D'Espoir."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

The debate on the Amendment to the Address in Reply was concluded.

On the Amendment to the Address in Reply having been put by Mr. Speaker, the House divided and there appeared in favour of the amendment: Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Browne, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fogwill, (4); and against it: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Public

Works, Hon. Minister of Mines and Resources, Hon. Minister of Education, Hon. Minister of Supply, Hon. Minister of Labour, Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Button, Mr. Janes, Mr. Norman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Courage, (20). The amendment was lost.

The debate on the address in reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

At the hour of eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, April 1st., at three of the clock.

FRIDAY, April 1st., 1955.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Brown from Musgravetown and Bloomfield, Re Roads.

Mr. Brown on behalf of Mr. Speaker, from Bonne Bay, Re Snow Clearing.

Mr. Brown from Fairhaven, Re Road.

Hon. Minister of Education from Spaniards Bay, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Report to the House of Assembly for the Assistance of Dental Students and the Expansion of Dental Services."

Hon. the Premier on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

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.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention 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 Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954" 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 following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Preservation of Historic Objects."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Wills Act."

Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Norman on behalf of the Chairman of Committee, reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and has passed the following Bills without amendment:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Preservation of Historic Objects."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Wills Act."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

Mr. Norman, on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, further reported that they had considered the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning Act" 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.

Mr. Norman, on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, further re-

ported that they had considered the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act," 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.

At the hour of eleven of the clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House until Monday afternoon, April 4th., at three of the clock.

MONDAY, April 4th., 1955.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Drover from Goose Cove, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply from Trinity, Re Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Courage from St. Albans, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Finance tabled "Lieutenant-Governor's Warrants for the Financial Year ended March 31st., 1955."

Hon. the Minister of Labour tabled the following reports:

"Fourth Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Newfoundland, 1954."

"Report on the Matters Transacted by the Minister of Labour during 1954, under the Provisions of the Labour Relations Act."

"Report of Newfoundland Labour Relations Board for the year 1954."

"Report of the Proceedings of the Minimum Wage Board Established under the Minimum Wage Act, 1950, covering the year 1954."

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Dependents Allowance (Amendment) Regulations, 1954."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

Hon. the Minister of Labour gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

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."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities" 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 Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953" 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 Bill entitled "An Act Further 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 Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment 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 Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Preservation of Historic Objects" 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 Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the School Attendance 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 Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers' Association 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 Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Wills 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 notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Cooperatives, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships" 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 Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building

Standards" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act" 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 Further to Amend the Local Government 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 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 Fisheries and Cooperatives, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund" 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages" was read a second time and it was or-

deved 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 Amend the Education (Teacher Training) 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation 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.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Premier and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation 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 matters to them referred and had

passed the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund" 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 Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the other Bills 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.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, April 5th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 5th., 1955.

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

Mr. Speaker informed the House that his Honour would be pleased to receive the Address in Reply presently.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and Members of 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 the Address in Reply to the speech with which your present session was opened.

Petitions were presented by :

Mr. Button from Hearts Delight, Re Telephones.

Mr. Courage from Grole, Re Road.

Mr. Canning from Marystown, Re Causeway and Bridge.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act" was read a third time 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 Cooperatives, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund" 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 Labour, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act" 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 Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act" 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 Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

Hon. the Minister of Economic De-

velopment gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills :

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Co. Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company relating to a Franchise."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

On motion that the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act" be now read a second time, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Browne and seconded by Mr. Higgins, that all the words after the word "that" be stricken out and the following substituted therefor :

"That this Bill be not now read a second time but that the subject matter thereof be referred to a Select Committee of the House with instructions to prepare a plan of Redistribution which would provide more equitable representation, including the establishment of Districts returning two or more members, if necessary."

On the motion that the word "now" remain part of the Question the House divided and there appeared in favour of the motion: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Minister of Labour, Hon. the Minister

of Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Hon. the Minister of Education, Hon. the Minister of Finance, Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources, Hon. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Norman, Mr. Courage, Mr. Canning, Mr. Janes, Mr. Button, Mr. Brown. (15); and against it: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Browne, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fogwill, (4). The amendment was lost.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly 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.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

At the hour of eleven of the clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, April 6th., at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

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

Hon. the Premier made an announcement, Re Re-opening of Tilt Cove Mines.

Hon. the Premier presented a petition from Quirpon, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Chairman of the Select Committee on miscellaneous Bills reported that they had considered the Bills entitled "An Act Respecting Consolidated Sales of Goods" and "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales" and recommended the said Bills to the House with some amendment.

On motion the report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General it was ordered that Standing Order 7 be suspended for the day.

