



Proceedings
of the
House of Assembly

During the First Session
of the
Thirty-First General Assembly
of Newfoundland

1957

Volume II

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MONDAY, May 20, 1957

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Report of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I give notice

I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

HON. DR. J. MCGRATH (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act." I also give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions By Canada In Respect of Programmes Administered By Newfoundland Providing for Hospital In-

ing for copies of vouchers—Is that vices in Aid of Diagnosis.”

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions for granting of Supplementary Supply to Her Majesty.”

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, I was asked a question on May 8th. — State the number of families moved by the Department etc. The answer is thirty-nine and the cost per family for moving in each case was three hundred dollars. Was any vessel owner paid for moving said families?—The answer is yes. How much money was involved? Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars—three hundred times thirty-nine. Did the Royal Canadian Mounted Police make an investigation relative to the moving of these said families, and if so, will the Department table a copy of the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police? Yes. We are not prepared to table copies of the report as the report has been handled by the Department of the Attorney General.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder if the Minister could say whether arising out of that report there are likely to be any prosecutions?

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I have been looking into the matter, Mr. Speaker, and I think there will be.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, there was a question on the Order Paper of April 2nd, addressed to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply ask-

surance and Laboratory and Other Services ready to be tabled?

MR. HEFFERTON: The answer is not quite ready, Mr. Speaker.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier is in a position to tell us when the legislation regarding the Javelin matter is likely to come up?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, Mr. Doyle telephoned me on Friday and he says that on Wednesday, that is the day after tomorrow, he and all of the lawyers on both sides expect to meet in Montreal for a final conference and fly then to St. John's with the finalized agreement, drafts of legislation and everything else ready for presentation to the Government. It follows that the Government itself will have to give very careful consideration to anything they present before the Government could bring it before the party and Parliament—But the Government itself, as such, has not considered the matter yet. We are generally aware of the nature of it and generally aware of the details but not particularly aware; and we might be considering it for days and days on end before we are ready to bring it before our friends in this House and then finally bring it before the House. So it almost begins to look though we might be here well into the Summer. I hope we won't be, but the public business has to be done whatever our feelings may be—the work has to be done—We may not feel like being here in the pleasant summer evenings, but if the work is still not done we will have to be here.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder if I could ask the Minister of Finance if he is in a position to give further in-

formation about the loan raised in the United States—Can he give us any information whether it has been finalized and who is underwriting it, etc?

MR. SPENCER: The answer to that question, Mr. Speaker, will be provided in the Budget Speech, which we hope to bring down on Wednesday.

Orders of the Day

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Provide Assistance for Teachers By Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

On motion read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the Expropriation of Land."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Penitentiary Act."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bills of Sales Act, 1955."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company in Exchange for Part of Reid Lot 97."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, under the present Teachers' Pensions Act any teacher returning to the profession after an absence of some time, a few years, can be reinstated in the Teachers' Pension Fund by making a written application to that effect. He may in other words contract in. That has worked to the detriment of a great many teachers in the past because often a married teacher away for several years has come back and has assumed that automatically she would be reinstated in the Pensions Fund; and it is not found out until sometime

afterwards, in some cases several years afterwards, that she was not a participant in the pensions fund—In consequence it is felt that there is a sense of perhaps injustice and if not injustice then disappointment and frustration that that period of teaching would not count eventually when the question of his or her pension arose.

This amendment seeks to overcome that by making it automatic that as soon as the teacher returns to the profession that teacher will be included in the Teachers' Pension Fund, unless he or she writes to the Department asking specifically that he or she be excluded.

To make that amendment it has been necessary to make a number of formal and technical changes in several parts of the Act—So that this Bill is not really so imposing as it looks—Actually that is the only factual amendment that is made—I do not think there is any need for me to go into detail at this time about the minor formalities and technical changes that have to be made in various sections of the Act.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, if the Minister would explain each section I think it would be a great help.

DR. ROWE: I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that because these are formal and technical changes these points could be best explained in Committee. The one specific amendment that is made is that a teacher upon returning to the profession now will be automatically included in the pension fund whereas in the past that person was only included if he or she wrote and asked to be included. However no injurious dictatorship prevails here because that teacher may have himself or herself excluded by the simple

process of writing in to the Department and asking to be excluded. Now in order to make that amendment to the Act it has been necessary to make a number of formal changes to various sections of the Act, and these, I would suggest, might very well be dealt with in Committee.

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

MR. BROWNE: I had hoped that the Minister would have gone into an explanation to sort of connect up these various sections, but he thinks the other way is better. I am sure we are all in agreement with the principle he has in mind and have no objection to the second reading now.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

On motion Bill read a first time.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, we are ready for second reading if you will, with the unanimous consent of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: With the unanimous consent of the House the Minister would ask that the Rules be relaxed to allow to have this Bill read a second time today. It is agreed by leave—

HON. B. J. ABBOTT (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply): Mr. Speaker, I think it is generally understood that the Government of Newfoundland made an agreement with the Government of Canada a couple of years ago to provide for the payment by Canada to Newfoundland, in

accordance with the Old Age Assistance Act. The amount paid, of course was forty dollars per month whereby the Government of Canada paid fifty per cent of that forty dollars per month. About eight weeks ago, I think, the Minister of National Health and Welfare announced on behalf of the Government of Canada that that amount would be increased by six dollars beginning July 1st. In other words on July 1st. the Old Age Assistance would be the sum of forty-six dollars per month.

Now in order for Newfoundland to share in that the Government of Newfoundland to share in it, it is necessary to amend the existing legislation—With that in mind this legislation provides for fifty per cent of forty-six dollars per month or such other amount monthly as may be agreed upon from time to time.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that anybody can object to this except perhaps the Minister of Finance, if he is not sure he has the money to pay it when it comes due. There can be no doubt about it, the value of forty dollars in 1952 was greater than it is today. You cannot get as much for forty dollars today as you could in 1952. I met an old gentleman yesterday on Cape Shore, and I am sure the Honourable Minister of Highways knows him very well. He is from Angles Cove—He told me the price of sugar had gone up now until it is sixteen dollars and eighteen cents a hundred pounds. I think that is the highest price it has been in our lifetime, and fat-back pork is seventy-four dollars a barrel—The cost of living is certainly going up, and I think, Mr. Speaker, what he said is true—and it would be our wish rather than see an increase of six dollars an in-

crease to some figure that would be more equal to the cost of living, which has gone up during the past few years at quite a high rate.

Certainly we can have no objections to this.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in 1928 I offered myself as Candidate for election to this House, in the district now represented by my honourable friend behind me, Bonavista South. I was defeated by a very substantial vote. But I made one very close friend in that election in the settlement of Openhall, and he continued for almost ten years to be my very warm friend. About ten years after I met him he died. The reason that the man became my warm friend was that during my visit to Openhall he talked with me, and being seventy-five or seventy-six years of age, unable to work except to potter about the place, he had no income and was living a very thin kind of life. He asked me if I thought there might be any chance of his getting the old age pension. I do not think he has any relatives so I can tell his name—It was John Batt. I told him I did not know but that when I went back to St. John's I would find out and I would see what could be done. I did—I found out—and after a few months I did succeed in getting him put on the old age pension list; and he got seventy dollars a year for the next ten years of his life more or less, until he died—seventy dollars a year.

The day before we entered Confederation there were two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, one fewer than three thousand, in all Newfoundland and Labrador, male and female, who drew the old age pension, and the amount was thirty dollars a quarter for two, for a man and his wife,

provided they were seventy-five. Today there are six thousand seven hundred between the ages of sixty-five and seventy who now get forty-six dollars a month each; five hundred and seventy dollars a year; still a small amount but Joe Batt would have considered it a lot. Now in addition to the six thousand seven hundred between the ages of sixty-five and seventy there are a good many thousand more, I do not remember the figure but I think it is getting up close to ten thousand, who are receiving forty dollars a month each from the Government of Canada, so that there is now a grand total of some sixteen or seventeen thousand persons, male and female, over the age of sixty-five as against three thousand eight years ago—Eight years ago it was three thousand and the total amount paid out was a quarter of a million dollars each year to these three thousand—a quarter of a million a year eight years ago—today it is something of the order of a quarter of a million a week, where it was a quarter of a million in a year eight years ago—as much in a week as it was in a year just eight years ago.

MR. BROWNE: If it was seventeen thousand at forty dollars a month it would be six hundred and eighty thousand dollars a month.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have not got the figure. I have not got the figure for those seventy and over who are purely a Federal responsibility—I have only the figures for these who are both Federal and Provincial that is from sixty-five to seventy—for those from seventy up I have not the figure here, and will not depend entirely on my memory for them—But, Mr. Speaker, one thing is very-very clear—if Confederation has done nothing

else than what it has done for the old people it would justify it. If it had done nothing else, if there was no such thing as family allowances, if they had been never heard of, if there was no such thing as pensions for the blind, if that had never been heard of, if there were no greatly increased payments for war veterans, if that had never been heard of, if our four thousand forty-five hundred, rail-riders had never gotten a cent more than they were always getting; if thirty-five hundred Federal Civil Servants were not employed in Newfoundland at substantially increased salaries; if nothing had happened, nothing at all, as a result of Confederation but that one thing, that that sixteen or seventeen thousand of our people now for the first time since Newfoundland began, in all our history, now can go on into old age without the horrible fear that old age used to mean, that alone it seems to me would make Confederation the best thing that ever happened to us.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the Bill.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

On motion Bill read a first time, with the unanimous consent of the House ordered read a second time now.

MR. ABBOTT: Mr. Speaker, this particular legislation, I think, is generally understood—The existing legislation known as the "Disabled Persons Act of Canada" is payable here in Newfoundland with the Government of

Canada sharing with the Government of Newfoundland on a similar basis to that of the previous Bill. In this country at the present time we have seven hundred persons receiving disabled persons allowances; and quite recently the Government of Canada announced the increase from forty-dollars to forty-six dollars monthly to become effective July 1st.

This legislation is enabling legislation whereby this Province will be able to, if it sees fit, share in this particular allowance whereby the Government of Canada shares fifty per cent.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, we favour the second reading of this Bill—This is the benefits which come to disabled persons, which arose out of a considerable amount of, I will not say agitation but, activity in different provinces of Canada, who sent delegations to Ottawa while I was there and interviewed our party—I remember supporting it on several occasions — The result is that disabled persons through agreement between the Provinces and the Dominion received forty dollars per month, and now it is being increased to forty-six dollars a month. We welcome the change.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Welfare asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowance Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, with the unanimous consent of the House, the Bill ordered read a second time now.

MR. ABBOTT: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is similar to that of the Disabled

Persons Allowances and the Old Age Assistance whereby the Government of Canada shares with the Government of Newfoundland—Existing legislation provides for forty dollars per month. The proposed amount is forty-six dollars per month beginning July 1st. This is enabling legislation. I may say at the present time we have three hundred and seventy persons receiving blind allowances—and I hope that this Bill will receive the unanimous consent of the House.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, there is very little we can say on this. We are in favour of this and are glad to support it.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act," carried.

On motion, Mr. Speaker, left the Chair:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would give us a little more information on the meaning of that.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Chairman, I recall that I said when I introduced the Bill that this Bill is one recommended by the Legal Department of the Attorney General and does restore the Crown's right to purchase land in land development areas which right was taken away in amending the Land Development Act by removing the expropriation provision.

MR. BROWNE: Why put it here —"The Crown may purchase land not being Crown Land—They are not going to purchase their own land?"

MR. KEOUGH: I undertook to get an explanation of that—The explanation I have is this: The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has the power unless the power is excluded in the Statute or the money is voted by the Legislature, to purchase land from specific persons is somewhat less certain an inclusion of such power in the statutes is the rule rather than the exception, and the Department goes on to quote—Power for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to acquire rights by purchase lies in the Public Works Act; the Highways Act, the Slum Clearance Act and in the National Parks and Provincial Parks Act—Apparently it is a standard procedure followed by the Department of the Attorney General.

MR. BROWNE: Has it ever been done in your time?

MR. KEOUGH: Any purchasing of land—no, not in my time, not under Land Development.

MR. BROWNE: Do I take it then it means you have the power now to purchase land for land development areas that is not Crown Land, and in which land in the agreement with Bowaters applies? Why is Clause 21 of the Agreement with Bowaters exempted.

MR. KEOUGH: The Crown under that Bowaters Act has the right to purchase land set forth in the schedule of that Act for thirty cents.

On motion Clause 2 carried.

Motion that this Bill be passed without amendment, carried.

Motion, that the Committee rise and report Bill No. 50 without amendment, carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have consid-

ered a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act," and has instructed me to report having passed same without amendment.

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

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

On motion Bill read a first time; with the unanimous consent of the House Bill ordered read a second time now.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, in introducing this Bill to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to enter into a tax rental agreement with the Government of Canada I have a few comments to make. The Tax Rental Agreement with the Dominion Government, which we signed under authority of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland in 1952 expired, as the House will know, on the 31st of March, 1957. The position which would arise as a result of the expiration of the 1952-57 agreement was considered at the Dominion-Provincial Conference and certain proposals were advanced as substitution for the then existing arrangement by the Federal Government. These proposals were eventually accepted by the great authority of the Provincial Governments and were also accepted in principle by this Government. The Bill now before the House is designed to adopt Government Legislation for the new arrangement.

The Bill now before us provides the requisite authority for the Province of Newfoundland to enter into a new

financial arrangement with the Government of Canada with effect from the 1st. of April, 1957, the previous arrangements in this connection having expired, as I have already mentioned, on the 31st. of March, 1957. As in the case of the expired agreement, the proposed new agreement provides that this Province and the various municipality Governments of the Province will transfer income tax in respect of the period of five years beginning on the 1st. of January 1957 and ending on the 31st. of December 1961; Corporation income tax and Corporation taxes in respect of the five years commencing January 1st., 1957 and terminating December 31st. 1961 and succession duties in respect of succession or transmission consequent upon or upon property passing upon any death occurring during the period of five years commencing on the first day of April 1957 and ending on the 31st. day of March, 1962.

In compensation for this action by the Province, Canada will pay into Provincial funds an annual amount in respect of each of the fiscal years which annual payment will be in respect of any fiscal year (a) ten per cent of the total amount of tax payable under the Dominion Income Tax Act exclusive of the Old Age Security Tax in respect of individuals resident within the Province and (2) on the incomes earned within the Province by individuals not resident in any other Province (b) Percentage of taxable earnings in the Province under the Dominion Income Tax Act by each corporation that maintains a permanent establishment within the Province and (c) fifty per cent of the average of the total amount of such succession duties payable under the Dominion Succession Duties Act in respect of the Province for the current

financial year and the two financial years immediately preceding this one. In the aggregate, Mr. Speaker, these income taxes, corporation taxes and succession duties are in my subsequent remarks referred to as standard taxes. The payment to be made by Canada under the new agreement results in considerably lower payments by Canada to the Province upon comparison with the annual payment during the five years, ending March 31st., 1957, under the then operating Tax Rental Agreement. The resulting deficiency, however, is more than made up by tax equalization payments which are payable by the Dominion Government in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Tax Sharing Arrangement Act, 1946 Statutes of Canada. These tax equalization payments are not conditional upon a Province entering into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Dominion Government. Under the Statute of Canada which I have mentioned, the Federal Minister of Finance will pay to the Province in addition to such payments under the Tax Rental Agreement in respect of any financial year for the period commencing April 1st., 1957 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, a tax equalization payment which when added to the standard taxes; that is the amount paid to the Province in accordance with the Provisions of the Tax Rental Agreement, will give to this Province a per capita amount equal to the average per capita yield of the standard taxes in the two provinces having the highest yield from individual taxes, corporation taxes and succession duties taxes at standard rates.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that the House take cognizance of that matter.

MR. BROWNE: Which two Provinces are these?

MR. SPENCER: The two having the highest income tax.

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

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to move the adjournment of this debate; because this is quite a technical matter, and I think we should have the opportunity to study this.

On motion debate on second reading adjourned.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, it appears that we have done all we can do this afternoon, according to the Order Paper, unless we went into Committee on some of these Bills, some of the less controversial Bills. On Wednesday the budget is to be brought down, so we are informed by the Minister, and I would assume that the usual practice would be followed, that is to say, not to attempt to debate the budget until say, the Monday following. That will give the House several days during which to study it.

MR. BROWNE: Could we not have it on Thursday? Have the debate commence on Thursday?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The practice of delaying the beginning of the debate is a practice that has been adopted down through the years, to suit the convenience of the Opposition. The members of the Government are usually very familiar with the budget and do not need any time; they are ready at any moment to debate their own budget. The Opposition traditionally asks for time in which to study the budget speech before they are ready, as a rule, to debate it. However if the Opposition, not just one

member, but the Opposition generally, are prepared to go forward on Thursday it would put a different complexion altogether on the situation.

Now I was about to say this: if by any chance the Javelin Legislation were ready to be laid before the House later this week, even on Friday, that is not to be likely, then the House will certainly want time during which to study it and digest it before the moment would arrive to commence debating all these facts. So it strikes me the more quickly we get through what business is before us the better for all concerned. If we could get the decks cleared and leave the budget and with the budget of course the estimates and Javelin Legislation, if it comes before us, leave the decks clear for those two major matters, then the time would be well spent in the meanwhile cleaning up these orders, the less serious matters that are on the Order Papers at the present time. So if my honourable friends opposite wish we could go into Committee of the Whole for a couple of hours when we could do a lot of work, then if we have in fact nothing to meet for tomorrow let us adjourn tomorrow—maybe my honourable friend could put tomorrow to greater use somewhere else—

MR. BROWNE: I have an engagement at a quarter to five.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable and learned gentleman will have to trust us, he will have to learn soon to trust us to put through Bills without the benefit of his guidance—

On motion House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I would move that the Orders in respect of Bills No. 53, 54 and 55 be now re-

scinded and that the House now go into Committee of the Whole on these three Bills, and also Bill No. 51.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreed—it could be done with the unanimous consent of the House—that the order respecting Bills No. 53, 54 and 55 be rescinded and that the House now go into Committee on these three Bills, on Bill No. 51. Is it agreed that the Order that they be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow be rescinded and that they be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently?

MR. HIGGINS: Agreed.

Motion that the House now go into Committee of the Whole on Bills No. 53, 54, 55 and 51, carried.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pension) Act."

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

Motion, that the Committee rise and report having passed Bills No. 53, 54, 55 and 51 without amendment, carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred and have passed Bills No. 53, 54, 55 and 51 without amendment.

On motion report received, Bills ordered read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker. I move that all remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred. Carried.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House I give notice I will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of Supply and also I give notice that on tomorrow, Wednesday, I will move the House into Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, at 3:00 of the clock.

—
WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. CANNING: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to report the Select Committee on a Bill entitled, "An Act to Regulate

the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's," considered the said Bill and found the Rules of the House in respect of private Bills have been complied with.

On motion report received—Bill ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. CANNING: Mr. Speaker, I beg to report the Select Committee on a Bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949" have considered and found the rules of the House in respect of private Bills have been complied with.

On motion report received—Bill ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Notices of Motion

HON. I. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act," I also give notice, on behalf of my honourable friend, the Minister of Provincial Affairs, I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

HON. DR. J. McGRATH (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

None.

MR. SPEAKER: Under Notice of Motion the Honourable Minister of

Finance moved the House into a Committee of Ways and Means—Motion is I do now leave the Chair.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, in this Committee of Ways and Means it is my pleasure to begin the Budget Speech for 1957. For the purpose of greater accuracy I will adhere very closely to the notes which I have before me for this purpose.

BUDGET SPEECH, 1957

MR. SPEAKER:

This is one year, if there never was one before, in which the bald facts and figures of the Budget are possibly the least interesting feature of it. I shall give these bald facts briefly and immediately, and then pass on to a discussion of one or two of the most crucial matters facing this Province today.

We budgeted a year ago for a total revenue of forty-two and three-quarter million dollars. The actual revenue amounted to forty-four million, six hundred thousand dollars. This was about one and three-quarter million dollars more revenue than was estimated. On the other hand, we estimated a year ago an expenditure of forty-two million, six hundred thousand dollars. The expenditure turned out to be just under forty-four million dollars. This is nearly one and a half million dollars more expenditure than was estimated.

When the two figures are compared, actual revenue for the year and actual expenditure for the year, we find a cash surplus of well over half a million dollars for the twelve months. The actual figure is \$661,000.

Actually, the result is not quite as good as this, for included in the revenue is an amount of five hundred

thousand dollars overpayment from the Government of Canada under the Tax Rental Agreement. This type of overpayment by the Government of Canada occurred in a number of Provinces. For example, in the case of Prince Edward Island the overpayment by Ottawa amounted to nearly one and one-half million dollars for the year. When this overpayment is deducted we find ourselves with a total net cash surplus for the year of \$161,000.

On the capital account side the total expenditure for the year was just over fifteen million dollars. This was approximately three-quarters of a million dollars less expenditure than we estimated a year ago. On the capital account revenue side the income is slightly below two million dollars, and falls about one hundred thousand dollars short of the estimated revenue a year ago.

And now, Mr. Speaker, turning to the new year, which commenced on April 1st past. I estimate a total expenditure for the year of \$48,874,000. I estimate revenue for the same period of \$48,953,000. This will give us a surplus for the year of \$79,000.

It will thus be seen that we propose to increase our expenditure this year by a total of approximately five million dollars over the actual expenditure of last year. On the other hand, we estimate a total revenue this year of more than four and one-quarter million dollars over and above the revenue for the year just ended. A very large proportion of this four and one-quarter million dollars will go directly into the pockets of thousands of our people in the form of increased salaries for civil servants and for other employees of the Government, as well as for our thousands of teachers and nurses in Newfoundland. Another mil-

lion dollars of this increase in expenditure will go into the Department of Education. Another very large portion of it will go into the Department of Health. Under the heading of revenue for the new year the major increase is to be in the Department of Finance under the heading of the normal Federal payments due as under the Tax Rental Agreement, and also under the heading of taxation. While no increases in the rates of taxation are contemplated, the existing rates will bring in larger amounts due to the increasing prosperity of the Province. Thus, I anticipate an increase of about one and one-half million dollars revenue from the Gasoline Tax and the Social Security Assessment, combined.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I should like for a moment to make reference to the two relatively small bond issues which we have only recently negotiated.

The House will recall that authority was given (by the Act, No. 50 of 1956) for the raising of a loan of \$14 millions on the credit of the Province. In the financial year 1956-57 no loans were raised under that authority. The Act in question was not invalidated by our decision not to proceed under the borrowing power, a power which we propose to invoke to the full in this year.

As a matter of fact we have already made inroads upon that authority. I have recently returned from the City of New York where negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion for the raising of a loan of \$2,000,000 in the United States market by a private placement. This loan carries interest at 5¼% and will be sold to the private purchasers at a price of \$98.98 U.S. per one hundred U.S. dollars. The

term of this loan is fifteen years, non callable for thirteen.

Practically at the same time we have disposed successfully through a Montreal group of brokers of a loan of \$4,000,000 Canadian dollars on an eighteen year term, non callable for fifteen years, bearing interest at 5¼% at a price to the public of \$97.

In view of the prevailing interest rates, these are very reasonable transactions. The money costs work out at 5.72% in respect of the Montreal issue and at 5.35% in respect of the New York issue. Our information is to the effect that a "spread" of approximately one half of one per centum is a normal condition governing sales in the U.S. and Canadian markets.

As to the balance, we propose to seek authority of the House for the raising of a further loan of \$3 millions in addition to the \$14 million for which the authority of this House has already been given.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have covered briefly that portion of the Budget Speech wherein one must of necessity quote some figures and I now propose to refer briefly to more historical features.

This Budget Speech, which is the ninth to be brought down since Newfoundland became a Province of Canada, has one radical difference from the eight Budget Speeches which came before. This present Speech is further unique in that the situation which makes it different from those of the preceding years makes it equally different from the Budget Speeches which came before. This present Speech is further unique in that the situation which makes it different from those

of the preceding years makes it equally different from the Budget Speeches which will follow in the years ahead. The situation to which I refer is that the first eight years of Confederation were set up from the very beginning as a special testing period for the new Province. It might be equally correct to call these eight years an experimental period. At the end of these eight years, so the Terms of Union provided, the first great original phase of Confederation would come to an end. An entirely new phase of Confederation would have its beginning. During the original eight years this Government, and each Finance Minister who brought down a Budget Speech, knew precisely where Newfoundland stood. The Government and each Minister of Finance knew, in respect of each of those eight years, that Newfoundland was truly experiencing the very birth of Confederation. Each Finance Minister was fully conscious of the fact that his Budget had necessarily to form part of a picture which could last for eight years and no more. Each Finance Minister could bring down his Budget with the full knowledge that he lived and worked within a period that would come to a complete end within the first eight years from the date of Union. The Minister of Finance who will bring down the Budget one year from now, whether I or one of my Colleagues shall have that honour, will bring down his Budget against a background altogether different from the background of the past eight years. I stand between the two eras, the two great phases, of our life as a Province of Canada. I have the benefit that my predecessors did not have of knowing the history of the past eight years. I have the disadvantage of not knowing what the next eight years will be. We are all of us

in this Government, and in this House, betwixt and between the two great original eras of Newfoundland's Confederation with Canada.

My Colleagues and I are profoundly convinced that the Royal Commission recently appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, which is to commence its hearings next month, must inevitably, in all justice and reason, recommend to the Government of Canada that the annual amount of financial assistance to be paid to the Government of Newfoundland will be vastly increased above what it is today, and above the highest peak it reached after the date of Union. We have naturally made it our business to become very familiar indeed with the facts of our case, and our faith in the probability of this recommendation by the Royal Commission is based squarely upon our knowledge of the facts that will be presented to the Royal Commission by this Government. It is equally clear, however, that I cannot include on the income side of my Budget even as much as one dollar from Ottawa in respect of the recommendations that the Royal Commission will make. It may be presumed that the Royal Commission will finish its enquiry, and make its report to the Government of Canada, well before the expiration of the present calendar year. It is even conceivable, if the Parliament of Canada holds an autumn session, that that report will be ready for the consideration of that Parliament. If it is not, it is certainly the case that the report and recommendations of the Royal Commission will be laid before Parliament in the regular session that will open in January of next year. From this it follows that within the present financial year, which began on April 1st, less than two months ago, and expires on March 31st, ten months from

now, the Parliament of Canada will give the necessary approval to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. This means, therefore, that within this very financial year for which I am now budgeting, there is almost certainly bound to be a very considerable sum which the Government of Canada, authorized by the Parliament of Canada, will pay into the Treasury of this Province.

I am thus, Mr. Speaker, the most unfortunate of Finance Ministers. I have the natural desire of all Finance Ministers to provide for my Colleagues ample funds with which they may build the schools, and hospitals, and roads, and water and sewer systems, and the dozen other vitally necessary services so badly needed in this Province today. I am confident that a very large sum, amounting to a good many millions of dollars, is ours by right under Term 29. I am confident that this sum will be recommended by the Royal Commission and will be paid to us by the Government of Canada. It would be pleasant indeed to include some of that large sum in my estimate of income for the present financial year. It would be pleasant, Mr. Speaker, because this money, if I could include some of that large sum in my roads and schools and hospitals and other good things for the people of Newfoundland.

It must be obvious to all that I am in no position to include any amount of what must, for another few months, continue to be classified as a purely hypothetical sum of money.

Side by side with our strong conviction that Newfoundland's case under Term 29 is such as to make inevitable this large new annual income to our Treasury is the fact that the financial market in North America to-

day is less easy and less attractive for borrowing than it has been in a good many years. The Government of Canada, and the Government of the United States, acting through their respective financial control bodies (the Bank of Canada and the Federal Reserve System) and doubtless acting by mutual consent and pre-arrangement, have laid down a firm policy of credit restrictions throughout this Continent. Through their control over the chartered and other commercial banks, these two great central financial systems have made quite sure that credit would dry up to an extent which by now has become striking. I shall not attempt to explain to the House the extremely complicated means by which the central financial authorities of the two nations bring about this drastic result. I do not even pretend that I am thoroughly familiar with the dealings of this great financial system. I know, however, what every newspaper reader knows in North America today: namely, that interest rates have advanced to what might be called outrageous levels, and that this credit squeeze policy forms the subject of extremely violent debate up and down the Continent. Last Year, although the Government possessed the authority of this House to do so, we decided, on the advice of our financial counsellors, not to go on the market with our bonds. The advice we received at that time suggested that the credit squeeze might not last throughout the whole of 1956. Indeed, there were widespread forecasts that the late autumn of the year would see the beginning of a distinct easing of the credit squeeze. This forecast, and the advice we received, turned out to be incorrect by many months. There is a strong suggestion at the present time that the market will ease in the next few weeks

or months. I shall not attempt to express an opinion on that matter. It is enough at this point to say that although we chose not to go on the market with our bonds last year, we did decide to push vigorously ahead with the capital expenditures which were to be financed by the sale of those bonds. In short, notwithstanding the extremely stringent condition of the money market in North America, we proceeded vigorously with our policy of building roads, schools, hospitals and a host of other badly needed public services. This programme, amounting to the customary annual cost of fourteen or fifteen million dollars, we had therefore to finance in other ways. We had on deposit with the Bank of Canada, a total amount of approximately eleven million dollars. We arranged with our Bankers, the Bank of Montreal, for a short-term credit, up to a total of eight million dollars. As security for this credit we hypothecated an equivalent amount of our cash deposit in Ottawa. At the end of the financial year we transferred this eight million dollars from Ottawa to our account in the Bank of Montreal here. In the meanwhile, we withdrew the remaining three million dollars from the cash deposit and this, together with the credit from the Bank of Montreal, gave us a total of eleven million dollars toward our capital account expenditures for the season. As these expenditures reached a total of just over fifteen million dollars, we required an additional sum of four million dollars. This we arranged by the normal course of temporary use of various Government funds to be replaced with proceeds of a small bond issue of four million dollars which we placed on the Canadian market in recent days. In the meanwhile, following our belief that we must sooner or

later make an entry into the United States' financial market, we entered recently for a small issue of two million dollars. These two sums, totalling six million dollars, left in last year's Loan Act an unused balance of eight million dollars which, together with a further sum for which I shall introduce legislation seeking authority in the present session, will enable us to finance our capital account programme in the present financial year.

We propose to spend in the present financial year, on such capital account purposes as new road construction, construction of housing, and the like, a total sum of eighteen and a half million dollars. We propose to raise this by means of a bond issue which we plan to market in the current year. This will need to be an amount of approximately fifteen million dollars. The balance will come to us from Ottawa as Trans-Canada Highway and similar capital sum payments.

In view of the condition of the financial market of recent months we have had to ask ourselves in the Government just what the prospects might be of floating the necessary bond issue in the current year. As we could not hope to raise enough revenue, over and above what we will need to carry on the ordinary affairs of the Government, by taxation; and as it would not be realistic to budget for any income whatsoever arising out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission; the sale of our bonds becomes the only course open to us. Acting upon the advice of our financial counsellors we will go into the market at the right moment, if that moment occurs. In that case we shall have the funds with which to finance our capital account programme of the present year. If, on the other hand, the present credit

squeeze continues to operate at its existing level, and on the advice of our counsellors we do not enter the market, then we shall be obliged to reduce for the present year the scale and number of our capital account projects. Quite frankly, if that proves to be necessary, we shall make much of the saving this year by reducing greatly the amount of our expenditures on construction of the Trans-Canada Highway. Nor would this be so unfortunate a result as might appear. Whatever happens, a far longer stretch of the Trans-Canada Highway will be built this year than was ever built before in Newfoundland. This is for two reasons. In the first place, approximately thirty miles of Trans-Canada Highway will be constructed this year through the National Park. This comparatively long section of the Trans-Canada Highway will cost the Government of Newfoundland nothing at all. The entire construction, including the paving, and the subsequent maintenance, will be the sole responsibility of the Government of Canada. In addition to this another seventeen mile stretch of entirely new Trans-Canada Highway will be constructed between St. John's and Whitbourne under the ninety-ten offer of the Government of Canada. This is Canada's offer to pay us ninety per centum of the full cost of building some ten per centum of the entire Trans-Canada Highway in the Province. When other phases are added, we will have a grand total of fifty miles of Trans-Canada Highway constructed in this present year. I do not guarantee that this fifty miles will be absolutely completed in the present year, and certainly they will not be paved this year. But great efforts will be made by this Government, and by the Government of Canada, to make

the maximum progress with the building of this fifty miles of new road across this island. Whether a continuation of the credit squeeze at its present levels will necessitate still further reduction in our capital account expenditures in the present year is more than I can say at this moment. We all realize the urgent necessity for a continuation of our capital projects in Newfoundland. We are all vividly conscious of the backwardness of our Province in this respect, compared with most other Provinces of Canada. We do not contemplate with any pleasure whatsoever any loss of time or opportunity in the building up of the public services of our Province. At the same time, our people must realize clearly that Newfoundland has come to the end of the first great experimental period of Confederation, the period that was set up from the beginning to form the yardstick or measuring-rod of the financial assistance which Ottawa is to pay us every year in future. This being the case, and there being no prospect of our receiving this greatly increased financial assistance before next winter, we must face squarely the fact that the successful sale of our bonds is the principal means we have this year to finance our capital projects.

The Newfoundland representatives who negotiated and signed the Terms of Confederation in 1948 were able and patriotic men, but they were no more gifted with second sight than any of the rest of us. They could not penetrate the mists that surrounded Newfoundland's future. Neither they nor any other men could foresee exactly, or even very approximately, the effect that Confederation would have upon the public finances of the new Province. They could see what any thoughtful and knowledgeable observ-

er could see, namely, that great changes would inevitably occur. Where for many years Newfoundland had derived very large proportions of her official revenue from customs duties, now under the new system this revenue would disappear completely. Other well established sources of revenue upon which the Government of Newfoundland had long depended would similarly disappear. It would be possible, of course, to impose one or two new taxes, such as the Social Security Assessment; it would be similarly possible to increase one or two other existing taxes that would continue after Union. How much revenue these things would bring was a matter on which no living person then was in a position to make any practical pronouncement. The financial possibilities of the Government of the new Province were indeed shrouded in mystery. Those who would form and administer the first Government of the new Province faced tasks that were truly inspiring in their character, but not the less difficult for that fact.

These facts were all recognized with great clarity by the Newfoundlanders who negotiated, and their Canadian counterparts of that time. An expedient was resorted to. This was to provide for the Government of the new Province a special annual cash grant from the Federal Treasury. This would assist the new Government to finance its needs for a while. It was called a Transitional Grant and it was put on a diminishing scale. The theory and the hope were that somehow or other, as the Transitional Grant diminished, the new Province would replace the grant with revenues of its own. This was little more than a pious hope, for the reality of the situation was very clearly apprehended, as proved by the fact that Term 29

was written and inserted in the Terms of Union.

It was always argued by those who opposed Confederation that the Terms were inadequate. By this it was meant that the Transitional Grant was insufficient, and that for this reason the Government of the new Province would find itself tragically short of the revenue it would need to give the people of Newfoundland the public services they needed so badly. But for the existence of Term 29 this argument would be unassailable. There just would be no answer to it. It would be so sound and so correct that no thoughtful and patriotic Newfoundlander would ever have signed the Terms of Confederation.

But Term 29 was written, it was inserted in the Terms of Union, and it is at the present time beginning to operate.

Mr. Speaker, it is only now that the final Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada are being written. I refer, of course, to the financial terms. What could not be written in 1948 will be written in 1957. The Transitional Grant, at least as it has been, will disappear. A new financial policy, based on the realities of our case, as time has revealed it, will be laid down before the present calendar year is over.

I find, Mr. Speaker, that there are still some otherwise well-informed Newfoundlanders, as surely there must be many of our Mainland countrymen, who do not understand Term 29. This is all the more surprising from the fact that a simple reading of the Term makes the proposal just about as clear as words can do. It commences with a frank admission of the difficulty (it might as well have

said impossibility) of predicting with sufficient accuracy just what the impact of Confederation would be upon the finances of the Government of the new Province. That very admission of inability to make the prediction carried with it the necessity to make provision for the time when the prediction could be made, made accurately, and made upon the basis of experience and reality. When would that be? Those who negotiated the Terms of Union felt that eight years might be long enough to enable the practical experience to be gained. Eight years was thus fixed as the maximum period within which the Government of Canada would take steps to find out just what financial assistance Newfoundland would need. Steps could be taken after the first, second, third, or fourth year. That would be largely a matter for the Government of the Province itself to decide. Though advised a year or two after the date of Union to ask the Government of Canada to set up the Royal Commission, the Government of Newfoundland disdained to do so. The Government felt that the full eight years would be needed if practical experience and realism were to determine the amount of the financial assistance that must come from Ottawa. It must be apparent to every observer today that the Government were right in this decision. The Government have been equally right in making preparation to present Newfoundland's case with skill and evidence that would remove all doubts from the minds of the Royal Commission as to whether the Government of the new Province needed this additional financial assistance, and how much this assistance should be. Only a few days ago our own local Commission on Revision of the Financial

Terms completed a massive effort that extended over a period of nearly three years during which no effort was spared to gather data and to put it in intelligible form for the Royal Commission itself.

The task of the Royal Commission, the personnel of which were recently announced by the Prime Minister of Canada, though difficult, is extremely simple. They have to advise the Government of Canada whether the Newfoundland Government need additional financial assistance, and how much they need. A yardstick is spelled out very carefully in Term 29. The additional financial assistance which they are to recommend for Newfoundland is financial assistance positively needed to enable the Government of Newfoundland to continue the public service. There is another yardstick. This is that the additional financial assistance from Ottawa must be such as to enable the Newfoundland Government to continue these public services without putting a greater burden of taxation on the Newfoundland people than the burden that has been placed upon the people of the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, taking capacity to pay into account.

The Royal Commission clearly, then, must know what the rates of taxation are in Newfoundland and in the three Maritime Provinces. They must be able to compare the burdensomeness of these rates of taxation in the four Provinces. To measure this burdensomeness of taxation they must know the earning power of the people, and thus the capacity to pay in each of the four Provinces. This involves not only the earnings of the people in the four Provinces, but the

cost of living in each. The essential matter is the capacity to pay taxes for such is the measure of the burdensomeness of the taxation.

Mr. Speaker, honourable Members should bear in mind the fact that the additional financial assistance Newfoundland is to get is for the purpose of enabling the Government to continue the public services at the levels and standards reached subsequent to Confederation. Public services in this Province mean primarily roads, schools, hospitals, water and sewer systems, municipal services, rural electrification, public housing, encouragement of natural resources discovery and development, and a score of other interests of scarcely less importance to our people. We entered Confederation just over eight years ago with levels and standards of public services tragically lower than the next lowest in all Canada. I reveal no secret that I am bound to conceal when I say that the Smallwood administration, very soon after taking office on the date of Union, faced up to the great implications of Term 29. If the additional financial assistance to come from Ottawa was for the purpose of enabling the Government of Newfoundland to continue the levels and standards of the public services, then clearly these levels and standards would have to be raised as rapidly as possible, and on as broad a scale as possible. Again and again we in this Government were reminded by our Leader, as indeed we reminded ourselves, of our great duty to the people of Newfoundland; the duty of having these levels and standards of public service raised to the highest possible point at the moment when the Royal Commission would examine them. The higher the levels and standards, the greater the amount of

financial assistance that would be needed from Ottawa.

We think that we have done a great work in that direction. When we took office eight years ago the total amount provided, during the last year of the Commission of Government, from the Provincial Treasury for education was \$4,100,000; in this present year the amount will be \$12,300,000. The total amount for public health and welfare was \$7,500,000; this year it is \$20,200,000. The total amount for roads was \$3½ millions; this year it is \$9 millions. In our first eight years of Confederation we have spent \$55½ millions on education; \$122 millions on public health and welfare combined; \$63.6 millions on roads and bridges and \$6¼ millions on municipal improvements.

These are large sums, Mr. Speaker, and these totals represent great strides taken to raise the levels and standards of our public services. I have to say, however, that I express the deep regret of all my Colleagues that we have not been able to raise these levels and standards far more than that. We deeply regret that in these matters we still lag a quarter of a century in some things, and more than that in others, behind the three neighbouring Maritime Provinces of our country. If Term 29 had provided for this review of the financial consequences of Confederation to be held within sixteen years of the date of Union, rather than the eight years actually provided, then perhaps by the time the review was held we would have succeeded in getting these levels and standards of our public services to much greater heights than we have been able to do. We are bound, however, by the actual verbiage of the Terms of Union. We have spent the surplus funds with

which we commenced our career as a Province of Canada. We have borrowed as many millions of dollars as we felt it was prudent to do. We have collected revenues from our people in the highest amounts that we felt it was proper to do; indeed, Mr. Speaker, we know that we have perhaps taxed our people more than they should be expected to pay. All of this we have done in the effort to have the levels and standards of our public services at the highest possible point for the moment when the Royal Commission would review the case and make their recommendations of how much we will need to continue these levels and standards into the future.

And so, Mr. Speaker, Newfoundland faces the future with unwavering hope and confidence in her destiny. She is part of the great Canadian nation, and she will go up with that nation. Great Canada wanted Newfoundland, and great Canada will treat us now, with justice and generosity.

(Applause).

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and seconded that I do now leave the Chair .

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I do not know if this is the opportune time, but before you leave the Chair, Sir.

On motion of Mr. Smallwood the debate adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to announce a message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable The Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit

Estimates of sums required for the public service of the Province for the year ending the 31st. March, 1958, aggregating Fifty-Eight Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-six Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars (\$58,396,500), and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended, I recommend the Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) LEONARD OUTERBRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I move that this message together with the estimates be referred to a Committee of Supply.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved that the Message of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the estimates be referred to a Committee of Supply. Motion is that I do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee of Supply.

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

Motion carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and directs me to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received, Committee of Supply ordered sit again on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the mem-

bers of the House and their friends and the press and visiting friends are invited to the adjoining chamber where the usual gathering takes place and where refreshments are ready for those who would care to attend.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at 3:00 of the Clock.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg to ask leave to present a petition from the residents of Westport and the two small adjoining settlements. This petition prays for the construction of a road from the main road running from the Trans-Canada Highway to Baie Verte, a spur road which will probably be ten or eleven miles long, to run out to Westport.

It gives me much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to support this petition because as it happens in my programme I submitted to the Honourable the Premier for the district that was one of the projects for which I asked consideration.

Westport is the largest settlement between Hampton and Seal Cove, on that side of White Bay. Indeed in view of the location holds the most promise, in my view. In the arrangement we have made with my honourable colleague, in Mines and Resources, one of the areas to which I have directed the Department's attention is Westport. In Westport there

appears to be a very considerable stretch of what appears to be good agricultural land, and there is also ample room for further settlement, and it is my view a number of people in the smaller places will find their way into Westport, and once it is linked up to the Trans-Canada Highway it will have easy access to logging enterprises conducted by Bowater and any mining operations in the area, and ample opportunity to grow produce and to build up a good settlement.

I beg leave to table this petition, Mr. Speaker, and ask that it be referred to the Department to which it relates.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a Ministerial Statement:

The Department of Highways has been considering the rates being paid to men who work with that Department on roads, and it appears that we are paying a lower rate by far than for men who work in similar classifications who work on bases or with the paper companies or with contractors. So that the proposal is to raise the rates of wages for these men who work on the road to the equivalent of that paid by contractors and by the other large employers of labour.

We also propose to reduce the number of working hours from ten to either nine or eight, which ever appears to be most feasible. I thought that the House might be interested to hear this.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if I might ask the Honourable Minister of Highways how much they will be paid per hour?

MR. POWER: Well, the thing is not worked out definitely yet. There may be a little variation, but in the matter of common labour I think the rate now is seventy-five cents; so if you take that rate for ten hours and work it out for eight hours and then give a ten per cent increase it may be slightly more than a dollar an hour.

Notices of Motion

None.

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

Answers to Questions

None.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I do not see the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply here. I have been promised an answer since some time in April to a question asked that Minister.

Orders of the Day

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I also have a question addressed, I believe, to the Minister of Welfare. He is not here. In his absence I would like to address it to the Honourable the Premier. I have here before me a letter I received today from a resident of Admiral's Cove, Cape Broyle, who I know used to live in Freshwater near Cappahayden, who moved down to this place but did not receive the assistance given to other people. Would they be eligible to receive that assistance now?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with the indulgence of Your Honour and the House; I am very glad the Honourable and learned gentleman has mentioned that matter because it gives me an opportunity to offer a brief word of explanation. Ever since Newfoundland began men have moved their homes from one side of a harbour to the other side or from the southside entrance of the harbour to the inner part of the harbour or from one harbour to another harbour or from an island to the Mainland. That sort of thing has gone on for whole centuries and will no doubt continue to go on for a great many years. No Government ever gave any financial assistance whatsoever in such cases, and it is doubtful if any Government ever will give such assistance, where individual men or individual families decide to move, either to move their houses from one part of the harbour to another or from one harbour to another. In such cases no Government ever did help. What we have for some years past is a completely different scheme. First the people in a settlement must decide for themselves in a public meeting, unanimously, that they wish to move out of that settlement to another settlement or to a number of other settlements. Having so met publicly and having so decided unanimously they then approach the Government and inform the Government of their decision and ask the Government if they will assist in that case—but only in that case where it has been a voluntary decision and a unanimous one held at a public meeting and where the Government approves the place or places to which they propose to move, then and only then the Government will assist them in the actual physical moving of

their homes. It varies from place to place but the maximum is four hundred dollars.

Now we get occasionally cases of men who hearing in a vague kind of a way about this programme, hearing in the vaguest kind of a way that the Government is helping people who move, and then having gone ahead themselves in the ordinary course, as for centuries past, and moved, having done it, they then, hearing about it, ask the Government if they are going to help, and the Government has to say no. The Government will help only where the conditions I have just described have been met. Now whether four hundred dollars is enough for a family has become doubtful, and I have heard a figure advocated here as much as a thousand dollars per family. That matter is under careful consideration. Professor Goundrey our Provincial Economist is specializing on it and we are hoping that within the next year we will have a far more ambitious plan that would enable us to assist many, many hundreds of families to move from the less promising places into more promising places. So that my honourable and learned friend will have to tell his friend in Admiral's Cove that the Government cannot help him in his individual case any more than the Government for decades, for centuries, have helped the many individuals who moved their houses. It has got to be part of a community plan before we help.

MR. BROWNE: Well, may I ask the Premier one question arising out of that? What effect would it have, might I ask, if I say these people concerned two families, were one hundred per cent of the population.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well if a hundred per cent of that settlement told

us they desired to move we would have been very willing to assist them up to four hundred dollars per family; but the House will appreciate that it would be madness for the Government to assist to reduce, not eliminate, but to reduce the populations of a small place. If you have twenty families in a place and ten or fifteen leave and five are left the last state is worse than the first. Either all must move—it must be unanimous—or we won't help at all.

MR. BROWNE: How long is this in effect?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Three or four years.

MR. BROWNE: They were eligible at the time.

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): They had no public meeting.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure all the people were aware of this. It could have been a simple matter for them to get in touch with their member, and I am sure he would be glad to assist in a case like that, where ignorance of procedure existed and I think some consideration should be given. I may say in my opinion a great majority of the people today do not know of its existence.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will make a bargain with the honourable and learned gentleman if the honourable and learned member of the district makes a personal investigation and recommends it so that it won't become an issue in this Federal Election I think we would then perhaps give the matter careful and sympathetic consideration.

MR. BROWNE: I accept that. Mr. Speaker, now that the Honourable

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply is present could he tell me if he has the answer to a question I asked him some time in April?

HON. B. J. ABBOTT (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable and learned member, my staff has been working on it but it is almost an impossible task. But I would suggest that he visit the Department of Supply and see for himself the vouchers. We give you that concession.

MR. BROWNE: Well, I regret, Mr. Speaker, the Minister did not impart that information to me previously. I was depending on the fact that he was preparing the answer. If he had given that information to me previously I would have had the opportunity to go down. I do not know if I have an opportunity now.

MR. ABBOTT: It is quite true my staff, with additional work coming up find it impossible, and I now release that information for the honourable and learned member.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask, Mr. Speaker, if that invitation to wait upon the officials extends to me also? I asked the first question in that particular instance, I remember, and I was waiting to get the reply through the second question asked by my learned friend—so, if the invitation extends to me to visit the department?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes—but the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is not a Candidate,

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I presume the Minister means if either or any of us here go or want to go to see that we may?

MR. ABBOTT: That is correct. That will be, I may say, under the

supervision of the officials of my Department.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, we won't take anything—we may photograph something though.

Orders of the Day

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pension Act."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of Order—we fell into a bad habit in connection with this Bill and the next three Bills and Number 11 on the Order Paper by not having them introduced in the form of resolutions.

I should like to just go on record as pointing out that these are Money Bills, and that they should have been brought in in the form of Resolutions so that the House might have considered them in Committee before recommending the Bills.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask a question relative to teachers' pensions—I may be out of order, but I would like to put across to the other side of the House that my information is that no increase has been made relative to retired teachers. I was wondering if the Government has that matter under consideration, and if the Honourable Minister could make a statement to that effect?

MR. SPEAKER: I believe that matter could be taken up when the estimates are under consideration; unless the Minister does wish to say something now.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I think I would like to have notice of that question.

MR. SPEAKER: That point could be covered under the appropriate heading of the estimates.

Third Reading of a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Allowance Act, 1954."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowance Act."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Committee of Supply

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, is this the Committee for temporary supply for 1957?

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): What I propose, Mr. Chairman, is that there is an order on the Order Paper—Committee of Supply—In connection with that Order there is on record a letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor asking for so much money, which is sufficient to cover the whole year's supply. My

proposal this afternoon is we go into Committee of Supply for the purpose of increasing the amount of interim supply which we voted earlier in the session. Some of the Departments need some money; and I was just going to ask the Committee to deal with that one item and not start the estimates.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, might I ask if the Leader of the House or the Premier would indicate whether we are to go on with the budget debate this afternoon?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, in that case, before this motion is passed I would like to make some observation. I was under the impression that we were going to be given an opportunity to discuss the budget debate, the last opportunity that I will have. I believe the House will not be open tomorrow, do I take it—

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is correct.

MR. BROWNE: This is the last opportunity I will have to speak on the budget, and I regret very much that this debate is not being proceeded with. I had intimated to the Premier that I would have liked to speak on this. He did promise in the first place to move the adjournment of the debate until Monday, and yesterday the motion was adjourned—it could have been adjourned on our motion. The Premier adjourned it himself. It seems to me that we should be given that opportunity—and I came here today hoping that I might be able to make some remarks on that subject. If that is not the case, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some general observations in regard to the manner in which the accounts and estimates are

considered in this House: that these two, the public accounts and the estimates, dovetail together. We get the public accounts for the previous year and then we get the estimates for the future year. It seems to me that members of the House should be more familiar with the matters which are contained in both these documents we have here, the Public Accounts which contain two hundred and fifty pages of information regarding the public affairs of this country, detailed expenditure—and here are the estimates of one hundred and thirty pages—I have been in this House four years now and I challenge any one on either side of the House to say that the financial affairs of this country are being properly considered. The Public Accounts are tabled but I wonder how many people in the House are familiar with them. I wonder how many people for example, on the other side of the House realize that we get an estimated expenditure in the estimates say for this year; or even take it more precisely, for the year 1955-56. I will illustrate what I mean. For the year 1955-56 we had an estimate of revenue and expenditure on current account of forty-two millions, and expenditure thirty-eight millions, showing a surplus of four hundred seventy-seven thousand two hundred dollars. Last year in the budget we had different figures and without citing them precisely I may say that they indicated a surplus of two thousand dollars; two thousand dollars revenue over expenditure. But when the Auditor General's Report appears what do we find? We find there has been a deficit on current account, as noted. The Auditor General says on page 10 of his report — "For the year 1955-56 current account revenue and expenditure respectively amounted to \$39,753,

874 leaving a deficit on current account of \$58,561. Now honourable members on the other side of the House may read their papers, but I think it is a very serious matter if we cannot depend upon the accuracy of the figures presented here in the budget speech.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of Order. Everything the honourable gentleman has said would of course be appropriate and certainly in order in a speech made on the budget in debate on the budget. I suggest to Your Honour it is entirely out of order on the motion for Your Honour to leave the Chair now to go into Committee of Supply. The Parliamentary Rules provide that honourable members may speak to that motion; the motion that is now before the Chair before Your Honour would leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on Supply. It is in order for the honourable member to speak to that motion up to a point and within certain very strictly laid down limitations. But that has never been the occasion and can obviously not be a substitute for the debate on the budget. If there were some urgent public matter or something of that nature then this would be an occasion to raise it. I suggest to Your Honour the honourable and learned gentleman is out of order. If the debate on the budget is not to go forward today he cannot debate it. That is all he is doing. I suggest to Your Honour he is out of order.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, what I am doing now is a time-honoured right of any member of the House to raise a grievance, and I am raising a grievance that the accounts of this country, the public accounts of this country and the estimates are not being properly considered.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that is not a grievance.

MR. BROWNE: What else is it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Anything the honourable gentleman does not agree with does not necessarily become a grievance. If the honourable gentleman was to complain about the weather, is that a grievance?

MR. BROWNE: Not the weather. The matter is in good hands. This is a matter in the hands of the Government. The point, Mr. Speaker, is this—As I mentioned, we have the public accounts tabled—we have no committee dealing with it. We have the estimates tabled and have no committee to deal with the estimates; no special select committee—. It is my contention we should have a special committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—The honourable gentleman can make all these statements in the debate on the budget. He must not try to anticipate the debate on the budget. The opportunity will be here when the budget is debated. He must not attempt to anticipate the debate on the budget speech—

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member would excuse me, I listened quite carefully to what the honourable member and the honourable member for the Opposition have said—this is the first time I have been in the House when a matter of this kind has come up. Definitely what the honourable member for St. John's South is doing is debating the budget.

MR. BROWNE: No, Mr. Speaker, I am not debating the budget. I have notes for a speech to deliver on the budget but I never will have an op-

portunity to deliver that in the House now, apparently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not the fault of the House.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, it is the fault of the Government. The Government does not want to hear it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will have the debate on Monday.

MR. BROWNE: As the Premier knows, I cannot come on Monday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Opposition can come here.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, but cannot deliver the speech I have.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. It does not seem to me this would come under the heading of a grievance—the honourable member discussed the question with me on this point—but I do think he is anticipating the budget speech in the remarks he is making today, and I must hold the point of order well taken.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, if I am ruled out on this point of order I would have to bow to Your Honour's ruling—

I would like to raise then another grievance, if that is not considered a grievance I hope this won't be considered a part of the budget debate. Every year since 1952 a sum of money has been voted for this House for publication of a document called "Hansard," that is for 1952-53-54-55-56 and again in the estimates this year; that is six years voting of money for the publication of Hansard, and the last edition of Hansard appeared in, I do not know when it appeared, but it has not contained the debates of any session of the House since the session

of 1951—That was held before the election in November of that year.

Now, Sir, I think it is a grievance that the public monies of this country should be spent on stenographic reports of the debates that take place here and the employment of an editor to edit the debates and the payment of printers to print the debates, and that they should be retained in the establishment that has printed them. I have known for several years that these documents have been printed and they have never been published; therefore they are still in the printers' office. Now I think, Mr. Speaker, the people of this country are entitled to have the records of proceedings of this House of Assembly published so that honourable members can obtain them and so that the public, if they wish, can have access to them and see what is happening. It seems a strange thing that documents which were recorded back in 1952 are still unavailable to members of this House or to the press or to the public. How long is this sort of thing to continue, and what is the reason? The Government do not wish to have these Hansards for these important years in our history published? I think, Mr. Speaker, it is unnecessary to say very much on this matter, or to make any reply to these questions—it is perfectly obvious that these were in the hey-days of Government when they were enjoying the money that had been saved by the Commission of Government and they could afford to have more optimistic hopes of the results of their gambling than they have now when the Government has been reduced to depend on the low market and loan market and the generosity of the Canadian Government. Would any member of the Government like to reply to that matter?

MR. SPEAKER: As Speaker of the House I am in some degree connected with Hansard although not very much having not been Speaker very long. But I can say that the death of the Late Editor of Debates has held the matter up to some extent. As far as I know there are at the moment two if not three years of Hansard in the hands of the printers. I was told a few days ago there were definitely two and may be three, but I will be able to make a statement on that, as Speaker, in the near future.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I might say, in rising to support my learned friend on this statement relative to Hansard, I do think it is a pity that the Government at least the people responsible for the Hansard have not been able to produce them here in this House, and I think the grievance is well taken and well stated, and I appreciate the statement which you have made relative to a statement from you in the near future.

There is one other matter I would like to raise, and that is this question of Committee on Supply. On the 26th of March we went into Committee on Supply in order to pass some supplementary estimates, I take it the Honourable the Minister of Finance or the Honourable the Attorney General will give us an explanation as to why it was necessary at this moment to go into Committee on Supply for supplementary estimates I take it that statement will come when we go into Committee—is that correct?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes—The motion now is that I do leave the Chair. No doubt in Committee the Minister concerned will begin by offering an explanation.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the chair.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, the position is very briefly that when in March the interim supply was brought down it was presumed that the budget would have been delivered a couple of weeks ago and the estimate was such that had that been the case we would have passed supply and this interim supply would not be needed as full supply would be available to the Government. As it was, a situation over which we had no control delayed the budget and one or two departments are short of money, particularly the Department of Education. I would ask if we could pass these four or five items set forth in the schedule and the committee would then rise and resume sittings at the convenience of the House. These are just interim payments. In addition to interim supply we did not anticipate such a lengthy interval between its being voted and today.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, the Attorney General did not give us any information as to what this money is for. I wonder if he could tell us what the money is needed for. I have here the estimates passed in March for six million dollars; and in that Bill Finance was set down as one hundred thousand dollars. Now I see he is looking for eighty-five thousand dollars. Could he tell us what that is for?

MR. SMALLWOOD: One word covers it—one word, Mr. Chairman, covers all of these amounts; salaries—civil servants and teachers.

MR. BROWNE: How is it that only five departments are looking for it and not the others?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The others have enough.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, before we go on—the Minister has said

salaries. Now I have here the vote for salaries for the Department of Finance, four hundred and twelve thousand dollars and the vote was a hundred thousand. So that was enough for three months. So there must be something more than salaries that are intended—another eighty-five thousand dollars—

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is our information. The Minister and Deputy-Minister have left the Province today, and I am acting as Minister of Finance, but I am in the unfortunate position of not having the Deputy Minister in the Province. My advice is that this is all for salaries.

MR. BROWNE: Well it must be for something else, according to those figures here.

MR. CURTIS: I think the position, Mr. Chairman, is the actual amount asked by the Government for the Department of Finance is one million eight hundred thousand and the amount voted was only one hundred thousand. Well obviously there is not enough. One hundred thousand is one eighteenth only of the amount that is sought for the Department. So it is obvious they must need some money. We are now near the end of May.

MR. BROWNE: It is certainly not salaries though.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Almost entirely salaries—the large part of one-half million is for interest payment and sinking fund and the like on the public debt, the four hundred thousand for salaries is for the whole year, but only one hundred thousand has been given so far for everything—most of that has been spent in fact for salaries.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is salaries, but

I think it also covers pensions—and no doubt that is what was intended to say.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh, no doubt?

On motion Department of Finance \$85,000. Carried.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, there is just one point there worth mentioning. Probably the Committee will recall it is customary for the Department of Finance and the Department of Education to release money to the various boards of education around the 20th. and 21st. of the Month in order that the boards be able to handle teachers' salaries at the end of the month. That is almost entirely that amount there for teachers' salaries. The department may not release the money until the House has voted it.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps the Minister of Health would be able to tell us?

HON. DR. J. MCGRATH (Minister of Health): I cannot tell you exactly. It is practically all salaries.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): I think the Minister of Health is in the same position as we are. We have five thousand dollars for Labour, and in our Vocational Training Apprenticeship Scheme fifty per cent is paid by the Federal Government but we have to carry on until such time as it comes in. So that this will be written off. I imagine the Minister of Health is in the same position.

On motion Education \$430,000; Health \$75,000; Economic Development \$5,000; Labour \$5,000; carried.

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

the resolutions and directed me to report same and beg leave to sit again.

On motion report received.

On motion resolutions read a first time, read a second time.

Motion, that a Bill be introduced to give effect to those resolutions. Carried.

On motion Bill read a first time—by leave of the House—"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-eight and for other Purposes Relating to the Public Services."

On motion and by leave of the House Bill read a second time.

MR. CURTIS: May I ask, Mr. Speaker, with the unanimous consent of the House, and by leave, that the Bill be now read a third time—I do not think it is necessary to refer it to a Committee of the Whole House when it comes from Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: No, according to Standing Orders a Supply Bill does not have to go to Committee again.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if I might raise again the question which I raised with the Minister of Education a short time ago, this afternoon, relative to whether or not the Government have here a matter, under Education for four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. I think this would be an appropriate time to raise the matter again, and the Minister may be able to make a statement relative to that because I do know that there are retired teachers in this country, and some of them have seen

me about it, and I dare say there is no doubt a good many of them have seen the Honourable the Premier and the Minister of Education—some of these teachers have retired with fairly small pensions and since that time the cost of living has gone up considerably, and since that time the teachers salaries have been raised and we know it is the intention to raise them again another ten per cent. Now the point I want to know is what about those retired teachers living on very small pensions; is there no possibility their pensions may be increased so that they will be able to live nearer to a standard of common decency, or whether the Government yet considered that—I was hoping I might get a statement from the Honourable Minister or from the Honourable the Premier on that point now.

MR. SPEAKER: That speech was by leave of the House. Definitely out of order.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition raises a very important matter there, and he does know, as the House knows, it has only been some ten months that I have been in the Department and there are a number of important issues with which I have not been able to familiarize myself, for obvious reasons. I think I could say something right off hand but would prefer in justice to the honourable member and to his question I would like to have a little notice so that I can go back and look up correspondence and files on the matter and discuss it with officials in the Department to see exactly what is the question. I might say, Mr. Speaker, I have no desire at all to evade the question. Of course I take it we shall be meeting again here on Monday or Tues-

day and by then I might be able to give an answer to that question.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the point raised a moment ago. According to our Standing Orders the resolution is adopted by Ways and Means, reported to the House, put by the Speaker and incorporated in the Bill of Supply or appropriations, introduced by the Finance Minister and given its three readings then and there. This is the only Bill exempted from Standing Orders 58:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I point out "the Committee on Ways and Means" not the Committee of "Supply"—Ways and Means deals with resolutions such as the Disabled Persons Allowance Act and the Old Age Assistance Act which should come in by way of resolutions, then on the report of the House there is no need to go back into Committee again.

Motion, that this Bill be now read a third time, carried: Ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Second Reading of Bill." An Act Further to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier today, in my opinion this Bill should have been introduced in the form of budget resolutions and we should have discussed the whole situation, the whole financial situation at one time dealing with it now in very piece-meal fashion it seems to me to be improper—Here we are dealing with the question of the chief source of revenue of the Government and we are taking it in the

form of a Bill, without discussing the budget and the other sources of revenue. It is very difficult, Mr. Speaker, to detach one piece of our financial sources from others—We want to be able to relate them—Therefore I am more or less confined by the manner in which this is introduced—But as everyone knows, under the Tax Rental Agreement expiring this year the money received by Newfoundland from Ottawa was related to the population and gross national product of Canada. A new formula has now been found, which sounds very complicated but in reality is very simple. The Minister of Finance the other day told us that this formula granting assistance to the Provinces is based on ten per cent of corporation taxes and five per cent of succession duties taxes—and these are called standard tax yields—Then from these taxes in Newfoundland, per capita, is less than the wealthiest provinces, namely the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia; the average of these two provinces is taken and the difference is added to ours. Why they went to such trouble to draft a formula of that kind is beyond me. I don't think it makes any difference — all they had to say was, we will give to the provinces an amount of money equal to the capital yield of taxes in Ontario and British Columbia based on their income tax, their corporation tax and their succession duties on a ten, nine and five basis.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is the difference between the two?

MR. BROWNE: There is no difference at all—Why put it that way it is?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why raise it?

MR. BROWNE: Because in the way it is put down it looks to me extra-

ordinary procedure—share of the tax yield and tax equalization — A total of sixteen million three hundred thousand dollars. Now last year and in previous years we rented our income tax, corporation tax, succession duties to the Federal Government for a sum of about three hundred thousand dollars which came to us — Now as everyone knows, under the British North American Act, 1867, there were certain fields left open to the provinces and other fields for the Dominion—for example the Dominion collected Customs Duties, Excise Taxes; but the provinces used to collect income tax and corporation taxes and still do in the Province of Quebec, and this year in the Province of Ontario—But During the World War II, the Dominion Government was powerful enough to persuade the Provinces that they should give up their powers of collecting income taxes and corporation taxes for the duration of the war and transfer them to the Federal Government in Ottawa for a tax rental agreement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not then, there was no tax rental agreement, — in return for payments.

MR. BROWNE: Which afterwards was called a tax rental agreement, and which gave to the various Provinces certain amounts of money—At any rate the effect of it was, Mr. Speaker, to concentrate the greater portion of taxes in the Federal Government at Ottawa—As we know, the Federal Government at Ottawa today is collecting nearly eighty per cent of all taxes paid by all the people of Canada in every shape and form—The man who pays his Municipal taxes to the city council, the man who pays three per cent tax to the Provincial Government and seventeen cents a gallon on gasoline, the man who pays Income tax,

of all these taxes, all the whole lot put together, the Federal Government is now collecting eighty per cent and the Provinces are collecting, I believe, less than ten per cent and the Municipal Governments are only getting roughly the balance—So that the power of the Federal Government has become colossal—it is a colossus, a giant, it overbears every province in Canada—There is only one man who has successfully withstood the infringement of the Federal Government at the present time and that is Premier Duplessis who has refused to accept a tax rental agreement under any form and has insisted on the rights of the Province to collect their own taxes, and refused to deal with Ottawa as long as Ottawa pretended to be doing favours for the Provinces by giving them subsidies from time to time. So great was this power in the past fiscal year that the Dominion of Canada had a surplus of over five hundred million dollars, over half a billion dollars surplus—This Government, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, has had a deficit on the basis of the 1955-56 returns—I suggest this Government here has had a deficit, Nova Scotia had a deficit and other Provinces of Canada even Ontario, the richest of all, are complaining they have not sufficient money to carry on their work, and they have not sufficient money to assist their municipalities while the Federal Government at Ottawa has this enormous surplus of half a Billion dollars.

Now no province is satisfied with this—This province is not satisfied, the Premier is not satisfied—Only the other day he was quoted in the press—I am not sure of his exact words—but to the effect that we should start a revolution in the Atlantic Provinces against the authority of Ottawa—

MR. SMALLWOOD: No—No it was not that.

MR. BROWNE: He certainly said we would lead the way to show the Atlantic Provinces how to get out of Confederation if they did not get satisfaction.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.—if they ever tried to treat us as second-class Canadians.

MR. BROWNE: What are we being treated as—When the Minister of Finance's spending depends on the generosity of the Canadian Government what are we? We are not relying on justice any longer, we are relying on the generosity—and should this Province have to depend on the alms-giving from the Dominion Government or should it be entitled.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What the Minister says was —“justice and generosity” together—to quote only the generosity is to misquote him.

MR. BROWNE: I am satisfied to take the words—justice and generosity—I see he is not satisfied with justice.

The Premiers of the Atlantic Provinces met recently—What for? To complain about the manner in which they were being treated by Ottawa and to look for further money from Ottawa. Now this Province is in the position that at the present time it has a Royal Commission investigating what financial assistance, if any, (this is generally left out in any statement) is needed to continue the public services of this country at the standards and levels reached subsequent to union—At the standards and levels reached subsequent to union—I do not want to go over again what I said before—It is a limiting formula and it is not enough for us to carry on in the fu-

ture. The Province of New Brunswick has come up with a proposition of a somewhat different nature from the tax equalization payments, so called, that is inserted here. Now I think it is a pity we are not in the budget debate, but the Minister of Finance should be here while this subject is being discussed too so that he could perhaps in reply give us some information on what that is based, what the population of Newfoundland on which this tax equalization payment is made and what is the rate that we are receiving under the old agreement. At any rate in New Brunswick they discovered under the old system New Brunswick received more money per capita than the Province of Alberta, which is fabulously rich, but under the new agreement Alberta receives more money than the Province of New Brunswick; and the people of New Brunswick and certainly the Government of New Brunswick; feel that is not fair—that the Province of Alberta receiving over six million dollars in the past ten years as a result of this wonderful oil and gas development that took place in that Province, and was therefore one of the richest provinces in the Dominion; and to give to Alberta more money than to one of the have-not provinces, one of the Atlantic Provinces, seems to me to be certainly erring on the side of justice—So they came up with what they called a National Adjustment Grant—and I am sure the Premier is very familiar with the nature of the National Adjustment Grant but as other members of the House may not be so familiar with it I would like to bring it forward here, because it is a way by which the Atlantic Provinces would get a share of other taxes which they paid, because the other Provinces including Newfound-

land not only contribute profits to the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia as well but they contribute directly to paying customs duties and excise taxes of which they get no share at all. The present tax equalization is based on income tax, corporation tax and succession duties. At any rate New Brunswick brought forward the proposal that where the average earning power of the people was less than eighty-five per cent of the Canadian average, extra assistance should be given in order to enable the Provinces to carry on the financing that they are expected to perform. Now in New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces they have a system of Municipal Government where the Municipalities are depending to a large extent upon the financial assistance which they receive from the Provincial Governments, and here in this country we are in the same position, and I suppose it is the same in all the Provinces. In Ontario this year, for the first time in eighteen years, the Treasury brought in increases in taxes by actually putting on a tax on corporations. In addition to the taxes they have to pay to the Federal Government they have to pay two per cent to the Ontario Government— So that the Ontario Government by that tax and by a tax on gasoline, raising the tax on gasoline by two cents a gallon, I believe, and by raising the tax on diesel fuel nine cents a gallon were able to raise an extra sixty million dollars; and that with the thirty-nine millions which they receive from Ottawa brings it up to nearly one hundred million dollars. As the population of Ontario is about ten times the population of New Brunswick the Government of New Brunswick felt they were entitled to a sum of about ten million dollars in addition to the

eighteen million dollars which they are going to receive under the tax equalization payment from the standard tax yield; a tenth of what the Province of Ontario would receive—the population of Ontario is about five and a half million—So that I suppose Newfoundland should feel entitled to, under that method of that national adjustment grant, a sum of about seven million dollars in addition to the tax equalization that we are receiving at the present time. Certainly the Atlantic Province Premiers could have left no doubt in the mind of the Government of Ottawa that they deserved special consideration, being as it were here at the end of the line—We pay more freight in and out than anybody else, even in the Maritime Provinces; and the cost of freight and the cost of handling adds to the cost of goods and therefore the Province needs more money in proportion than those provinces which are located where the factories are.

But only the Province of Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces by the Alberta Government itself feels that, and the Saskatchewan Government, feels that the Federal Government is not treating them right in regard to the question of taxes.

We have heard from time to time the Premier speak about our needs in regard to schools and in regard to roads and in regard to hospitals. Only the other day the Minister of Highways told us there were going to be no paved roads in Newfoundland this year, no roads paved in Newfoundland this year, certainly not by this Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not think there were any last year, and I do not think there were any the year

before last. We have not done much paving in recent years.

MR. BROWNE: I don't think there has been much since this Government came into office.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We built about fifteen hundred miles but have done no paving.

MR. BROWNE: Built a lot of roads but the winds and passing traffic blow them into the surrounding country side, and the rain and snow falls on them and leave them in a very bad condition; and we are not making very much progress in the matter of roads. But why is it? Not because we are short of money. I hear today that under the handicap under which the Government of New Brunswick is it's spending twenty-four million dollars this year on roads—twenty-four million dollars on paved roads—This Government is not spending any money. Surely one of the reasons why they are not spending any money is because they have not got the money, and are finding it extremely difficult to get it. We had a Bill last year authorizing for ten million dollars, a large amount of which was supposed to be devoted to the building of better roads—It did not materialize, and was used this year to pay the deficit.

I have here a few figures which show what I have mentioned a few moments ago in regard to the amount which the Provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick respectively received under the old method of tax rental agreement and the new one: New Brunswick received, \$18,505,000 and under the new \$22,645,000; Alberta under the old \$35,265,000 and under the new \$46,350,000—per capita that works out at \$32.58 under the old and \$39.18

under the new and Alberta received per capita \$31.51 and under the new \$39.55, something higher than New Brunswick. Now I am not able to say what it is that Newfoundland received, but if we took the figure for \$14,300,000. and a population of four hundred thousand that gives us roughly \$34.40 under the old system and under the new system of \$16,300,000. and taking the population at four hundred and fifteen thousand it would work out something the same as New Brunswick and Alberta, nearly forty dollars per head—In other words all the Provinces are getting very much the same amount of money per capita under this tax equalization—where is the equalization then?

The Premier of this country started out in 1950, at any rate I think he had the idea in his mind before that of trying to build up the industries of this country so as to prevent the population of this country leaving and going to the Mainland, to other Provinces or to the United States. He must be aware and his Ministers must be aware that there is certainly a recession in this country today and a great deal of unemployment. There are thousands of men out of employment at the present time and looking for work—Where are they going to get it? If the wealthy province of Ontario is complaining that it is not getting enough money from the Federal Government at Ottawa with which to carry on their work, we too must find that we are unable to do the work that we should be doing, and we are certainly handicapped by a shortage of funds at the present time.

Now it has been said that the Government of Ontario is put out because money is being taken from Ontario to give to other Provinces. That

is not so according to the statement I have seen from Premier Frost. Premier Frost has made a statement to the effect that Nova Scotia had a deficit last year, and should have received greater assistance from the Federal Government, while Alberta each year has a surplus and was receiving more money in proportion. I think it is safe to say, Mr. Speaker, all the Provinces are disappointed with this new formula for one reason or another; Quebec because it does not approve of the method at all, Ontario and British Columbia and probably Alberta these rich provinces are disappointed because they have fast-growing populations and they have needs too, and the Atlantic Provinces, of which we are one, are disappointed because we are handicapped, more handicapped than the richer provinces in obtaining money from other sources either from taxes or from borrowing—We are limited at the moment to any further taxes—Our taxes here are higher than in the other Atlantic Provinces, and our means of borrowing needs no elaboration.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel that I should offer these observations, and that our Government should join with the other Atlantic Provinces in demanding from the Federal Government at Ottawa a national adjustment grant which would help to make things better for this country. It is true that we have the Royal Commission at the present time, but it seems to me that in itself won't be sufficient.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I will not take more than a very few minutes to reply to the honourable and learned gentleman who has spoken. I sincerely regret that we are not to have the advantage in this House of hearing from him on the matters

about which he was only able to hint in his present speech unless he were to get out of order—But after all we cannot have him everywhere, and we cannot set the order of business to please just one member of the Opposition although he be an extremely important member of it. If the Leader of the Opposition had given us the slightest indication that he wished the debate to go forward today on the budget his wish would have been our law in that matter. Now yesterday the Leader of the Opposition was not in the Chamber when the honourable and learned member for St. John's South indicated that he would like to speak on the budget—But I do not think I would be justified, considerable though my opinion is of the importance —

MR. HOLLETT: I thought I was here yesterday—Did I just wake up?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am wrong it was the day on which the budget was delivered it was yesterday just following the delivery of the budget that the honourable member for St. John's South indicated his preparedness, in fact I may say even his anxiety to make his contribution today to the budget debate; but I heard not a word from the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and I must in all common decency be bound by his followers unless they indicate they have cleared the matter with their Leader, in which case I would take their views as being his.

Now I have only one or two things to say about what my honourable and learned friend remarked here today. He tells us that the Government of Canada collects about eighty per cent of all the taxes that are collected in Canada—When you include municipal taxes across Canada and Provincial

taxes and these collected by the Government of Canada; if you add them all together, he says, about eighty per cent, eighty cents on every dollar collected by the Government of Canada. Now I am not going to dispute that figure. I do not accept it. I accept, of course, the honourable gentleman's word; I do not disallow the possibility that he is inaccurate, but for practical purposes for the purpose of the argument, I accept his statement that it is eighty cents to the dollar.

He, however, Mr. Speaker, said not a single word to indicate the proportion of the burden of the Government carried by the Government of Canada. He said nothing about that. If it is true that the Government of Canada collects eighty cents of every dollar that is collected every way and by all the Governments in Canada, if that is true, it is also true that the Government of Canada carries an enormous part of the burden of the Government. Now I do not know if it is eighty per cent. I do know what the percentage is—It would be a simple matter—the statistics would show—We have books put out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics—I do not know but I have it here—If I had the time—but there are books which show the grand total sum of money collected by all the Governments and by each Government and total of them all and the grand total amount spent—But let us not forget that the Government of Newfoundland does not share in any degree in the cost of maintenance of the Canadian Army—The Canadian Army is maintained solely by the Government of Canada—No Government of the ten provinces contributes a nickle, not a cent, to the maintenance of the Canadian Army. I think perhaps the only contribution the Newfoundland Govern-

ment makes is that in summer we do release some of the civil servants for a week or so to take officers training in the part-time army—if you can call that a contribution to the maintenance of the great Canadian Army—Similarly with the Canadian Navy—It is the Government of Canada that carries on the Canadian Navy and foots the Bills, and similarly with the Canadian Airforce; these three great armed forces are the financial responsibility of the Government of Canada and not the responsibility of the Provinces.

Now everyone in this Chamber today knows that the cost of defence has been a staggering one, and national defence including the army, the navy, the airforce and a great many other things, run up into a cost of over a thousand million dollars a year; well over a thousand million dollars a year—The Government of Canada must collect a lot of money which they got, for one item alone—national defence—to foot a bill which runs to more than a thousand million a year, well over a thousand million—I think it is twelve hundred million or twelve hundred and fifty million—one billion, a quarter of a million; one billion two hundred and fifty million, a staggering amount of money—Then again we must remember it is the Government of Canada and not the Government of Newfoundland—Now I am distinguishing between Governments—I am not distinguishing between the people—We are only one common people whether we live in Newfoundland or in British Columbia or New Brunswick; there is only the one Canadian people; but we are talking about Government, what Government collects and what Government spends—The Canadian Government, not the Newfoundland Government, foots the los-

ses in the operation of the world's greatest railway, the Canadian National Railway, with its twenty-five thousand miles of rail lines; the greatest railway in the world—and they operate at a fairly substantial loss—in Newfoundland it runs up to many, many millions of dollars a year; here in this Island of Newfoundland.

MR. BROWNE: That is because of their inefficiency.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It may be because of any one or any number of a dozen reasons, it may be because of their inefficiency but the fact is that the Canadian National Railway experiences a great loss in operation each year, before it comes to capitalization.

MR. BROWNE: It made a slight profit this year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A slight operating profit, yes, but apart from operation they also have a staggering cost in their capital indebtedness which must run to something of the order of a billion dollars—and various bond issues floated in the past have got to be met by the Canadian Government and not by the ten Provincial Governments—Trans-Canada Airlines, one of the world's greatest airlines, operating across this vast continent of Canada, east to west, four thousand miles, and across the Atlantic into Britain and France and Germany; this great Trans-Canada Airlines which serves Canada so magnificently costs a considerable sum of money both capital and operating.

MR. BROWNE: It also made a profit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Just recently it made its first profit, a slight profit; but for fifteen years or more they

have had substantial losses, which the Canadian Government and not the Newfoundland Government have had to meet. The full cost of family allowances—not a nickle comes out of our Provincial Treasury or any other Provincial Treasury; all of that, something of the order of five hundred millions for Family Allowances—That again is the Canadian Government—Old Age Pensions all the entire Bill is met by the Canadian Government for Old Age Pensions for seventy and over and half of all between sixty-five and seventy.

MR. HOLLETT: Don't forget it comes out of the people's pocket.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are not discussing that—The Honourable member stated the Canadian Government collects eighty per cent of all tax money collected in Canada—It is true they collected it from the people. I have already said there is only common people living in Canada, the ten Provincial Governments and the Government of Canada, eleven Governments with one people—Blind Pensions, the great health grants and a thousand other items, maintenance of airports all across Canada, the building of airports, harbours all across Canada, public wharves all across Canada, public buildings all across Canada; post offices all across Canada—It is the Canadian Government and not the Newfoundland Government that pays the Bills for war veterans' pensions and allowances of all kinds; it is the Canadian Government that is paying the cost of World War II because a very great portion of the cost of that was met by selling bonds, by floating bond issues which exist now in the form of a national debt. What does the Canadian Government have to pay out each year now in in-

terest on this cost of running World War II?

So it is only one part of the story to say that the Canadian Government collects eighty cents on the dollar—if they collect eighty per cent of the taxes they carry eighty per cent of the burden—That is not all, Mr. Speaker, I would venture to say that the honourable and learned gentleman who just spoke would join heartily with his friends on the Federal scene in demanding that the Government of Canada spend not only the thousands of millions I have just indicated but hundreds of millions more that they are not spending; and in doing so he would couple his demands for more spending with a further demand for less taxes. Now how he can accomplish that I think he should tell us some time before the 10th. of June; he should enlighten us on how he proposes, he and his friends who condemn the Government of Canada for two things at the same time; in one breath for having taxed the people so much and in the second for not spending more than they have spent. Now if he could tell us that, or if his Leader who continues to be his Leader for another hour or two, would enlighten us and tell us how this mystery can be understood, how a Government is to collect less and spend more.

MR. HOLLETT: I think Canada gives us one tenth the amount we spend for health, ten cents out of every dollar.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They give us one hundred per cent on Family Allowances, and seventy on something else and fifty cents out of every dollar on something else and ninety cents out of every dollar on something else—The Trans-Canada Highway, for in-

stance, they are giving ninety cents out of every dollar it will cost to build some fifty-eight miles of the Trans-Canada Highway.

MR. HOLLETT: I am speaking only of health.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right to say it is health only to say it is only the one of hundreds of items in which the Government of Canada contributes and helps to foot the Bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am getting to agree with the honourable and learned member for St. John's South in one or two things—I disagreed with him up to this point—I agree with him when he reminded us that this agreement which is now before the House, this tax rental agreement, a Bill, "An Act To Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada," that this agreement is not all that we would like it to be, it is not all we would like to see it become—that is true. It will not give us all we need to have—it will not solve Newfoundland's financial problems—I agree—I agree—How can I disagree—He has not discovered anything there—This was strongly suspected some eight years ago, and it was more than strongly suspected, it was firmly believed eight years ago that the tax rental agreement and the transitional grants and other exemptions would not be enough—That was believed. It was known. It was recognized. It was not just vaguely suspected it was suspense—it was not left for some vague and indefinite future—It was set down in strong words; that for the next eight years we do not know what is going to happen in spite of tax rental agreements, in spite of various transitional payments, in spite of health grants, in spite of all kinds of

things the Government of Canada may do, are doing and may continue to do for the next eight years, in spite of all that we knew and admitted it was not going to be enough, it was probably and almost certainly not going to be enough—but let us hope we will get along somehow for these eight years—That is the theory that is put down in words in Term 29, and provision is made as to what to do about it; and that provision is now in effect—nothing is left to chance, it is very carefully thought out, very carefully planned—I do not mind saying that for three of the hottest days I have ever known in my life, hotter than anything I have ever experienced in the Caribbean or through South America, three of the hottest days of my life, I sweated out in Ottawa in the office of the present delegate to the United Nations, Professor R. A. McKay, the two of us stripped to the waist in the month of July in Ottawa in the hottest summer for thirty years for three days we sweated it out writing that Term 29, two of us—Each day as we finished at five o'clock we had to burn every note, and were not permitted to carry a note out of the room—I don't mind saying I sneaked a few out and have them in my collection today—But we sweated for three days over the very matter the honourable and learned gentleman is talking about today, but he is eight years late—I sweated over these matters eight years ago to find a formula to find a practical formula and put it down in writing that would be unmistakable in its meaning—It is there now—It can be read—It is unmistakable in its meaning—There is no human possibility that with ordinary learning, no human possibility of misunderstanding Term 29.

MR. HOLLETT: Are you on the budget?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am answering the honourable gentleman—He raised the point, and Mr. Speaker did not rule it out of order—I suppose I can answer.