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources moved the adjournment of the House. On this motion the House discussed the Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry.

At six of the clock, Standing Order 7 having been suspended, the House, on motion, recessed until nine of the clock.

At nine of the clock Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry was concluded.

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Frobisher 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 notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act" 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 Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954," 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development 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 notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise" 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 following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation 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 matters 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 read a third time on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

At the hour of eleven of the clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until Tuesday afternoon, April 12th., at three of the clock.

TUESDAY, April 12th., 1955.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Attorney General made a statement, Re Bowater Power Company Limited.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Drover from Englee, Roddickton and Main Brook, Re Road.

Mr. Norman on behalf of Mr. Speaker from Trout River, Re Snow Clearance.

Mr. Norman from Burnt Islands, Re Road.

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into Committee of Supply.

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

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 Public Works Act."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Social Assistance Regulations 1955."

Hon. the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives tabled "Annual Report of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority for the Year ending March 31st, 1954."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Bills of Sales and Chattel Mortgages" 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 Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation 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 Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly 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, 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 notice and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act" 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 Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly 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, 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 it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at eleven of the clock.

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 to Amend the House of Assembly 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, 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 it was ordered that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, April 13th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 13th, 1955.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Courage from Harbour Breton, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare from Grates Cove, Re Road.

Mr. Courage presented a petition from the Architects of the Province asking for incorporation.

On motion it was ordered that the petition be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Memorandum of Agreement Respecting Disabled Persons Allowances."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Trustee Act."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

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 to Amend the House of Assembly 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 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen" 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 Further to Amend the Public Works Act" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith" 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 Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) 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 Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel 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 Public Works, the

Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited" 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. Minister of Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954" 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 Registration of Deeds 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.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act" 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, April 14th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 14th., 1955.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Drover from LaScie, Re Hospital Services.

Hon. the Minister of Education from Bristol's Hope, Re Roads.

Mr. Counage from Little Bay East, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Education tabled "Annual Report of the Department of Education."

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources tabled "Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture."

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would leave presently to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

Hon. the Minister of Economic Development gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway to Wabush Lake."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild and Sons Supplemental to an Agreement Dated the Twenty-First Day of May 1953."

Hon. the Attorney General gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act."

Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Election Act, 1954."

Hon. the Minister of Education gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would ask leave presently to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook."

On motion of Hon. the Premier, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On Motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway to Wabush Lake" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild and Sons Supplemental to an Agreement Dated the Twenty-first day of May, 1953" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Provincial Affairs, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Election Act, 1954" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Education, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act" was introduced and read a first time and it

was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Mines and Resources, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pot-head and Minke Whales" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook" 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 Trustees Act" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act" 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 Fisheries and Cooperatives, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships" 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 Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Districts Courts 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance 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.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Mortier Bay Development Company Limited" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers" was debated and on motion was ad-

journed for further debate on tomorrow.

On the motion that the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act" be now read a third time, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Higgins, that all words after the word "that" be stricken out and the following be substituted therefor:

That this Bill be not now read a third time but that it be read a third time six months hence.

Mr. Speaker put the motion that the original words remain part of the Question. The House divided. There appeared in favour of the motion: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. Minister of Public Works, Hon. Minister of Labour, Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Minister of Mines and Resources, Hon. Minister of Education, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Courage, Mr. Brown, Mr. Norman, Mr. James, Mr. Button, (16); and against it: Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Browne, Mr. Higgins, (3). The Amendment was lost.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly 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 Premier, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds 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 matters to them referred and had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act" with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the other Bills 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.

At eleven of the clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, April 15th., at three of the clock.

FRIDAY, April 15th., 1955.

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

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Report to the House of Assembly on an Agreement Between the Federal and Provincial Governments respecting the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons."

Hon. the Premier tabled "First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance."

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply tabled "St. John's Approaches Local Area (Building) Regulations."

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, gave notice that he would on tomorrow, move the House into Committee of Supply.

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, gave notice that he would on tomorrow, move the House into Committee of Ways and Means.

Hon. the Premier moved the adjournment of the House. On this motion the House discussed the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

At six of the clock the House, on motion, recessed until eight thirty of the clock.

At eight thirty of the clock Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was concluded.

Hon. the Premier withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local Government (Elections) 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Trustees 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's 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.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday morning, April 18th., at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 18th., 1955.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Janes from Ladle Cove, Re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Labour from Petries' Crossing, Re Road.