MR. BROWNE: I do not think it is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is out of order—We are on a tax rental agreement, which is a very broad subject.

MR. HOLLETT: Excuse me, if I may, Mr. Speaker—Has the tax rental agreement anything to do with Term 29?

MR. SPEAKER: Oh yes—I think it is the other way around.

MR. HOLLETT: Term 29 is largely in the budget—that is all the Premier is speaking about.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Anyhow let us all agree the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is fooling—Let us all agree, all Newfoundlanders agree, that we want more for Newfoundland, we need more for Newfoundland, we have got to have more for Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: Hear! Hear!

MR. SMALLWOOD: If we are going to build up Newfoundland it is going to take a great many millions of dollars, indeed if you wish to look ahead twenty or twenty-five years it will take a great many hundred millions of dollars, if it took a mere twenty-five million dollars a year for ten years it is a quarter of a billion—It is going to take an awful lot of money to make Newfoundland really fit to live in, a place that you can be really proud, a place you do not have

to apologize for, a place you don't have to make allowances for and say—it is pretty good for Newfoundland, that is not really so bad is it, for Newfoundland? You know we are making a fairly good job of it, for Newfoundland—without having to make that qualification; to make Newfoundland the kind of place you can anywhere in the world boast about—That is going to take an awful lot of money—We are not going to get it all out of this tax rental agreement; we are not going to get it out of it any more than any other Province—Relatively speaking our case is especially provided for, especially set down, and not only that but, has the House noticed this fact—Now for the first time in Canadian history—now mark my words and mark them carefully—this could never have been said in the last eight years and before that never could have been said in all the history of Federal-Provincial Relations—but it can now be said that for the first time the Government of Canada, the Parliament of Canada recognizes the principal fiscal needs—that is what they resolutely refused always to recognize in dealing with the amount that the Government of Canada, with the authority of Parliament of Canada, could pay to each individual province, in considering how much to this, to that, and to the other province, in considering these allowances they resolutely refused to admit the validity of the principle of fiscal need to each Province according to its fiscal need—They would never recognize that and never did—Now the Province tried to get them to recognize it but always without success. The first recognition of that principle is in Term 29—That is the first time in Canadian history that the Government recognized that principle—Term 29—because they agreed to give to the Government of Newfoundland in effect

they don't set out and say what this Royal Commission will recommend or that they will implicitly carry it out—No Government in the world's history ever did that. I do not know of a case in the history of the world where a Government in setting up a Royal Commission in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, not one single case since there was a union—I have never heard of a Government setting up a Royal Commission saying, after they had done so or before they did so not any time say, until they got the recommendations—“we will without knowing what the recommendations are we will carry them out—” I have never heard of such a case since the world began, and I do not believe we ever will. We may hear of a case of an Opposition saying—see the difference—An Opposition can say a lot more than their prayers, but a Government will be held accountable for what they say.

MR. HOLLETT: You don't say any prayers.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We say prayers, but the Opposition say prayers and lots of things besides their prayers.

MR. BROWNE: The Government is saying its prayers now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now here you have implicit in this Bill an undertaking by the Government of Canada to pay over to the Newfoundland Government in perpetuity, as long as the grass is green and water runs wet—Is that the way it goes:

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government of Canada with Term 29 says implicitly—we will pay to you what the Royal Commission tells you need to carry on, to continue your public ser-

vices without imposing on your people taxes more burdensome than the burdensomeness of the taxes in the three Maritime Provinces, after you take capacity to pay into account. Now that is the first time in history and in fact the only time, as it has not been done since.

MR. BROWNE: But continue at the levels and standards reached.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That gives us eight years to get the levels up—

MR. BROWNE: How high are they now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Education was four millions—eight years ago—It is now twelve million dollars—We have been raising the standards to an incredible and almost breathless height compared with the past—We have raised the standards of the roads, the amount we have spent on them, the level of hospitals and the amount we spent on them and the level of education, the amount we spent, one hundred and two hundred and three hundred per cent in eight years.

Now the pity is that we did not have more than eight years — Eight years was what we had—We have sat in Cabinet and we have been a little bit out of breath ourselves at the figures we set for this year, last year and the year before each year, to get the standard up. It is a pity it is not twice as high when this Royal Commission sits down, because that is the yardstick, without imposing taxes on our people more burdensome than the the burdensomeness of the taxes in the Maritime Provinces after you relate the capacity to pay of the two peoples, which is what you earn and what is the cost of living, that tells the capacity to pay here and in the three provinces, relating,

comparing them finding the taxes and see how much you are over-taxed. Wait until the House sees in fact—We have been three years preparing—We dare not reveal our case until this Royal Commission sits—Wait until we present our case and see what we have been doing for three years. I have had the Chairman and his friends in the Royal Commission three years preparing a case that all the Queen's Lawyers and all the Queen's Men cannot knock down—They cannot knock it down because we got an unassailable case, we know almost to the dollar what we must get under Term 29—That is why we do not worry too much about this tax rental agreement. In the tax rental agreement we get what every Canadian gets what every Province gets—that is not enough—the rest is Term 29—mark my word and see.

(Applause).

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

Honourable the Minister of Welfare asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable Minister of Health asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable Minister of Health asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to

Authorize the Newfoundland Government to Enter into An Agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the Contribution by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable Minister of Health asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Finance to Move the House into Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I am sure we all listened carefully and as far as I am concerned intently, and afterwards I read carefully the speech of the Minister of Finance. It appears candid and sincere, no rhetoric, no poetry, no reaching for the stars.

The Honourable Minister appeared to have his feet on the ground, in fact did not seem to be able to loose them, he appeared to be stuck in the mud.

As I listened yesterday my mind went back nearly forty years ago when the Honourable Minister of Finance was a surveyor with the United Steel in Bell Island and I was a draftsman in the same organization. No one would know I would be Acting Minister of Finance in 1932 and thirty-five years later the surveyor would become the Minister of Finance — So I tender him my congratulations on his attainment of this high and very important office in the Government, and I assure him I appreciate the difficulties he has in trying to balance the budget under the conditions prevailing in this country today.

Secondly I would like to thank the Premier for having acquiesced so generously to my request to him, through the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, to have this debate continued this afternoon. The reason I wished to speak was because I believe that this will be the last opportunity that I would have of speaking in this Chamber certainly during this session, and I wished to make some observations. I trust, Mr. Speaker, I will be pardoned if some of them are of a personal nature. May I say that I have enjoyed immensely working here in this House—In fact if I had any choice, which I did not, I think I would have preferred to be here in 1949, between 1949 and 1953 — but circumstances ruled otherwise and these years I spent in Ottawa.

I think that I have always recognized the Premier's popularity and the reason for it — As I remember saying — and he probably heard me at the time in 1949 — he came in on

the crest of a wave, that was the wave of Confederation which brought in the Family Allowances, Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance benefits, the increased pensions for the soldiers and many other benefits, benefiting many people across this Island. I think all that has been gone over many times and I think we appreciate the effort that the Government has made, the Government of this Island, this Province has made to improve the lot of the people generally. I recognize the vast sums that have been voted annually to improve the lot of the teachers and nurses, the civil servants and in fact to bring up the standards and levels of services in every branch and department of the Government—Especially do I appreciate the efforts that have been made to spread the principle of local Government in this Country. I remember twenty-five years ago, when I was Acting Minister of Finance in the Alderdice Government, talking to Mr. Penson—It was probably vain to speak about it at that time but having read and studied the Lord Darwin Report I realized that we were in an unfortunate position in this country to have no Municipal Government which would train men to the use of public finances for public services on a small scale so that throughout the country there would be a large body of people trained for public service who would be available and eligible for election to the Legislature where they would have higher and greater responsibilities—But in regard to these services that have come in here may I say these social services, these social benefits, social security benefits—and I think it is only fair to say it—these would probably have come in, not perhaps on the same scale—in any event they would have come in if the Conserva-

tive Government had been in power in Ottawa and not the Liberal Government, because that was the trend throughout the world—New Zealand had a much more elaborate rate, Australia brought in—and under the Conservative Administration—the Lord Beverage Report which went as far as any country went in matters of giving social security—and in the United States, I am not sure under what Government it was, they put in the social security scheme, which carried out the same provisions for making ample provision for people when they had passed their labour.

I would like to say here at this stage—and I think it is important to say it—In 1832 this country was granted Representative Government, and in 1855, as the monument out there in front of the building indicates, we were granted Responsible Government—All through these years from 1832 and 1855 down to 1932 or perhaps 1931 the Government of this country carried on its own affairs, paddled its own canoe without any assistance from any outside Government except the guarantee given to Newfoundland under the Colonial Development Fund Act in 1923 when ten million dollars bond issue was guaranteed with the Government and the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company for the establishment of a mill at Corner Brook—and here we are after eight years trusting to the Report of the Royal Commission and depending on the justice and generosity with which we have been treated by Ottawa.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I realize that in addition to the Premier's popularity on account of these things that he has knowledge, he has ability, he has industry, he has energy, initiative.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't go too far—

MR. BROWNE: These are all important factors in his career—The simplicity and clarity of his ideas, his ability for quick repartee, his resourcefulness and the fact that he has always something novel and interesting to say has made him, I think, the ideal man for the reporters to quote—So it is that when he went to the Federal Provincial Conference on many occasions it was the Premier of Newfoundland who always stole the show—and right up to just a couple of weeks ago.

DR. ROWE: There is nothing wrong with that, is there?

MR. BROWNE: Well, where other Premiers and other Ministers are feeble or fumble or falter the Premier knows what he wants—he is very direct in his speech, is always so persuasive, so convincing—so that, as I say, he is the ideal man and gets the headlines every time—Now I hope I am not giving away any state secret or breaking any confidence when I say I was speaking to the Premier of New Brunswick only a week or so ago—He said to me—“Your Premier down there is a very clever man”. Well I had reason to have another opinion about the Premier but I said nothing—I said “yes, very clever” — He said, “He seems to be able to size up the situation so well”—“Unfortunately for the Conservative Party in this country he was well able to size up the situation, and we suffered in consequence—But of course every dog has his day, and our time, I think, will come. However, Mr. Speaker, when I say these things I am still conscious of the Premier's faults—If I may be pardoned for making this personal reference to him; his imagination is perhaps too vivid, his enthusiasm for his ideas carries him too far; his confidence in strangers that he meets casually is too

unjustifiable; his faith in Royal Commissions is too firm—Let me quote some of them—I remember so very well a long time ago, and I am sure he remembers as well, his agitation for a facts-finding commission about the fisheries, and as a result we had the “Kent Commission”—What good did it do? Did it do any good? I do not remember any good it ever did. We had the “Walsh Commission” on fisheries and out of that came the Fisheries Development Authority; three men appointed at fabulous salaries at twenty-five thousand dollars a year each—the Prime Benefactor of the fisheries policy of the Government at the Board of Trade dinner this winter was the greatest critic of the Government policy; a man who had received nearly five million dollars from the Government; which the Premier must know and every man in this House must know will never, never be repaid—We had the Royal Commission on the South Coast. What has happened to it? What happened to the Royal Commission on the South West Coast?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We hope to have the report here on the 7th.

MR. BROWNE: When I am not here to see it—At any rate it has sat a long time and has not yet come in—If I may say so, Mr. Speaker, I am a little skeptical as to the value of that report. Then we have the Royal Commission we are going to have on civil servants pensions, which was announced in the Speech from the Throne—When are we to have that? That is not appointed yet. That is going to go into matters at great length. Now we have this very important commission, the Royal Commission on the Terms of Union.

Then again, Mr. Speaker, I think the Premier has been too little inclined

to accept suggestions from this side of the House. I am sure he knows and the Ministers and members who were here prior to this last election know that at the beginning of 1954 we brought in each year on the Speech from the Throne, on the address in reply debate, resolution after resolution advising that a commission be set up to investigate the methods of establishment of the industries and the manner in which they were being operated and make recommendations. Each time that resolution was voted down on a party basis. Yet if that had been accepted, I believe that millions of dollars would have been saved by this country—Eventually one of them at any rate perished and the Government eventually had to get two people down here to advise them on their finances; Mr. Perry and the Arthur D. Little Company Incorporated, about whom nothing was said in the budget; as we might have expected.

I shall not go on to elaborate on what I think was the Premier's weakness; his anxiety to see his head painted some day to take its position among the great Premiers of the past; impatience to get things done—I think he has been too impatient to get things done—he was not satisfied to wait at all to wait patiently to see the country grow—These ideas were all right as long as the money lasted, but when the money was gone then it was another question—Now, as the Minister of Finance says—we are entering on a new phase in this country, and I sympathized with the Minister yesterday—the only assistance that he was getting from Ottawa was one million four hundred thousand dollars, apart from the sixteen million three hundred thousand under the tax rental agreement—I realize it is impossible, just

impossible, to balance a budget; and a budget is not balanced; on paper yes, but actually it could not be balanced with that amount of assistance, considering the manner in which the civil service has developed and the services required by this country which have grown in the meantime.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at this time I wish to say that I regret that I propose to resign from this House and face another election. I do not know if the honourable members can appreciate the very difficult decision which I had to make. I think it was the hardest decision I have ever had to make in my life—and if I can be a little irrelevant for a moment to tell a story very much like the story of the man at church—One night when the clergyman was preaching about the beauties of Heaven and the terrors of Hell, when he painted the terrible picture of the damned for all eternity and the happiness of the other place he said; "all those in favour of going to Hell stand up"—Nobody stood up. Then he asked all in favour of going to Heaven—and all stood up except one—The clergyman said—"You do not want to go to Hell I understand—Why do you not want to go to Heaven?" "Because," he said, "I am perfectly happy here." So, Mr. Speaker, I have been very happy here, and I have been very interested in the work here; and I regret that I have to part with it now and have to resign. But I feel, Mr. Speaker, that honourable members will believe me when I say it is not for any personal ambition I am resigning. I was at Ottawa for four years, and having been absent from there never at any time gave me any feeling of nostalgia. Here amongst people with whom I was brought up and with whom I have known most of my life I think there is every reason why I

should be happy. I think, as the Premier knows too well, at Ottawa I worked very hard—It is a place where you have to work hard—He knows, I think, better than anyone else the part I tried to take and tried to play up there, fighting for Newfoundland on every occasion that came up. It is not from any dissatisfaction that I am resigning because I feel that this question of the financial terms is so important that I would like to be in Ottawa when the report of the Royal Commission is coming up. I have not got the confidence that the Premier has in what may come from the report of the Royal Commission. I hope he is right. I hope that his optimistic prognostications and expectations of the contents of that report will be amply justified—but there are two situations that might occur there—can possibly occur—If the Conservative Party is elected, for example, what will be the attitude of the Conservatives? Well, I would like to say I was instrumental the other day at a meeting of the candidates of the Conservative Party of the Atlantic Provinces in getting a resolution passed that Newfoundland's just claims for improvement of the financial terms would be given due recognition. It seems to me if our party is returned to power, and if I have the honour of being elected to represent the district that I am now contesting, and entering the House of Commons, I would be able to guide my colleagues and they would depend upon me to advise them of what the just claims of Newfoundland would be; and I would do all that I could to promote and protect the best interests of Newfoundland—They are therefore pledged to give Newfoundland due recognition of its just claims—Then, on the other hand, if our party is not returned to power,

and if the report does not come up to expectations, if our party should favour an improvement in those terms, the report of the Royal Commission, I believe that it would be maybe the means of getting something better than this Royal Commission might give—because it seems to me that the Royal Commission is limited by the phraseology of the Term 29, and they might take the technical attitude—there is no certainty in a Royal Commission—I don't think—The Premier remarked earlier today about it being completely unassailable and invulnerable and all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men cannot touch it—I do not think that is one hundred per cent right—I still say it is possible they might take a technical view of Term 29, and it might not come up to our expectations, and it certainly might not come up to our needs. But I felt that if I were there I might be able to persuade the Government to look upon Newfoundland's real claim and give better financial terms. Honourable members will appreciate also that there is something more than the financial terms to be considered; that Newfoundland's needs will not be completely satisfied even by them; that Newfoundland is backward not only in respect of schools and roads and hospitals but we have a narrow-gauge railway. It takes thirty hours and sometimes a couple of days to go across the country—and even with the financial terms it is not likely that we should ever catch up with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick in the matter of paved roads—They are fifteen hundred of two thousand miles ahead of us in this Province—Now when shall we ever catch up? I think the Premier will agree, and I think I have heard him say that we may expect to be in fifty years time where Nova Scotia is now. Now I do not think

that is good enough. We will always remain a second-class Province as long as we are deficient in these respects.

Then there are other matters that I have enumerated here in regard to the fisheries; and certainly in regard to the fisheries—that always comes up—and I think that I have in the past been helpful in directing the attitude of the Federal Government, the Liberal Government at Ottawa, to assist the fishermen of Canada including the fishermen of Newfoundland especially in regard to fishermen's Improvement Loans. I discovered in 1952 that there was a Fishermen's Improvement Loan on the Statute Books, under which the fishermen of Canada received a maximum in loans of eight hundred dollars in one year; but at the same time a Farm Improvement Loan was on the Statute Book, under which farmers received eighty-five millions—It occurred to me that something was wrong, so I recommended a Fisheries Improvement Loan, which is now the law of Canada. Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, honourable members will feel that I am presumptuous and conceited in this matter, but if I can continue this personal explanation, I may say I have been interested in politics all my life. I remember as a boy following my father along the street in a procession of Sir Edward Morris when he was first made Premier of this country, and afterwards in 1913 when he was re-elected I was a student in Toronto, and met Sir William Lloyd and in 1917, while still too young to vote was an agent for Sir Wilfred Laurier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I always said myself the honourable gentleman was a mis-placed Liberal.

MR. BROWNE: I might say, Mr. Speaker, while I was in England, for a time I was a member of the Labour

Club and also of the Irish Club—and I was always interested in politics. So when I came in here, and even before I came out here, I was even then trying to get on one of the parties.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On the right side—Do not be ashamed.

MR. BROWNE: May be on the wrong side.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Admit it now!

MR. BROWNE: I hope I was never on the side of wrong.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He won't admit it—He was a Liberal Candidate.

MR. BROWNE: I am sure the Premier will appreciate the remark—I read all the debates in Hansard—and I am just dying to get in possession of one of the 1952 and 1953—Since 1954 I am not so interested I am afraid I monopolized a great deal of the time since then.

I feel that this experience that I have gained gives me a certain qualification—I trust members will not think this is for vanity—I hope they believe it is not from vanity that I propose to take the step I am now taking.

I must thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your indulgence when dealing with these matters—and now I return to the Budget.

Honourable Members will appreciate it is only a short time since yesterday, and I have not given this as thorough an examination as perhaps I would like to, but the Minister himself appropriately told us about the bald facts—I think he gave us a lot of vague information—I think in talking to this House of Assembly he should have given precise figures; how much was the revenue, how much was

the expenditure, what was the surplus and so on—Then I think too it has been customary with Finance Ministers every year to deal with two years in presenting the budget, first the year that is being closed, 1955-56, then the expenditure for 1955-56, then the future year 1957-58. Earlier this afternoon I showed from the report of the Auditor General for the year 1956 that we actually ended up with a deficit although in the estimates a considerable, appreciable surplus has been shown, and in the budget speech last year a nominal surplus of two thousand dollars, had been shown. I know how anxious Ministers of Finance always are to show a surplus in the budget because when they go looking for money Finance Ministers have these budgets before them, they have the figures of the Auditor General before them, and if there is a large deficit then they are not so interested in lending money.

I think that the House and the Country are entitled to have the facts treated with great candor. What is the good of having a financial budget unless we know how we stand. Now this year it is very important for these reasons; first the surplus is finished. There is no reserve any longer. That is gone. Then we are now dependent upon loans. The bond markets are bad and it is extremely difficult to raise loans. Now we have a loan raised, at almost five-and-three-quarter per cent, the highest rate of lending since before the depression struck us in 1931. Then the third reason why it is so important is, of course, the Royal Commission.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that in future the Premier, now that I am departing, may be more inclined to accept suggestions that I make. I think

we should have a committee on the estimates and I think we should have a special committee on the Public Accounts. I am sure he wants to see the country run properly, run to the best advantage and with the greatest efficiency; and I am sure that he would like to see the members of the House take a greater interest in the affairs.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That latter statement is the truest statement the honourable gentleman made in this House in a long time. I would like to see every member interested in the affairs of the House.

MR. BROWNE: That is why I recommend to the Government they should consider setting up in future sessions of the House a special committee on the estimates and a special committee on the public accounts, a special committee to deal with these two important documents, which I am afraid in the past have not received the consideration that they deserve.

Now take the question of public accounts—In Ottawa I was for four years a member of the public accounts committee. What we used to do was get the report of the Auditor General and the public accounts, and the Auditor General and his Deputies would come in and sit with that committee and we could call Deputy Minister after Deputy Minister and examine them on any aspect of the report, right through every item of the public accounts, and cross-examine them. Now the Premier knows and the Minister knows that very often things are concealed in the estimates, things are concealed in public accounts and only by prying and probing it is that the public who are paying the bill, and are entitled, and the people may know what really happens—Why has

there been such expenditure—what became of it—how was it done and so forth, and what value was given, etc. I think, Mr. Speaker, the practice in vogue in England, in connection with I believe it is the estimates, but I am not sure which one it is now, but in regard to one of the committees a member of the Opposition is Chairman; and they sit twenty-six days on the estimates in England; going through them, and in Ottawa they have a committee on the estimates during the past couple of years, I believe, but they have a committee on public accounts also, and I believe it is very beneficial to see every member of the House on one of these committees and actively engaged. Now the proposal is that members should receive five thousand dollars a year—It seems to me if that is going through they have to do something to earn their money, to justify the large amount being voted—five thousand dollars is a large amount of money, and I think the Government won't look on it with very great pleasure if these members don't show an active interest that they are doing the work for which they were elected. Members are not elected to conduct correspondence with their constituents or find jobs, These things are desirable, very desirable, and to get them to hospital—these are incidentals—They are elected, if I may say so, Mr. Speaker, to do the public business of this country, pass legislation and consider the revenue and expenditures and see that things are carried on justly and properly within the House. So I trust, Mr. Speaker, these recommendations which I have made before will now that I am leaving the House receive consideration and that such committees will be set up in future sessions.

The Government is asked by members of the Opposition a large number of questions. The Opposition has to find out—That is what we are here for—that is our duty—We would not be earning pay if we did not put these questions. The Government, generally speaking, has been helpful in answering them—but unless we get all the questions that we look for answered then we are at a great disadvantage—The Government has at its disposal all its civil service to instruct and advise them on every question—Who have we got? We can only dig into the matter ourselves and find out what we can—I think it is obvious that we are greatly handicapped, and if we don't get the answers to questions we seek then we are handicapped even to a greater extent.

Now, Sir, I would recommend also, in addition to the study of these two documents in connection with supply, supply of goods and services that the old system of calling for public tender should be adopted, and there should be no hesitation about publishing to the country the figures that have been submitted for these tenders. For the construction of buildings, for repairs to public buildings tenders should be called for when say, the amount is over a thousand dollars or two thousand dollars, some figure should be set and there should be no hesitation about telling the public how much these things cost. Then in the matter of supply to the Government Institutions the same consideration should be given— These tenders should be called for, and when the goods are supplied or when a question is asked in this House as to who tendered and how much, the same thing should be done. The tenders should be placed on the table and the amount given about each. Now, Sir, I asked a question of

the Honourable Minister of Supply, and I was under the expectation for the past three weeks that information would be given. But I know that there was no tender called for in the supply of some one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—and I regret to say my honourable friend, the present Minister of Welfare, then Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, gave to his brother, operator of the Two-Way Stores, business to the extent of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars without any call for tenders, and that prices submitted by him, a retailer, must have been higher than that which the Government could have purchased the goods for if they had gone to a person who manufactured the articles or got them at a wholesale rate. I know that is so—and I think that is wrong—and when a question was asked, I don't know if it had any bearing upon it, I noticed the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply was changed to Minister of Public Welfare.

The Government has to carry on the affairs of this country in absolute good faith and in England that is why, and in other countries too, the estimates and public accounts are placed before the members and every opportunity is given for examination. The Government has nothing to hide—I must say that during the four years I was in Ottawa I was impressed with the general way in which the Government carried on — there were times when there were things done which were shady—I must say that—I think that is so—but generally speaking the Government carried on the business of the country as if they did not care who knew about things—in fact they made no attempt whatsoever to conceal what had been done and did not refuse to give information at any time.

Mr. Speaker, in regard to the various departments—I have already referred to the tax rental agreement—there are one or two things that were not mentioned by the Minister which I think he should have mentioned—One was the question of the mineral royalties, the royalties from the Iron Ore Company and Javelin deal—Perhaps he was waiting for that deal to come forward—but the Iron Ore Company, I don't know what provision is made by the Government to protect our interests down there. We have two interests in the Iron Ore Company, one is to see that Newfoundlanders get their share of employment and the second is to see that Newfoundland gets the proper due royalties.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman would allow me—The Cabinet discussed that very point some time ago, and we came to the very definite conclusion that we are not sure in our own minds that Newfoundland was getting all the mineral royalties to which Newfoundland is entitled under the law. The Cabinet very generously authorized me, as Leader of the Government, to obtain the services, preferably in England, of some really outstanding firm of English Chartered Accountants with specialized experience in mining companies and mining operations, to engage them to be the Auditors with such mining companies in this Province as owe us any money from year to year. Since then I have discussed the matter with Mr. Perry and he suggests that instead of getting the firm in England we must surely find some one in Canada with more experience with the way they do business in Canada than they would have in England.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to hear this. I think

it is the sort of thing we should have heard before and the sort of thing we should have heard from the Minister of Finance. The Minister does not give us any information. I realize of course things have been done a little differently recently, done in a sort of hurry, and there are probably reasons for it.

Then I want to make a reference to the expectations of the Government to get two million dollars extra revenue from the Board of Liquor Control Department. Now, Sir, I remember the other day when discussing the matter of the Board of Liquor Control someone saying—you cannot tell the profits by the purchases or the difference between the purchases and the cost of the purchase and the sale—but it seems to me that perhaps someone has made a good buy—Perhaps the frequent visits by the Premier and his colleagues to the Island of Jamaica has gotten them in touch with some firm that gave them an opportunity to purchase this Jamaica rum at less cost than formerly, and therefore they have reason to make a better profit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: May I reply, if the honourable gentleman will allow me, that is not the case. The case is that year by year by year without exception the Board of Liquor Control has made far more profit than they have ever surrendered to the Treasury, with the result there has been a great accumulation piling up, and a sort of nest egg for any year we might need to draw on it—in the coming year,—we must balance the budget without taxing the people any more—to draw on that accumulated finance—it is that simple—

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I have only a few more minutes left—I might

get a lot more information out of the Premier which he has not given to the House before, but time is drawing to a close, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The clock is actually fifteen minutes fast, I think.

MR. BROWNE: I expect I shall have to close my remarks—There is one observation in the budget that I would like explained, although I expect the Premier may not be in a position to do it—It was dealing with the difficulties under which the Government was labouring during the past few months and they arranged for the temporary use of various Government funds. Now, Sir, the only Government funds I know are those referred to in the Auditor General's Report, the sinking fund, the workmen's compensation fund, the Memorial University fund, the savings bank fund—I do not know how many others, and now we are told, the Board of Liquor Control.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You can forget about the sinking fund—That is in the hands of trustees. We cannot touch that. You can forget the Savings Bank—That is in the hands of the board of Governors—That is a reference to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the various loan boards, the liquor board, and Government funds which lie around not in use, we made temporary use of them.

MR. BROWNE: I can imagine what happened. These were hypothecated to the banks for a loan.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we made actual use of the cash, and have done it for at least half a dozen years previously—It is a common-place thing to do.

MR. BROWNE: I have never heard of it being done before, and I am sorry the Government found it necessary to do it. However, Mr. Speaker, my time is pretty well up. I am grateful for the opportunity to have made these remarks, and I trust that the House will take seriously the observations that I have made especially in regard to consideration of the public accounts and the estimates, and other suggestions I have made for the carrying on of the public business,

I should like to say that personally I believe that I have a great many friends amongst members on both sides of the House, and I would like to add finally that although I am resigning now, in case I should not be elected I am always ready and willing to perform any services which may be for the benefit of Newfoundland.

(Applause by both sides of the House).

On motion debate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Smallwood all remaining orders of the day do stand deferred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House until tomorrow, Monday, at 3:00 of the Clock may I say in behalf of the House generally that we appreciate very much the speech that we have just heard from the honourable and learned member for St. John's South. In a sense we will miss him here, and in another sense we will be glad he is gone, but with both emotions we will feel we cannot from this side wish him luck in his venture because it is our duty as Liberals—but we will miss him here in this Chamber.

I move the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday at 3:00 of the Clock.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Monday at 3:00 of the Clock.

MONDAY, May 27, 1957

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, Monday May 27, 1957 in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

None.

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I rise to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Shop Closing Legislation.

Sir, as the matter has attracted a considerable amount of interest and attention I would like to ask the forbearance of the House and before moving the report make a few words of explanation, to give an outline of the process of reasoning which brought us to our conclusions. The terms of reference, Sir, of the committee were to consider whether any amendment were desirable in the legislation regarding weekly closing days of shops and such establishments and report to the House. Before dealing specifically, Sir, with that situation, I think we should have a look at the situation as it applies generally across the Province. Most of the agitation or demand for Saturday closing has emanated, I think, from the City of St. John's. But we thought that our terms or reference went beyond the limits of St. John's and we did try to consider the situation as related to the whole Province. Now as the situation is in the Province at the present moment, there are a great many establishments which are presently enjoying a Saturday closing; there are

the Federal civil servants, the Provincial civil servants, bank clerks, officer workers generally in St. John's and officer workers of the A.N.D. Company and Bowaters and DOSCO on Bell Island. All these employees are enjoying across the Province at the moment a Saturday closing.

The Saturday closing, Sir, has a great deal to recommend it from a social point of view, it gives practically sixty-three uninterrupted hours of leisure to the worker, and permits a common holiday for all members of the family and should help, I suppose, to promote family unity—In a great many ways a Saturday closing is a desirable feature—This being so, Sir, we did give serious consideration as to whether or not we could make this Saturday closing universal across the Province—If it would obtain in some fields of labour why not in all the others? But, Sir, very soon we came to the conclusion that there were other factors to be considered besides the social one. We had to consider whether such a measure would be practicable, would be feasible, how it would affect trade and commerce across the Province and how it would affect the convenience of the public.

Now a very short glance, Sir, at working conditions shows the desirability of a Saturday closing in some fields of labour and work. But it is completely impossible by the very demands of the work itself in transportation and communications, for instance railway-workers, telegraph workers and operators of public service vehicles and the like—in all these it is possible a universal Saturday closing could end up in nothing else but disruption of trades and gross inconvenience for the public. There are also other forms of establishments like mines and mills

which must have a seven-day operation, at least for skeleton crews. There are also hospitals and sanitoriums and establishments of such nature in which Saturday closings would be completely out of the question, for obvious reasons. Even in shops and similar establishments themselves there are types of businesses which of their very nature, we think, should be open when other shops are closed, like stations, tourist establishments, amusement centres and the like, people selling goods and services of such a nature obviously the time for such people to be open is when others are closed. Consequently we could not think of recommending a universal Saturday closing as far as these establishments are concerned.

Now there are other types of fields of labour where locality rather than the demand of the work itself is the principal factor. We found that in Corner Brook that Thursday is the pay day. We found on Bell Island it is Friday that is the pay day and for the A.N.D. Company Thursday is pay day. So we felt that if we are to bring in Saturday closing as far as these areas are concerned there could be a grave inconvenience to the public and considerable dislocation of trade. There are also, as we know, numerous communities around Newfoundland now where workers return for the weekend; construction workers on bases, construction workers here in St. John's, loggers, miners, who return home on Friday to spend the weekend at home. Now obviously for these people Saturday is an essential closing day. If a man wants to get a pair of working boots or a new suit or overalls the day when he returns home from the lumber woods or from Bell Island or from St. Lawrence or the bases, Saturday is the time

he attends to personal or family shopping.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, for two reasons, one because of the very demand of certain natures of trades themselves and secondly because of the demand geographically we felt we could not recommend a closing which would apply to all Newfoundland. One little incident came up about that from a brief which came from Bishop's Falls—This brief pointed out that due to better working conditions in the woods, more work, better wages and that sort of thing and the expansion of a network of roads and the advent of the power-saw that numerous workers, where they would have been up in the woods in the whole summer now get down to places like Bishop's Falls and Botwood to spend a weekend at home. So geographically at some places and because as I say, of the demands of certain types of labour we did not feel we could recommend a Saturday closing on a province wide basis.

Now the next question we came along to was this—St. John's as I say, is the place where most of the clamour and most of the agitation for Saturday closing was originated, and we turned ourselves to the problem to see whether we could forget the rest of the province and recommend a Saturday closing as far as St. John's itself is concerned. But here, Mr. Speaker, we were faced with another difficulty, i.e. the shopping areas of St. John's is not merely confined to the limits of the city itself. St. John's is the shopping center and marketing centre not alone for St. John's and vicinity but for people, I suppose, within a hundred miles radius of St. John's—To start off to apply the Saturday closing for St. John's itself

we did not know how exactly we should limit the shop closing area without more information at our disposal. If we did not feel it would seriously redound against the benefit of clerks themselves who are looking for it. Obviously if we applied Saturday closing to St. John's itself, as we can see every day, in the environment of St. John's there are establishments setting up, not ordinary little way-side stores but quite substantial establishments like super-markets and furniture stores and that sort of thing, setting themselves outside the environment of St. John's, and if we recommended Saturday closing within the limits of St. John's obviously that tendency would increase and there would be more of these bigger establishments set up without the limits of St. John's—and we felt it would not benefit trade within St. John's—So we came to the conclusion, as far as we could decide on the general convenience for the public, that we were not in a position to decide. We thought that perhaps the best people after all to consider whether they be inconvenienced or not would be the public of St. John's themselves. We did, Sir, give some consideration to recommending a plebiscite for the public, who after all would be the people primarily concerned, to decide for themselves whether such legislation would inconvenience them or not. But here, Sir, again we were up against the difficulty, the first, as I said, for us within the time within our disposal to determine what the shop closing area for St. John's would be, which obviously runs outside the limits of St. John's and beyond the environments, but how far—We did not have the time at our disposal to decide definitely and therefore we had to postpone bringing in such a recom-

mentation. Another reason which precluded us, I think, from bringing in a recommendation that there should be a plebiscite is the term of reference. We thought that if we were to bring in such a recommendation that we would be going beyond the terms of reference which were given to us by the House.

So, Sir, after due consideration we came reluctantly to the conclusion that we could not recommend Saturday closing day either for St. John's or for the rest of the Province with the amount of information we had at our disposal. We thought that as far as the general public is concerned they should be the proper people to decide that themselves. If the House chooses to give such an opportunity by plebiscite, and as far as the people immediately concerned, the employees of the stores themselves, we think that is a question which should be decided by them. After all how can five or six people like all of us, laymen, how could we decide and recommend arbitrarily that we could make a uniform closing for every type of establishment in the country? We just did not have knowledge nor information to do so. We think, Sir, these are matters which should be decided by the people concerned themselves, employees and employers—in looking over the fields of labour where Saturday closing days apply we found universally that was brought about by negotiations between the people concerned themselves, by negotiation between employers and employees. Now we are not leaving the employees here in Newfoundland defenceless at all. Since the Labour Relations Act brought in here eight years ago a very potent weapon has been put in the hands of labour when it chooses to express itself.

A further matter gave us considerable pause—If we were to recommend the enactment of a Saturday closing we would be going out on an entirely uncharted field—The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Clarke, and myself reviewed all the legislation right across Canada in the other ten Provinces, and not one Province, not one single Province has enacted Saturday closing Legislation. So, as I say, Sir, that is a matter which gave us considerable pause, and we felt we would not be warranted in going off, particularly when we say it could cause great inconvenience to the public and dislocation of trade. We do not think, Sir, these are matters in which Governments should properly intervene—But we do think, Sir, there is another field where Governments ought to intervene, and that is the field of working conditions in shops, minimum working hours and minimum wages and maximum working hours—We surveyed that field as far as it obtained across Canada, and we felt this would be a good opportunity for the committee to bring in recommendations to bring Newfoundland in line with the rest of the country. We found, Sir, that the forty-four hour five-day week is now normal across Canada. I have some figures here on the matter. In Canada now there are eighty-four per cent of employees in the main industries and ninety per cent of office workers who are now enjoying the five-day, forty-hour week—we thought that we should and that we ought to recommend that Newfoundland be brought into line with what is normal across Canada itself in that regard. Now, Sir, here we are on very safe grounds, not like, as I said, in setting a specific day where we would be going over an entirely uncharted field, a radical departure in all la-

hour relations across Canada, in fact unique—but on the forty-hour week we were on very solid ground. Not alone in the rest of Canada is that normal but in Newfoundland itself. I did make enquiries and found out that in Newfoundland at this present moment there are numerous concerns enjoying the forty-hour week. I have a list here. I will not read them out, but will table the information.

So, Sir, our recommendation is unanimous, I might say, signed by all members of the Committee, and recommends that the provisions in existence in existing shop legislation relative to the setting up of specific opening and closing hours and maximum working hours per week be repealed and in lieu thereof provisions be made for the following — Maximum working hours for employees forty hours a week exclusive of time allowed for shops to be closed on Sunday and at least one other day each week. Every employee to be given at least one full day off per week exclusive of Sunday but inclusive of any statutory holiday applicable to it, and shops to be closed for business by not later than six-thirty P.M. four days a week and not later than nine-thirty P.M. on one day weekly, giving one working night up to nine-thirty P.M. Employees prepared to work for a period in excess to be remunerated therefore at a rate of time and a half.

That, Sir, is the recommendation of your Committee. As I said, it is unanimous, and I have great pleasure in tabling this report and moving its adoption.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the report is the report of the Select Committee of this House that was appointed to consider this question. The report as

such is not a party measure, it is a report of a Select Committee made up of members from both sides of the House. It is not a party measure. The Government, however, as such has given consideration to the matter, and at a recent meeting of the Cabinet, and having followed carefully the work of the Select Committee and having familiarized ourselves with the nature of the various briefs and representations presented to the committee we came to a decision, and the decision was, notwithstanding the fine work done by the Select Committee, the conscientious and able work done by the Committee, we would recommend a course of action to this House for the city of St. John's. Now whether that course of action might also be made to apply to the other parts of the Province we have not as yet considered. We have given no consideration as yet to that question. We have considered only its application to St. John's—the recommendation we are prepared to make to the House is that this matter be referred to the people of St. John's in a duly supervised plebiscite or referendum, whatever is the proper term—Let the people of St. John's themselves take the full responsibility for the decision that is made. There was no unanimity amongst those who appeared before the Committee. There was not, I believe, unanimity in the ranks of organized labour was there?

MR. MURRAY: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There was no unanimity of opinion and recommendations in the ranks of organized labour. I believe there was no unanimity in the ranks of employers—There was just no unanimity. Now it would be a pretty onerous task for this House to attempt to provide unanimity when the citizens who appeared

before the Select Committee apparently were unable to provide it themselves. So what appears to us to be the proper course is to refer it back to the people of St. John's in a referendum or plebiscite to be held on the matter sometime in the coming fall, and in the meanwhile the law to stand as it is. Under that law Saturday would be a closing day between two dates this year, as last year and as the year before, whatever the two dates are—For two years now past we have had Saturday closing, and if the recommendations of the Government were accepted by the House this summer would be the same as last summer, with this difference, in the fall the matter would be settled by the people themselves in a plebiscite—Then they cannot blame this House—they cannot blame the House and they cannot blame the Government nor the Opposition, the people themselves will take the responsibility—that referendum might very well form part of the Municipal Election.

(Applause).

MR. SMALLWOOD: It could be a separate ballot so every voter who went to vote in the Municipal Election could also mark a separate ballot—"Yes" or "No."

MR. HIGGINS: If the Premier would allow—there is just one objection to that—in the Municipal Election the right to vote is restricted only to taxpayers—So that the question of the plebiscite then may not be so easily workable.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): There is an answer to that, Mr. Speaker, under the city charter everyone over twenty-one is entitled to vote—and they are not collecting—

MR. HIGGINS: Unless you have a little card you don't vote.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If there is a marked difference in the two electorates, the electorate of the City Council and the general overall adult electorate of St. John's, if there is a marked difference then perhaps the way to hold the plebiscite would not be in the Municipal Election—Perhaps there should be a separate plebiscite so as to make it thoroughly representative, so that everybody in St. John's would have a chance to vote on it.

MR. HIGGINS: In the last municipal election there was something like ten thousand five hundred people eligible to vote in the municipal election.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There must be at least forty thousand eligible. It would have to be a separate ballot in any case. The Ballot which marks "X" for this or that councillor would not be the ballot paper containing this question. It would have to be a separate ballot paper.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Those with a card could vote in the municipal election and those without could not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Anyway that is a detail to be ironed out. That would be the Government's recommendation to this House, to be made at the right moment.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, in rising to go against this plebiscite I would say it would complicate matters very much in the forthcoming municipal election. People would probably consider the platform is for one matter or the other—and both the Deputy Mayor and myself worked faithfully on this Committee and cov-

ered everything from the cradle to old age. First of all a young kid wants to get out on a holiday and the girl friend is retail and the boy friend wholesale. I, myself, personally have a very good friend who works retail, and I am off Saturday, and we love to get together for a day's fishing—we just got to suffer—I do not think business in this country should suffer for holidays—After all the economic situation in St. John's is a big thing, and these businesses pay a big tax to do business—if they cannot do business how can they pay the tax—and anybody, say a clerk or an electrician or a plumber or motor mechanic is off Saturday—People say—"why don't you go down Friday night instead of Saturday—"

After you get home, get washed up, see Don Jamieson with the latest news, get supper and go out, what do you find? You get to a store and can't get served—and the wife says she has to come another time because there is not time to get a decent suit in half an hour—and you have to go to two or three stores. However, that is a matter for the people and the particular organizations and unions—The thing should be negotiated between them between the employer and the unions—But after all business is business and these people got to realize that—and this plebiscite should be completely separate from the election and not connected with any Government business—after all it is a matter of a plebiscite of the people—Thank you, Sir.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I just want to say a word—first I want to congratulate the Minister for Provincial Affairs and the Committee on the excellent report—They seem to

have covered the ground from every angle, and the report was well made and well delivered by the Honourable Minister—So, Sir, I congratulate all of them.

I am inclined to agree with the councillor, the Member for St. John's North.

MR. SPEAKER; We cannot have councillors and deputy mayors here.

MR. HOLLETT: Well he was a councillor, and I understand all the other councillors looked to him for counsel on occasions. I am inclined to think that if you mix up a plebiscite with the municipal election you are going to mess things up a bit and have a hot potato right in the middle of the municipal election, a hot potato which is not the proper diet for that sort of an election. So you see I think I must agree with him. It would be unwise to have it in connection with any election.

Now the Honourable the Premier has made an official statement that it is the intention of the Government to hold a plebiscite in St. John's. I would like to know just what he means by St. John's. Does he mean just the municipal area and one mile outside the city limits, etc. Then another question is what about other parts of Newfoundland, what about areas such as Grand Falls and Corner Brook and other particular areas, industrial areas, if you like, where the same treatment might be desired? It seems to me you cannot make flesh of one and fish of another—You cannot treat St. John's much different than you can the rest of the country. I think if something had been worked out which would be applicable to the whole country—I realize it is a serious question and one that affects the life

of the people who send us here and we ought to endeavour to do that which helps the people and will not in the meantime destroy the economy of the country. Because, as has already been pointed out, people have to pay taxes—I think the report is excellent—I wonder if the Honourable the Premier would tell us just what he means by St. John's and what about the rest of the country.

MR. SMALLWOOD: With regard to the question as to the rest of the Province. As I said in my remarks: frankly we had not given any consideration to that as yet. That is one of the points we had not as yet considered. We will have to consider it.

Now with regard to what constitutes St. John's, that is a matter to which we have not given very strong consideration—but may I say that ninety-eight per cent of the agitation and representation of the last few years on this subject of the weekly closing day has originated in St. John's—ninety-eight per cent of it anyway—Now when the select committee was set up it is true that one or two communities outside St. John's, having heard on the air or in the newspapers there was a select committee considering the matter, sent representations. I believe I received a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce at Stephenville, which I believe I forwarded to the Select Committee—and perhaps I referred one or two others—Maybe the Select Committee received one or two directly through me—that is after the Committee was set up—Before the Committee was set up almost all of the interest shown was shown here in the city. Now what is the city? Whether it is the strict municipal boundaries or whether it is a mile outside that or whether we

take what you might call Metropolitan St. John's, which is about a hundred thousand population, is a matter which frankly we have not considered yet but we will be obliged to consider it, and if possible announce the result of our considerations in this House before the prorogation of the House in this present session, if there ever is a prorogation.

MR. HOLLETT: The sun is getting hot.

Motion, that the report of the Select Committee be received and adopted, carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, may I inform the House that one of our colleagues in the House has just been admitted to the General Hospital, where he is to spend the next ten days, for a slight heart condition, which is not said to be very serious—I refer to the honourable member for Labrador South, who was admitted to the hospital this afternoon. I believe too another one of our colleagues is in hospital, too, the honourable member for St. John's Centre, who is in hospital for a few days for something of the nature of a check up. I am glad to hear he is out now—At any event that is two of our colleagues in this House who have had to enter hospital in the last few days.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put—There are three or four shop-closing areas on the Peninsula of Avalon—Trinity South, Conception Bay North, Conception Bay Centre; all of which have different closing days. The Wednesday half day is statutory but other statutory holidays to which we are accustomed in this country apply to these areas differently—For instance in Trinity South the shop closing area which borders on

to Conception Bay North shop closing area it is possible to shop in one area say, on St. George's Day and not in the other district. In the past ten years this has caused a great deal of confusion as far as the enforcement of the Act is concerned, and has caused a greater confusion in the minds of the shopkeepers and the public generally. I would ask that when this matter is given further consideration, as far as these areas are concerned—and I am not doing this on my own, having had representations asking that consideration be given to have the so-called statutory holidays such as New Year's Day and St. George's and St. Patrick's Day apply to all the areas, have the same statutory holidays apply to all the shop-closing areas. I understand that at least in my district, which forms part of the shop-closing area of Conception Bay North, that the trade in general would prefer to have their weekly shop-closing half day or day, as the case may be, on a day other than the shop-closing day in St. John's because that would give them the opportunity to come in to St. John's to do their necessary shopping. But there is one point I would like to lay emphasis on, the statutory holidays in my opinion and in the opinion of a good many people over there should apply to all the districts—For instance, I do not want to belabour the point—Crockers Cove in Carbonear forms part of the shop closing area of Conception Bay North. Carbonear itself is in the Conception Bay Centre shop-closing area—it is now possible on certain days to shop in Crocker's Cove, which is really a part of Carbonear, and yet by statute the shops in Carbonear have to be closed—and the people over there, at least the people in my district, feel that the statutory holidays should be uniform, and the

other day, if there is to be another shop-closing day should be on a day other than in the St. John's area.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am a little shocked to hear there are places in Newfoundland where St. George's Day is not observed as a holiday, and am equally shocked to find St. Patrick's Day or St. Andrew's Day or any of the statutory holidays are being disregarded in some areas of the Province. I think we all agree these statutory holidays ought to be made obligatory generally throughout the Province—My colleague, the Minister for Provincial Affairs, I am sure, will take a good look at that situation.

Motion, that the report be received and adopted, carried.

Notices of Motion

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

None.

Honourable the Minister of Highways asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Second Reading of a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act."

HON. DR. J. McGRATH (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, as you know there has been an amendment to the Dental Act produced and with-

drawn. Now there are two reasons for this Bill—In the old one withdrawn there were provisions recognizing the existence of a body of trade people known as dental hygienists; and the second is a provision to make it possible that dentists coming from Canada or the United States or Great Britain or Ireland can send in their documents to the dental board here and be told whether they may or may not be registered. That is the method the medical profession follows for many years—Of course it may well be seen, a dentist might wish to come to Newfoundland but would not wish to come to face examinations when he comes, and if he is registered and his documents are in proper order there is no reason why he should not be given a decision before coming to the country. The purpose of the Bill is for that. I may say there is one omission in the Bill which can be dealt with in Committee.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

DR. McGRATH: Mr. Speaker, as the House knows, in the last session of the Federal Parliament an Act was passed authorizing the Federal Government to pay certain sums of money to Provinces who would initiate a system of free hospitalization. The Act refers all the way to insured services, and simply means services available to the whole population on the same basis may be carried out by means of insurance and premiums or

by the Government absorbing the cost or by general taxation the Province may raise the fund if it wishes—but it must be to all the citizens of the Province on the same conditions—In other words we could not say give it to the people of St. John's on one premium and the people of other places on another—the same contribution must apply to all the people who can claim that service.

Now we have already in Newfoundland introduced something quite analogous to this in the Childrens' Hospitalization Scheme—At the present time all children of Newfoundland under sixteen do now receive that privilege that is intended will be given to the people of any province who enter into such an agreement with the Government of Canada. It applies at the present time only to hospitalization services—and these services are supplied at what can be considered the ordinary normal ward accommodations—That does not mean everybody must go into a ward to receive benefits from the services.

It does mean, however if a patient were to seek something more than ward accommodations then he would receive the equivalent of ward accommodations free and only have to pay the difference between say ward accommodations and a semi-private or private room — He would still receive the same benefits that a person received who accepted the ward accommodations.

Now before this can be done the Province must enter into an agreement with the Federal Government to do certain things, provide certain services, and do such things as for instance undertaking not to give free services to persons, say, who run down somebody in the street — The intention of this is to provide for people, but

it is not intended, of course, to free somebody from ordinary responsibility—In other words under such an arrangement all persons will receive free hospitalization, but if it is the result of a blameful accident on the part of someone else that someone else can be sued by the Government or the individual and will have to pay the charges. We can see how clearly that is in the public interest—We have car accidents enough as it is but do you think it is in the public interest to make every car driver completely non-responsible for anything he does.

All this does is to authorize the Provincial Government to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada on the same conditions presumably as will be in the other provinces—The reason we are bringing it in at this stage of the session is that we feel we might be able to take advantage of this offer perhaps before there is another session of Parliament to deal with it so we thought we might take this in now, in case it is possible to avail of it earlier and the Government will have the power to do so. It is not expected that actually such an arrangement will be made between the Government of Canada and certain Provinces within the year, but if it is possible we certainly want to be in a position to take advantage.

The Premier asks if it will replace or absorb the Children's Hospital Scheme—It will probably absorb—in other words it will be practically paid for by the Federal Government—Our adoption of the Children's Scheme in advance does not prejudice the aid we get from the Federal Government.

I might tell the House the arrangement with the Federal Government will be in two parts—We will receive

a certain amount based on the services of Newfoundland, that cost being determined by conference between Federal and Provincial officials and another twenty-five per cent of what we get will be a proportion of all over cost of Canada, which works to our advantage as things are at the present time. We will receive from the Federal Government approximately seventy or seventy-two per cent, roughly for every hundred dollars that we spend on the scheme, we will receive back seventy dollars from the Federal Government—That will not continue indefinitely but long enough to enable us considerable time to improve and build up our facilities for public health work—We will receive the greatest advantage from it than any other Province because the per cent cost of hospitalization here is cheaper than in any other Province in Canada—Therefore when we receive the remuneration on the general Canadian level that would give us a temporary advantage as the services are built up. I could not really explain why the costs are lower in Newfoundland—Perhaps because we are used in Newfoundland to doing with less staff—I am sure the majority of our cottage hospitals at present are staffed by far fewer people than would be in any other Province, and in many ways like that our costs of hospitalization and services in the country are less—Now we receive twenty-five per cent of our costs on the level of exactly what we spend, but for the other fifty per cent of our services they will be paid for on the general Canadian level which is in excess of ours. That means we will receive for the time being, at the time we enter and for some time afterwards, more than half the costs of our services from the Federal Government of Canada. I

think obviously it is greatly to our advantage to enter into the scheme.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if my colleague would allow me to ask before he sits down—"The Government of Canada will pay to each Province of Canada that enters this scheme half of what they are spending, but at one rate it is not actually half of what each province is spending, it is half at one uniform rate across Canada not the Provincial Rate. That is why in our case we get much more money than other Provinces?"

DR. McGRATH: Much more—take say Ontario where they have very high costs. They would receive something slightly less than fifty per cent, because their costs are higher than the Canadian average. For instance if we perform a hundred units of service fifty of these units would be paid at the cost and the other fifty paid at more than the cost. The same applies to Ontario in reverse. Ontario would get fifty per cent at cost and fifty at the prevailing Canadian rate, which is lower than Ontario costs. I think that should make it clear. I am sorry, I was not expecting to make a speech on this today but a brief explanation. If I have not made it clear any questions anyone would like to ask I would be glad to answer. That is the situation: The purpose for this Bill is to enable us to accept and to enter into an agreement with them which would certainly be favourable to the Province. Even on a fifty per cent basis it would be favourable, but on the basis on which we are it is especially favourable and will continue until rising costs would undoubtedly level off. The cost is something like this—We at the present time, I think,

are spending something like three and a half million—we are spending less than three—we will receive more than three. The actual difference will be one million eight hundred thousand dollars. In other words if we go in on this proposition, as things are now, actually we will receive one million eight hundred thousand dollars more than we are spending now—That will be a net cash gain.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: I must say, Mr. Speaker, I really understand this—It is a flat rate for any Province in Canada per capita, a uniform rate. Is that right?

DR. McGRATH: I think if I speak now I close the debate. I will take a note of any question and answer them.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I do not think any of us here could get up and oppose such a Bill as this, when, as I understand it, the Province of Newfoundland will be able to spend much more money for medical services to our people at perhaps less cost than at the present time. So I do not think any of us could get up and oppose such a Bill. But I do not think I like the way the Bill is presented to us here. We are asked to give carte blanche to the Minister and the Government—In other words this Bill simply authorizes the Minister to sign on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an agreement which this House has not seen, and which in all probability we shall never see. Now I do not like that principle, that part of it—I do not like it—I do like the idea behind the Bill, of course, and all of us do that—But I think it would have been much wiser if the agreement which the Minister will be given authority to sign on behalf of the Government should be

brought in in conjunction with the Bill itself. I think every Minister on the opposite side will agree it is not usual to bring in a Bill giving some Minister authority to sign an agreement which nobody in the House has yet seen.

More than that, under sub-section 2 of Section 3 the Minister may with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland enter into an agreement. You see you are giving the Minister absolute authority I have every trust and every faith in the Minister, and that is the reason I am not going to say very much against this thing. I am quite sure anything he does will be done in the best interest of the people and the Government. But I do not like the principle of delegating such authority to any Minister, whoever he may be—In other words if he signs an agreement now on behalf of this House he can sign then on behalf of the Government and he can terminate that agreement on behalf of the Government without this House having anything more to do with it. Now that is my only objection, and I am certainly behind the main principle of the Bill, i.e. introducing the system which six provinces so far have, I understand, acquiesced.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition would be, I think, one hundred per cent right—he is fifty per cent right as it is, but he would be a hundred per cent right if this was a Bill to give the Minister of Health authority to sign some secret agreement with the Canadian Government. But the agreement that this Bill authorizes him to sign is a very public agreement, an agreement

which the Government of Canada offers to every Province in Canada uniformly with no variation from one Province or another, but a uniform Federal Agreement offered by Canada to all the ten Provinces.

MR. HOLLETT: But we have not seen the agreement!

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is completely true—We have not seen it—But the general nature of it is known to us and it is known to the people of Canada generally, it is known to the ten Provinces generally. But in our particular case here is authority requested in this Bill for the Minister of Health to sign an agreement which will bring in one million eight hundred thousand dollars cash each year, each year, into our Treasury from the Federal Treasury, and as to terminating it, and the Government's decision will be terminated by what the people of Newfoundland would be apt to say if we did throw away nearly two million dollars a year, given outright, given from the Government of Canada.

Now, as the Leader of the Opposition said, nobody in this House can oppose it. It is a case where an agreement is made uniformly all across Canada varying not as much as by an iota as between one Province and another is offered to Newfoundland and which because of the peculiar circumstances in Newfoundland will result in our doing better than any other Province of Canada can possibly do out of that same agreement.

Now beginning with this one million eight hundred thousand dollars, just under two million dollars, we will have our choice of taking that money that we are now spending, if we continue to spend it on our health services, we can continue the health ser-

vices at their present level, in which case that one million eight hundred thousand we can take and spend on roads or on schools or anything we like—It is our money—It is a cash gift from the Government of Canada on the other hand we can take that one million eight hundred thousand and devote it to the expansion and the improvement of our health services—I am right in that? We can do one or the other of two things with that one million eight hundred thousand dollars—It is so close to two million that we can call it that—We can use it for any other public service, because it is cash that we receive each year from Ottawa, or we can devote it to building up and improving public health services, which I assume, without going into the matter, is precisely what we will do.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot resist, and my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition won't cavil at this, won't object—I cannot resist pointing out that this again is just the latest in a long series of new things, new, brand new benefits from Confederation, over and above the benefits that we know about when we became a Province of Canada we had no reason in the world to assume that the Premier of this Province, whoever he might be, could stand up and in support of a speech by the Minister of Health of this Province boast of one million eight hundred thousand dollars a year to come in towards the running of our hospitals—We knew nothing about it—It is entirely new—Similarly the Trans-Canada Highway, for example, that is a new benefit flowing from Confederation into Newfoundland, which did not form part of the attractive picture, attractive I thought and a lot thought so and a lot that did not think it so attractive,

that did not form part of it—That is again new since Confederation. So that since we became a Province of Canada, after we decided to become one and then became one, after that we have a whole series of new benefits that have come to us that we did not expect, that were never part of the bargain, never part of the picture — but they have come unexpected—Now I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that in the next eight years in the next sixteen years and in the next twenty-five years and as long as Canada lasts and as long as Newfoundland lasts this is the sort of thing that will go on, benefits that we in this House today do not even dream of will be devised will be originated and will be made to apply to Newfoundland and to the other Provinces as well. That it seems to me is one of the really encouraging factors we see in Newfoundland today—If we could say of Confederation at this point, just say it over completely, say this far you have had it. Now that is your share of Confederation, saw it off right here—We have had eight years of it—if we could saw it off right here the benefits that we knew we were going to get and these things, these additional benefits we did not know we were going to get but in fact have gotten in the last eight years, the two put together would constitute an enormously attractive picture—But we do not saw it off here at this point—We just finished eight years—We have another eight years—I do not mean this Government—I mean Newfoundland — and many years to come of union with Canada—and it is to be presumed that again and again and again whoever is on this side of the House in the years stretching ahead into the future there will be made from time to time

these announcements such as the Minister of Health has been able to make today, without any fuss, without any feathers—He did not even plan to make a speech yet—and yet he gets up here and announces that in future, beginning sometime in the next number of months, whenever that agreement is signed, beginning at that point, there will be into the Treasury eighteen hundred thousand dollars a year, eighteen hundred thousand dollars a year extra that we were not expecting at all—I say we should all be congratulating ourselves as Newfoundlanders that we are Canadians and part of the great Canadian Nation.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the principle of this Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

MR. HOLLETT: Which question, Mr. Speaker?

MR. HIGGINS: Only thing the Government have Term 29.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is to come.

DR. McGRATH: The honourable member for St. John's North asked about uniform rates—The rates are uniform throughout the Province, not necessarily the same as other Provinces. Suppose we decided to do this on an insurance basis—We do not have to do it that way but might, where, say, premiums to be paid by families would be twenty dollars, per year—Then we would have to make it twenty dollars in an area comparatively larger, with a large earning power, and less somewhere else—We must make it on the same conditions everywhere in the province — But New Brunswick could make it twenty-five

or fifty or whatever they wanted—That is not related to us, and would not affect them preferentially or otherwise. Now the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said he did not like the idea of the agreement not being submitted to the House and of the Minister having the power to negotiate.

In the first place the agreement is not yet in existence—It has to be the subject of great research and discussion before it can be drawn up between the Provinces and the Federal Government—For that reason it is not possible to bring it before the House—The reason we ask for the power now is that when the agreement is made the House may not be in session, and as soon as it is possible to enter into the agreement it is to our advantage to do it—It would not be to our advantage to wait for the session and lose a large amount of money each day until we bring the agreement in. Ordinary work and regulations is common practice everywhere—and the power is not with the Minister, he is only in a sense—it is with the whole Government of Newfoundland—So that I think there is no danger of the Minister—but in fact he would not be able to act arbitrarily—Any agreement he makes or any termination of or amendment of an agreement with the Government of Canada must be brought before his colleagues and approved by the whole Cabinet before he can do anything about it. Therefore I think any and all protections are fully provided for.

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind every member in the Chamber he must be in his place to vote—I would like to know where to include the honourable member for Fogo and whether he has crossed the House.

MR. MERCER: Nothing official—I will see what I am going to get for Fogo District.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it the honourable member is on my left?

MR. HOLLETT: We have another seat here.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the whole House on tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Curtis the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Honourable the Minister of Finance to Move the House into a Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, first and foremost may I extend to the new Minister of Finance my congratulations on the manner in which he delivered the Budget Speech. It was his first Budget Speech, and he did deliver it clearly, distinctly and in a manner which could be heard by everybody in the House. In addition to his delivery, I admired too, Sir, what appeared in the Speech to be the most frank statements that I have noticed in any speeches from the opposite side of the House, in any Budget Speech at any rate.

In that Budget Speech our position in one respect at any rate is clearly set forth.

Now Mr. Speaker, before I go on I would like to say that freedom of speech is "God Given." I take it, it is "God Given." At any rate it is hard-fought for and anything hard-fought for is probably a God Given privilege—and freedom of speech is a great privilege. Here in this House therefore it behoves us as members of the House to endeavour at all times not to

abuse that privilege. Then again, Sir, there are times in this House when it would be very unwise if we took advantage of this great privilege, this privilege of freedom of speech, to the extent that it would injure either personalities or countries or provinces or the welfare of our people generally. Sometimes that is done, I dare say, unconsciously—I want to say right here now that I shall endeavour to in the brief words that I have to say on this Budget Speech to say nothing which would be detrimental in any way to any individual or to the Province to which we are so proud to belong.

Now, Sir, this Budget Speech in itself contains, as the Minister stated and very well stated too, one or two bald facts and one or two crucial matters—and that is all it did contain. It was, I believe several pages with little in it, nothing over which we could have a controversy. There are certain things in it about which many things could be said but which in all probability might be better left unsaid.

The bald facts that the Minister referred to are the facts that the revenue last year went to forty-four million six hundred thousand, or one-and-three-quarter millions more than the estimates, and that our expenditure was just under forty-four million dollars, one-and-a-half million more than the estimates, leaving a cash surplus of six hundred which the Canadian Government is to take back from us because they over-paid us, leaving, therefore, a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

Another bald fact was that on Capital Account the revenue was slightly below two million dollars—It does not

say just how much below—but the expenditure was fifteen million dollars on capital account—leaving in my estimation, a deficit on capital account in the first instance of thirteen million dollars —

How, Sir, was this deficit on capital expenditure made up—This also was a bald fact—surely in my opinion, Sir, it was made up in a most unorthodox way—I think even the Government will admit that it was unorthodox in many respects, the way in which that deficit was made up. The Loan Act was not availed of, the Loan Act of last year — Remember, Sir, this House gave the Government authority to borrow fourteen million dollars. That authority was not availed of and the money was not borrowed, I might very well ask why—and to answer that question I might quote from the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister of New Brunswick, which will probably show that the reasons given by the Government were not altogether haywire —

Now, Mr. Speaker, that in a great measure bears out the statements that have been made both inside and outside this House as to why the Bond Issue which was authorized last year for fourteen million dollars was not issued. It also bears out something else, Sir, — If I turn to page 47 of that particular budget of New Brunswick, and you will pardon me for referring to it, I just want to show that not only is Newfoundland, this latest, this Tenth Province borrowing money, and I am making no excuses for the Government for borrowing, because I feel they have already borrowed too much—But I want to say that other Provinces too are showing borrowing year after year. I am wondering where it is all going to lead

all the Provinces and eventually the whole of Canada—We find they have five issues, I believe—There was one amount for seven million four hundred thousand dollars and one other issue for six million, one for six and a half million, one for one million three hundred thousand and one on the first of March 1957, that is this year—there were two on the 1st. of March 1957, one million etc. and one for six million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand—

If I go to our own Budget Speech, Sir, on page three, we find in reference to the fourteen million dollar bond issue which was to have been made—as a matter of fact quoting from our own budget we have already made inroads upon that authority—“I have recently returned from the City of New York,” said the Minister, “Where negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion for the raising of a loan of two million dollars on the United States Markets by a private placement.”

You will note, Mr. Speaker, I have pointed out that the Minister for New Brunswick could not raise or did not raise any money on the New York or in the American Market for the reason that the discount rate of American money in relation to Canadian money had gone from one-half up to four per cent — in other words for every American dollar which we borrowed we lost at least four cents, four per cent, for every one hundred we lost at least four dollars and if you add your two per cent commission on to that you will find that we on that two million issue must have lost at least one hundred and twenty dollars, say six per cent—In other words it is very expensive to borrow money on the American market.

Our own budget goes on— "Practically at the same time we borrowed two million dollars we have disposed successfully to two Montreal groups of brokers a loan for four million dollars, Canadian Dollars, on eighteen year terms, non-callable for fifteen years bearing interest at five and one-quarter per cent at a price to the public of ninety-seven dollars." Then he goes on to state how reasonable these things are and so on.

Now I would like to know just what the Minister meant when he said "private placement." I am hoping some day he will explain that to us.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Might I explain?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A public placement is one which is advertised to the public and sold to the public through a bond house or group of bond houses, and after it has been put through the "SEC," Security Exchange Commission, which takes thirty or forty days to do. A private placement is simply a case of an insurance company or several insurance companies or other financial houses deciding to buy the bond issue outright without any advertising, without any benefit of a number of bond houses—It is done through one bond house and placed privately in the hands of the actual buyers.

MR. HOLLETT: I see

MR. SMALLWOOD: Which is a very complimentary thing, to get private placement. That is more complimentary than a public placement.

MR. HOLLETT: Well I am glad to know we did get a compliment from New York. The public place-

ment was in Montreal. However, it was raised by means of the eleven million dollars which was at Ottawa, and which was to be used, according to the Terms of Union, for payment of deficits on current account, at least up to March 31st, 1957, by means of using that and the four million dollars borrowed in Montreal last year, per capita expenditures were liquidated.

The other bald fact is, according to the Minister he planned to spend eighteen and a half million dollars on capital account this year, and to borrow a further fifteen million dollars, if the bond market is satisfactory, and if not, again if we can't get it from Ottawa under Term 29. In other words, Sir, we are going to spend eighteen and a half million dollars which we have not got but which we hope to get either by borrowing or by the generosity of the Parliament at Ottawa. If we do not do that the Minister forthrightly says, and I congratulate the Government on coming out straight with it, if we do not get it then we will have to curtail or reduce the scale and number of our capital account projects.

If I look again on page four of our Budget Speech—and may I quote this Budget Speech which is the ninth to be brought down since Newfoundland became a Province of Canada—It has one radical difference from the eight Budget Speeches which came before. This present Speech is further unique in that the situation which makes it different from those of the preceding years makes it equally different from the Budget Speeches which will follow in the years ahead. The situation to which I refer is that the first eight years of Confederation were set up from the very beginning as a special

testing period for the new Province. It might be equally correct to call these eight years an experimental period. A special testing period, an eight year testing period for Confederation. Now I think those advocates of Confederation in the first instances did not see a special testing period. I think they told all our people that immediately we entered into Confederation we would have this and this and this—It was all outlined what we were going to get. But apparently now it has been decided to call it a special testing period, an experimental period, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but Mr. Speaker, only in connection with the finances of the Government of the new Province—only for the finances of the Government of the new Province.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, to carry out new projects you have to use finances, of course, such as finances for the Icelandic boats, for instance. That was an experiment — Neilson Rockerfeller and IBEC, that was an experiment which took place in that experimental period; Dr. Valdmanis I take it he was an experiment also. The new industries, Sir—the new industries—and I may have a little more to say on the new industries later. At any rate they were more or less in the nature of an experiment—There was Clive Planta, another one, farm development, another bog lands, Dr. Senewald, his eyeglasses, and many other things. There was Braun Wogau, Paul H. Ludwig, Eckhardt, Grube, Koch, I could go on for dozens of others—they were all experiments, Sir, all experiments. So I think the budget is right when it says it was an experimental period.

The Minister also said—"The Minister of the past, since 1949, knew

exactly where Newfoundland stood"—Does that mean the present Minister of Finance does not know where he stands? I think he is right—I think he is right. Another statement he made was that Newfoundland was truly experiencing the very birth of Confederation—Eight year—eight years—and I take it the birth is over and the child is born and both mother and daughter are quite happy.

He also said that the first eight years was a picture which could last for eight years and no more — My goodness. That sounds doleful—After all we did get a lot of benefits from Confederation—and now the Minister says, "no more"—Perhaps I am misinterpreting his statement — Anyway, Sir, these were the bald facts, the only bald facts I can see. I know something about baldness, as is quite plain to be seen—These are bald facts. Now where were the crucial matters?

There were only two, first, I think, was the Royal Commission on Term 29. He says on page six, I believe it is — "I am thus, Mr. Speaker, the most unfortunate of Finance Ministers"—I would like to have seen the Minister a little more cheerful than he was. As a matter of fact, Sir, the dolefulness of his statement was written plainly on his face and the faces of all the members on the opposite side. I am sorry to say this because I see before me, Sir, on the Government benches a number of men whom I admire. I do not think any Premier ever had such backing as the present Premier has in this present Government—I will admit this, the Government is made up of men of character, of intelligence and men who I believe are really an honour to their country. I was very sorry on that day to see the countenances of the

men on the opposite side of the House as the Finance Minister made that statement—"Mr. Speaker, I am thus the most unfortunate of Finance Ministers"—He says: "I have the natural desire of all Finance Ministers to provide my colleagues ample funds with which to build schools, hospitals, roads, water and sewer systems, etc. I am confident that a very large sum of money amounting to a good many millions of dollars is ours by right of Term 29."—"I am confident"—and as he said that he looked the most sorrowful Finance Minister I have ever seen—That was not well played—The Premier would have done better than that—"I must admit I am confident" he said—I am glad he has confidence—He should have come out in a more cheerful manner and said so, Mr. Speaker, I think, don't you, Sir? "I would like to include a large sum," He did not say what the sum was to be—but he called it a high potential sum.

There are various other things which the Minister said relative to that—and while I am on Term 29, Sir, which is one of the crucial matters mentioned in the budget, I want to say this:—I am glad it is here in the Terms of Union. I am glad it is there in the Terms of Union, whatever men or man responsible for inserting that clause in the Terms of Union is to be congratulated because whatever hope we have for the immediate future to succeed financially as a Government under Confederation lies in that Term 29. I can see the reason why it should have been out there, but it could very well have been neglected and left out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If it had been there would have been no Confederation.

MR. HOLLETT: The Premier said: "if it had been."

MR. SMALLWOOD: If it had been left out.

MR. HOLLETT: I could take exception to that remark, but I do say this that I believe that if it had been forgotten or it had been slipped, as the Premier said, in his pocket and forgotten, I still think we would have gone into Confederation. We had to have Confederation—the people had voted—So that is not right for the Premier to say that there never would have been any Confederation. Not the Premier but the people gave the delegation authority to go to Ottawa and arrange Confederation. You had no come-back even if Term 29 was not there, you had to have Confederation. I think, Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me on that, as I think will the Premier when he thinks it over—because the vote had been taken, we had gone into Confederation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Excuse me, Mr. Speaker! If the honourable gentleman would allow me—That term was written before the referendum—That very Term 29 was debated here in this Chamber by the National Convention. That was before there was a referendum at all—We did not have to have Confederation.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, that is my interpretation, and I think I am just about right on it too. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, it is a crucial matter. The Government has budgeted for eighteen and a half million dollars expenditure on capital account and it is absolutely essential that the Government of Canada honour that Term in the spirit in which it was written into the Terms.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Hear! Hear!

MR. HOLLETT: I feel that every man in this country and every woman will back the Government, will back the Royal Commission, in their efforts to see that the best interest of this Tenth Province will be looked after by the proper interpretation of the Term 29. It is absolutely essential, and there is nothing has brought it out more plainly to me and to our people, to everybody in Newfoundland, than the budget speech.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Which was what it was written to do. Exactly what it was meant to do.

MR. HOLLETT: I will come to that in a moment, I hope it does it anyway—I can say right here now, speaking for the Opposition—and we are an Opposition over that—that we will support the Government in every effort which they make to have that term properly interpreted as far as the financial matters of Newfoundland are concerned.

There are a few other quotes I was going to refer to but I do not think I need take up the time of the House because everybody has read it, everybody has heard it, everybody has gone through it—Except that on page twelve I would like to quote the second paragraph—“These facts were all recognized with great clarity by the Newfoundlanders who negotiated, and their Canadian counterparts of that time. An expedient was resorted to. This was to provide for the Government of the new Province a special annual cash grant from the Federal Treasury. This would assist the new Government to finance its needs for a while. It was called a Transitional Grant and it was put on a diminishing scale. The theory and

the hope were that somehow or other, as the Transitional Grant diminished the new Province would replace the grant with revenues of its own. This was little more than a pious hope, for the reality of the situation was very clearly apprehended, as proved by the fact that Term 29 was written and inserted in the Terms of Union.”

The Transitional Grant, Sir, is the second crucial matter. It was a grant for eight years on a reduced scale of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. There too I would say it was a brilliant idea, it was a splendid idea. The only sad part about it is that it was reduced every year by some eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Now it says here somewhere on this very page that the terms were inadequate—It was always argued by those who opposed Confederation that the terms were inadequate. By this it was meant that the Transitional Grant was insufficient, and that for this reason the Government of the new Province would find itself tragically short of the revenue it would need to give the people of Newfoundland the public services they needed so badly. But for the existence of Term 29 this argument would be unassailable.

I submit, Sir, it still is unassailable, and the Government has now admitted and more than that the people have now admitted the terms were inadequate. I want to ask this question now—Why did you accept them if they were inadequate? We can see now they were inadequate.

That is about the end of the budget Speech, Sir. There was nothing else in it—two or three bald facts—a few of them about the revenue and expenditure and then a brief discussion on Term 29 and on the

Transitional Grant. But what there was of it, Sir, was well written, and, as I said before, well delivered in solemn terms and amongst men who appeared as if they knew the implications. Sir, this year we are going to spend two and one third millions on education, two and a half millions on public works—I am talking about capital account—two and three-quarter millions on fisheries and four and a half millions on highways, under capital account, if we get the money in one of two ways either Term 29 or by borrowing—Let us make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker, we have either got to borrow money or we have to get it under Term 29. But surely, Sir, our chances of borrowing money will in great measure be determined by the Government of Canada when it reaches a decision under Term 29—I hope that is impressed or will be upon the Government of Canada—because the national debt of various Provinces is away ahead of ours—As we get another transitional grant, if you want to call it that, or as we get some financial aid from the Federal Government or in proportion will be justified in borrowing money for public services in this country. Unless we can get that we can see by this Budget Speech we won't be justified and in fact we won't be able to borrow. So I say Term 29 is something which is vital to our existence as a partner in the ten Provinces of Canada today.

I would now, Sir, like to mention a few important subjects which were not mentioned in the Budget Speech but which should have been—In other words the Finance Ministers dealt at great length in other years with the general economic condition of the Province—but not this year—Not a word has been said, not one word,—

All that was said was what I have already said. We do know, however, Sir, that a large number of our people are presently employed. We do know that generally business is a bit slack — and I should have been expecting some cheering comment of hope in the Budget Speech from the Finance Minister. 1956, Sir, has been referred to as a prosperous year, the most prosperous year in our history. —Yet, Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that only recently over twenty thousand people were unemployed, as a matter of fact they were unemployed all winter in addition to several thousand of our fishermen who earned no money during the winter. Then, Sir, I have brought along the reply to a question relative to relief. I think it is important that we ought to get a true perspective of our position. I notice that here in April 1956, in one of the most prosperous years in our history, during these eight years or during twenty years if you like, in White Bay in April 1956, 2,883 persons were on relief, able-bodied relief—In Fortune-Hermitage 1,304 persons were on relief, in Placentia West 1,556 and on Labrador, and the population of Labrador is not very great, 1,240 — As we turn to May 1956, White Bay again 2,416 persons were on relief—in May a year ago—What is the population of White Bay? Could somebody tell me, I wonder—I have an idea that is a very, very large proportion of the people to be on the able-bodied relief.

DR. ROWE: That is the two districts.

MR. HOLLETT: That is two districts, yes, White Bay North and White Bay South—Altogether in Newfoundland a year ago, in May 1956, fourteen thousand people were on

able-bodied relief, in spite of the fact, Sir, we have all the various social assistances and mothers allowances and widows allowances and all the other allowances — in spite of all that these people were on able-bodied relief. That, Sir, does not to me indicate too prosperous a country, with twenty thousand people who were on unemployment insurance—As I look through all this list, Sir, I feel that we ought to be concerned—for instance Fortune-Hermitage in December 1956 and 1,604, Placentia West 1,212; Labrador North and South nearly seven hundred; thirteen thousand on relief altogether—In the month of January, Burgeo-La Poile 1,084; Fortune-Hermitage 1,913; Placentia West, 1,537; sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-two people on relief in January last year—Relief means, Sir, five dollars a month—Five dollars a month on the average—I have checked that very carefully.

Sir, we know a lot of people are prosperous, a lot of people have more money than they know what to do with, but we must know that in Newfoundland even today many people are on able-bodied relief, many thousands of people are receiving unemployment insurance, and there are a good many more who have received unemployment insurance for the last several months and have not yet been employed—because I had six to see me a day or so ago who lost their unemployment insurance and are all looking for another job. So you see, Sir, it is not all sunshine for all of our people.

The woods works, Sir, and paper makers at Grand Falls and Corner Brook undoubtedly saw prosperity at its peak in a manner, generally speaking, at Bell Island, Buchans, Knob

Lake worked without let up or hindrance and contributed greatly to Canada's prosperity and to Newfoundland's, and Newfoundland being part of Canada of course is also Canada. The American bases in Newfoundland, in spite of some lay-offs continued to employ a good many people at good wages, thousands of Newfoundlanders. We sincerely hope they will always continue to do so. The building trades were fairly generally kept busy except during the past winter, yet Mr. Speaker, many thousands are even now unemployed and new avenues of employment will be needed—That is one thing that we as representatives of the people will have to give all our thoughts to, to find new avenues of employment which will be needed if our people are to find a happy home in Newfoundland. If we cannot find the avenues of employment we know what our people will have to do—as was I believe recommended or suggested by the "Gordon Commission"—they will have to go to some other part of Canada and make a better living.

Are we to get more successful mines?—not a word about that in the budget—What about the pulp and paper mill? We have been hearing about it but there is nothing in the budget about that. All these things would tend to improve—and I know the Government is in earnest trying to get these things—We might be told something, perhaps some word of cheer, something about some little progress in connection with both these mines and the pulp mill—It would have cheered up our people immensely.

What of those so-called new industries? I am going to refer at some length to these, Sir, in connection with the public accounts because they are

a drain at the moment on the Treasury. I do not know whether the public accounts are generally known to our people, but I do know that our people ought to know a few of the facts. Take Atlantic Gloves, \$681,000, installment of interest due in June, but to date no payments have been made, and since the close of the financial year the Government has guaranteed two bank loans aggregating \$175,000—Atlantic Gypsum \$1,105,000 and in addition the Government guaranteed a bank loan of five hundred thousand dollars of which four hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been taken up as at the present date. Atlantic Hardboards, \$1,690,000—This is the report March 31st, 1956—that is a year ago—we do know a million two hundred and eighty thousand has been given to these various industries since. Canadian Machinery — and anyone goes out of town any day passes by that large building which has already cost the country up to the end of the fiscal year two million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand, and accrued interest on these advances as of that date amounted to three hundred and ninety-four thousand of which two hundred and twenty-one became due in December 1955—To date the company has not paid any interest—Eckhardt Mills \$571,148 this amount includes payment by the Government of bank loans of \$160,000 guaranteed to December 1954; accrued interest on cash payments to and on behalf of the Company amounted to \$39,748 as of 31st. March 1956. The first installment of interest became due in December 1955 but to date, no interest has been paid. Since the close of the financial year Government has repaid additional guaranteed bank loans aggregating \$345,000 and further guar-

antees have been given for two bank loans totalling \$70,000. Gold Sail Leather Goods Ltd. \$215,344.—Cash advances account for \$200,000 and interest for the balance. The first installment of interest which became due in December 1955 has not been paid. Since the close of the financial year further assistance has been given this Company in the form of cash advance of \$5,000 and a guaranteed bank loan of \$15,000. Koch Shoes Ltd. \$945,974—This amount includes repayment by Government of a bank loan of \$120,000 guaranteed in February 1955, bringing to \$870,000 payments to and on behalf of the Company as at 31st March 1956. The balance, \$75,974 represents interest due in December 1955 but, to date, has not been paid. I might mention Superior Rubber Company \$1,572,298. I take it there will be more paid out—They got a loan last year for \$50,000. Newfoundland Tanneries Ltd. \$598,021. etc.

I just want to mention that to show that these new industries Sir, are at the moment a steady drain upon the finances of the Government. But, as the matter is now I take it in the hands of a very famous New York firm, Arthur D. Little, I take it they will give us some recommendations.

MR. HIGGINS: You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

MR. HOLLETT: I think I remember reading they can do it—they have come to the right place now, Sir, we have enough sows' ears in this country to provide that company with work for the next decade.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If they started doing that they would be competing with Gold Sail Leather.

MR. HOLLETT: Anyway, Sir, if there is any hope that some of these industries may be able to survive in spite of Mainland competition without continuing to constitute a continual drain on our Government's finance—Some thirty-odd millions have gone into them and more is still required year after year — Year after year we are required to dole out cash and guaranteed loans to a number of these industries. There was not a word about the new industries in the Budget Speech. I should have thought there would have been something because this firm from Boston has been working on this ever since, I believe, December, and at least there could have been some encouraging remarks made about that.

Then again, Sir, since Confederation the Liberal Government in Newfoundland has spent some fifty-eight million dollars on financial surplus account. That is a lot of money. They have borrowed a further forty-nine million or thereabouts—and undoubtedly the present Government at least since Confederation have spent under the heading of current account revenue an amount of some two hundred and forty million dollars — In other words, Mr. Speaker, the amount spent by the Liberals in Newfoundland by way of Government since Confederation comes to close to if not over four hundred million dollars. If that expenditure is to be cut down we will notice it will have a big effect upon our people.

Now, Sir, getting back to the Budget again—I see no mention of it in the budget, but we have been told, and received a reply to the question that Mr. J. Harvey Perry of the Canadian Tax Foundation has been engaged by the Government at two hundred dollars a day plus expenses to look after

budgeting over a period of years, to decide on how much we may or may not borrow and generally to look after the finances of this country. I think I asked the question if this budget, this present budget was based on any report made by J. Harvey Perry — I believe he has been working since December. I wonder if he did write this budget speech? I suppose he did not. But surely he was consulted before it was written.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No he was not.

MR. HOLLETT: He has been here since December, as far as I know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He was here for two or three days.

MR. HOLLETT: Got all the dope then and took it back to analyze it—I take it some other people have been up to see him since.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He has been here for a few days since—He was here I think on Tuesday.

MR. HOLLETT: In addition to J. Harvey Perry I believe we have Mr. Thompson of Peat Marwick and Mitchell and Professor Goundrey and half a dozen other financial experts —The nature of Mr. Perry's work, as far as I can find, is looking after the Budget System. He compiles the estimates—mind you—he compiles the estimates.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No! — Not —Not at all!

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, I saw somewhere that this Mr. J. Harvey Perry compiles the estimates and decides what we can spend—that is part of his duty—

MR. SMALLWOOD: No—if I may be allowed, Mr. Speaker—He is merely making an analysis of our whole

system of budgeting and compilation of estimates with a view of making a report to us with his recommendations of how we might handle it, not how he might handle it — He is merely making an examination and analysis of our whole financial budgeting system with a view to making a report to us of his feelings about our system with the recommendations of what our system should be—That is all.