Mr. Courage reported that the Select Committee on Standing Orders had considered the petition of the Architects of the Province and had found that the Rules of the House with respect to Private Bills had been complied with.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Hon. the Premier, on behalf of Hon. the Minister of Finance, informed the House that he had received a communication from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which Mr. Speaker read to the House as follows:

The Honourable Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit estimates of sums aggregating Five Million Six Hundred and Thirty Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$5,630,800) required for the public services of the Province for the year ended 31st March, 1955, as Supplementary Supply and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended, I recommend these estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd) Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant-Governor.

April 13th, 1955.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Premier, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply to consider certain resolutions in relation to the granting of Supplementary Supply to Her 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 Her Majesty and recommending that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

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 Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four and the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five 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 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 Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four and the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five 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 House recessed until three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. the Minister of Finance delivered the Budget Speech and concluded with the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair.

On motion of Hon. the Premier it was ordered that the debate on the said motion be deferred until tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Finance informed the House that he had received a message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which message Mr. Speaker read to the House as follows: The Honourable 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, 1956, and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America of 1867, as amended, I recommend the estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd) Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant-Governor.

April 16th, 1955.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance it was ordered that the message together with the Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

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, 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 until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise" 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith" 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 Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and

Powers" 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 Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Election 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 Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952" 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act

to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively" 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 Stamp 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature 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 Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works 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.

At eleven of the clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow morning, April 9th., at eleven of the clock.

TUESDAY, April 19th., 1955.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented by Mr. Drover from Roddickton, Re Hospital.

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 regarding the raising of a loan on the credit of the Province.

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 in relation to an increase of the tax on gasoline.

On motion of Mr. Courage, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the House resolved itself into Committee of 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 and had passed the Estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings :

I. Consolidated Fund Services.

II. Legislative.

III. Executive Council.

IV. Department of Finance.

V. Department of Provincial Affairs.

The Chairman from the Committee 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 three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at eleven of the clock.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance the House resolved itself into Committee of 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 and had passed the Estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings :

VI. Department of Education.

VII. Department of Attorney General.

IX. Department of Public Works.

The Chairman from the Committee 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 Minister of Finance the House resolved itself into Committee of 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 and had passed the Estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings :

VIII. Department of Mines and Resources, items 801-805 inclusive.

X. Department of Health.

XI. Department of Public Welfare.

XII. Board of Liquor Control.

XIII. Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply.

XIV. Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

XV. Department of Economic Development.

XVI. Department of Labour.

The Chairman from the Committee 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 morning, April 20th., at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 20th., 1955.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented by Mr. Drover from Griquet, Re Hospital.

Hon. the Premier made a statement, Re Medical and Public Health Services in White Bay.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Courage, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members :

Mr. Higgins,
Mr. Courage,
Mr. Norman,
Mr. Button,
Mr. Canning,
Mr. Moynan.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into Committee of 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 and had passed items 806-821 inclusive of the Estimates of Current Expenditure under the heading of the Department of Mines and Resources and had passed the Estimates of Capital Expenditure under the following headings :

I. Consolidated Fund Services.
IV. Department of Finance.
VI. Department of Education.
VII. Department of Attorney General.
VIII. Department of Mines and Resources.

IX. Department of Public Works.

X. Department of Health.

XI. Department of Public Welfare.

XIII. Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply.

XIV. Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives, item 1440.

The Chairman 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 three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at six of the clock.

On motion it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at eleven of the clock.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement be-

tween the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustee Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection therewith."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively."

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 matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Pay-

ment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales" 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 Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the other Bills 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 until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustees Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection therewith."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

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 matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills without amendment:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustees Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills with some amendment :

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection therewith."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the other Bills 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.

Hon. the Minister of Finance tabled "Report of the Civil Service Commission of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended 31st. March, 1955."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development

Company Limited" 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 Finance, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Courage took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being past midnight Thursday, April 21st., 1955.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Estimates of Capital expenditure under the following headings :

XIV. Fisheries and Co-operatives, item 1444.

XV. Department of Economic Development.

The Chairman from the Committee asked leave to sit again at a later hour in the day.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again at a later hour in the day.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until this morning at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 21st., 1955.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment

A petition was presented by Mr. Courage from Terrenceville, Re Medical Services.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards" 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 Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Frobisher 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 Education, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954" 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 Registration of Deeds 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 Fisheries and Cooperatives, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships" 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 District Courts 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Trustees 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 sub-

mitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Limited Relating to a Franchise" 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement between the Government and Mr. James Boylen" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection therewith" 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 Confirm to Bower's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers" 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 Stamp 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature 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 Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Election 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 Education, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education 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 Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead

and Minke Whales" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951" 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 Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952" 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an Agreement with the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively" 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.

The Budget Speech was debated.

The House recessed until three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Budget Speech was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate presently.