MR. HOLLETT: Then I take it Mr. Perry had nothing to do with telling the Government this year they could spend forty-nine million dollars on current account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No more than the Leader of the Opposition did or the Chief Justice or the Mayor of St. John's or anyone for that matter.

MR. HOLLETT: Well then he did not say if we cannot borrow and cannot get it from Ottawa we must do without the money?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. But did he need to say it?

MR. HOLLETT: No, not if he has been given the correct facts, and I know he was.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me as only a layman that we as a Government will have to be more careful of our spending if we are to remain anywhere solvent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not so much spending as revenue that matters.

MR. HOLLETT: I know that is where the Honourable the Premier makes a terrible mistake, spending, spending is a thing which dominates in his mind.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, revenue is what is in my mind.

MR. HOLLETT: No, spending, spending—anyway, Sir, we are going to have to be more careful—There are today in Newfoundland forty or fifty or possibly sixty men in the Government and the civil service drawing down salaries of from nine to twenty-five thousand dollars a year. That is a lot of money. Can this Province support that kind of stuff, or how long can we support it? Let us hear from J. Harvey Perry on that

Last year, Sir, there were four thousand two hundred and sixty-one under the heading of Civil Servants and Government Payroll—This year there are four thousand four hundred and two, an increase from four thousand two hundred and sixty-one to four thousand four hundred and two. These are to be paid this year eleven and three-quarter millions of dollars. In 1950, Mr. Speaker, there were one thousand two hundred and sixty less or three thousand one hundred and ninety-three civil servants and they were getting only five million one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars. In other words, where in 1950 this Government paid out five million one hundred and seventy-four dollars to civil servants today we are paying out eleven and three-quarters million dollars. I am just wondering, Sir, if we are justified in having four thousand four hundred and two civil servants. Are these necessary? If they are let us have them by all means, and let us pay good wages—But I am merely pointing out, if these are necessary, how essential is it that in Ottawa they must give credence to these facts and come across with the money when they make up their minds next January or February or whenever

the case may be—From five millions to over eleven millions—

MR. SMALLWOOD: It will have to go a lot more yet.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, because we will have to increase the pay.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, and have to get more civil servants — we have more hospitals and more of this and more of that.

MR. HOLLETT: We certainly have to get such high-priced ones, but take a few of the people in Newfoundland who are not living perhaps as well as they might and put them in the civil service—train them for it, of course, and give them a decent salary, instead of giving a person ten, fifteen and twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars—But, Sir, four thousand and four hundred and six civil servants and our population is only four hundred thousand.

Last year, Sir, the travelling expenses in Newfoundland cost over seven hundred thousand dollars—travelling — Tourist Development last year cost over one hundred thousand dollars, there have been loans from the Tourist Development to the amount of five hundred thousand—In 1950, Sir, Tourism cost us twenty thousand—see the difference—Now to keep the Tourist Development operating it costs us one hundred thousand dollars a year, and during those years since 1950 we have given loans for five hundred and eighty-eight thousand—If I had time, Sir, I could go into some of these loans—I have a list of some right here—Some of these people I would not give a loan, if it were my own money, in a million years. How much less should I give if it were Government money. There are people there to whom loans of money have been

made whom I am sure will never return one cent nor never pay a cent of interest. As a matter of fact some of them have already gone broke. I would suggest that a little more caution be taken before giving out any further loans relative to tourism.

Bog Lands:—Bog Lands—It is no joke—Eighty-eight thousand dollars it cost us, the people—Bog Lands—I do not think we need these Bog Lands. I think we have lots of open spaces in this country—As a matter of fact it has been proven by people here in this House that there is ample land to be developed and has been developed to a great extent, and we do not need to go spending eighty-eight thousand dollars on bog lands.

Take the mink industry, which represents an outlay of over a half million dollars—"The mink industry is going to stand on its own feet"—It is about time that it began to thrive. I looked carefully into that mink industry. We bought two boats for forty-five thousand dollars and sent them over experimentally, according to answers I got—when I asked how much money credited with for two years work—not one cent—the Government bought the boats, and sent them over there to drive the whales—The Premier will come back tomorrow or the next day and say he did it so some fishermen might get some money out of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The fact is the fishermen did make the money.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest that business was carried on by Arctic Fisheries much more thoroughly in an economic sense and much more efficiently than it is at the present time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now the people over there are receiving at least

five times the income they received when Arctic Fisheries were the only people that were over there.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope that is taken down and published fully. The people are receiving five times as much money per capita.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say that—I said five times as much money is being distributed to fishermen and others employed than when Arctic Fisheries was acting over there.

MR. HOLLETT: Over half a million dollars has been given out —

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have not given anything.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you ever expect to get it back?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are paying back regularly now.

MR. HOLLETT: Any interest?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, they are paying interest now — Don't knock them—Give them a chance—

MR. HOLLETT: We will give them a chance—we have to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Leave them for three or four years and see what they can do.

MR. HOLLETT: Anyway, Mr. Speaker, it is going to cost us two hundred dollars a day for Arthur D. Little—We have had a good many Royal Commissions and goodness knows what they cost—One wonders, Mr. Speaker, how the men under Responsible Government ever managed to get along—Their debt was a hundred million dollars—It is a wonder to me they did not go further in the hole—They had no such experts as J. Harvey Perry—They did not have Peat

Marwick and Mitchell and not even Professor Goundrey—They would have made a worse job than they had made if they had them—That is the opinion I come to, after seeing what has been done by the present administration—I may be wrong—

MR. SMALLWOOD: You are wrong.

MR. HOLLETT: It cannot be proven—I hope the Honourable the Premier or the Honourable the Attorney General gets up and proves it—I will sit down—

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is best to let time prove it.

MR. HOLLETT: Now, Sir, the Royal Commission on Fisheries cost a lot of money, but not one man in this Chamber would begrudge one cent of that if something worthwhile could be accomplished on account of it for the fishermen—For the fishermen, Sir, are very dear to the heart of everyone of us— We are all sons or grandsons of fishermen—all our ancestors were fishermen—and whatever serves to enhance the welfare of the fishermen has my blessing and I am quite sure the blessings of my colleagues. Anyway, Sir, I am sorry to say that not a word was said in the budget speech about the fishermen, not one word—Nothing was said about the impact of prosperity of the fishermen upon Government Finances— Yet they represent one quarter of our population.

Now, Sir, I have read the report of the Fisheries Loan Board—and let me say right here, I was very pleased with it. It was the best report I had seen from that body since its creation. They have approved of some two hundred applications for loans since they came into being—they have granted some

six hundred thousand dollars in loans to our fishermen—Over half the total value of all loans were for construction and outfitting long liners and druggers with a view to modernization—that is carrying out, I believe, part of the report of the Royal Commission on Fisheries—In conjunction with the Federal Authorities about five thousand dollars in subsidies are paid on long liners and ten thousand dollars for druggers of sixty-foot overall. Owing to the efforts of the Board Marine Insurance has been reduced from eight per cent to four per cent. Field surveyors and reports have been made and a sympathetic understanding of the fishermen's rugged fight with nature, Sir, is apparent in connection with the board—I want to congratulate them right here and now for the excellence of that report. I also saw copies of the report of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority and although that is a year old it makes very interesting reading indeed—It is an excellent report and should be made available to every one. I hope the report for 1956, Mr. Speaker, will show even better results.

Amongst the loans, however, Sir, there was one for O'Brien Fisheries for \$125,000—Now, Sir, we hear about lobsters—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that the O'Brien of Curling or the O'Brien of the Southern Shore?

MR. HOLLETT: Of Curling.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not the one who had no place to go—the other one.

MR. HOLLETT: The biggest blackmark, I think, against free enterprises in this Western World as has ever been made by any Depart-

ment of this Government was made last year in connection with O'Brien Fisheries Limited. There you had down in Green Bay, I take it, and Notre Dame Bay and over around Curling merchants who had been carrying on the lobster industry for some years, they made a great success of it and brought a considerable number of thousands of dollars into the pockets of our fishermen—What happened last year? The Co-operative Society at least the Government branch of the Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives decided to send out field men and instruct the members of all their co-operatives and others to sell their lobsters only to O'Brien Fisheries. Now, Sir, that to me is something that is not true co-operation—it is not free enterprise, it is nothing that is going to redound to the best interest of our people. Only last week Canada's Supreme Court confirmed a ruling of a lower court that certain defendants were illegally controlling prices and freezing out competition—The Justice said — Traders cannot monopolize the markets of the country to promote their own business interests and then set themselves up as public benefactors. Mr. Speaker, I maintain that that applies equally to co-operatives as it does to other traders. "Conspiracy", he said, "is a crime by itself"—and in my opinion, therein lay a conspiracy by the Department of Co-operatives to oust certain enterprises traders in lobster out of the business altogether; which they did—as the judge said here—"set up as public benefactors"—Added the judge:—"Competition is an indispensable protection of the public interest." Now, Sir, what right had any of the Departments of this Government to go and interfere with free enterprise to such an extent that they drove the

ordinary traders out of business and compelled—"compelled" I will say—through pressure of the lobster fishermen to sell to O'Brien Fisheries Limited, who went broke—and then what happened, Sir? In shame and in disgrace the Government had to go and pay these fishermen for the lobsters which had been passed over to O'Brien Fisheries Limited—It is right and proper and they should be paid but I know of no precedent where by the Government should have paid --they did it—and I am glad they did —I do sincerely hope, Sir, that such an occurrence will never take place again in this country—If we are going to live under free enterprise let us live under free enterprise, and not let the co-operative movement in Newfoundland deny free enterprise, I am all for the Co-operative Movement—I am quite sure if my departed friend were here he would be very appreciative of the wisdom of some of the things I have said—I have great respect for the co-operative movement — But I think if all of these people in the cooperative movement look at it fair and square in the face they will say that a mistake was made.

I was going to refer, Sir, to Fisheries Products, but I want to finish this evening—I think it is generally known that the amounts still owed by that firm, Fishery Products Limited, is something in the nature of four and one-half million dollars,

MR. SMALLWOOD: Somewhere close to five millions.

MR. HOLLETT: That is good enough—I was going to mention the matter of supplies, which I take it are bought through the Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply. I think that has already been aired — I think it has been aired to the ex-

tent that the Government will have to be very much more careful over the purchase of supplies. I have an answer to a question here which shows that five firms received orders from this Department to supply fresh frozen fish—Three of the firms supplied the fresh frozen fish at eighteen cents a pound, one firm supplied it for twenty-five cents a pound— a difference between eighteen and twenty-five cents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it is only fair to the person in question to point out that the three or four or five hundred pounds he supplied to the one institution only.

MR. HOLLETT: No, to two.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They were at fairly considerable distances. He had to make a weekly delivery of a few pounds, and the cost of delivery is pretty high. Whereas the others were supplying a good many thousand pounds—It is only fair to add that—I doubt that he made a single cent on the bit of fish he handled that year. Undoubtedly, I think, he lost money. The weekly delivery was retail delivery for that quantity, only four or five hundred pounds for the whole year, divide that into fifty-two weeks.

MR. HOLLETT: At any rate the two institutions to which fish was delivered were not very far away.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Mental Hospital was one—That is a fair distance to take five or eight pounds of fish a week.

MR. HOLLETT: The Girls' Home and Training School and the other was the Infants' Home. The Mental Hospital is not far away, that was delivered to at eighteen.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As part of an order running up into thousands of pounds.

MR. HOLLETT: Certainly if it was delivered at the Mental Hospital for eighteen cents it could have been delivered too at the Infants' Home. Can anyone tell me why in wisdom the Minister purchased five or six hundred pounds of fish from one firm?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I agree. I think it was a mistake for him to have an order for four or five hundred pounds of fish. I think it was a mistake. I do think it is a mistake any of us will not make again.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, may I make one comment—No one would tender on a contract for delivery for a small quantity to a small institution.

MR. HOLLETT: That is a fair statement. I want to point out how careful we ought to be over this matter of supply. I am not criticizing anybody in particular—everybody makes mistakes—

There is one other thing I want to speak about—that is the salary increases and mode and methods of increases. You will find, Sir, the method of increase has been mentioned as ten per cent increase, that applies to the ten-thousand-dollar-a-year man as it does to the fifteen-hundred-dollar-a-year man or woman—I think that the ten-thousand-dollar-a-year man if he gets ten per cent surely the woman or man getting merely fifteen hundred or two thousand is entitled to a little more than ten per cent. I think, therefore, that the increase should be applied in a different manner, as some set sum—This is to come up in the estimates and there may be some

change made in that. I just want to raise the point.

Another thing I want to refer to is the retired teachers' and police officers—Some of them today are living on pensions which are starvation pensions—It is essential, I think, that the Government take that into consideration. There again I shall have to say something when the estimates come in. As a case in point, I know one Head Constable pensioned after forty years service who is getting one hundred and twenty a month, and another was pensioned recently after thirty years who is getting two hundred and fifty a month.

Now, Sir, I was also going to refer to the various Commissions, but I think I shall have an opportunity to do that again. I want to finish this afternoon. I was going to speak about the recent convention of the four Atlantic Provinces which our Premier attended. I want to say a few words about that—I will have an opportunity to do that again—I want to say before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, that we as a House of Assembly here must keep uppermost in our minds the benefit and the welfare of the people of Newfoundland, of our fishermen or miners our loggers, keep them uppermost in our minds in anything which we may say in the days to come. I want to say we of the Opposition are with the Government in every way in their efforts which have been made and are being made at the present time for the implementation of Term 29—We shall be with them one hundred per cent, I can guarantee for myself and for my colleagues here we will do nothing whatsoever which will be detrimental to the interest of Newfoundland.

I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to speak so near to six o'clock—I thank you very much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Here! Here!

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

On motion debate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Curtis all further Orders of the Day do stand deferred—and the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday at 3:00 of the Clock.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1957.

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

Presenting Petitions

HON. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a ministerial statement. I am pleased to announce that, acting on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, I signed on last Thursday afternoon an agreement with the Government of Canada known as the Vocational Training and Education Agreement Number 2. This agreement replaces the Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement, which the Government entered into with the Government of Canada in 1950 and which expired on March 31st, 1955, but which was renewed on a yearly basis pending a satisfactory conclusion of negotiations between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the other provinces.

The new agreement came into effect on April 1st, 1957 and will terminate on March 31st, 1962. Thus it will be in force for five years. The total Federal contribution for Canada as a whole will be \$40,000,000 and of this amount \$25,000,000 will be allocated for capital expenditures

and the remaining \$15,000,000 will be provided in the form of annual allotments.

The preliminary allotments have been computed on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics latest advances estimate of the 1956 population of Canada in the 15 to 19 year age group. On this basis Newfoundland's share for capital expenditure has been calculated to be approximately \$744,800 and the total of the annual allotments for the five years for operational expenses has been calculated at \$546,400. In other words under the new agreement, Newfoundland will receive a total of up to \$1,291,200 from the Federal Government in the form of reimbursements for expenditures made in accordance with the terms of agreement for vocational and educational training in the province.

The Government, through the Department of Education, is now making a careful examination of our present vocational education services and considering the lines along which future developments should be organized to bring maximum advantages to all our people, I believe the Department will have a tentative programme ready for consideration within the next three weeks.

Since the first agreement in 1950, progress has been very encouraging. During the past seven years 1406 young men from all parts of Newfoundland and also from Labrador have taken advantage of one or other of the full-time pre-employment courses offered at St. John's Vocational Institute and 2230 persons, including apprentices, have taken advantage of the part-time training courses. These young men have been trained at the Institute to be auto mechanics, auto body repairers, bricklayers, plumbers,

carpenters, diesel mechanics, electricians, radio and wireless operators, machinists, welders, stationary engineers, draftsmen, watch repairers. Courses have also been given in book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand, navigation and marine engineering.

Reference should be made to the splendid progress which is being made with apprenticeship training. The primary responsibility for apprenticeship training is under the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour with the Minister of Education responsible for that part of the apprentices' training which is done at the Institute as differentiated from the training which apprentices receive on the job. There has, however, been very close collaboration between the two Departments in this important work. I understand there are at present 505 persons undergoing training, either at the Institute or on the job.

The expenses involved in conducting the above courses have been shared by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, which to date has contributed \$292,000 for capital expenses involved in erecting and equipping the shop annex which was erected in 1953-54 in the present University campus and approximately \$441,300 for current operational expenses.

Previous to 1949 no vocational educational facilities were available to our people. The present government decided, very soon after taking office, to transfer for civilian education purposes, the facilities which had been organized in the interests of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Programme. The government also decided that when the new University Buildings were erected, the present Memorial University buildings would be placed at the disposal of the Department of Edu-

cation for further developments in the field of vocational education.

At the present time the courses given at the Vocational Institute are either one-year courses leading directly to employment in the various trades, or regular apprenticeship courses done on behalf of and in collaboration with the Newfoundland Department of Labour. Newfoundland has not yet developed regular vocational high school courses such as exist in practically all the other provinces.

Vocational high school courses covering a period of three or four years would bring a type of high school education within the reach of young people who, though interested in a good basic high school education, are not interested in the purely academic or college preparatory high school type of training. A great many of these young people leave school once they pass the compulsory school age of 15 years. It is felt that a fair proportion of the more ambitious among this group would be interested in furthering their education through the type of vocational education courses which it is hoped to organize in the coming years. These courses would include, in addition to shop courses and related theory, a common core of basic subjects such as English, Social Studies, Mathematics and Health and Physical Education.

Another group now enrolled in the various city schools might be served through a co-operative plan between these schools and the Vocational Training School, which would enable interested students, who are attending the city schools, to take shop courses on certain days. Such a scheme would be helpful to those students enrolled in the city schools who are not plan-

ning to go to college and who would like some practical training as part of their high school course.

I mentioned earlier that the St. John's Vocational Institute is serving young men from all over the province. In order to make that possible, the Government has paid living allowances of \$30.00 per month to students coming from the outports. It is the Government's hope under the new Vocational Training and Education Agreement to organize in different strategic centres vocational education facilities similar to those existing in the Capital. For example, vocational education shops might be erected at places like Corner Brook, Grand Falls and a few other strategic centres which would bring to the people of the area sorely needed opportunities for learning trades. These shops, which would be operated by the Division of Vocational Education of the Department of Education, would co-operate in every way possible with the boards of education in their respective areas, so that the high school pupils enrolled in the regular day schools and who are interested in taking shop courses could be accommodated on certain days of the week.

To sum up: It is the Government's hope that under this new agreement it will be possible:

1. To expand the present programme which primarily serves young people who have left school.
2. To develop a programme of vocational education and training at the high school level to complement the present high school programme which is almost wholly academic.
3. To expand the programme by setting up institutes in strategic areas

of the Province having special regard to geographical and industrial needs.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would table this statement. I have six or seven copies here but there may not be enough right now for all the members of the press, but I understand that several other copies will be sent up later this afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor is expected in a few minutes to give Royal Assent to certain Bills including the supply Bill—we may have time for some petitions.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act Further To Amend The Fire Prevention Act, 1954;" and on behalf of the Minister of Mines and Resources I beg leave to give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into An Agreement With Mr. James Boylen."

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend The Newfoundland Architects Act."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows:

It is my agreeable duty on behalf of Her Majesty's dutiful commons in Newfoundland to present to Your Honour a bill for the the Appropriation of Supplementary Supply granted in the present session.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bill 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 Ending the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name, I thank her loyal subjects, I accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

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 Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Department of Mines and Resources Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Partnership Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Corrections Act, 1953."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Education Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Companies Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Local Government (Receivership) Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize The Government of Newfoundland To Enter Into An Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

His Honour then said, "In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Order—I have to inform the House that at approximately twenty minutes past three this afternoon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was present and gave Royal Assent to certain Bills including a Bill for Supplementary Supply.

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

None.

Orders of the Day

MR. M. LANE: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called—I did not hear No. 2 called; Present Reports of Standing and Select Committees." With your permission and the permission of the House—

MR. SPEAKER: It is agreed—Present Reports of Standing and Select Committees:

MR. LANE: Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in submitting the report of the select committee appointed to consider the question of the unit of measurement or weight of salt codfish. The terms of reference were that a select committee consider the question of the unit of the measurement for weight of salt codfish and report its findings to the House— Before moving the adoption of this report—I want to be as brief as possible—I do not want to belabour the House with it—But I think I should review briefly the conditions which lead up to the appointment of this committee. In the first place, I believe, and for the past three years the Federation of Fishermen have been requesting the Government to make a change in the purchasing of fish—codfish we are talking about, not so much fishery products but codfish—We found that during the past that

the fish have been purchased from the fishermen on a quintal basis, being 112 lbs., and in some cases not only have salt fish and pretty heavy salted and part dry fish been purchased in that way but fresh fish gutted fish without heads but split fish has been purchased by the quintal—and at three conventions a resolution was passed asking not exactly that a change be made in the quintal basis but that the codfish be purchased from the fishermen on a pound basis, or taking the pound as the unit of weight.

We considered this—We have made investigations throughout the whole of Canada and the English Speaking North America, and we find nowhere on the continent has anything but the pound unit of weight been the unit of weight down through the years. And we feel that we are just an isolated unit now in which the product is being bought from the fishermen and sold to other people on the pound basis—even the codoil which is bought by the drum, and turbot or haddock is bought by the barrel but it is all sold to the buyer on the Mainland or in the West Indies by the pound. A ton of oil, which we take as gallons, the ton, 2,355 lbs. is sold to the United States markets by the pound. So that we consider that in line with the rest of Canada and the rest of the English speaking Western Hemisphere we should change our methods too.

Now we have taken up this matter with the Federal Government, in regard to the unit of weight, and we have been informed from the correspondence we received that the codfish in the water is the responsibility of the Federal Government but when the fishermen catch it and take it into boats and bring it in and cure and make it and so on it is a provincial

thing—Then when it is sold and is being packed and shipped away it goes under the Federal Government again—So that just who owns what and where we cannot say—But it is the fishermen who are concerned primarily, and after due consideration and after investigation of all the pros and cons I beg to submit, as Chairman, the report of the findings and recommendation of that committee.

(1) We find that nowhere else in Canada and in fact in the English-speaking hemisphere is anything other than the pound recognized as a unit of weight.

(2) How fish are packed and sold after being purchased from the fishermen is entirely a different matter.

(3) We therefore recommend that the pound be adopted as the unit of weight in this province and would respectfully ask the Government to set up the necessary legislation requiring that all codfish whether fresh, salt-bulk, semi-dry, damp or hard-dry, together with all fishery products be purchased from the fishermen by or on the pound basis. And, Mr. Speaker, it is signed by the five members of that committee. I have much pleasure, therefore, Mr. Speaker, in moving the adoption of this report.

On motion report received and adopted.

Orders of the Day

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have had a very hurried consultation in the last few moments with my colleagues in the Cabinet, and I think in their behalf that I can say now that the Government will be prepared to accept the recommendations of the select committee that legislation be prepared and

brought before the House to give effect to the recommendations of the select committee. It has been pretty quick action.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act." On motion Bill read a first time ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

Honourable the Minister of Finance asks leave to move the House into a Committee on Ways and Means (Adjourned debate on the budget).

MR. HIGGINS: I nearly lost a chance to speak. Sir—I was wondering about slum clearance—

First of all, Sir, in joining in this debate on the budget I would like to echo the congratulations of my honourable leader to the Minister of Finance—I am sorry he is not here today—I believe he is engaged in other perhaps more interesting activities—

MR. SMALLWOOD: More profitable anyway.

MR. HIGGINS: Well that of course can stand proving—But I imagine he has better weather in the middle of the country than it is here—But his budget, Sir, is perhaps the most realistic budget that the present Government has brought down since it came into power. Now mind you it lacks some of the rolling phrases and the impressive graphs and columns of figures that in other years featured the budget so that one was practically too deaf or stunned to distinguish between prophecies and statistics by the time the budget speech was delivered. Despite that, Sir, it has got the virtue of presenting a reasonably accurate picture of the economic state of this Province at the present time. It

is a very accurate picture, Sir, and it is not a very pretty picture.

Yesterday when the Leader of the Opposition was speaking he complained that the budget contained very few words of cheer. Well, Sir, if it were an honest budget, and as I say it appears to be reasonably so, it is difficult to see how it could contain any word of cheer.

I do not propose, Sir, to delay the House too long this afternoon, but I would suggest that there were two things which the budget pointed out quite clearly and quite unmistakably, the first is that all our money is gone and the second is that our credit is not perhaps as good as it might be.

Now it is all very well for the Minister in his budget speech to refer to the fact that interest rates have advanced to what might be called an outrageous level. Last year although the Government possessed the authority of this House to raise money by way of loans decided on the advice of our financial councillors not to go on the market with our bonds—The advice that we received at that time suggested that the credit squeeze might not last throughout the whole of 1956, indeed there were widespread forecasts that the late autumn of the year would see the beginning of a distinct easing of the credit squeeze. Then he remarked—this forecast and the advice we received turned out to be incorrect by many months. That, Mr. Speaker, is a very plain statement of a very unhappy situation. I think, Sir, I am justified in suggesting that from that statement and from the fact that it was only a matter of some few weeks ago that any borrowing by way of bond issue was done, that enquiries were made last year in

the bond market and that the replies were unfavourable. Now then it may well be that the Government decided—Well, if we don't get a good price we are not going to borrow. The fact remains, Sir, that no borrowing was done, and borrowing was only done at the last minute in order to balance the budget. But the mere fact that the Government found itself in difficulties as far as—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am sure the honourable and learned gentleman has no desire in this world to hurt Newfoundland. Would he qualify his statement—he is entitled to say what he likes — but what he said we borrowed to balance the budget—Now I know what he means. He means to get the net capital account for capital account projects.—That is not balancing the budget—If that statement were allowed to go unchallenged and it were published that the Members of the Opposition said we borrowed to balance the budget that could do Newfoundland a lot of harm.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the point the Premier has made. I appreciate also his concern that specific language should be observed in this debate—Indeed I had proposed later to explain the point on which he checked me—"To balance the budget" is not exactly the impression that I want to convey. I hope as I go along to explain what I mean. The point was this, Sir, there was expenditure on capital account which had to be met. Now the Government had to then meet that expenditure and they did not have enough revenue coming in in the normal course, so according to the Minister, what did he do? He said—the Programme amounting to the customary annual cost of fourteen of fifteen million dollars

we had therefore to finance in other ways—We had on deposit with the Bank of Canada a total amount of approximately eleven million dollars. We arranged with the Bank of Montreal for a short-term credit up to a total of eight million dollars. Now then, as security for that the Government says to the Bank of Montreal—“Here is an order on Ottawa for this amount of money”—and at the end of the financial year they got the eight million from Ottawa and they paid it over to the Bank of Montreal. Now in the meantime there was still three million dollars left. The Government took that out—That still left them four million dollars—and the Government, according to the minister, and this is the point, Sir, on which I think comment certainly should be made—“We arranged by the normal course (the normal course) of temporary use of various Government funds, to be replaced with the proceeds of a small bond issue of four million dollars, which was made on the Canadian market in recent days—Now it is the phrase—“the normal course” of the temporary use of various Government funds, that strikes me here. We have been told that some of these funds came from balance which the Board of Liquor Control had built up over the years—and certainly we do not quibble with that—The Board of Liquor Control gets its revenue from the sale of alcoholic liquors. It is directly under the Government—But additional monies, Sir, were borrowed, temporarily it is true, but borrowed nonetheless, from the Workmen's Compensation Board. At least if I heard correctly the other day, I think that was the source. Now, Sir, that brings up a point in which I would appreciate clarification when the time comes. I know we will get

it. But it occurs to me, Sir, at first flush that the money belonging to the Workmen's Compensation Board are monies which are collected from employers in industry for a specific purpose, i.e. to ensure compensation to workmen who are injured and who fall within the ambit of the Workmen's Compensation Act—And as such Sir, I suggest they come very close if they are not actually within the definition of trust funds—and I do question, Sir, the easy way in which the Minister says that using these funds is a normal course of temporary use—I do not know if there was any precedent anywhere else in the Dominion of Canada.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the honourable gentleman allow me—There is precedent for it in this Province. It has happened year after year and will probably continue to happen year after year. It happens in every province—every Government borrows from its own Workmen's Compensation Board on either long term or short term—Not only that but the Government of Nova Scotia borrows from the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board—the Government of Ontario—when the Government buys the bonds—exactly—Then the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the different Provinces buy the bonds of each other and within any given Province the Government of that Province borrows short-term from its own Workmen's Compensation Board. It is quite normal.

MR. HIGGINS: I understand the Workmen's Compensation Board of Newfoundland buying Ontario and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland bonds, but where this short-term—

MR. SMALLWOOD: I say all Workmen's Compensation Boards across

Canada, all nine of them—Prince Edward Island has not got one—all nine of them quite commonly borrow or lend money rather to (a) their own Government and (b) to the Governments of other Provinces (1) short-term and (2) long term—that is quite common.

MR. HIGGINS: I am prepared to accept that with this qualification, Mr. Speaker, I can and anyone can understand the borrowing in the sense that one buys bonds, but I was wondering what collateral was put up by the Government to the Workmens' Compensation Board for this short term loan—or was it simply that the confidence that the Board had in the Government was good—I am not saying that necessarily it is wrong—I do say that it strikes me a bit unusual.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Every last nickel of the Workmens' Compensation Board is under the direct control of the Minister of Finance—They are just a creature of the Government and they stem from the Newfoundland Government—a creature of the Government demand security from the Government? The honourable gentleman—

MR. HIGGINS: The interesting feature is that the creature, temporarily at least, happened to be better off than the creator.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That often happens.

MR. HIGGINS: Despite that, however, Mr. Speaker, the fact remains the Government today is in the position that as the minister himself was frank to admit, we have the situation that over and above our current expenditure if the Government wishes to carry out its proposed capital work there will be a gap. In other words

we will not be able to collect enough, I think that is the way the minister put it, and I use his own words—"We must face squarely the fact that the successful sale of our bonds is the principal means we have this year to finance our capital projects."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would my honourable friend who is a ready debater and who is more than anxious to throw light on this subject, permit me to ask him a simple question? Does he know of any Province in Canada, except Alberta, which has any means that he knows of or ever read about, any means of financing their capital account work except by borrowing? Does he know of any Province in Canada, except Alberta, which has any known means of raising the funds for capital account purposes except borrowing?

MR. HIGGINS: I am prepared to accept, Mr. Speaker, the truth of the Minister's statement. We all agree—and when he says we must all face squarely the fact that the sale of our bonds is the principal means we have this year, particularly this year, to finance our capital projects—The Honourable the Premier asks do we know of any other province. We all know that capital works have to be financed by standing operating procedure out of borrowing—But, Sir, we are in this position today, accepting the truth of that statement, unless we can borrow this year there will be a sharp curtailment in expenditures, capital expenditures on public works—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would that not be true of any Province of Canada except Alberta, this year or any other year?

MR. HIGGINS: I too permit the verity of that. That is the statement of the Government, Mr. Speaker. Now

then the position is today, taking the estimates the minister himself brings in, I think that the financial expenditure for everything including capital expenditure will be something in the vicinity of about sixty million dollars, and the revenue that the Minister of Finance estimates will be something close to forty-nine million, \$48,400,000 or something. Now then the Government says, or the Minister says, and the Minister is, I say, speaking for the Government on that. He says that that sum of forty-eight million dollars is going to come about by means of increased returns in revenue from consumption of goods and from the sales of gasoline. But, Mr. Speaker we have come very close to the maximum expectations of revenue from these sources. There is nothing, at the moment at least, to lead us to believe that we can go very much further in revenues without a tremendously accelerated rise in consumption of goods, which our population presently certainly does not seem to justify.

Now we have got the hope of revenues from mining developments, Wabush Lake development—Unfortunately at the moment we have not sufficient information to say just what we can expect. I am afraid that at the moment we must regard that as rather a nebulous source of income—So what is the position to which the Minister comes in his budget speech? He falls back in the final analysis on the revision of the Financial Terms of Union. Actually, Sir, he is like the gentleman whose name was mentioned here yesterday, Mr. O'Brien. He has nowhere else to go except to Term 29.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But does not the honourable gentleman realize we are too the only Province in Canada that has Term 29. The other Provinces cannot go to Term 29. We can.

MR. HIGGINS: Well, I would like to get to Term 29, Mr. Speaker, if the Honourable the Premier would allow me a minute.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Alright we would love to hear it.

MR. HIGGINS: He goes to Term 29—and as I say—We have heard—and for the moment, Sir, I am perhaps out of order, and crave indulgence. We have been told by the Premier speaking at another debate in this House; our case is unassailable. I hope so. I am prepared to accept the suggestion that was made to me a few minutes ago; that nobody in this House would willingly say anything that would in any way prejudice the interest of this country. I do not think, Sir, that we need worry about any discussion in this House in so far as the deliberations of the Royal Commission are concerned. I would venture, Sir, to suggest that this Royal Commission which is going to consider the revision of the financial terms of union is not going to be the ordinary type of commission that so often sits. This at least it appears to me, Sir, to be really a judicial body, a body which is going to be asked to interpret a clause in a contract. Now that may be rather, shall I say, a narrowing down of the thing. However it is my view on the thing, and I suggest it is one that is at least tenable.

It is all very fine, Sir, for us to talk and to explain what we believe, to tell about the history of all this and to talk about the justice and generosity which we can expect to receive from the Great Canada. Now there is no doubt at all, Sir that we are going to receive justice, when you consider the composition of that commission. If I imagine, the Premier of this country had the choosing himself of

the Royal Commission he would not have wished to change the composition in any particular. We will get justice. But there, Mr. Speaker, is the rub. Will justice be sufficient? Will justice be sufficient if it is only the justice of our cause and the strength of our cause. That is where I feel we may have some pitfalls, because we must find out just how realistic and how valid and how strong is the yardstick which the Government has made Term 29. And I must say that I think the Premier was perfectly correct the other day when he said that a great number of people in this country do not really know just what Term 29 is. We have heard Term 29. We are going to hear more about it—but for the sake of accuracy I have obtained a copy of the Terms of Union, and from which, for the purpose of greater accuracy I will now read—with your permission, Sir—Term 29 is provided in view of the difficulty of predicting with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of becoming a Province of Canada. 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 (and this is rather sardonic)—if any, that may be required by the Province of Newfoundland to enable it to continue public services at levels and standards reached subsequent to the date of union without resorting to taxation more burdensome having regard to capacity to pay, than that obtaining generally in the region comprising the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Now, Sir, there is the point—As I say; it is going to be a matter of interpretation.

I think we can all in this House, irrespective of party subscribe to the opinion expressed that the committee, the gentlemen, who comprised our own Royal Commission who prepared our case have covered all aspects of Newfoundland's claim. There are just one or two things, Sir, that give me a little concern—There is the question as to just how some of our services have been built up. In other words, the public services at the levels and standards reached subsequently to union. Now our scale has reached a certain high standard—our hospitals—and this is to the credit of the Government—have reached the highest standard in our history—But, Sir, what about our roads? We have roads, it is true, but surely the standard of these roads is not going to be considered the standard at which we are going to consider maintaining them in the future. We have had no paving done in this country we were told the other day, for several years. Surely we must expect that our case is not going to be based on our roads, our present transportation facilities as being adequate. These are only minor things, I grant you, Sir, but I do say: let us not delude ourselves with thinking that Term 29 and the report of the Royal Commission is going to be the solution of all our difficulties. The Government—I don't care if it is the present Government—or I do care if it is the present Government, naturally—whatever Government does take over at the end of the next four years is not going to be able to simply sit back and say Term 29 has solved our problems. It will not. It will be an assistance. It will not be a cure-all—Because, Sir, there have been so many things done in the past in flaying dead horses forever—but there have been so many many dollars wast-

ed that however and whatever the result may be of this Royal Commission it is not going to protect us unless the Government profits by its earlier mistakes. I do think, Sir, that we are all as one in the hope expressed by the Leader of the Government that the Commission's deliberations will result in a satisfactory and in a just and in a generous treatment of Newfoundland's case. But I do say, Sir, that that optimism cannot be unalloyed with certain misgivings.

Sir, I said I would not delay the House too long but there are one or two things which I think call for some passing comment. We will shortly in this House be considering the estimates of revenue and expenditure. The various Ministers will come in from their departments and they will justify their estimates. I have been told in recent days and I mention this matter because it strikes me as most extraordinary if it is true, I have been given to understand on good authority that the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities met and voted themselves an increase in salary of a thousand dollars per annum per man.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not true.

MR. HIGGINS: I am very glad to hear it is not true because if it were true, Mr. Speaker, it strikes me as most extraordinary procedure. I am happy to know that it is not so, although I must say the source from which it came appeared to be completely reliable, and it was not given by way of gossip. Perhaps I could be advised if there has been any increase.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is an increase—It was not done on their own authority.

MR. HIGGINS: May I ask just how that was done?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They of course pay themselves their own salaries out of income, but they can do it only on the authority of the Government, and we have increased recently the salaries of all members of the Boards, the Board of Liquor Control, a thousand dollars a year, and the Public Utilities Commission the same, and the Workmen's Compensation Board the same. I think there is another board—All these have had their salaries increased by a thousand dollars a year. They were only getting four thousand.

MR. HIGGINS: With respect to the Board of Liquor Control I have no complaint—After all they are one of the Government's best operations. Certainly I am not referring to the quality of their product. Certain it is that they are a very successful operation from a financial standpoint.

The Workmen's Compensation Board—and I have said this before—I think the Minister of Labour can take repeated bows on that—I think it is an excellent board, it is a board which treats everybody with fairness and functions very efficiently. I cannot, Sir, say the esteem in which the public holds the Board of Public Utilities is as great as that in which the Workmen's Compensation Board is held. They provide a most fascinating study in futility all through the years and have never seemed to come to any decisions and when they do by chance arrive at a decision, Sir, as sure as fate they reverse it in a few years. However, this increase has been sanctioned, I take it, and in the ordinary course of events we would have heard of it. I am very happy to have it clarified.

Now there are other things, Sir, that one could talk about, but, as I have said, this budget, truthfully in my opinion has come straight to the position that is today at least our big problem is to see that the Royal Commission has our case properly presented, that I am assured it will, and secondly that we all unite in presenting a common front to see this country gets—I suppose I should say to be critically correct—get what is not only its due but what I think in the opinion of all of us it needs, and that is a very generous and adequate settlement in perpetuity from the Dominion of Canada.

(Applause from both sides).

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I understand from the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that the honourable gentleman, the Member for St. John's Centre—and we are glad to see him—very recently left the hospital and would prefer to have his participation in the present debate take place quite late in the present week or at least in the final stages of the debate on the budget.

MR. HOLLETT: Thursday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Thursday would be very agreeable indeed.

MR. HOLLETT: On Friday?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That would be quite agreeable — and we look forward with pleasure to his participation in the debate, as we do to most of his speeches. In the meantime the House will perhaps be willing to bear with me while I use up some of the time of the House dealing with this budget. I propose to speak for a short while now to answer two or three points made by the three honourable gentlemen who have spoken from the other side, and then to

move the recess for ten minutes. Then on returning to the Chamber to conclude my remarks, not by replying to points made by making my own points.

The Honourable and Learned Gentleman who recently resigned, Mr. Browne: I can name him because he is no longer a member of the House, lead the way for the gentleman on the other side of the House. He made one point that I thought required an answer. The same point, incidentally, was made in other words by the honourable and learned gentleman who spoke today. Mr. Browne pointed out that this Government is now reduced—and I think he used the word "reduced" to only three possible sources of revenue with which to finance the roads we will build and the hospitals and schools we will build and the other new capital projects we undertake—Three sources—One he said is taxation, the second is borrowing, the sale of the Province's bonds and the third is Term 29. Now that statement is incontrovertible— it is true—That is the simple truth—What Mr. Browne says is undeniable—There are only three possible sources of revenue with which we may finance our capital account projects, only three; taxation, borrowing and Term 29. But Mr. Speaker, Mr. Browne appeared to be quite unaware of the humour of his statement. It is like saying that some poor devil is down to his last couple of cadillacs, some poor unfortunate mortal has only four houses left, his town house, his country house, his shooting house and hunting house—the poor devil has four houses left and only three cadillacs. We are the only Province in Canada with three possible sources of revenue. All the Provinces have taxation as one possible source and all the Provinces have borrowing as another source, but we

are the only province with a third, i.e. Term 29. That is taking what we get from Canada as taxes not imposed by us but the Government of Canada. And we get it in lieu of our imposing that taxation. We allow them to impose it rather than impose it ourselves; the result of the tax rental agreement.

MR. HOLLETT: If we had an increased population we would get more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: More in amount—What we are talking about is the source. There are only three sources, as Mr. Browne says, taxes; borrowing; and Term 29—and he said it without any gleam of humour in his eye. He did not crack a smile, in fact he looked rather mournful. He looked as mournful as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said the Minister of Finance looked when he delivered his budget. I did not detect any sign of mournfulness in the Minister of Finance nor did I detect any sign of mournfulness on this side. I do not know of any reason we have for being mournful.

MR. DUFFY: May I ask the Premier a question? I was in here when Mr. Browne made his remark. I think the Premier knows more than anyone that Mr. Browne is quite intelligent and not without experience and not without knowledge.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And not without a desire to win the present election.

MR. DUFFY: I presume Mr. Browne must have made some qualifications to these remarks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No he did not.

DR. ROWE: He made them at a public meeting too.

MR. DUFFY: You only gave out part of what he said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I am not distorting. If I am Mr. Browne is well able to take it up on the air or in a public meeting or on television. I am just quoting what he said; "We are down to three sources of income, three only."

MR. DUFFY: What was this point?

MR. SMALLWOOD: His point was that Newfoundland was in a bad way. What other point would it have or could it have? Now there is no doubt about his intelligence. There is no question about his being learned and well-read man and a well-informed man. I am not dealing with that. All I am talking about is the statement he made, and it is so incredible that my honourable friend from St. John's Centre can scarcely believe his ears and wants to know; did Mr. Browne really say that without any qualifications? He cannot believe it. The only answer is that Mr. Browne was debating, and not only that, he was making a speech which was his final speech in the House as he went out to the Hustings.

MR. DUFFY: I think I shall have to talk to Mr. Browne about it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a good idea. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition made a speech here yesterday which, if I may say it without sounding patronizing (and goodness knows I do not want to sound patronizing), was straight and decent and civilized and sincere. But he too said something which I thought was just rather obviously beside the point when he told us that the budget speech had no reference to the development of mines nor the mention

of any pulp and paper mills nor to the new industries.

I wrote down these three. He did go on to mention other things that were referred to in the budget speech. But certainly the Honourable Leader of the Opposition must be aware that there is not one single thing in the budget speech this year, not one single thing, once the bald financial facts are disposed of, are cleared away, that we ended the year with a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars and that we expect to end this year with a surplus of sixty-nine or seventy thousand dollars, the bare, bald, financial facts which are disposed of in a paragraph or two—having done that the speech went on to refer to nothing in this world but one matter, the Terms of Union, Term 29 — That is all it deals with, the budget. If you want you could christen it as the Term 29 budget—And what in God's name could it be but the Term 29 Budget? This is Term 29 year. What would the budget be but a document that dealt most extensively with all the grave matters that hang on Term 29. What kind of a budget beside the point reference would it be for this year, the eighth year, the completion of the eight years of Confederation, if it dealt with anything but Term 29, which is the most important, the most fundamental matter to come before Newfoundland since the original terms of Confederation were signed. Indeed, Term 29 is nothing more or less than the finalization of the writing of the Terms of Confederation. That is what Term 29 is. It is nothing more than that nor nothing less. It is the final writing of the financial terms of Confederation. It is the doing of something in 1957 which no human intellect was capable of doing in 1949,

providing for the Government of this Province ample financing to carry on the public services. That could not be done in 1949. Nobody could do it in 1949. And it was provided that it should be done not alter than 1957, eight years later.

Now it could have been seven years after Confederation or six years or five or four or three or two or one, but eight years was the maximum. It could have been done before but it could not have been done after eight years, and the eight years have just now expired.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing accidental about this, this is not an afterthought. Look, I am not too powerfully interested in this Federal Election but there was something particularly amusing and terribly pathetic about the statement that a great public man made on his first visit to Newfoundland a couple or three weeks ago, when he sneered at the Government of Canada for the way, what he suggested was the obviously false and wicked bit of optimism they had used in appointing a Royal Commission. "That is not what Newfoundland needs," he said. "A Royal Commission — Why do they not just revise the terms?" The poor fellow apparently had not read the terms and was not aware, apparently, that Term 29 existed—Oh, the honourable gentleman knows who I mean!"

MR. HOLLETT: No. I did not hear him say that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well it is well for the honourable gentlemen's peace of mind that he did not hear him say that. It is enough to make you frantic to think that a great public man was unaware that the British North America Act, the written con-

stitution of Canada, the "British North America Act," contains in it a clause which provides for the setting up of this Royal Commission. It is obligatory upon the Canadian Government. They have no choice in the matter. They have got to set up this Royal Commission. It is provided for in the "British North America Act," i.e. the part of the "British North America Act" which contains the Terms of Confederation of Canada and Newfoundland. As the House is well aware the Terms of Union were written as an Act. That act was passed by the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom and only after being adopted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, i.e., the House of Commons and the House of Lords and assented to by His Late Majesty, King George VI, it was only after the Imperial Act was passed—Because the Constitution of Canada cannot be changed except by the United Kingdom Parliament—The "British North America Act" is an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, and an amendment to it can be made only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. So that our Terms of Confederation had to be adopted as an amending Act; An Act amending the "British North America Act," which had to be adopted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom—And today it stands part of the British North America Act which is constitutionally passed by the United Kingdom Parliament and amended by the United Kingdom Parliament in 1949 to contain Term 29. Term 29 was passed by the British Parliament, and it was subsequently adopted also by the Canadian Parliament. Therefore the House can see that the Canadian Government have no choice, no choice whatsoever as to whether

they will appoint that Royal Commission — It is a constitutional obligation.

So they have appointed as provided, as thought out, as carefully planned and thought out and written into the Act in 1949 not as an afterthought, not as an election dodge now. No it is not an election dodge. This is the third general election since that term was written in 1949, the third Federal Election. It played no part in the Federal Election which took place immediately after we became a Province. The House will remember that within two or three months of our becoming a Province, before we knew it we were not only electing this House of Assembly but also helping to elect a House of Commons in Ottawa. In these two general elections it played no part. It so happens that the end of the first eight years coincides roughly with the holding of this Federal Election. But if there was no Federal Election the British North American Act is there and Term 29 is there and it had to be implemented, election or no election. Clearly, obviously, it is not an election dodge. It is the carrying out of a solemn obligation of the Constitution of Canada—That is what the appointment of this Royal Commission is, Mr. Justice McNair is the Chief Justice of New Brunswick; Sir Albert Walsh is the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Professor John Deutsch is head of the Department of Political Economy of the great University of British Columbia.

I was there, Mr. Speaker—I helped write it. I said here yesterday in the House, when the Honourable Leader of the Opposition was speaking, no one seemed to believe me—the press did not believe me when

I referred to Term 29 — I got up and asked the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to yield, which he graciously did. And I then reminded him that Term 29 was written while the National Convention was still in existence, and it was debated here in the National Convention. And it was after the referendum was held. In other words, when the referendum was held and the people decided on the question of Confederation they had before them Term 29. Then after the referendum was held and Confederation won by a very small majority, a new delegation was appointed and went to Ottawa. I was a member of that one as well. And in that second delegation the terms were finalized. There were one or two things added but not Term 29. Term 29 was in the original terms that came here to the National Convention and continued in the present terms. Without that term 29 there would have been no Confederation. You could not, no decent Newfoundlander, no matter how much he thought of family allowances, no matter how much he thought of old age pensions, no matter how much he thought of all the social welfare benefits that Confederation would bring us, how could any civilized, conscientious man in his right senses sign the Terms of Union if Term 29 were not there — How could anyone sign those Terms of Confederation? No one could, but for the presence of Term 29. You see you could guess at this transitional grant. You could say; "Well, we do not think that is enough. We have had our financial experts look into the matter and we are honestly of the opinion it is not enough. We would have to say no and have to stick to it and refuse to sign but for the fact that Term 29 was there. Now

Term 29 says; maybe in the first eight years this amount will not be enough, maybe it will be less—just wait and see— let time tell—and when the eight years are up, or at any time you say within the eight years, anytime you want to have the whole matter reviewed we will appoint a Royal Commission to do so. That is what Term 29 is. It is not an after-thought. This was written almost two full years before Confederation came. Just think of that—this Term 29—

MR. HOLLETT: Will the Honourable the Premier allow me. I interpret Term 29 to refer the matter of keeping our public services at the levels reached subsequent to the Terms of Union. That is all Term 29 does, gives us enough money to keep our public services to their present level.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, the non-ourable gentleman is wrong.

MR. HOLLETT: Wherein am I wrong?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will read it, and he will see that the word "keep" is not there—That is the point—this has to be looked at, every word—It is not loosely written, I have already told the House it took three days to write it, three days to write Term 29, I was one of the two men to write it. I have told the story before of how we sat in that room—

MR. HOLLETT: Sweating.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Sweating—in the hottest month in Ottawa for thirty years, that very, very hot city, something like Washington, extremely hot plus terribly high humidity. That July was the hottest they had had in Ottawa for thirty years—And for three

days Bert McKay and I were locked in to write that clause.

MR. DUFFY: Was the key on the inside or the outside?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, we had the key. "In view of the difficulty of predicting"—Oh, you could predict—but—"In view of the difficulty of predicting with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of becoming a province of Canada"—Oh, you could predict other things with sufficient accuracy. I predicted that the trouble would be very happy to get family allowances, that the Newfoundland children would be better fed and better clothed—You could predict all kinds of things about Confederation, but you could not predict with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of becoming a province of Canada. That was the one thing that was unpredictable with sufficient accuracy. In view of that the Government of Canada will appoint a Royal Commission within eight years from the date of Union. Within eight years—That could be one two, three, four, five, six or seven but not more than eight years—within eight years will appoint a Royal Commission—What for?

"To review the financial position of the province of Newfoundland." What position? The position at the date of union? No, obviously—The position on the days when they are sitting and reviewing—What is the financial position of Newfoundland at that time. That is what they will review. And to do what else? "To review the financial position and to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance, if any." We argued about the words "if any." I said; "In God's name, do you think there will be any doubt about it?" He said; "Well we

are not God. We must be sure. We cannot say there is no need of this clause—If the words "if any" are not needed then the clause itself is not needed. There is no answer to that, Mr. Speaker—If the words "if any" are not needed then the clause is not needed, and there would be no doubt, it could be provided from the very beginning.

"To recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance." "Additional." There was already financial assistance in the Term preceding, the Transitional Grants, but this Term 29 provides that they shall recommend the form and scale of additional financial—Every word counts. We could not change a word of Term 29. It took three days to write.

"The form and scale and additional amount of financial assistance, if any, that may be required." It is not desired". It is not "asked for" it is "required".

MR. HOLLETT: May be needed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, may be needed by the Government of the Province of Newfoundland. What for? "To enable the Government of Newfoundland to continue. Now, mark that word "continue." I am sure that for three years the honourable member from Harbour Main and his colleagues have considered that word "continue" and have thanked God that it says "continue" and not some other word. It is "continue" and not "maintain" because the difference between the words "continue" and "maintain" is a dynamic one. Look up that word in the dictionary and see what I mean. It is dynamic, the difference between the words "maintain" and "continue." The word here is "continue"—"To recommend the form and scale of add-

itional financial assistance, if any, that may be required by the Government of the Province, to enable it to continue public services."

MR. HOLLETT: Now we come to it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: First of all roads, hospitals—first of all the implementation of the civil service, paying wages, giving holidays, paying pensions when they go out; the operation of the hospitals, buying goods for hospitals, buying beds, buying medicines, operating the hospitals, all of them, forty of them, maintaining the schools, employing four thousand school teachers, paying them their salaries, raising their levels. That is what we have done. "To continue public services." These things and other things as well, water and sewerage systems—these are public services—hydro-electricity—that is a public service; roads and bridges, all kinds of things—Put them all together and two words will sum it all up, "public services"—to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance that may be required by the Government of the province of Newfoundland to enable it to continue public services at the levels and standards." Why are those two words used? Why not just at the levels? The word "levels" suggests a measurement of distance of size of height, but "standards"—"at the levels and standards." Why the word "standards"? Because "standards" refers to quality of the public services. We argued about that too, and I insisted on the word "standards" going in there. "To continue the public services at the levels and standards reached." When? Reached when? Now you could not put a date. You could only visualize it at the time or at the point at which the review was made. We did not know when that might be

—"reached subsequent to the date of Union." Now that does not necessarily mean that the form and scale of additional financial assistance to be recommended will be such as to enable the Government to continue the public services at the present 1957 level and standards. It may be the 1967 levels and standards.

MR. HOLLETT: But you get the decision, yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. After the Royal Commission meets and sits down and makes their recommendations they will make as to the amount of the additional financial assistance we are to get it is not necessarily an amount to enable the Government to continue public services at the levels and standards of the year 1957, not necessarily so.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: To do all that, and the Newfoundland Government had to do nothing? Yes, the Newfoundland Government had to do something, because the very next words—"Without resorting to taxation that is more burdensome than the burdensomeness of the taxation in the three Maritime Provinces—You must resort to taxation, of course—That would be a short and simple way to say it, "without resorting to taxation more burdensome, having regard to capacity to pay, than that obtaining generally;" than the burdensomeness of the taxes obtaining generally in the three maritime provinces. Now that is the thing that tied it all up—After they gave us the transitional grants and gave us the opportunity to share in the hospital grants and provided we could have the tax rental agreement and said they would take over running the railway and Gander and this and that, after all that is done,

we were still in doubt. We said; "well, this is an awful plunge in the dark— Maybe the anti-confederates are right when they say (and we quoted this to them in Ottawa) that Confederation might mean a prosperous people and a poverty-stricken Government. We quoted that to them. We said that to them in Ottawa. And the honourable and learned member for St. John's East can ask his own brother who was one of the ones who negotiated these terms. He will be able to confirm what I am saying. We said to them; look, down home the anti-confederates are arguing Confederation might very well mean a prosperous people and a poverty-stricken government. And what is the good of that? Our government must not be poverty-stricken. It is nice to have the people prosperous, but it is the Government who has to do all these things, roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, water and sewerage and ten thousand other things are splendid but we want one over all provision that will take care of the situation when we know what the situation is. We do not know now what the situation is going to be, but we are going to know sometime. So we agreed on a period of eight years. We thought that eight years would probably be long enough to enable us to find out what was the actual impact, financial impact of Confederation on this Province.

So it is all provided for. You could not have had Confederation without it. I do not believe a man would have signed it. I was the most fanatical Confederate of the lot. I do not believe I could have signed it without Term 29. You could not do it. It was too much of a plunge in the dark. You might have all kinds of faith in Confederation. You might have all kinds of faith in Canada's good inten-

tions in her bona fide intentions, you might have ample faith that Canada would not let us down, but you could not come back and infect the public, the thoughtful public, with your own faith. You had to have something like Term 29; which is our sheet anchor or our protection.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have not made all the points I intended to make. Perhaps we could have a recess for ten minutes.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I doubt that there is any point in dealing further with this term 29, that is to say on the explanation of the meaning. What is more important perhaps is to dwell for a while on its implications, what had to follow from the inclusion of that term in the terms of Union.

I ask the House to think back to eight years ago when suddenly overnight, we were a province of Canada. It was a very revolutionary thing. We were all unused to it. A great many of us at any rate were inspired by the fact of Union. We felt that now we belonged to a very great country, one which had an exceedingly brilliant future, and we were joyful over the benefits that the people were already getting. But, Sir, is there any room today for doubt that our standards of living and public services were pathetically low? There is not much room for doubt on that.

Now there was a time in Newfoundland when you were likely to get your head knocked off for opening your mouth to suggest that Newfoundland was positively the best place in the

whole world, indeed in the whole universe. We were always a very touchy people, very sensitive—I think we are something like the mother of a crippled child. If a child is crippled and perhaps mentally defective, the mother-love of that mother will be all the fiercer and I think she will be all the more intolerant of any kind of criticism of her child. I think Newfoundland was something like that. God in Heaven knows we are poor—and why use the past tense—we are still poor. We have the lowest, positively the lowest public services in all North America. Oh I dare say that in parts of Mexico they had public services that were even lower in level and quality than ours, but certainly nowhere in the United States and nowhere in Canada, do they have public services as low as ours. Mr. Speaker, surely nobody would argue that Newfoundlanders would be or should be expected permanently to go on as second-class Canadians or third-class Canadians with regard to public services. Surely no one would argue that for all time Newfoundland was to be a different kind of Province from the other nine in the matter of public services. Surely Confederation had to mean not only that we would get the regular social security benefits that all Canadians get and under the same circumstances and according to the same rules and regulations. Surely Confederation means much more than that, surely it meant that Newfoundlanders generally, being not less of good blood than the general run of Canadians, being people who inherited the finest racial strains that you will find anywhere are at least as fine as you would find anywhere, good English, Irish and Scottish blood for the most part, surely no one would argue that we

were to go on indefinitely on a lower level in the matter of public services than the rest of the people of Canada, than the other nine provinces? Surely that could not be argued.

Now term 29 in effect recommended that our levels and standards were low. In a way it is highly unfortunate that we are given only a maximum of eight years within which to raise these levels and standards. It is a pretty impossible task now as you look back—What could you do in eight years? Now in a way I am glad that it was only eight years. We had forty-two million dollars, and ten years ago we used to speak with bated breath of our forty-two million dollars. I stood here in this very chamber and made the first speech that was made to the Royal Commission, the Gordon Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, and I outlined what would be Newfoundland's needs for the twenty-five years from that date. That was about a year ago—And the amount ran over a thousand million dollars in twenty-five years to provide Newfoundland with the roads and the houses and the hospitals and schools and water and sewerage systems and electricity and other perfectly ordinary, perfect elementary public services without which we could scarcely claim to be a modern civilized state—over a billion over a thousand million in twenty-five years. And it was recognized from the very outset that it was not enough for Newfoundland to be a sort of glorified poorhouse of Canada living or trying to exist on family allowances, old age pensions, civil service salaries, benefits to war veterans, railway pensions and wages and other types of payments from Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker, let us face this, let us recognize this, that there can be only

one class of Canadians, there cannot be two, there cannot be first-class; that the Canadian Federal system has got to be devised in such a way that there will be an irreversible minimum below which no province will be permitted to fall in the matter of public services. If you could perpetuate in Newfoundland a condition of inferiority in our schools, if you could perpetuate that then you could perpetuate this, namely, that for all time Newfoundlanders would be inferior to the rest of the people of Canada. That is what it means—that is what it means. If Newfoundland cannot finance her school system on an increasing scale on a rising standard, then inevitably we will be left behind by the rest of the people of Canada. So that from the very outset of Confederation there was this inexorable-ness, you could not avoid it, you could not escape it.

Now if the present Leader of the Opposition or any one of his colleagues had taken over the Government of this province eight years ago on the day when I took over as leader of it, the way he would have acted in these past eight years would be different from the way I have acted in only a slight degree and not in kind at all, because no matter who was Premier of Newfoundland eight years ago and in the last eight years his duty was as clear as the very daylight, there was no room for debate, no room for any difference of opinion. We had Term 29. We had the fact to begin with that approximately eight years after Confederation there would be a Royal Commission to recommend how much additional financial assistance we were to get to enable us to continue the levels and standards of our public services reached certainly not earlier than the

date of the review. Obviously then, obviously, as the level and standards of our public services that would exist at the time of the review was the main yardstick, the main measuring rod, of how much money we are to get from Ottawa thereafter obviously then the duty was clear as daylight eight years ago—We had to get these levels and standards raised to the maximum height eight years later—that is now, today. That was clear—That was obvious—That was perfectly obvious—We had to do that—There was one of our colleagues in the cabinet, who left us about a year after we came in office—He crossed the floor and sat over there, and he made a speech in which he introduced a motion. The motion was that the Government should now call upon the Government of Canada to appoint this Royal Commission. That was a year after Confederation. My colleague, the Attorney General, replied to him. In his reply he said that seriously to argue that the Royal Commission should be appointed now means that we are satisfied with the levels and standards of our public services as they now are—a year after Confederation—Because you see it is the level and standards of our services, our public services as they are at the time of the review that is the yardstick of how much they will recommend Ottawa should give us in the future. That is clear. There can be no mistake in that, can there? And if we had been willing as the Attorney General pointed out, to accept these levels and standards as they were seven years ago it would have been upon the basis of these levels and standards of seven years ago that Ottawa would be making us payments annually thereafter. But instead of that it is the levels and standards at least as

they are today, as they will be next month when the Royal Commission begins to sit. It is these that will constitute the minimum yardstick, the minimum standard of what Ottawa will be recommended to give to us.

So, Mr. Speaker, when we took office we knew that we had a maximum of eight years—that would be an average of two terms within which to raise these levels and standards. Now have we done so? I have not heard the Opposition criticize us for failure to do what had to be done in these eight on that, not a word. There is not been a word. Now I do not think they can criticize us because, as the minister pointed out in his budget speech, in these eight years, these very eight years which was the life we had under Term 29, any government no matter who they were, that was the maximum, and what they were going to do had to be done in these eight years. Now looking back, eight years later, the Minister pointed out, the higher the levels and standards at the time of the review the greater the amount of financial assistance that would be netted from Ottawa. Then he goes on to point out—We think we have done a great work in that direction. When we took office eight years ago the total amount provided during the last year of the Commission of Government from the Provincial Treasury for education was four million one hundred thousand dollars. That was the annual amount. In this present year, eight years later, the amount will be twelve million three hundred thousand—from four millions to twelve millions for education. The total amount for public health and welfare was seven and a half million. This year twenty million, eight years later — from seven and a half to twenty millions. The

total for roads was three and a half millions. This year it is nine millions, in our first eight years of Confederation. Now those eight years are the eight provided in Term 29—Let that not be forgotten—In our first eight years of Confederation we have spent fifty-five and a half million on education, one hundred and twenty-two million on public health and welfare combined, sixty-three and a half million on roads and bridges and six and three-quarter millions on municipal improvements.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have here the story of what we have done on capital account to raise the standards and levels of our public service. Here is the eight year story: I have got extra copies and I will distribute them to members of the Opposition and to the press.

From the date of union to March 31st past, two months ago—The actual surplus at the date of union was forty million two hundred and eighty three thousand—forty and a quarter million dollars. Now after that there were certain assets, physical assets like the "splinter" fleet, the Clarendville fleet and other things that existed up to the date of union and for some time after that we sold and turned into cash and put the cash into the surplus. That was four million two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. Then the net cash surplus we earned ourselves from year to year on current account, the cash surplus we earned, amounted during the time we have been in, eight years, to ten million fifty-two thousand dollars. Now that is net. You see in the first year we had a deficit of three and a half million on current account because of no revenue. It took a year to get new taxes into effect. And by the time that was in effect we had run up a

deficit of three and a half million. Take that off—It was thirteen and a half millions—That makes the net—and the net is ten million fifty-two thousand which we added to the surplus ourselves since we have been in in the eight years. Then we borrowed thirty-eight million dollars in 1952, 1954 and 1955. In these three years we had bond issues totalling thirty-eight million dollars. This is to March 31st last. The six million has been since that date. I am glad too the Honourable Leader of the Opposition noticed that, because in the expenditure it is more than the revenue. The reason it is more than the revenue is because the revenue does not show that six million dollars, two million in New York and four million in Montreal, since the 31st of March. Ninety-two and a half million dollars—that is what we have taken in. That is capital account. It has nothing to do with the hundreds of millions we have taken in on current account, nothing to do with that. This is capital account, the surplus, what we call the surplus. Now here is what we have done with the surplus:

First of all we spent under two broad heads, two broad divisions of expenditure, improving the public services and improving our economic condition or trying to improve it or at least trying to lay the foundation for the improvement of our economic situation. These are the two broad divisions; public service development and economic development.

Now the larger of the two amounts was for public service development. And here is how we have spent the money—Building and rebuilding roads, bridges and ferries, what you might call roughly, "transportation," \$36,297,000. Building and equipping hos-

pitals; \$9,295,000 building and equipping schools \$5,921,000 grants to town councils for municipal improvements \$1,925,000, roughly two million dollars; loans made to housing associations and the like, \$2,783,000; and a variety of other public services totalling \$706,000; a total of 57,000,000 to be exact \$56,827,000 roughly \$57,000,000 to improve the public services in these eight years on capital account. That takes no account of what we spent to run the public services. Once they are built they have to be run. That is current account, ordinary expenditure, but spending for building, for building new roads, etc., that is capital account. It is like living in a house and keeping the house going, to pay for lights and insurance and to pay city taxes and keep it painted and in condition and the ordinary repairs to it and buying the food and family clothing and paying church dues and all the rest; that is ordinary running expenses the same as in the government. But if you want to build a new wing on your house that is capital expenditure and if you want to build a new story on top that is capital expenditure. If you want to throw out the old furnace and put in a new one that is capital, adding to and improving on—capital expenditure—That is what I am talking about here today. That is what we have done out of our surplus \$57,000,000 to improve our public services.

Now economic development—The new industrial plants, that is the plants we built with our own money, the birch plant, the cement mill and the gypsum plant; and then the other plants, we lent money to them; the total of all that to date is \$25,068,000 and then the investment in corporation shares. For instance we bought nine hundred thousand shares at a

dollar each from NALCO, \$900,000, and there was another seventy-five thousand, a total of \$975,000 invested; loans to fishing firms and all kinds of expenditures on capital account, \$12,830,000 and then various loans to the farm loan board and the co-operative development loan board and the tourist development loan board and the industrial development loan board. Loans made under these headings but not necessarily made through these loan boards; the total of it all \$821,000; natural resources, surveys, hydro-electric surveys, timber surveys to find out what we have got in Newfoundland or some of what we have got \$627,000; and various other surveys and loans, etc., \$1,171,000 a total on economic development under all headings of \$41,465,000; forty-one and a half millions and fifty seven millions in eight years to raise the level and standards of public services on capital account—Only, you see, it does not include increases in salaries for the teachers. That is on current account. This does not include raises in the civil servants salaries. That is current account. These are new things created, public services, \$57,000,000 public services and economic services forty-one and a half million dollars. Now that is a total of some ninety-eight million dollars. The total revenue shown on the other table is ninety-two million so where is the other six million dollars. The other six million dollars is the two loans of four million and two million we borrowed but did not include that last year because we did not raise it last year. We raised it this year, since the thirty-first of March, and that on to the ninety-two million dollars and it will print these tables and then all just equal the amount we spent. Is that clear? I do hope the newspapers

members will have copies—That is for the honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: Will the honourable the Premier just allow me—I understood him to say; for economic development, new industries twenty-five millions. My impression was that the three government owned industries cost.

I wonder if somebody made an error there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no error, no. These are direct from the treasury as late as today.

MR. HOLLETT: That means other new industries only cost another thirteen millions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think the honourable member is a little mistaken in the total. Anyway I have not the actual figures of the cement mill, the gypsum plant and the birch mill so I am not in a position to argue. But I can assure the honourable gentleman the twenty-five million and sixty-eight thousand dollars is the total for new industries.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we had a clear and bounden duty eight years ago. We have fulfilled it. If the present Leader of the Opposition had been Premier he would have fulfilled it. If the present Leader of the Opposition had been premier he would have fulfilled it. Now there would have been a variation probably within these total figures; we spent fifty-seven millions on public services and forty-two millions on economic development. He probably would have spent more on one and less on the other; but he would not have spent less than the ninety-eight million dollars in these eight years and would have spent it

for the same purpose exactly that we had in mind. It would have been inevitable. He would have had no choice. No one had any choice. We had eight years before a Royal Commission would come. We knew that the Royal Commission in assessing our needs in the future, in deciding amongst themselves how much they would recommend to the Canadian Government to pay us each year in future would have in mind primarily the level and standards of the public services as they existed while they were making their review. That being the case it was the clear duty of the Government in the last eight years to raise these levels—Now let us face this thing frankly:

It is of course inevitable that the Opposition will rub it in to us that our surplus is gone; the last of it is gone. In rubbing that in to us they will try to look grave and furthermore they will try to sound grave as though this were a very grave matter. I expect to go before the Royal Commission next month when they hold their first sitting; the nineteenth of next month. I am glad as a Newfoundlander, as one who has some concern for the welfare of our Newfoundland people, I am glad that I can say to the Royal Commission; we have no surplus; I am glad I have not got to try to conceal the fact that we have a surplus. Remember this is the Royal Commission that is to recommend to the Canadian Government how much in their opinion the Canadian Government should pay us annually in perpetuity, forever, hereafter; that this is that very Royal Commission and I am glad I can go to them and say; and our counsel, the honourable minister from Harbour Main, and our witnesses and everyone on the Newfoundland side, I am happy we can

go to the Royal Commission and say to them—"having had eight years in which to raise the levels and standards of our public services we have raised them to the 'Nth' degree as far as our money would allow because 1) we have taxed our people as harshly as it was prudent to do and (2) we have borrowed as heavily as it was prudent to do and (3) we have used every last cent of our surplus and having done all three we have got the levels as high as we could get them." Now it is to maintain these, to continue these that we ask you now to recommend to the Canadian Government a large amount of many millions a year as additional financial assistance.

I ask this House to try to picture the workings of the minds of these three royal commissioners as we go before them and argue that we want this and we want that and we want the other thing. And they are nudging each other, figuratively or even literally and saying—now can you beat that—Here is a Province asking for this that and the other thing and they with eleven million dollars or twenty million dollars or fifteen million dollars cash in the till, cash on deposit up in Ottawa, and they asking us to make grants and to recommend to the Canadian Government a large amount. What would the rest of the Canadian people say to that? What would the Government of Nova Scotia think? What would the Government of Prince Edward Island think? What would the Government of New Brunswick think? What would the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Saskatchewan think? The five other have-not provinces, if the Canadian Government were to pay us very large sums of money annually in future upon the recommendation of a Royal

Commission that knew we had large sums of unspent money in the Treasury. Now remember no other province has surpluses. Not another province except Alberta—A surplus is not a usual thing in a province, a surplus is extremely exceptional—I mean an accumulated surplus—It is not exceptional for a province nor an American state to earn a surplus on current account in any one year. Indeed there might be a series of years each of which showed a surplus. But certainly it is highly unusual for a province to have an accumulated surplus and certainly a province such as Newfoundland, so backward in her public services, it is highly unusual not to spend that money on public services but to hug it, to sit on it, to leave it in the till and then come whining to the Royal Commission about our low levels of public services. Would we not then be asking them to say to us? "in God's Name why did you not raise your standards and level by spending this money you had in the till?"

Now we deliberately left it to the last year of the eight years before withdrawing that money. We deliberately did that—deliberately. We have a credit to maintain. Newfoundland has been on the horns of a dilemma. We had a terribly, terribly hard choice to make. On the one hand it would have been good for us if we could go to the Royal Commission next month and say to them; "Look, we have ended the year with a deficit." We had a deficit last year and we have had a deficit every year for the past four or five years, and therefore we need more money. But if we had had these deficits our credit would have been shot to pieces in the money markets of the world. The bond houses, the banks, the insurance companies, the people who buy the bonds

of a government would say: "Well here is a poor encouragement to buy these bonds." Why this government are having deficits, they are insolvent, they are bankrupt, they are not taking in enough money to meet ordinary running expenses, they are going behind every year." That would be a powerful argument to use with the Royal Commission but not a very powerful argument to use when trying to float a bond issue. So that we had to steer our course betwixt and betwixt, as the budget speech says. We think we have done a very good job. We think we have an unassailable case. There is not any doubt in the world that our services are lamentably below these of other maritime provinces. We are as far behind Nova Scotia in the levels and standards of our public services as Nova Scotia is behind Ontario. It is as far from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland as it is from Nova Scotia to Ontario, in the levels and standards of our public services. Here is the report of our own Royal Commission. This is our case.

MR. HOLLETT: Is there any chance that we could lay our hands on that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not yet. It is a highly secret document. This is our case. It took three years to prepare, not only our own Royal Commission but the people they employed to work for them; Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, O.B.E., K.C. of Montreal; Mr. J. C. Thompson who is our standing financial adviser and senior partner of the firm of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. of Montreal; Professor B. S. Kierstead, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Toronto; Professor Donald E. Armstrong, M.A., Ph.D. of the Department of Political Economy at

McGill University. We have retained in these three years a team of some of the most brilliant men in Canada to prepare our case, to analyze our public services, to compare them with the public services of the Maritime Provinces; to examine and analyze our burden of taxation and the burden in the three Maritime Provinces; to analyze the burdensomeness of our taxation and to compare the burdensomeness of our taxation here with the burdensomeness of taxation thereby relating capacity to pay, our earning power and our capacity to pay. Let us put it this way—if the average Nova Scotian gets, say, twelve hundred dollars a year income—let us assume they both have the same income—let us assume that a dollar spent in Newfoundland will buy only ninety cents worth—let us assume that—and that the cost of living in Newfoundland is considerably higher than in Nova Scotia—let us assume that—Therefore the Newfoundland dollar is not as good as the Nova Scotia dollar. It will not buy as much. Now let us assume that the Government in Newfoundland taxes twenty per cent of the income of the people as taxes and let us assume that the Government of Nova Scotia taxes the same, twenty per cent. Who is the more heavily taxed in that case? The people of Newfoundland. Here is where you compare not only the burdensomeness of the taxation but the burdensomeness because you have to relate the amount paid not only to the amount earned but to the cost of living—That is what the term provides. That is exactly the comparison that term 29 calls for. That has been done here in this extremely brilliant piece of work which is worth to Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: It cost what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: A quarter of a million dollars perhaps it cost in these three years. I do not know how much. I frankly do not know. I know this; if this results in our getting say, putting it at a small, modest figure, ten million dollars a year—Ten million a year for a hundred years is a billion, is it not—put it at ten years and it is a hundred millions, at five years and it is fifty millions. And what is going to be awarded will not be awarded for five years but in perpetuity, it will never go down. It may go up. The Terms of Union were never revised downward. In eighty years of Confederation they have never been revised downward but they have been revised upward repeatedly again and again—and whatever award is made it will be made in perpetuity—And the future of Newfoundland lies there. It is there between these two covers—That is why we are confident—We have read every word of it, and know what is in it—We have seen it built up during the three years. We know that our case is truly unassailable and we know that the Government of Canada are not scroungers. They are not trying to screw us down, they are not trying to cheat us, they are not trying to see how little they can get away with paying us. They will undoubtedly pay what the Royal Commission recommends, and the Royal Commission are bound by the evidence here.

Now, Sirs, I can say this without betraying my colleagues—We considered in Cabinet quite seriously whether in the budget speech this year we would just say frankly that we are going to have a breathing spell—We have come to the end of eight years. We have not come to the beginning of the next eight years. We are betwixt and between and therefore have

no programme of capital work this year—We considered seriously whether we could say that. We are at the end of an era. We are at the end of a great epoch, the experimental epoch of Confederation, the epoch provided for in advance, these eight years. We are at the end of them but we are not at the beginning of another era. We are in between the two. Do you see—We have come to the end of the transitional grants but we have not come to the beginning of the new grants. We are in between. And we considered quite seriously in Cabinet whether we should not just come before the House and the people and say to them in the budget speech; as in fact we are betwixt and between, as we cannot budget for any amounts rising out of this and arising out of the Royal Commission's Report we will therefore not budget to spend anything this year on capital account. We considered that seriously. We said: "Well, if we do that we will have to put up with jeers from the Opposition." And that is their prerogative. It is a natural thing, if an Opposition can catch a government in an embarrassing position, to rub it in. That in what I would do if I were sitting in opposition. But let us grin and bear it, let us take it on the chin, let them rub it in. We only have to bear the shame and embarrassment a few weeks, three or four or five months until the Royal Commission reports. Let us do that. Say to the people of Newfoundland as they clamour for roads and schools and hospitals—Sorry, but until we hear from the Royal Commission and we know what we are going to get there will not be any capital account expenditure. We considered that quite seriously. We decided against it. We decided against it because we felt that our levels and

standards are so low still, even after these eight years our levels and standards are still so low that it would be nothing short of criminal for us to deliberately lose a whole year, a whole building season in the building of roads and the rebuilding of roads, the building of schools and hospitals and all the other things that go with capital account. It would be wrong deliberately and flagrantly wrong to say that for a year Newfoundland can have no progress. We can not spare it. We have not got it to spare. We have too much to make up in order to make Newfoundland a happy and progressive province, there is too much lost time, we have suffered too long in our history, we have suffered too long trying to be a little nation. God in heaven we were pretending we were a nation when our population was one hundred and eighty thousand people. I remember the thrill of pride I felt myself when the census of 1921 showed that we had two hundred and forty thousand souls in this island, when we were getting up in the world, when we were trying to get really big. We were a nation in 1925. The Statutes of Westminster made us a Dominion. We became "The Dominion of Newfoundland"—The Dominion of Canada, the Dominion of South Africa, the Dominion of Australia—Like the flea and the elephant—"Who are you pushing? We are the Dominion of Newfoundland—We are a nation." As the famous E. P. Jackman said; "with the trappings of an elephant on the back of a mouse"—Pretending to be a nation when in fact we were a poor bald rock bathed mostly in poverty. That is what we were. That is not meant to say we were not fine people. We were fine people alright. We were fine people with as good blood as you will find in the world, the best,

English, Irish and Scotch blood—But God in Heaven were we not poor, were we not poverty-stricken?

MR. HOLLETT: We are still poor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are still poor but not poverty-stricken. Some of us are, that is true, too many of us, but generally we are not the poverty stricken, poor, little bald rock we were twenty or thirty years ago, when the other parts of what is now Canada were surging ahead with their roads, when Nova Scotia, which was founded only in 1749, the day before yesterday in our Newfoundland story—Today they have a hundred thousand vehicles. They have, I think it is seventeen thousand miles of roads, seven universities. They just leaped ahead. They vaulted ahead. And this poor, little, poverty-stricken rock as far back or as late as 1825, just a little more than a hundred years ago did not have one mile of road. We have a terrible heritage of poverty to make up for. Now in the last eight years, and what a pity it was not sixteen years, what a pity we could not have another eight years and have a Royal Commission eight years from now, after this one, what a pity—So Mr. Speaker, we think we have done right. We think we have had a policy that was sound, that was patriotic, that was unavoidable. You could not have had any other policy than the one we have had. We maybe have not carried it out as skillfully and as efficiently as it ought to have been done, but it has been the right policy, and we are proud of it, and I think we are going to reap the dividends before the Royal Commission. (Applause).

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move

that the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at three of the clock.

—
WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if this is the proper way to present a petition, but in every other way I have tried to get three hundred feet of cable for the fishermen in Bauline. The fishermen there fish over a cliff. The Department says it should go to Ottawa. If we go to Ottawa the fishing season will be over. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that this petition be referred to the Department concerned, to ask if we can get three hundred feet of cable.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this request signed by a number of people?

MR. NIGHTINGALE: No.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case it is hardly a petition. A petition to be received by the House must be a petition signed by a number of voters in a certain area asking that something be done, and end in a prayer.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: In that case I will get something done. In the meantime we have the best fishermen in the country in Bauline and Pouch Cove, and it is a pity to see them go to waste.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the honourable member to look up the rules governing Petitions in the Standing Orders.

**Presenting Reports of Standing
and Select Committees**

None.

Notices of Motion

None.

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

None.

Orders of the Day

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, the Minister concerned, I believe the Minister of Labour, that the "Kippawa" which is under the supervision of the Public Utilities Board, I believe, struck a rock and put a hole in her. I believe it was last night—I am informed by our young candidate for the Federal Riding of St. John's East, at the time he crossed over from Bell Island there was neither a captain on board nor a chief engineer. Mr. McGrath tells me he has checked on that and found it to be correct. He asked me to take it up with the Department of Public Utilities—I want to draw it to the attention of the Government. It appears to me to be wrong, very wrong for a boat, and she had passengers on at the time, to go from Bell Island to Portugal Cove with passengers on board without having a captain nor a chief engineer. I do hope that in drawing it to the attention for the Minister concerned he will take prompt action to remedy that situation and endeavour to see that it does not happen again.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, did I under-

stand the honourable gentleman to say "the Minister of Labour"?

MR. HOLLETT: I understood that Public Utilities came under that department. What is it under?

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): The Attorney General.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much, Mr. Attorney General! I am quite sure the matter will be attended to. Thank you!

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Bills No. 31 and No. 32, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committees.

A Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Land and Chattels for the Queens Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949."

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered Bills No. 31 and 32 and directs me to report same without amendment.

On motion report received—On motion Bills read a third time now.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Land and Chattels for the Queens Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, 'An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949.'

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with Mr. M. James Boylen."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Works asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Supply, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of Committees.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, in the absence of the Honourable Minister of Finance, who is now in New York

City and Montreal in connection with the signing of the bonds of the two recent issues, I am Acting Minister of Finance, and in introducing these estimates today I have only this to say: The normal practice will be followed i.e. each Minister will handle his own Department's estimates and in so doing will follow his own choice as to whether he will introduce them by way of a speech in which he outlines some of the more important aspects of his Department's activities or not, as he chooses—In any case, of course, he will be responsible to the House, to the Committee rather, for the proper explaining of his estimates; he will, of course, be subject to questions by members of the House. But it will be the choice of each individual Minister whether he will introduce his estimates in the first place by a speech.

Now I find often that if a Minister introduces his estimates with an explanatory speech it saves a lot of time. It answers in advance questions which are bound to be asked anyway and thereby saves considerable time. Not only that, I find it also gains a considerable amount of good will from the Committee generally. But that is up to each individual Minister.

Now I want to say first, not withstanding the fact that I am the Acting Minister I do not propose to call "Finance." I propose instead to leave that to the minister for his return to the House. I ask the Committee, therefore, to turn to page twenty-one, "Legislature"—This, of course is on the current account, expenditure side.

I would like the Committee to make some corrections because it will be appreciated that these printed before the House met—They were handed over to the printers before the session

opened. Therefore the Internal Economy Committee, which has to do with fixing salaries of the servants of the House; which meets usually only after the House opens, was not in fact able to suggest any changes in this until after the House opened and until after the estimates were printed.

The situation therefore is now as follows: The new amount is shown here—Mr. Speaker's Allowance up one thousand dollars. The Committee will see that the Chairman of Committees is three thousand—That has been changed—That is up one thousand—The column on the left side shows the new figures and the right hand side shows those for the previous year.

Allowance to the Leader of the Opposition is up a thousand from last year—

Indemnity to Members—Thirty-six members at this indemnity of \$3,333.33—That is the sessional indemnity.

Now if the Committee will refer to page twenty-one they will notice 201 02 01 is travelling and expenc allowances to members \$1,666.66—Now that is the allowance to each member of the House to cover his expenses or to help cover them. In some cases it will help cover, in some cases it will cover and in some cases it will more than cover expenses in travelling around in the district. The policy of the Government, as the Committee is well aware, has been to encourage the members, especially the outport members, to visit their district freely and to keep in intimate touch with the people of their district. So the allowance is raised to this amount. The two together, sessional indemnity is \$3,333.33 and the expense allowance to help cover ex-

penses, telegrams, telephones, postage, stationery, and travelling and board, that is raised to \$1,666.66 a year, making a grand total of \$5,000.

The next item is one Law Clerk and one Clerk of the House of Assembly. That should be reversed. The Clerk of the House should come first. The Clerk of the House is raised to \$3,000. The Law Clerk is at \$2,500. The reason for that is that the Clerk of the House last year has resigned as Clerk of the House and has become the Law Clerk of the House. Up to last year he received \$2,500 a year. As he resigned the position and assumed the new position of Law Clerk we did not want to reduce his salary. So we let him remain at the same salary as he had received in the other position. As the position of Clerk of the House is virtually all the year round, virtually twelve months position—I do not mean working every day for the twelve months but on tap for all members of this House at any time, night or day.

Except for the Librarian all the rest are increased twenty per cent, Editor of Debates is \$2,000. I should have said except for the Librarian and Editor of Debates—The Editor of Debates is \$2,000 and the Librarian \$3,000. The Hansard Reporters become \$2,400—Shorthand Typists—One at \$1,360 and two at \$600—They are part-time. Then two shorthand typists at \$2,280. Extra Assistance \$300.