The House recessed until eight of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The debate on the Budget Speech was concluded and the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

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 it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at eleven of the clock.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into Committee of 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 and had passed the following headings under Financial Surplus Account:

I. Consolidated Fund Services.

IV. Department of Finance.

The Chairman 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 Finance, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

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 certain Resolutions granting Supply to Her Majesty and recommending that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

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 it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to Her 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-Six, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare made a Ministerial Statement and announced that he would on tomorrow tender to the Premier his resignation from the Cabinet and as Minister of Public Welfare.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions regarding the raising of a loan on the credit of the Province.

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 certain Resolutions regarding the raising of a loan on the credit of the Province and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

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 to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by way of Loan on the Credit of the Province" was introduced and read a first and 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 Finance, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by way of Loan on the Credit of the Province."

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 to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by Way of Loan on the Credit of the Province" 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 Finance, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to an increase in the tax on gasoline.

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 certain Resolutions in relation to an increase in the tax on gasoline and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

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 Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act" was introduced and read a first and 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 Finance, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax 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 presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax 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 Economic Development, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake" 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 followings Bills :

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

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 matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills with some amendment :

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Constructing of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sale of Goods" 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 Minister of Public Works, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic 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.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) 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.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Public Works, and with unanimous

consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works 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.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development 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.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Economic Development, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake" and 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 Minister of Finance, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House to consider Resolutions in relation to the advancing of certain loans.

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 certain resolutions in relation to the advancing or guaranteeing of certain loans and recommending that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

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, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954" was introduced and read a first, second and third time 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 Constabulary Act" 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 Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act" 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 following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act."

A Bill, to Amend the Constabulary 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 matters to them referred and had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to

Amend the Civil Service Act" with some amendment, and that Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act" without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Civil Service 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.

On motion of Hon. the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Constabulary 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 Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to Her 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-Six, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was read a second and third time 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 Monday afternoon, April 26th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 27th., 1955.

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

On motion of Hon. the Acting Premier, the third reading and passing of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954" was rescinded.

On motion of Hon. the Acting Premier, and with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954" 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.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had arrived.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows:

May it please Your Honour, the General Assembly of the 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 Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fisheries Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Industrial Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Perpetuities and Accumulations in Relation to Certain Funds Established to Provide Pensions for Other Benefits."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Teachers' Association Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the School Attendance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Preservation of Historic Objects."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Apprenticeship Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Corporation Income Tax Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Coming into Force of the Civil Service Commission Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Protection of Justices and Other Public Authorities."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Wills Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Urban and Rural Planning Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Interpretation Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Fisheries Assistance Fund."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the House of Assembly Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Bulk Sales."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Frobisher Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local School Tax Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Payment of Bounties on the Construction of Fishing Ships."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Processing of Pothead and Minke Whales."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Authority Guarantee Act, 1952."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government (Elections) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Establish the City of Corner Brook and for Other Purposes in Connection Therewith."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Provision of Building Standards."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Stamp Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to Bower's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and Mr. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government and the Union Electric Light and Power Company Relating to a Franchise."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Trustee Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the District Courts Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited and N. M. Rothschild & Sons Supplemental to Agreements Dated the Twenty-First Day of May, 1953, and the Third Day of July, 1954, Respectively."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Election Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Constabulary Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by way of Loan on the Credit of the Province."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Mortier Bay Development Company Limited."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Public Works Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Life and Accident Insurance Agents (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway from Wabush Lake."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Loan and Guarantee Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Conditional Sales of Goods."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows:

It is my agreeable duty on behalf of Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects Her faithful Commons in Newfoundland to present to Your Honour Bills for the Appropriation of Supply granted in the present session.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four and the Financial Year Ended the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

A Bill, "An Act for Granting to Her 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-Six, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name I thank her loyal subjects and assent to these Bills."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to make the following speech :

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF
THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY :

In releasing you from your labours I wish to thank you for the faithful manner in which you have performed your duties during the present session.

Although a great number of Bills have been passed in a relatively short period, very few of these could be considered of a contentious nature and I am sure that all have received ample consideration. I have to thank you for your co-operation in expediting the work of the session by applying your-

selves vigorously to the various matters brought before you.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF
THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY :

The ample provision you have made for the public service will enable my Ministers to pursue the progressive measures already initiated by my Government in the fields of health, public welfare and education, while the substantial votes provided for fisheries, agriculture and economic development will, it is hoped, increase the earning power and independence of many of our people. These moneys will be disbursed with the utmost regard for economy.

As you return to your private avocations I extend to you my best wishes for the success of your undertakings.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker then said :

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday the eight day of June next, and this Assembly is prorogued accordingly.