MR. HIGGINS: What about the Sergeant-at-Arms?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is twenty per cent.

Now there is a new item to go in—Secretarial Allowance to the Leader

of the Opposition \$3,500. Now the Opposition will tell the Committee whether they consider that to be adequate. If they do not feel it is adequate, and if they would suggest a more adequate amount I would be happy to recommend that amount to the Committee. That would be an amount that would be voted to the Opposition to be spent at the Opposition's own discretion. They would employ their own personnel. If they wished to employ one person at that figure as a year-round sort of research man and general clerk that is their own business. If they wish to employ one or two or three persons at a lesser amount that again would be their own business. The Government's only interest in the matter is to serve the principle that the Opposition ought to be assisted, as the Government is assisted, by public funds to do its work. The Opposition has a constitutional duty imposed upon it and it is not right that they should dig into their own pockets to pay the cost of such constitutional purpose. So the proposal is to make this an annual allowance to the Opposition, \$3,500. If it is not adequate no doubt the Opposition will so indicate, and we will be glad to meet them in the matter.

Now there is an allowance to provide a second stenographer-typist. This is really for private members on the Government side for dictating letters and the like, helping while the House is in session and otherwise, \$2,400 a year.

Now I want to say this, Mr. Chairman, about the sessional indemnity of members of this House: I would like to say that I still feel that salaries or sessionally indemnities of \$3,333.33 a year is not high. Although the allowance may be suffi-

cient for some member it will not be sufficient for others. I will say that it will average out, will cover their expenses on the average, but the indemnity of \$3,333.33 a year is not high. I took the trouble to find out some salary rates obtaining in Newfoundland today. The House will be interested. I am referring now to persons in Newfoundland who are receiving five thousand dollars a year and up, five thousand dollars a year, from five thousand to fifty thousand yearly: "Canadian National Railway" employees three hundred and thirty-nine persons in this province employed by the Canadian National Railway are receiving over five thousand dollars and up, Canadian National Telegraphs thirty-eight persons; the Newfoundland Government Civil Service one hundred and seventy-one; the Federal Government Civil Service one hundred and eighty-five. Now I have the figures for Bowaters and I have the figures for the AND Company but I promised them that I would lump the figures—So I will do that—One thousand four hundred and ninety persons are employed in Newfoundland by Bowaters and the AND Company together at five thousand dollars a year and up; Buchans Mining Company thirty-one persons; DOSCO on Bell Island sixty persons. When you add to this people on Water Street and Middle Street, office workers and the like, salaried workers I am talking about and not business men, those receiving salaries, when you add them and radio station announcers, and advertising operators and technical operators and when you add newspaper men, printers and newspaper printing personnel generally you will find that in Newfoundland today there are over three thousand persons receiving five thousand a year and up. Now that

may be eight or nine thousand or ten or twelve or fourteen thousand. Some go up as high as forty or fifty thousand a year and some go higher than fifty thousand dollars a year. But there are over three thousand who receive five thousand and up—incidentally in connection with Bowaters and the AND Company these fourteen hundred and ninety are not wage workers, not contractors nor are they loggers, just straight wage salaried workers who are employed throughout the year on the payroll.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to this Committee and I suggest to the people of Newfoundland in all sincerity that to pay their elected members, there are only thirty-six of us altogether in this province, to pay their elected members a grand total of five thousand dollars a year for both salary and expenses is not over paying. Among the most important men in Newfoundland today are the paper makers in the two paper mills, paper-makers and paper mill workers, fourteen hundred of them. But I doubt that anyone of these fourteen hundred men in the two paper mills, I doubt that one of them, I doubt that one single man in the two paper mills, receiving five thousand dollars and up would consider he was more important than a member of the House of Assembly or that he was doing work more important, that he was more useful to Newfoundland than the thirty-six members of the House of Assembly. I do not believe that. I do not believe that the three hundred and thirty-nine railroaders who are receiving five thousand a year and up believe in their minds that they are worth that more than the members of the House of Assembly are worth it. Incidentally these peo-

ple are pensionable and the members of the House of Assembly have no pension. If we are licked in an election out we go. We have had it. We have no pension, nothing to fall back upon. The longer you work at this job in the House of Assembly the older you get without a pension. The older you get the more helpless you become, having nothing else to fall back on. Usually, if you are at it long enough, you go out of office without a job, unless you go to the Senate, and only a few can go to the Senate, unless we create a Newfoundland Senate. We used to have one of our own here. We had an Upper House, in the next Chamber. May be we can do that again.

I do seriously suggest to the Newfoundland people and to the Committee here today that five thousand dollars is not too much pay in Newfoundland for the thirty-six men who make the Province's Laws. We are the men who make the laws, on both sides of this House. We are the lawmakers, and I think we earn that much money in serving Newfoundland. We earn more than that.

Now I want to at this point — and I think this is the proper place to do it — to refer to the salaries of Ministers because if I do not do it at this point I can only do it each time that a Minister's salary comes up in this debate — So let us do it now, once and for all. We are proposing to make the salaries of the Queen's Ministers nine thousand dollars a year. You see the Minister's salaries will occur with each Department all through the book. So that instead of dealing with them each time a department comes up I am dealing with them enblock now.

Ministers' salaries, nine thousand dollars a year. Now that compares with ten thousand dollars a year in Nova Scotia; seven thousand five hundred dollars a year in New Brunswick; twelve thousand five hundred dollars a year in British Columbia; twelve thousand a year in Quebec, ten thousand dollars in Ontario; ten thousand dollars a year in Manitoba; eight thousand five hundred in Alberta. I do not have the figures for Saskatchewan. In other words in five Provinces of Canada the salary is higher than it is in Newfoundland even after we raise it now to nine thousand dollars and in two provinces it is lower, of this list that I have here.

MR. HOLLTT: I have New Brunswick at seventy-five hundred and Alberta eighty-five hundred.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now that is the Minister Now the Premier. I would prefer that I were not the one to explain and defend the amount that is put here for the Premier, at ten thousand dollars a year. However, I am Acting Minister of Finance and so I am obliged to do it. The salaries of the Premiers are as follows: Nova Scotia twelve thousand; New Brunswick twelve thousand five hundred; British Columbia fifteen thousand; Quebec sixteen thousand; Ontario sixteen thousand; Manitoba seventeen thousand; Alberta eleven thousand—So that with the exception perhaps of Saskatchewan the Premier's salary in Newfoundland even raised to ten thousand dollars a year is the lowest of any Canadian Province. In all these comparisons I am leaving out the very tiny, little Province of Prince Edward Island, which has only slightly more population than the City of St. John's. There are dozens upon dozens of men working for the Gov-

ernment of Newfoundland today, dozens upon dozens of them, there are ten or fourteen dozen of them who get more than the Ministers and the Premier. That perhaps is proper. They do not get the glory that the Ministers get; they do not get the honour that the Ministers and the Premier get and they do not get the fame that Ministers of the Crown get. Perhaps it is proper, quite proper, that they should not only get better salaries but a pension as well, and in some cases a pretty substantial pension — There is nothing wrong with that.

MR. DUFFY: Excuse me, Mr. Premier, I have Saskatchewan here, 1954 — Premier and Cabinet Ministers seven thousand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We believe it to have been raised since that. As a matter of fact the Clerk of the Council, Mr. Channing, wrote to all the Governments across Canada to get the figures. These figures are compiled by Mr. Channing, the Clerk of the Council.

The Honourable the Attorney General reminds me that I insisted in Cabinet that my salary should be the same as that of my colleagues; but my colleagues insisted it should be a bit more even if only a dollar, and we compromised on one thousand dollars. Actually there is quite a distinction across Canada between the salaries of Ministers and the Premier. Nova Scotia has the Ministers ten and the Premier twelve thousand dollars; New Brunswick the Ministers seven thousand five hundred dollars and the Premier twelve thousand five hundred dollars; British Columbia the members twelve thousand five hundred dollars and the Premier fifteen thou-

sand, Quebec the Ministers twelve thousand and the Premier sixteen thousand; in Alberta the Ministers eight thousand five hundred dollars and the Premier eleven thousand. Frankly I do not know why the Premier gets so much more in other Provinces. He carries about the same kind of burden the Ministers carry; attending the same meetings, sitting about the same number of hours, worries about things as they come. He may have a little more worry and honour. He cannot eat more. He only has one stomach. I do not know why the Premier should be paid so very much more. Perhaps it is that the position rather than the man is rather more important than the position of Ministers; perhaps in this modern world it is the way to show recognition; just as the position as Leader of the Opposition is higher than the position of each individual member of the Opposition. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the time to establish the rates at a reasonable level is now when we are soon to have a review of our financial position. The time to do it is now.

May I say one thing in conclusion—and my friends in the press galleries will be interested in this: A member's duties do not begin the day the House is opened by a Speech from the Throne by the Governor nor do they end on the day when the Governor comes in, three or four or five months later, and prorogues the House until next year. A member's duties go on every day of the year. He does not cease to be a member when the House closes, even when the House closes for a week and sometimes adjourns for a day or two or a week, he does not then cease to be a member. He is the member from the time he

is elected to the next general election is held. He is a member for his district. His duties go on night and day, correspondence, telegrams, telephone calls, personal interviews. If he is a good member for his district he is at the beck and call of every living person in his district. I am sure that the honourable and learned member for St. John's East, who unlike a good many of us in this House, lives in his constituency all year round, will be well aware that the people of his district regard him in January or March or October or July as being their member just as much as at any time of the year.

MR. HIGGINS: Sometimes I am at it at 2:00 a.m.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Leader of the Opposition, who likewise lives in or quite near to his constituency, no doubt has the experience of meeting his constituents in his home and in his office at any hour of the day or night. You do not cease to be a member because the House closes. It is a totally wrong idea that what we are paid for is to sit here to consider legislation and do the province's business for the few months that we are sitting here. That is a totally wrong idea. It is not fair, it is not fair to the members if a man who is working in an office from nine until five in the day and his duties stop when he walks out of that office at five o'clock or five-thirty in the day and his duties are over until next morning, but the duties of the members of the House never stop. That does not mean that every night of the life of a member he is working for his district, but he is many nights and certainly many days when the House is not in session.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not know that there is anything else I need to explain on Page twenty-one, if there is I would be happy to do it.

MR. HIGGINS: 201-02-04: May I ask what is the situation about Hansard — Yearly we have a vote. Are Hansards actually printed yearly?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The vote is put in there annually but not being spent. Some printing has been done. I believe, Mr. Speaker, offered the other day, personally, to look into it. We have a new Editor of Hansard. Our late Editor was a very distinguished Newfoundland soldier of the First World War, whose appointment as Editor of Debates was regarded with admiration and respect by a great many people as representing a proper recognition of a man who has rendered great service to Newfoundland. Unfortunately the Late Captain Murphy's health was not good and he was not always able to discharge his duties as completely as he would have liked to do himself. Now we have a new Speaker and a new Editor of Debates, and we do hope that Hansard will be expedited as it has not been done in the past.

MR. HIGGINS: The reason I asked is that there was in 1955-56 the actual expenditure on the printing of Hansard of fourteen thousand which indicates there probably has been Hansards printed and not as yet distributed.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Premier has made the acceptance of the increase in indemnity to the members so palatable that it is almost impossible to say anything against it. Our duty as an Opposition, I believe, ought to be and is to oppose such increases to members, all

of us, the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier, Private members. The only grounds, however, which I can find on which to raise Opposition to the increases must be found in my knowledge and I believe the knowledge of every man here of our understanding of the recent budget. That is about the only thing that is worrying me in these increases. Now I have been a member of this House since 1952, and I say though I was getting a very good indemnity I am not only any better off financially than I was when I came into this House. I think every member that is here, every private member at least, will find he will have that experience at the end of the four or five year term. So that I have no great objection to the members pay being raised to five thousand dollars except the one fact that I wonder are we able to afford it, can we afford it?

The Premier raised a very good point when he said if we were going to do it now is the time to do it. He has something there. He has pointed out that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Ontario and Quebec and Alberta and elsewhere the increases will not bring us up to their standard. So, as I say, he has made the matter very easy in one sense for us as members of the Opposition to accept without saying very much. I am quite sure that the Government realizes that we of the Opposition are damned if we do and damned if we don't. If we oppose these increases in the indemnities of private members people will say we are insincere — We know they are going to get it therefore it is quite safe to get up and oppose it. They will say we are insincere. If we agree well then there are certain people who will say; the dirty dogs, why did they not get up and say what

terrible fellows are on the other side etc. etc. I quite realize that. There is one thing for which I am grateful with regard to this and that is that the Government has recognized the really official position of an Opposition relative to Government, and I certainly shall not oppose the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars which is put in there for a secretarial allowance to the Opposition, because I do realize and as the Premier has stated, that an Opposition has as much work to do if not more individually than members of the Government. My desk at the present time is stacked with letters which I have not had time to answer in the last two weeks, because I have not had a stenographer. We did have one but had to put our stenographer down in another place, not being paid by the Government, I might say. But we hope to get her back because she is a good girl, and this money will help compensate her — There will be other expenses as well. So I would say, if I may, on behalf of the Opposition, that we wish to express our thanks for the thoughtfulness of making that allowance of thirty-five hundred dollars for secretarial assistance available to the Opposition. We as an Opposition have a tremendous amount of work to do. The most of the work we have to do is in conjunction with the correspondence we have from outside St. John's. We have a lot of visitations from friends here in St. John's from constituents in all parts of the city and from outside and we have an enormous amount of correspondence relative to all sorts of things, unemployment assistance and loans to fishermen, etc. I will say that it will be spent to good effect and I guarantee the Premier we shall do our utmost to use that amount to our

best ability, in the interest of the people in Newfoundland.

Now with regard to the various raises which have been made I should voice an objection to the raise that has been made for the Leader of the Opposition, I should do that, but I have also to remember that I am Leader of the Opposition at the present time. I am here today and perhaps gone tomorrow, like the Premier I only have twenty-five years.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some of that has already gone.

MR. HOLLETT: Some of that time is already spent — I will not say mis-spent. But I spent a lot in that time, Mr. Chairman. But I do say that I probably could live very well without that increase. I do say again that I fear the acceptance of such an increase in view of the state of the budget which has recently been brought in, and I am considerably worried about increasing our salaries on such an occasion. On the other hand I do appreciate that private members as the Premier has very well pointed out can very well spend five thousand dollars. I can guarantee if they should or are obliged to do they cannot get along without five thousand dollars and come out at the end of the year with a surplus like the Government used to do. So that I am not raising any objection whatsoever to the increases to the private members. When I come to the Ministers, there again I do realize the amount of work which a Minister of any Department has put in, and I am quite sure that these increases which have been made to the Ministers are warranted or shall I say would be warranted generally speaking except for the fact of one question — can we

afford it? It is all very well to quote the AND Company and Bowaters and Buchans, who have profits, net profits — I think one of them last year had a net profit of some five million dollars. We have no net profit in the Government. We have no net profit to distribute — I doubt very much whether the AND Company or Bowaters or Buchans Mining Company would raise the salaries of their servants if they found that they had a deficit. I say here is the only great objection which I have to these increases which have been made. I certainly have no objections to the increases which have been made to such people as the clerk and the law clerk and the editor of debates and so on, we as members of the Opposition, and, Sir, you, as members of the Government have to take the criticism which shall be heaped upon us and upon you for raising our indemnity at this particular time. Now as I have said, the Premier has explained it very well and has made it much easier for me to swallow — I do not think it is very difficult for any of us to swallow an increase. We are human. We are not gods, not any of us on this side at any rate. Nobody usually objects to an increase. On the other hand we have to remember the present state of our finances. Are we justified in doing so? We realize on this side of the House we cannot stop the Government for making these increases. We cannot stop them. We could talk here for six weeks and then there would probably be a motion to say that this be passed — We do realize we cannot stop the Government, but we want to take this attitude. I am not going to be insincere and bawl blazes out of the Government because they come in at this particular time and make these

various increases, because, as I said, I am damned if I do and damned if I do not — I think the Government will agree with me on that. I do say that most of these increases are quite within the realm of necessity. I do say too — I do not very often agree with anything which perhaps might favour the Honourable the Premier — I do not say I do not see any reason why the Premier should have a lesser salary than any other of the Provinces of Canada. I do say that, I do say that the Government, excluding the Premier, did not live up to their proper duty if they thought they were going to pay a Premier of Newfoundland less than he is paid in other provinces of Canada. So that I would suggest to you of the Internal Economy Association of the Government you might consider that, put the Premier on the spot as he has put the Leader of the Opposition on the spot — I think he deserves it—whether I agree with him or not. I do not agree with lots of his politics, but I do know he has worked hard, he has made a lot of mistakes, and every man who works hard makes mistakes—But I do think he is entitled at least to a salary which would keep him from ending up the year in the hole — I have no doubt there is where he ended up nearly every year since he came here. The Premier has done a lot of travelling. You cannot travel even at Government expenses without spending a lot of money. So that I do not think I am being over generous towards the Premier — No I am not — I am standing up to the interest of Newfoundland today — I see no reason why the Premier of this Province should receive less than any other Province of Canada even in our present tight state — Because it is his job — He has gotten us into this,

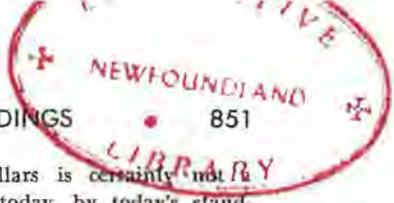
whether you call it a mess or not — He is the one who got us into it, and he ought to be paid to get us out. These are my sentiments, Mr. Chairman, and I do say I have spoken from my heart.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman would allow me just a moment to thank the Honourable Leader of the Opposition for his very kind remarks, and if he insists I be paid not less than any other Provincial Premier—British Columbia—very well paid—I have here a note I clipped from a paper a few days ago—The Premier of British Columbia, whose salary has been fifteen thousand a year is now raised to twenty. So if I am to be equal to any other Provincial Premier in Canada it will have to be twenty thousand because Mr. Bennett just had his salary raised to that amount.

May I say this one thing. If our finances should turn out to be shaky or if Newfoundland should find herself without enough money to carry on, the first that will be cut will be the members of the House and the Ministers of the Crown. We will have to pay it only when we can afford to pay it.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said, if we criticise or object to these increases we will not be believed to be sincere. But I am afraid, as far as I am concerned, I am going to take a chance on that. I am absolutely opposed to it, not to the whole thing but to the increases of the private members' sessional indemnity. Now the Premier has put up what appeared to be a very valid case. But frankly I think that members who have been thinking of this have over-

looked the fact that his comparison with members or employees of companies and members of the staff of the Canadian National Railway and other institutions who are working twelve months of the year for their five thousand—Now I am not suggesting that five thousand is a lot of money, not by today's standards but the fact does remain that these people are working twelve months of every year; by the furthest stretch of the imagination, despite the fact that the Premier suggested we are all over-burdened with work from our constituents—I could speak with some authority—I have more constituents than any member of the House. I do not consider myself over-burdened. I think the sessional indemnity is exactly what it is, sessional indemnity, an indemnity for the time which you spend in the House of Assembly. I cannot see why members should be paid an amount that would permit them to spend one month or six weeks here and then take eleven months' holidays—that largely is what happens—I am quite convinced from what I know of members across the House, and they are good members, I am sure they attend to their own constituents—I am sure they are attentive to their constituents—but I refuse to believe, Mr. Chairman, they are working twelve months of the year in this job. I have had a few months' experience in, what as I said is, the largest district numerically; I am living in my district, and I have frequent calls from my constituents; I have had to do the usual things that members do, contact the various institutions, hospitals and so on, but I would not be honest if I were to say it takes up all my time. Now the private members of the House have other sources of revenue, I think the major-



ity have because most of the members over there are Cabinet Ministers, but the ones who are not holding Cabinet posts, I think, as far as I know, have other sources of revenue—and quite frankly—I say this particularly, as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, it is due to the unfortunate financial position as the budget has shown that it seems to me to be preposterous for private members to be paid five thousand dollars a year for a few week's work.

Now let us take a comparison with the House of Commons in Ottawa. The situation there is I believe six thousand dollars session indemnity.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ten thousand dollars. Call our \$3,333.33 not five thousand on the same basis.

MR. DUFFY: I have to be given time—I said six thousand sessional indemnity and four thousand travelling expenses, a total of ten thousand. Well the proposed legislation here is to bring the members' session indemnity and travelling expenses up to five which is half the pay of the members of the House of Commons. But remember the members of the House of Commons are spending anywhere from seven to eight to nine months a year at their job, day and night, morning, noon and night very frequently. I have been in Ottawa myself, purely as a tourist, and I have seen the House in session—These people are paid just fifty per cent more than the members of the House of Assembly in St. John's, who meet for about six weeks three hours in the afternoon.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as far as the Ministers' salaries are concerned I see nothing wrong with that at all. Nine

thousand dollars is certainly not a large salary today, by today's standards. Neither do I see anything wrong with the Premier's salary of ten thousand dollars, assuming of course, that he is a good Premier—that I am hardly in a position to judge at the moment. I see nothing wrong with that. I am afraid that I must, despite the fact that I may not be considered sincere, I may be accused of making capital of this, because I know I will get it anyway, but I must and I do in conscience object to the raising of the members' sessional indemnity.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Honourable gentleman sees it that way. Of course that is the way he sees it and that is the way he has to state it — but I am sorry he sees it that way. It is very wrong to argue that the duties and the work of an elected member of the House of Assembly begins on the day that the House meets and ends on the day that the House closes. That is very wrong.

MR. DUFFY: It does not mean he is working all the time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not mean he punches the clock from nine to five. No, as the member he is working all the year around. Most men who are working at jobs have to give up that as they cannot be a member besides. A district does not want a man who is working in some job when he is not in the House of Assembly, and when the House closes going back to his job and he is not available. They want their member to be available. How many times does a member get messages "please come down to Gambo" "to Twillingate" "to Springdale" and meet the town council or meet a committee or

meet a deputation. He cannot do that if he has a job and is working in a job.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, may I say a word on this — I do not know but I would say the great majority of members of the other side of the House are at the beck and call, as the Premier suggested, of various agencies and various constituents, but they are still occupied with and they still have other obligations other sources of revenue from works they are doing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Such as what? Look around. Where are the other sources of income. I see one man who makes a very good living selling life insurance, I see another man who has a small shop, but most of them depend entirely on their sessional pay, it is either that or go get a job somewhere. Now they are pretty able men. They can get jobs. But if they do that they are not available to their districts, they just are not — Repeatedly members are sent for to come to the district, in fact the word usually used is "demand." "We demand you come here and discuss this with us." Members cannot go back and forth to their districts if they are working down on Water Street or in some other shop or office. They can not do it. It may not be so in the urban parts of St. John's—Now the honourable member who just spoke represents a completely urban part of the city of St. John's, the only urban district there is in Newfoundland, and he has no travelling to do; he can walk right around his whole district in less than an hour, and it is all a compact, thickly populated area right in the heart of the city of St. John's — Surely he realizes that there is all the difference in the world between representing in this House peo-

ple so thickly congested in the heart of the City of St. John's and representing a district down in Labrador North or White Bay South or Fogo Island — There is all the difference in the world — Here in St. John's eighty per cent of the people who, if they lived in White Bay, would be telegraphing the member for the district here, eighty per cent will just take the phone and do it themselves.

MR. HIGGINS: Or phone the council.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ring the council or something like that. They do not bother the elected members so much — But I bet the leader of the Opposition, whose district represents a big rural part and the member for St. John's East whose district represents down to almost Pouch Cove, and the member for St. John's North who has all the outport parts of the northern part of St. John's, I bet you these three members have probably three times as much to do as the members for St. John's Center, because of the outport parts of their districts.

MR. DUFFY: We have a lot of unemployment and people trying to get into hospital.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They get their doctors who will get them in, they get all kinds of people at their beck and call to help—They are not so dependent on their member.

MR. DUFFY: They are not dependent but do come to their member.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not nearly so much as in the outport districts. If a man is in trouble down in Sops Arm he thinks the main thing for him to do is to send a telegram right through to his member, and if that member does not hop, does not jump, that is a vote lost, it is not only a vote lost

but it is a bad-will, it is ill-will—That man is a center of influence amongst his friends and neighbours and he says: "What about that clown! What about that thing we elected!" But here in the City of St. John's the people are not so dependent on the members at all. Here is a member here behind me, the member for Bonavista South. He gets thirteen telegrams today. That is only today. How many telegrams did the member for St. John's Center get?

MR. DUFFY: May I ask the honorable member how many he got yesterday?

MR. STRICKLAND: I got five yesterday and thirteen today, and an average of five letters every day since I have been elected.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Eighteen telegrams in two days.

MR. DUFFY: I do not know what work that entails.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honorable gentleman is not supposed to know. He is supposed to know his own problems in his own district. What he has to realize is that every member representing an outport district is simply flooded with requests. That is what the people of Newfoundland look upon a member as a person to get things done for them, a friend in St. John's to get this or that done. The instinctive thing is to wire the member — These members have an awful lot of work to do. That work does not start the day the House opens and end the day the House closes, that work goes on all year around and not from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon. I am a little hurt that the honorable gentleman should argue so.

MR. DUFFY: I did not know you were so sensitive.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am a little hurt — Is not a member of this House worth half as much as a member of the House of Commons? Do not answer by saying the session lasts longer than the session of the House of Assembly. That is assuming that the work begins the day the House opens and stops the day the House closes. That assumption is all wrong. It is not enough to say their sessions last longer than ours — That has something to do with it only something.

Now a Minister of the Crown in the Government of Canada gets twenty-five thousand dollars a year. That is the salary, that is the income a Minister of the Crown gets, I think, of the Government of Canada. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons gets, I think it is, seventeen thousand dollars a year. I think that is the figure—I may be out a little there. I would not swear. It may be sixteen thousand dollars or it may be eighteen thousand dollars. It is around there. Well, they are important men and they have important work to do. The members of the House of Commons get ten thousand dollars a year, and they are important men. But, will the member for St. John's South, who resigned the other day, be more worthy of ten thousand dollars if he should be elected to the House of Commons on June 10th? If he is elected to the House of Commons will he, would any member be more worthy of ten thousand dollars a year than he was worth five thousand here? I am talking about a man's worth. Are members of the House of Commons worth ten thousand dollars a year, more than we are worth five thousand a year? It is not a fair argument.

MR. DUFFY: I cannot quite see that.

MR. FORSEY: Mr. Chairman, as one of the back-benchers involved I would like to thank the Government for their broad view and broad outlook. We are not all like our honourable friend who sits in here with his business operations still going on privately. Frankly I did not realize myself when I came in that I would neglect my business so much. My income last year, as a result of campaigning for the elections, dropped thirteen hundred dollars. I must have dropped that so far this year because I go home every week-end. By the time I get in the phone is ringing and up to the time I leave. Sometimes I get a call to Stephenville. Now maybe if you are a member of the Opposition your term of office ends when the House closes but if you are a member of the Government you get things done or your bluff is called. I think a lot of people in Humber District think I can get the Premier to do what I want him to do. I will say this: If we are going to have the kind of men on our side of the House and the kind of men on your side of the House that we need to give proper representation to our country and attend to our country's affairs you got to get the man who is busy and earning a fair income. You just do not get numbskull, set up in this House for peanuts. You have to bring in a man with brains and mind of his own.

MR. DUFFY: And income.

MR. FORSEY: You cannot expect to jeopardize his income and the welfare of his family. Also the members' home is regarded as belonging to every member of his riding. I think his

home belongs to his family. I think he should set up an office. I certainly feel his private life should be private, I do say that the appalling thing in the present Federal election, to my point of view is the fact that the Opposition are not getting the right calibre of men to oppose the men on the Government side—

MR. HOLLETT: If the honourable member will allow me, I take exception to that. I do not think the Honourable member is allowed to in this House cast criticism on the character of the men in the House of Commons.

MR. SMALWOOD: He said "calibre" not "character".

MR. HOLLETT: "Calibre" better still than "character." He should not attack it. I take great exception to that, and I certainly am not going to allow him to say that the calibre (I understand him now to have said "calibre") of the men standing for the "PC's" in the Federal Election is below or less than the calibre of the men sitting in the House of Commons last. How ridiculous! How ridiculous!

MR. FORSEY: Mr. Chairman, I think the sessional pay should be high enough that members can conscientiously feel that they can devote their time, willingly and freely, to the district without worrying about financial losses they suffer by sacrificing their own interests.

MR. HOLLETT: There is one remark I would like to make relative to the increase to the Librarian. I am delighted that the Government has seen fit to award that lady for her services in the library. I have had a considerable amount of work to do in the library during this session and on

every occasion on which I have gone there to ask for information the Librarian has been able to put her finger on the book or on the pamphlet I needed without any hesitation whatsoever. I am very glad the Government has seen fit to increase the amount here.

Members on the Government side: Here! Here!

MR. HOLLETT: What is the total of the sub-head now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have increased it. It will have to be added.

On motion Heading II, Legislature—Carried.

On motion the Committee recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.

Heading 111: Executive Council:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, this as handed to us by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, except for \$52 extra assistance. I think that the Committee will note that the changes are a result of annual increments. The rest is about the same as previously. In fact there is a slight decline from the year before last.

Premier's Office—302 Salaries are on Page 80. Again annual increases are shown. Extra Assistance would be replacing of somebody on holidays.

MR. DUFFY: Actually the increase where is the general increase?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't forget that also there is the annual increase too in cases of those on a salary scale.

MR. DUFFY: This apparently just shows the ten per cent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is a change here in this vote, 304-03 Election Act Expenses—Token Vote \$100.

Actually now it will be more than that because there is a by-election provided which wasn't known about when this was printed. That is only a token vote of \$100, so that there is a vote in there.

MR. HOLLETT: Could you give the actual travelling expenses for the Premier's Office last year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I expect I can—302-02-01—Actual cost 1949-50 to 1956 was \$819; \$414; \$1,702; \$527; \$1,200; and \$1,952, last year. These amounts average about fifteen hundred dollars for each of the six years. I have a note here: "Full cost of Premier's travelling will fall here in 1957-58 instead of the Division of Economic Development." I do not know what that means.

MR. HOLLETT: I am quite sure the Premier did more travelling than that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well now, some of it may be charged to the Department of Economic Development. If I go as Premier it is charged to the Premier's Office and as Minister of Economic Development it is charged to that Department.

MR. HOLLETT: I see—That would be in Economic Development?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I imagine so.

MR. HOLLETT: On Page 81 I notice an assistant-electoral officer. I think that is new.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. I think that is Mr. Halfyard. Mr. Halfyard is really only seconded. If he is not there he is somewhere else.

MR. HOLLETT: It was not in last year's estimates.

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Works): He was paid by the Department of Education last year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was under the Department of Education other years. This year it is proposed to put it under this heading.

MR. DUFFY: May I ask for information on an item here, Chief Electoral Officer—Is that a permanent appointment?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. DUFFY: I take it in the years which are few of course, when we don't have elections, assuming there are a couple of years passing without elections? That gentleman would not have anything to do if there were no elections.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He might not have a lot to do but he has to be there for elections. Like a fireman, does not know when there will be a fire, we do not know when there will be elections. Mr. Short is the man in question. Mr. Short has held the three last Provincial General Elections and two referendum elections, that is five and held the election for the National Convention—that makes six general elections in Newfoundland, and also a number of by-elections. He is a walking encyclopedia of this business and we appointed him permanently as Chief-Electoral Officer. We cannot guarantee him an election every month or every year even, but whenever there is an election he is there ready to go at a moment's notice—not Federal Elections—

MR. HIGGINS: Does this tie in some way with Municipal Elections?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, he has to conduct all municipal elections in Newfoundland.

MR. HIGGINS: Including the City?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not sure if the City is included but all town councils and the City of Corner Brook as well as Provincial General Elections and Provincial By-elections.

MR. HOLLET: He is a very able man.

What was the actual cost of the election last year. I want to see if it was worth it.

MR. CHALKER: As far as we are concerned—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, we got a bargain. Actually I have not got it here—I certainly will get it. What would the honourable gentleman like to know, the general election costs? I can certainly find that out, if someone would take a note of it and let me have it tomorrow. There is someone present who will get me the information.

On motion Heading III—Executive Council — Carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As I suggested, we might pass over the Department of Finance. The Department of Provincial Affairs—We might pass that over, as the Minister is absent this afternoon—Department of Education—I asked the Minister particularly to be ready—He went out to telephone somebody and is not here at the moment. Of course I could regale the House with a learned talk on education for the next hour or two until he comes in.

MR. HIGGINS: You have a former Minister of Education.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have several, one on my left and one on my immediate right.

Heading VI—Department of Education:

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that perhaps rather than giving a long introduction to the estimates for education that it would be better as we come to the main items for me to give a brief explanation—which ever the Committee agrees.

The Minister's Office, General Office, Accounting Office, School Supplies you will find routine. That is not changed in substance from previous years. Supervisory Service carries an increased appropriation. We are running short of supervisors, who are leaving the profession and going into other lines of work; Library Services carries an increased appropriation partly to look after the needs of Corner Brook. I think, Mr. Chairman, the best thing would be to go on item by item.

Heading 601 through 607 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: Under 609—Teachers' Pensions, Etc. I notice there is a slight increase, not very much. I raised the matter a few days ago about the possibility of an increase in the pensions of retired teachers. I find that there is not a considerable number, I would say as a matter of fact, that there is a rather small number of teachers—But I find there are a number of teachers who are living on pensions; they have been pensioned some years back, which are absolutely starvation allowances. Everybody knows that the cost of living all over the world, particularly here in Newfoundland, has considerably increased; everybody knows that the salaries of teachers have been increased; but I find that very little if any increase has ever been made in the pensions which

were allowed or allotted to teachers who were retired some years back. I asked a few days ago if the Minister could give some statement on that—I wonder would he be prepared to do that now.

DR. ROWE: At the time the Honourable Leader of the Opposition asked me that I knew we had been doing something but because I did not have the exact information I did not want to answer it and thought I had better refer to it a little later. So when I went back to my office next day I found we did have what I might call an investigation on into the matter. As a matter of fact, as I indicated, three months ago I went into the matter down there, and I am having, shall I say, the whole situation surveyed with a view of making a report to the Government at the earliest possible date. I need not say I am sure we too share the concern of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, in fact a number of teachers, individually and not collectively, from time to time have made representations to me, and I am quite aware of the fact, as I suppose everybody in the Government is, that we do have some of our most respected teachers who went through the bad years, starvation years, if you will, when teachers were little better than beggars but still had to perform very heavy duties. We are hoping to make a report to the Government at least I am to my colleagues in the Government, I cannot say when exactly but sometime in the near future, I would think perhaps within the next five or six weeks, at least before the summer. Anyway I cannot anticipate what action the Government will take in the matter, but I can say the matter is under serious consideration.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Minister would consider inserting a

token amount for the increases for the teachers so that if the Government decide to give the increase there would not be any more fuss about it?

DR. ROWE: I do not see any need for it, Mr. Chairman. It is customary to put in a token amount to keep a sub-head open, to make sure it is open. But this sub-head is already there under 609-01 and 609-03 if the Government decides to take any action it would not require legislation to open up another sub-head.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would give us a few words on Adult Education and the progress which has been made. I know he made a Ministerial statement a few days ago. Could he give us any facts about the number now availing of that Adult Education.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, the statement which I made yesterday, if that is the one the honourable gentleman referred to, is on vocational educational, which is true does include a certain amount of Adult Education, but is technically different from sub-head 613. That is the traditional Adult Education carried on around Newfoundland. I may say our greatest success has been right here in St. John's. I was present at the annual prize-giving this year, I must say that I was completely impressed by what has been done here in the City. I believe there are upward of six hundred registered there this year at the Adult Education Centre here in the City, literally scores of young men and young women who for one reason or another, because of circumstances beyond their control had to leave school with a lower grade; literally scores, actually hundreds while carrying on the support of families or being married, or working as salesgirls or work-

ing in some garage or something of that sort, been able to go right through their high school work and even have gone on to the professional work. One graduate, for example, is now studying medicine at the University, and a few years ago he could hardly read and write. That is the type of work that is being done. It is a tremendous job. I should say this, Mr. Chairman, and I am sure the Committee will appreciate, one of the biggest problems here is, as in the other fields of education, getting adequate personnel. We know there is a teacher shortage in general. We know that in the supervisory services it has been very difficult even to maintain the force up to extent we have been able to do. As far as Adult Education is concerned, adult workers here also run into the same problem. Many of them have to do a lot of travelling and go to places where conditions are not what they would like to have. It has therefore been rather difficult to recruit the right type of personnel, for that work.

Mr. Chairman, before I sit down there is just one point I think I should draw to the attention of the committee; that is the wonderful piece of work being done in connection with 4-H Clubs. It is being done in co-operation with the Mines and Resources and other Departments—I am not sure it should be done there—but the fact is it is being done—A tremendous piece of work has been done in getting our teenagers in various parts of Newfoundland interested in worthwhile activities such as the raising of livestock and crops and home gardening and handicraft and one thing and the other. It is a piece of work which the public of Newfoundland is not sufficiently informed about. Not enough people know what wonderful work is being done. For example; in Codroy

Valley and the farm areas of Bonavista Bay, Musgravetown and other places in that area a tremendous piece of work has been done in interesting young people and training them in these activities which later on will mean a great deal to the economy of Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: I believe a Bill will be introduced to raise the teachers' salaries.

DR. ROWE: It is already in there.

MR. HOLLETT: That is not in there, ten per cent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is only for seven-twelfths of the year. The ten per cent increase starts on September 1st of this year.

MR. HOLLETT: I see. How many teachers are there?

DR. ROWE: Roughly thirty-three hundred.

MR. HOLLETT: Any additions this year?

DR. ROWE: What does the honourable gentleman mean by this year? I take it, the coming year, September. Well there is a normal increase in any one year which takes care of the increase in school registration and in building of new schools. This year we expect more than the normal increase because we have been making, as the committee knows, some efforts to get more teachers into the profession. I think this is a very good time for me to say, Mr. Chairman, that the efforts of the Government and the efforts of the various other interested agencies, the Churches, the Newfoundland Teachers Association and the teachers themselves and the parents seem to be bearing a great deal of fruit. We had a conference a few months ago on this

teacher problem. A number of resolutions were agreed on and were submitted to the Government. I would say that exactly half of these resolutions have either been implemented on or had some action taken on them toward their implementation. We feel there is an improvement all over. Now it will take some years even if everything went ahead, some years certainly before we could really say that we have really solved the problem, but in a number of areas progress can be observed. For example a letter came to my desk only yesterday from the President of the University indicating their last years crop of educational students at Memorial University was the best that they have ever had. Now that may indicate more work, it may indicate greater interest, stimulated perhaps by the prospect of better salaries and so on; but it may also indicate a higher general level of young people coming into the profession. Also we agreed to set up an academic summer school this summer in order to qualify students for matriculation; not qualified in such things, for example in mathematics, science, Latin, etc. We set our sights for one hundred and twenty. We had no idea at the time whether we would get forty. Already we have had over two hundred and fifty applications for that summer school. We have actually gone overboard on the matter and have agreed to take in two hundred. That means that here are two hundred young people who could not have qualified to enter university for the next year or in any year who now will be qualified this summer.

Already the Denominational Authorities within the Department are receiving application in an increasing number from young people who want to enter university to train for teach-

ers this year. So that all in all the situation seems to be improving.

Now to answer the honourable gentlemen's question: It seems to be possible that this year we will have at the university upwards of two hundred more than we had last year studying education professionally.

MR. HOLLETT: Upon the Transportation of School Children and Regional Highschools; I had occasion last night to attend a very wonderful meeting in the Regional Highschool in Foxtrap. It is certainly a building which would be worthwhile for all of the honourable members here to visit.

DR. ROWE: That was an educational meeting, no doubt?

MR. HOLLETT: A very wonderful educational meeting on a matter pertaining to the welfare of our people.

MR. CURTIS: I am afraid the teachers were not certified.

MR. HOLLETT: There were some teachers around so that the school was looked after, because there was a huge crowd there from the bottom of Conception right down the shore. It was a splendid meeting. But that is not the point I got up to mention, Mr. Chairman. Well I venture to bet that you are not able to transport the children to that school in Foxtrap. You might get them to enroll sometimes but I fail to see how you could always get them to the school because the road leading from the main highway to the school is a disgrace to any community, certainly to a Province of Canada. I raise the point so that the Honourable Minister may take it up with the department concerned, the Department of Highways, and see if that cannot be remedied. I think if

I were the Minister of Education I would certainly want to see the bit of road leading to the main highroad at Foxtrap into the Regional Highschool, which is a beautiful building, put in shape, where one would not break up a car, truck or bus as the case may be, pools of water and rocks and sticks and stones sticking up.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Will the honourable member allow me—Is it a local road or a highroad?

MR. HOLLETT: It is joined to the highroad, leading to the regional highschool. The Honourable Minister is in a better position than I to answer that question.

MR. POWER: It is a local road.

MR. HOLLETT: Who is responsible for the local road board? Is there a local road board? It is time someone knew. It is a beautiful building, well constructed, well lighted and beautifully kept and it is an awful pity it has not a nice road leading to it. I hope the Minister of Highways will make that one of his first jobs to see if it is possible to get into the Regional Highschool.

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I do not know at the moment if it is a local road or a highroad. I have a feeling it is a local road, so that I do not know why the honourable gentleman should try to put the bead on me for it. The local road board in that community is responsible for that road. They get a grant from the Government. If they have not spent it wisely in your opinion, it is certainly not the fault of any Department.

MR. HOLLETT: But the Minister is speaking on a supposition, on

a hypothetical statement he made that he does not know whether it is a local road, a Government road or a high-road or what it is. He knows it is not a highroad. He knows it joins to a big road, and is leading to one of the finest Regional Schools in the country—It is an awful shame.

MR. CURTIS: I agree, it is a shame.

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, it is not a good thing to show an extraordinary interest in roads at the time of elections, you see we could get into a lot of trouble—it is better to let it go.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I will undertake to take it up with the proper persons, the point the honourable gentleman has made. I agree it is something someone should interest themselves in. Whose responsibility it is I do not know, whether it is the school board or the local committee I do not know.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, what is industrial education in the city schools?

DR. ROWE: I do not happen to have my detailed notes here with me. If my memory serves me correctly, Mr. Chairman, it is the light manual training that is being done in colleges, at Prince of Wales, St. Bon's, and I believe Bishop Feild's. That is a contribution. It does not cover the cost. It is a contribution towards the manual training. I do not know that at Prince of Wales College there is a very shop where they give manual training not only for Prince of Wales boys but for some of the appropriate age groups from other appropriate schools. I believe that pertains also in the Roman Catholic schools.

MR. SHEPPARD: Is that available for schools all over the island?

DR. ROWE: I would not be able to say that, but I would say there would be very few schools outside the colleges in Newfoundland able to take advantage of that money, because it is quite an elaborate set up. I know that for example as far as the United Church is concerned in Newfoundland they have only one school, Prince of Wales College, which has facilities to avail themselves of that particular vote. I am quite sure that is no discrimination. Even if Twillingate had facilities, which I do not think they have.

MR. JONES: If there were facilities outside of school would you avail of it?

DR. ROWE: I would say there are no reasons that money should not be distributed without discrimination in any new schools that there were in a position to avail of it. It is only in the City that there are any schools equipped to take advantage of it.

MR. HOLLETT: There is one point I want to raise. I wonder if the Honourable Minister could tell us what is meant by "Sundries."

DR. ROWE: Could we just leave it and come back to it in a moment. I could easily find that out. One I do know, that is the grant given to such organizations as the Kinsmen's Boys Club and the Catholic Boys Club and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. There are a variety of these that get small grants. As a matter of fact I could obtain the list.

MR. HOLLETT: I was not questioning that one but number twenty.

DR. ROWE: Yes, I know. We could pass on and come back to that one.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Minister could give us some idea of that Audio-Visual Education. Is that being successfully applied and appreciated? I note it is cut from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars down to ninety-five thousand dollars. It is cut ten thousand for some reason or another. Is that an indication of something just not right?

DR. ROWE: The first part I can answer very easily, the second part I would leave for a check. The whole programme of Audio-Visual Education is going ahead and is being received with the greatest favour all over the Province. I have an idea that one reason for that reduction is the fact that somewhere there is Federal participation. I need to check on that. I can say, I hope this year, in fact we might be able to extend that programme very considerably. We are faced with a number of other things. It is difficult to know to what to give priority. There is the matter of the teachers' salaries. There is the matter of the university. There is the matter of these various loan boards, scholarships and all the rest of it. I hoped that this year we could extend that, I am sure the Government did too, but we are not able to extend it at the present time, for obvious reasons.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, Radio Script Preparation is up fifty per cent. Has there been any sort of survey conducted to see what is the result of this effort?

DR. ROWE: Well, the results are pretty well known to people, interested persons who listen to the radio. You know we do have some radio educational programmes going right into the programme for examinations, the plays that are being studied for Grade XI.

That was put on the air and broadcast right into the schools and was very favourably received, because it changed the whole aspect of teaching Shakespearian plays when children can sit down and hear the play acted out on the radio. I have heard quite a number. There are also lessons on general science and English. These scripts are prepared by qualified persons, sometimes by people actively concerned with radio script, working with CBC and other stations in conjunction with qualified teachers and professors in the university who are paid modest amounts for preparing these. The actors are also paid modest amounts for doing that work. I do not have all the details at hand. The one thing of course that we are sorry about is the fact that we cannot expand that work even faster than it is being expanded.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman on "09"—Documentary Films, under Audio Visual Education—I wonder what the Minister means by "documentary"? What is being documented? There is \$21,000 there.

DR. ROWE: I need to get some information on that. I think I know, but I want to make sure. I wonder if we could let the item stand. The Acting Deputy-Minister is here in the House. I wonder if we could bring him up here, Mr. Chairman.

While we are waiting, the Deputy Minister has given me one of the many of Sundries:—For example:—Under the Government Loan, at Grand Falls, for the Roman Catholic Board at Grand Falls, the Government undertook to absorb the interest for a period of time. I do not know the exact amount. The amount there is practically all absorbed by an interest-free loan which the

Government has made to the Roman Catholic Board at Grand Falls. It is a device which was adopted by the Department of Finance to enable us to take over the interest on it without interfering with the denominational principle. I must confess the loan was made sometime before I took office and I am not too familiar with it. It is a device the Department of Finance introduced in order to enable the Government to fulfill its obligations to the Grand Falls Board. The same obligation also occurs in other denominational boards, and that provision was made there to cover the interest which the Government was supposed to pay, which ordinarily would have fallen on the Grand Falls Board. This is the explanation I have received here. It is not too clear to me.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not too sure it is clear to this side of the House, but as long as the Minister is satisfied it is all right.

DR. ROWE: It is a five per cent interest on \$120,000.

MR. HOLLETT: Why call it Sundries? Why did not the Minister put it as it is, interest? It is not Sundries at all, according to the statement here. According to that we might have the whole forty-six under Sundries.

DR. ROWE: Offhand, Mr. Chairman, I do not know why it is called Sundries. I must confess I knew about that interest before, but did not know how this was going to be put in. Rather than open up some new sub-head the Department of Finance decided—

MR. HOLLETT: Could we let it stand until tomorrow? I would like to

see that the Minister understands what it is.

MR. CURTIS: I have a note here—It estimates to cover interest on a guaranteed bank loan to Humber Mouth?

DR. ROWE: It is Grand Falls.

MR. HOLLETT: When was the loan made?

MR. CURTIS: 1956. That will be the Loan and the Guarantee Act which will be coming in in a couple of days.

MR. HOLLETT I doubt that there is any place for it under the Department of Education. It should be under Finance. Is there any limit to accounts coming under "Sundries"?

MR. CURTIS: Sundries is a very important sub-head. Sometimes you cannot anticipate what you need when making up a budget. In one's own business also there is provision for sundries.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I want to make it quite clear that I know what it is put in to cover. It is put in to cover the interest on an interest-free loan which the Government guaranteed to the Bank of Montreal for the Grand Falls Roman Catholic Board in connection with their regional high-school grant. It was a Government account, and why it is entered there and not under the Department of Finance or somewhere else that I do not know. But there it is. It is an obligation the Government had to a denominational board. If a statement on it is wanted I can get a statement on it.

MR. HOLLETT: I still do not understand. It does not matter to whom the loan was made. Is there any legislation to cover that?

DR. ROWE: The Honourable the Attorney General has said already that it will be under the Loan and Guarantee Act, which is coming up. You see the Government has made a number of loans in Newfoundland to Boards of Education, guaranteeing loans.

MR. CURTIS: It is done under the Loan and Guarantee Act which will be coming up.

MR. HOLLETT: I say "Sundries" is not the right word to use there.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, would you let Documentary Films stand until I can check on what is actually involved in Documentary Films. I might say in passing that the Division supplies films to all the schools around Newfoundland which have projectors and which carry on visual education, all over Newfoundland and parts of Labrador. I know when I was a member I used to send them down there also. In some cases the particular division has prepared some films of its own with information with particular reference to the Newfoundland scene. Now what that actually is for this year, what is anticipated this year, I do not know.

MR. HOLLETT: We had a Documentary Film, the Honourable Minister will remember, under another Department, I believe Tourist. This film was prepared by the Atlantic Films. Now you have transferred it, I suppose, or else. I would like some explanation.

DR. ROWE: I will get that, Mr. Chairman. I might say the other films too were highly educational.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, I understand. We will come to that later.

Motion, that Item 615—Audio-Visual Education—stand, carried:

Items 616, 617, 619, carried:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder could the Minister tell us what that item is.

DR. ROWE: The Premier has explained that, on a number of occasions, to the House. It is a grant to the temperance association for carrying on educational work in the schools of Newfoundland, with the children of Newfoundland and with the people of Newfoundland. It is an outright grant made to the association, which is a branch of a National Association. They carry on educational work. They publish a magazine, I think, every month. It carries on education to interested parties, churches and schools all over Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: I may say they put out a pamphlet too, "The Currier," It has some useful information in it for any people, who are interested in temperance, on the other side of the House.

On motion Item 621 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: 621—School Attendance—This seems to be new. I wonder could the Minister explain that.

DR. ROWE: This was carried, I think, under the general office last year. These have been in force for many years, in fact. This year we decided to set them up separately. As a matter of fact up to a couple of years ago it was in Public Welfare, the school attendance officers. They are scattered around Newfoundland. There is one in Corner Brook, one in Grand Falls, one here.

On motion Item 621 carried:

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply considered the matter to them referred, passed items of current expenditure under the following heading 11—Legislative, 201, 202, with some amendments; Executive Council—111 Items 302 through 304 inclusive and Department of Education Item 601 to 614 inclusive and Items 616 through 621, and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received—Committee ordered sit again on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that all remaining orders of the day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at 11:00 A.M.

THURSDAY, May 30th, 1957

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

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

None.

Notice of Questions

MR. A. M. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I want to ask a verbal question, if it is order.

MR. SPEAKER: Oh yes—The honourable member may ask a verbal question. The Minister to which it is addressed can always say he would like to have notice of the question.

MR. DUFFY: This may have been answered, if so I was not in the House at the time. Referring to these temporary loans: "As these expenditures reached a total of just over fifteen million dollars, we required an additional sum of four million dollars. This we arranged by the normal course of temporary use of various Government funds to be replaced with proceeds of a small bond issue of four million dollars which we placed on the Canadian market in recent days."

Could I get an answer as to what the various other funds were?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Yes, it has already been answered here. The Government borrowed from the Fishermen's Fund five or six hundred thousand dollars; which they have done on at least three-or-four occasions in other years. Almost every year I think the Government has occasion to borrow for a month or a couple of months while waiting for funds to come in from Ottawa. Then we borrow from four or five other funds, the four or five loan boards, the Industrial Development Loan Board; the Fisheries Development Loan Board; the Co-operative Development Loan Board; the Farm Development Loan Board; the Tourist Development Loan Board—the Government borrows from them.

MR. DUFFY: The Workmen's Compensation Board?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not sure if we borrowed from the Workmen's Compensation or not.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): A short term which was repaid—Yes, one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, we had a short-term loan from the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Fisheries Development Authority usually has around a million dollars and if they are not in immediate need of it the Government might borrow from that. There may be other funds, there may be as much as a dozen of them lying about in different accounts, all forming part of Consolidated Revenue Account or Consolidated Revenue Fund, "CRF." The Board of Liquor Control usually has at least two or three million dollars in loose cash, not in the till but in the bank, to their credit. At any given time the Housing Corporation—Oh! I cannot recall all of them—but at any given moment the Government must surely have two or four or five million dollars.

MR. DUFFY: It is amazing to be short with so much to call on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: These funds only can be borrowed on short terms, otherwise these funds would not be able to do the things they are supposed to do, because their money would have been lent to the Government during the time they needed the money. Actually the Government can borrow from them only at times when they find they do not need the money—It is purely temporary borrowing.

While I am on my feet—The Honourable Leader of the Opposition asked yesterday for the cost of the general election. I have the figures if honourable members would like to take them down. The cost of the general election last October was \$102,865.38—What the thirty eight cents was for I do not know.

MR. HOLLETT: Postage stamps.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker I, did not hear you call Notices of Motion:

I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan."

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crowns Lands Act."—"An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

Orders of the Day

On motion that the House go into Committee on Supply, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of Committees:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, there was just one item under "Education."

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education) Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition asked for information or some elaboration on Item 615, Documentary Films. I find from the Department that is for final payments on a number of films being made by Atlantic Films. These payments will be \$21,700, which will be the total, final payments when these films are delivered. If not delivered in the present financial year these payments will not be made. There are three films, the principal one I believe is one on the development of LaScie Community. A

record of the development of LaScie as a community is one of considerable interest not only to Newfoundland but to all Canada and indeed to the financial interests of the world. The other one is a progress report on economic development. The Government decided to put all these under the Department of Education rather than have them scattered in various departments—There is also a third one—I think I took the name down—Oh yes! There is one on bridge building being made by the Department of Public Works, under this vote. These are the three principal films. There may be a few dollars due on one or two other films, but these are the principal amounts on the three films.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering—I thought it rather unusual for that amount for twenty-one thousand odd dollars to be spent on Documentary Films in regard to the Department of Education—I was surprised to find films being transferred over to "Education."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Three years ago it was decided that all money for films would go through the Department of Education, because in that Department, there has existed for some years a division dealing with films and visual education; they had more experience than any other department in dealing with films. So we decided that all films would go through that one Department.

MR. HOLLETT: Does that apply to "The First Eight Years?"

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: In other words all these films are for educational purposes?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right—My honourable friend, the Leader

of the Opposition, must surely appreciate the fact that although we might have been tempted last year to do otherwise we very strictly kept the thing out of the election. These films are not for political purposes. They are for the purpose of boosting Newfoundland. There is nothing political in it. It is not used in election time — not one of them is used, not one!

MR. HOLLETT: That particular film was not ready.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That could have been ready if we wanted it ready for the elections. It could be. I said: "No." "Let us keep politics out"—Not in the present election nor any election.

MR. HOLLETT: I appreciate that. It has been drawn to my attention this particular film has been in the process of being made now for a long, long time, and films have been made and scrapped and made and scrapped and others have been made, and so on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Possibly with particular shots or particular scenes.

MR. HOLLETT: How long is this going to go on? After all I think we should have some statement from the Government as to the possible termination of twenty, thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars a year for documentary films. What do we document after all? I think that is a charge which we might very well soon eliminate from the estimates.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not think it will be on permanently. I may say I am sometimes not too happy myself.

On motion Item 615 carried.

Department of Attorney General —
VII:

On motion Item 701 and 702 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder could we have the names of the new magistrates?

MR. CURTIS: I could give them from memory: Magistrate Walsh, Magistrate Mercer and Magistrate Scott, I think that is the four.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you still have the chief magistrates now?

MR. CURTIS: No, all magistrates now are equal, except the magistrates just appointed do not receive full salary for the first two years. They come in on a slightly lower stipend for the first two years. They come in on a slightly lower stipend while getting training and experience. We are very sorry to have lost the magistrates we had, they were fine magistrates. I see five of them here in this Chamber. We find it hard to fill the ranks of these people whom we trained as magistrates and who made good magistrates.

MR. DUFFY: Why did you lose them?

MR. CURTIS: Well, you ask your leader.

MR. HOLLETT: I notice there are nineteen magistrates. That is about five thousand a year on an average

I notice the magistrates who came into this House do not stand to gain anything financially but still stand to gain lots of abuse and criticism. I am going to give some criticism but not yet. I might say I am glad to see them there. I believe they have a good knowledge of the country. The Honourable member for the District

of Humber criticized us yesterday for not being able to put men of good calibre in the field Federally. Now I would like to point out that the men we have in the field Federally are of excellent calibre and I am quite sure the people of this country are beginning to realize—I am not going to make a speech on the Federal Election, but I want to point out that the Government here in this House had great difficulty last year in getting suitable men to put before the people. They made a raid on the magistracy—I do not know of any other Department of life in Newfoundland where they could have made a raid with better results. I am delighted to see these men here. I regret, as I say, that the state of political opinion in Newfoundland, both Liberal and Tory, is such that not sufficient men are offering themselves to the services of the country here in this House. I realize, Sir, that the welfare of our people here in Newfoundland as in every other Province in Canada must have quite a relationship to the type of men you get in this House. You are going to get all types here, all sorts of people. But I regret that the Government should have to go to such a fine body of men as the magistrates to bring them in here to sit down at less salary than they got before in a good many instances. I regret they had to do that because these men were doing exceptional work in the field as magistrates. I know too they can do good work. But I am thinking of the state of political thought in Newfoundland, I hope that in the future we will be able to build up some sort of better idea amongst the people of the honour which ought to come to a man when he is elected to come here to this House. Anyhow I congratulate the Government on being able to se-

cure the type of men they have, even though they had to go and raid the magistracy.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, on several occasions since this House met in this present session remarks have been made from the other side of the House which would lead the general public to believe that the magistrates, former magistrates now, sitting in this House were pressed into service—The words have been used that the magistracy has been raided. "Why were these people brought into the House?"—"How did they get into the House?" "Why are they in the House?"—The obvious insinuation and implication is that we are here by force, that we are not here of our own choosing. I will say "we." Probably I should not say "we." I will say "I." The implication being I am a former magistrate—I will tell the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and the Chairman.

MR. HOLLETT: Tell the Chairman.

MR. SHEPPARD: How I came to be here. During the campaign, as far as I was concerned, a member was running for the other side and was insinuating that pressure had been brought to bear on me because of some family difficulties that I had—I refer to the fact that I was unfortunate enough to have my wife in hospital for just about a year—It was insinuated over the radio that because my wife was in hospital and the threat was held out to me I was going to be transferred to some remote area where probably my wife could not live or where she could not receive the medical attention she needed—That was stated on the radio during the campaign.

MR. HOLLETT: It may be—But it seems almost unbelievable.

MR. SHEPPARD: It was stated by the candidate for the other side. He did not mention my name but the implication was there and anybody listening knew to whom he was referring.

Now let me tell you the history, and let us get the record straight:

As far back as 1949 I was interested in politics. I have been interested ever since I was old enough to know what politics were. In my position as a civil servant what I felt politically had to remain inside me—I defy anybody with whom I came in contact officially to state that at any time did I talk politics with them. Last fall I was sent for, I was asked—a message was at my home when I arrived home one Sunday night from visiting my wife in hospital, asking if I would call to see the Premier. I called to see the Premier and the Premier asked me if I would honour the party by running for the District of Harbour Grace.

MR. HOLLETT: Honour the party?

MR. SHEPPARD: Yes, and he offered me the great honour of running for the Liberal Party. There was no threat. There was no inducement of any kind offered me. He put the question to me plainly and said: "think it over." "Think it over and let me know." This I did. I thought it over for about two weeks. I talked with my family about it. I talked with my close relations. I talked with people whom I thought could advise me in the matter. I made my decision without any threat, without any inducement of any description or any sort whatsoever or without any prom-

ises. I was promised nothing. I decided, like probably the other members here in this House and like the members on the other side, I decided I could perhaps do something for my country by sitting in this House, and that when the opportunity was presented to me my duty was laid before me to do what I could for the country. Like a lot of members in this House I have made other sacrifices for this country, I was prepared to make this one—I am sitting here—When any member of the Opposition or otherwise, any candidate, gets up and states publicly or states here in this House that I was raided from the magistracy, that I was induced, that I was promised something to come into this House they are being deliberately false in their statements.—It is a falsehood and it is a lie. Now I state that once again to get the record straight—I was offered no inducement, I was offered no promises; I was threatened in no way when I was asked to stand as a candidate for the Liberal Party.

Now we have the record straight? Personally I am getting sick and tired of hearing these insinuations being flung across the House; I am getting sick and tired of seeing it in the press, and generally, as I have stated, I am sick and tired of the whole business. I can walk out of this House tomorrow if I want to—I do not intend to but I can—But I am not here—again I state—because of any promise nor any threat nor any inducement momentary or otherwise.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to delay the House except for a few minutes. In view of what the Honourable gentleman said I would like to see that members who were candidates last fall did not make

the remark the honourable gentleman said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable and gallant member said the candidate was not elected.

MR. DUFFY: What I was going to say is this: There has never been any disparagement on honourable gentlemen who had been former magistrates. Personally I did not know them until I entered the House. I happened to know the honourable gentleman over across pretty well. I have the greatest regard for him as I have for the Chairman here, with whom I have sat on a committee—But what has been said is not at all derogatory to these honourable gentlemen. As I have said, I think the Government is extremely fortunate in getting them here. But what I have said and what my colleagues have said, and others have said, applies to the Government in approaching a band of civil servants, because of the implications. I do not suggest that if these gentlemen had been defeated their spirit of impartiality on the bench would have been affected, but that a principle has been violated, and many people think that violence has been done to the civil service because of the implications of having gentlemen from the civil service stand for election, getting defeated and going back to their former positions. I would like to emphasize that I am very sincere when I say that my knowledge of these honourable gentlemen having been defeated and going back to their positions I do not think their spirit of impartiality would be affected. But I think it is an extremely dangerous practice on the part of the Government, I think I am one of many who feel that.

MR. HOLLETT: I may say: I was unaware of saying anything this morning which should have brought forth so much heat from any sitting member of this House. As a matter of fact I thought I was paying a compliment to former magistrates in this House. I meant to—If the Honourable member for Harbour Grace wishes to take as an insult what I said when paying a compliment not only to the magistrates but to the Government—If I did use the words “raiding the magistracy”—Using the words inadvisedly may have brought forth the heat. But I can assure the honourable member there will be plenty of room in this House for heat as the years go by, which could be expended on something better. However I do reiterate my compliments to the magistrates and my compliments to the Government on securing them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I will not delay the Committee long. I might say I can understand and sympathize fully with the feelings of the honourable and gallant member for Harbour Grace. Surely, surely on the record, on his own record he is not the kind of man that would be frightened by the Leader of a political party. If my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had asked that same honourable and gallant gentleman to be a candidate for his party, which he might have done—Suppose he had been a personal friend suppose the Leader of the Opposition had known that the honourable and gallant member for Harbour Grace was one who had an intense interest in politics being a personal friend, and knowing that about him he had asked him to run; would then the present honourable and gallant member for Harbour Grace have been

frightened—No! No more than he was frightened when I asked his. I was Leader of a political party. There were two political parties, two political Leaders at the time—So to suggest that he was frightened or scared or pressured into running—persuaded perhaps—

MR. HOLLETT: We did not say that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, but it has been said, the honourable and gallant member today, is using this opportunity to reply not so much as to what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said here today, but to what others have said. It has gotten under his skin. That is understandable. He is not the type of man that you kick about. He was on the Bench. If he wanted to stay there who was going to force him off. Now I hear for the first time—I have never heard it before—that it was said on the air that there was a magistrates' wife in hospital and he was forced to run because it was indicated if he did not do so he would be shifted to some far-off place—That is criminal and inhuman, and whatever man said that deserved to be defeated.

MR. HOLLETT: This is the first time I have heard it too.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But the honourable member said it was broadcasted by a candidate.

MR. DUFFY: There was a story told a few years ago about a magistrate pushed off a bench—I don't know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, the story was absolutely and completely false, nobody was more surprised than I was when that particular magistrate resigned—nobody was—Now there are other magistrates here. The Chair-

man is a different type of man from the present honourable and gallant member for Harbour Grace, but he is not less independent minded, not less confident of himself; if any political leader had tried to threaten him I am sure I know what the answer would have been—the present member for Burin District—When the present member for White Bay North District was asked to give up his seat on the bench and become general secretary of the Federation of Fishermen the one who asked him to do it was I. I was the one who asked him to do it. I did not order him to do it. I did ask him to do it. I wanted the fishermen's association to have a very able man to be its leader, and I asked the then Max Lane, magistrate. Well, he was not frightened. I do not think he was. I do not think he was kicked and booted into coming off the bench. When the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply was a magistrate on the bench in Grand Falls—Now I would ask the honourable member for St. John's Centre, "Who is the most doubtful of us here today—who doubts what I said—Who, thinks, notwithstanding what I have said, that these magistrates were threatened and booted by me into leaving the bench?" He probably thinks that. At least he has kept a strong look of skepticism on his face—I ask the honourable member for St. John's Centre to take a hard look at the Honourable Minister of Welfare—Does he think I booted him into coming into politics—Does he think anyone could boot him into it?

MR. DUFFY: I never suggested that—Allow me a moment there again—I am subject to correction; I mentioned that a few years ago it was strongly rumored that a magistrate has been kicked off the bench. I

read in one paper a quotation. If it were not true I did not see a denial. It was something to the effect—"I have booted Billie out" I presume "Billie" was W. J. Browne who afterwards contested the Federal Riding and was elected. These were the words I read in quotations, I am sure I am not the only one—Whether they were true or false I do not know, I merely read the paper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If attributed to me it was false. (1) I did not boot him out and (2) I never said I did. If it was attributed to me it was completely false. Now the fact of the matter is that there was a dispute between the then Judge Browne and the Government on the question of his salary. There was a dispute—The dispute had been on between him and the Government, not this Government but the Government of the day, for two or three years—There had been a dispute as to what pay he should be getting. He claimed a pretty ambitious sum as the amount he should be getting—This is a matter of record—

MR. DUFFY: How much?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I forget the figures, but he claimed, he demanded some very substantial payment. The Commission of Government had refused it. He then demanded it of us and we refused it.

MR. DUFFY: He did not get his cheque for a long time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am trying to bring it back to mind! I did not remember the details about his cheque. He expected to be appointed a County Judge. He did expect that—I think he argued that his position—the position he occupied as Judge of the Central District Court, was tanta-

mount to being a County Court Judge, and that the Central District Court was the equivalent in Newfoundland of a County Court, and that he therefore should be appointed a County Court Judge. I did not see it that way and still don't, and I doubt that he does now although he did then. There was a difference of opinion. I had nothing to do with any of that, I did not even know about that, that was between him and the Attorney General. I think he would come over and talk with the Attorney General from time to time. I think they had conversations on the matter, I was the most surprised man in Newfoundland when he resigned from the bench. I had nothing to do with it any more than the honourable member for St. John's Centre, I don't suppose. I was the most surprised man when he resigned. Not only did he resign but he resigned in a state of great mental perturbation. I remember on the radio he sounded like the victim of persecution.

MR. DUFFY: One gets perturbed when one does not get paid.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't remember the details of the cheque.

MR. HOLLETT: The case is dead now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not raise the matter. I do not think it has anything to do with the magistrates in the House today. The argument was that these magistrates were forced to resign to become Liberal candidates. If other members resigned to become Tory Candidates is it suggested we forced it.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, if a civil servant had been invited and accepted the invitation from our party to stand for a District and was defeated I do not think his opportunit-

ies in the Civil Service would have been enhanced by that defeat.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They would be identical with anyone who resigned as a Liberal. The law covers that—He goes back in the civil service as though when a Candidate he was still serving the public, which indeed he was. A Tory Candidate who ran as a Tory is now getting a pension under that very Act, Mr. John Dawson—He was the first to benefit from the Act—A Tory Candidate. The honourable gentleman in his dislike of us must not think we are inhuman—We are ordinary decent people you know.

MR. DUFFY: I did not say that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Looks sometimes speak volumes.

MR. CURTIS: He only gets a pension because he is unable to go back to work.

Items 705, 706 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: In 707, Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay a tribute to the Constabulary. I might say that I am delighted to see that the Attorney General established lately a school, I believe he finds these men very thorough in their work—I would like to pay tribute to the present chief of police and also the past for the standard to which they are raising the police here in St. John's.

Items 707 through 709 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: In regard to the Penitentiary I wonder would the Honourable the Attorney General care to make any statement in regard to that. I have heard two very conflicting rumors, and hope the last one I heard was correct.

MR. CURTIS: I assure the House the Penitentiary was never run in a

more efficient and a more capable manner.

MR. DUFFY: I hope I won't offend, Mr. Chairman, by using the term—slops in the cells—

MR. CURTIS: There are sections of the Penitentiary where there are some elementary facilities. We have not been able to get the entire Penitentiary remodelled.

MR. HOLLETT: The Department sent a United Church Clergyman down to make a report. I would like a copy of that.

MR. FORSEY: What you should get a copy of is "The Sunday Herald."

MR. SHEPPARD: Before you go on from that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief reference to the Harbour Grace Jail, to offer my thanks and my congratulations to the Attorney General on the remarkable job of renovation which has been carried out in that building. Now the House is aware that from time to time the Harbour Grace Jail has been mentioned here rather derogatorily, some of which I think was quite true. I had to live and work there for quice a while—But in the past couple of years that building has been completely renovated and modern facilities installed, showers and toilets, a modern kitchen and the place is now almost, but not quite, equivalent to the Newfoundland Hotel, if anybody would be interested sometime in having a short vacation there—I just rise to say now that a lot of people in the district appreciate now what has been done by the Department of Public Works on the insistence of the Department of the Attorney General.

Items 710 through 716 carried:

Motion, that the Department of the Attorney General — VII be passed carried:

Department of Mines and Resources: VIII:—

On motion Items 801, 802, 803, 804, carried:

MR. HOLLETT: What is the meaning of 805-03-02?

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Chairman, that is to provide for the continuation of the small fruits development policy of the department, under which the department supplies things like strawberry plants to garden clubs and 4-H Clubs and for insect and plant disease control, under which the Department undertakes to buy new insecticides and demonstrate these, and it is to provide for the continuation of the demonstration gardening and the introducing of livestock into Labrador.

MR. HOLLETT: I was under the impression the insecticides business was done by the Federal.

MR. KEOUGH: They do a lot also but in certain cases the Department of Mines and Resources does it. For instance a year or so ago a new insecticide for the prevention of some diseases, was demonstrated extensively.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Minister of Education can give some explanation on that as a basic farmer.

MR. DUFFY: What is the difference in "Grants to Agricultural Organizations" from \$18,100 to \$4,500?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, why is that?

MR. KEOUGH: Actually, Mr. Chairman, under this vote here we

budgeted for expenses which would have been incurred in conducting exhibitions last year. We spent an amount of \$14,000. It has now been transferred to the Department of Provincial Affairs.

MR. DUFFY: The same applies to "Health of Animals including Compensation" down from \$25,000. to \$6,500.

DR. ROWE: That is because they eliminated TB from amongst most animals and no compensation is being paid.

MR. KEOUGH: I think that may be so. I notice last year the expenditure was actually only \$2,700. Practically all of the Island has been TB tested, with the exception of the Great Northern Peninsula and part of Notre Dame Bay. I do not know but that may be done this year or may not. That is why the vote is in there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Minister would just care to say a word on "13 — Subsidized Veterinary Service."

MR. KEOUGH: Well the Department had employed last year two veterinarians one on the West Coast and one on the East Coast, operating out of Whitbourne. The man on the West Coast has resigned and we have not yet secured a replacement. Both were on contractual basis. The man on the East Coast is at Whitbourne. They were paid by the Department \$2,000 a year and then were to charge fees, as approved by the Department, to people they visited, and there was \$3,000 of travelling expenses. That makes \$6,000.

MR. HOLLETT: Under 805-04-01 — Blueberry — I wonder if we could have some report on the blueberry

situation. I did hear that things were not cheerful. I wonder if the Minister could give us his ideas about that. I wonder if he could give us something about the blueberry industry as a whole?

MR. KEOUGH: Well I have some figures here which do indicate a decline, not in the quantity of blueberries available but in the quantity picked. In 1953 the total quantity of blueberries picked or exported anyway amounted to 2,600,000 lbs.; in 1955 to 600,000 lbs.

MR. HOLLETT: Two million lbs. in 1953. I see. With regard to the burning, I saw somewhere that this burning was not all it was cracked up to be; would the Minister be able to state whether he has any knowledge of that?

MR. KEOUGH: Well that is news to me. I did not see the report that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition mentioned. As far as the Department is aware the burning has been quite satisfactory and the berries are there but are just not being picked.

MR. HOLLETT: In two or three years after the burning the crops just dwindle away to nothing. I do not know whether that is so or not, or if there is any reason for stating that.

MR. KEOUGH: Speaking from memory I believe burning has to be done in about four-year cycles in order to bring along the crop. Experimental work is being done presently by the Federal Department at Avondale which will likely confirm that or otherwise.

MR. HOLLETT: Under 804-04-06 I am quite sure the Minister might be able to give us some idea of the success or otherwise of the fur-farming

industry. It is of interest to the general public.

MR. KEOUGH: Well I do not want to duck my responsibility but the Honourable the Premier is himself much closer to that Development than I am. I wonder if he would care to have a word on that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well I am not able to explain what this amount is for precisely, but I am able to say something about the fur-farming industry generally.

The industry in Trinity Bay is making progress now. The progress is not unattended by some setbacks, which is to be expected in any kind of livestock or agricultural enterprise. Unvarying and uniform progress is a thing that has never been known since the world began. It is subject to the vagaries of wind and weather and the habits of animals—But generally there is a gain and headway being made, with certain setbacks here and there. For instance this year the production is down, including Trinity Bay. The average number of kits in each litter is down, is lower, this year. Now that comes in cycles. There are years apparently when everyone is delighted with the high production and years when everyone is discouraged for a while by low production. The market for a while there in the Fall was affected adversely in the United States by tremendous over production of fur all around the world, all over Europe and all over North America. That had the effect of forcing out all over the world numbers of the less efficient and the less economical operators. The result is that already prices have come back firm again. Right now the latest reports from the markets are quite encouraging, fifteen per cent increase in the prices that existed in December and in January. So that those who

have not been shaken out, those who remain will presumably reap the benefit. On the other hand as they gain higher prices they have lower production, a smaller number to sell, which will bring a higher price. That may not leave them quite as well off or a little worse off for this present year. But there is no such thing in any branch of agriculture as a steady, uniform unvarying production. But we are away ahead of what we were a year ago, and a year ago were away ahead of where we were a year before and we hope that a year from now we will be far ahead. I may say too there is a lot of culling going on, numbers do not appeal as much as quality. Now a year ago the emphasis was on numbers but now a year later the emphasis is on quality. So that there is pretty strict culling going on. Next fall when the pelting season comes up I think there will be very stringent culling and people who will carry on through the winter will carry on with smaller numbers of higher quality animals, so that next year, everyone hopes they will make up for any setbacks they had in prices in December and January of this year.

I am very proud of the establishments of the fur industry I am very hopeful about it. I find it hard to understand how a man can foul his own nest. Now a barbarian, a savage—I think that even a hog given any kind of encouragement will keep its quarters clean and will not foul its own quarters. It is a dirty bird indeed that fouls his own nest. If anyone set out to suggest today in Newfoundland, where we have a million dollars or more of public money let to these industries on loan, bearing interest—public money—when someone sets out openly and in print to suggest that the Government are secretly subsidizing an industry he

knows, he knows, he cannot help knowing unless he were an utter ignoramus as well as being a criminal, he must know that is enough to kill the industry right across Canada. If it were true the United States Government would not permit the importation of one single pelt into the United States from one end of Canada to the other if anywhere in Canada there was one nickle of subsidy by the Government. Now unless a man is a complete ignoramus as well as being a criminal he must know that — yet to suggest in print that that is what is happening, that this Government are secretly subsidizing an industry which, if it were true, would kill it as dead as the great out—To suggest that is the complete ultimate depth of infamy — it is that! It is that!

Now hatred for me personally is an admirable thing. It keeps me on top. When they stop hating me I will begin to go down fast. I live on it. I thrive on it. It does me good. I hope they never stop hating me—But hating Newfoundland—

MR. DUFFY: That is not a normal way to feel.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is normal with certain people, so normal with them that they become abnormal and pathological—the abnormal becomes normal—Now I hope and pray they continue that. But I do suggest that hatred for me personally ought not to be used to stab Newfoundland in the back, because obviously the United States Consulate General here in this city, who is a very high official of the State Department of the United States and a representative in Newfoundland for the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles; he is expected, and he fulfills his duty, I hope, to take note

of anything that appears in print here affecting the United States. He fulfills his duty. I know it would be the duty of the Secretary of State to report to the press that a Government of Canada is subsidizing an industry which is shipping into the United States in competition with American producers. The President of the United States has no choice under the law to put an embargo, if you please, not a duty, a prohibition of the importation of that product.

But I think most of the people of Newfoundland and I hope the United States Consul General regard that as having come from a political source a tainted and infamous source. I hope the people of Newfoundland know it and I hope the United States Consul realizes it.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope it won't be taken that the Honourable the Premier's remarks are pointed towards the Opposition.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. Certainly not. The Opposition like the Government may have its weaknesses but they are not infamous, they are not lost, they are not sunken in iniquity; not lost in infamy; they are still decent civilized gentlemen.

MR. HOLLETT: Under 804-04-05 I wonder if we could have some statement relative to the success or otherwise of the bogland survey.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. The older I grow the more I learn, what perhaps I should have known ten, twenty and thirty years ago. At any rate I am beginning to learn it now. I am beginning to learn that there is a lag between a dream and it's realization, that there is a lag between the thing you dream of and doing of it. Now the lag may be a moment or a

century or anything in between. We had a dream in this Government that the millions, actually millions of acres of perfectly level for the most part or else gently undulated boglands of this Island if they could be economically drained could be turned into exceedingly right agricultural land abundantly endowed with humus which is the basis of all agriculture but quite sour and requiring generous applications of limestone to neutralize that acidity but amazingly rich in humus, in fertility, millions of acres. They are draining the boglands of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the head of the bay of Fundy. I was up there the other day. Now there is no doubt about it these marshes also are rich. They are spending a good many millions of dollars, the Government of Canada and the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to drain them by building dykes and the like. Undoubtedly they have got some fine land. I have seen the marshes they have drained and I have seen the hay growing on them and the cattle grazing and I have seen the condition of these cattle. I am tremendously interested in the experiment. The Honourable Mr. Haliburton, the Tory Minister of Agriculture of Nova Scotia told me about it the other day. He is a Newfoundlander. He is an old school friend of mine and I spent a couple of days with him. It is all fascinating, but it is not a patch, not even a patch, on the possibilities of our boglands, as, if and when we can prove practically in dollars and cents the feasibility of draining them and utilizing them.

Now we got probably the best little man in the world at that, a fellow named, Healey, from Ireland. Ireland is the land of bog. I suppose a higher proportion of Ireland consists of bog

than perhaps any other country. They have great bogs in Norway and Sweden, in Holland and in Germany and in Scotland and the North of England; and, God knows, we have great acreages here in Newfoundland, but Ireland is the land of bog. If they do not utilize their bogs it means that huge proportions of the surface is useless. So they have been draining to make use of their bogs. This man Healey was the leading exponent of that in the whole of Ireland. He was the general manager for a private company which had drained, I think, fifty thousand acres or some huge area of bogs in Ireland. It was a very successful enterprise. He is a very practical fellow. Now we have that on the one hand — We got him here. We stole him away from Ireland. Lots of good things have come out of Ireland, most of them things with two legs on them. We have taken the best that Scotland had in the person of Mr. Cuthbertson. He is the great inventor and designer of unique and unusual agricultural implements, practically the greatest inventor in the world of special agricultural equipment. He is the man who has designed the machinery used in the treatment of boglands. We brought him here and he conferred with Shell. He examined the bog draining we are doing here at Collinet. He made some adaptations in his own machines to make them more suitable to the type of bog we have in Newfoundland. Last year the great experiment began. I would like that "Great" to be spelled with a capital "G"; experiments began in bog draining in Newfoundland last year.

Now let me give the Committee some idea of it. Mr. Sparkes over in Shearstown about eight or nine years ago accomplished an astonishing thing. He cleared and put under cultivation

in the one year ten acres of land; cleared it, put it under cultivation and had crops growing on it — ten acres in one year — Someone closely connected to me has improved on that, about four hundred and fifty acres now. That is phenomenal. Until Mr. Sparkes cleared ten acres and put them under cultivation in one year it was believed to be a fantastic impossibility to do ten acres in a year, but since then the thing has been greatly increased. Last year this man Healey, a stranger to Newfoundland, tackled the job and here is what he did in one year, in one short season: He cleared, I think, four hundred or five hundred acres, and of the five hundred he seeded down a hundred or I think a little over a hundred, a beautiful hundred acre field. You do not see hundred acre fields in Newfoundland. I think this is the first time in our history. A beautiful one hundred acre field with deep rich green grass growing on the bog. The greenness of the grass depends very largely on the fertility of the land it grows on. There you can see the deepest of green grass, a hundred acres. The Government's flocks of sheep were put on it. It is a beautiful grazing. I think they put some cattle on it at the same time.

Now that was last year. Following the lesson learned last year certain improvements will be made and more hundreds of acres will be cleared. More hundreds of acres were cleared last year but not seeded and cultivated, which will this year be seeded and cultivated, and other hundreds of new acres cleared.

Now there is no election for another four or five years, so that we can be a little cool about it and say we are keeping our fingers crossed. We believe in the possibility of this bogland

programme; we believe strongly in it. One of the strongest believers in it is the Honourable Minister of Highways who is himself a very practical minded farmer who has all his life done farming and who himself up in Dunville a number of years ago drained a bog on his own land and took from it hay so high that he, tall man though he be, was able to walk through it and not be seen. The hay was that high — That meant it was over six feet high.

MR. HOLLETT: That hay?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hay he grew on that bog land he drained. There were a few ditches dug by hand during the war by the Commission of Government. Not that the Commission of Government went up there digging by hand, but they employed some men, I can take you to some of these ditches today and you will see later on in the summer grass over six feet high up there on the Colinet Line just beyond the old prison camp.

Yes we have great faith in it. Now I am getting to be a little more cautious as I begin to be an older man.

MR. HOLLETT: Quite an admission that!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I am a little more cautious especially if there is no election for another four or five years. I can be patient. I think before the next election this bogland experiment will have proven to be a great boon to Newfoundland in the raising of cattle and sheep.

MR. DUFFY: Does that include by-elections?

MR. SMALLWOOD: By-elections do not fascinate us. Sometimes we are not a bit interested at all in by-elections, not even interested enough to contest them. That has happened in

Newfoundland. When we decide to contest them we always win.

Now here is something interesting, Mr. Healey told me. I noticed he had some potatoes set, contrary to all my ideas of growing them, in wet bog. I never heard of it and I do not imagine anyone else ever heard of it here in this Chamber. He had potatoes set on the left hand side of the road as you go towards Colinet — He planted some vegetables, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet and potatoes and cabbage and cauliflower — He had a small patch of potatoes about three times the size of this room, about half an acre in potatoes. I asked him, in God's name why have you got potatoes in the bog? They will just rot in the bog. They will not grow. Ireland, of course, is noted as a country for potatoes and Irish seed potatoes are exported to different countries practically all over Europe. Probably they are the principle suppliers of the whole Continent of Europe. Mr. Healey told me that all of these seed potatoes or practically all of them are grown in the bogs of Ireland. Now what happens is this: When these seed potatoes grown in the wet bogs are exported and planted in mineral soil, such as we have, for instance, in Newfoundland and such as they have in most parts of the world, you get the most magnificent, smooth-skinned potatoes. When bog grown seed potatoes are transplanted into mineral soil you get the most beautiful potatoes. That is why he is growing some out here in the bog to see if they would be the same as potatoes grown in the bogs in Ireland. They were. They were. I advise the honourable gentlemen this summer to keep their minds open on the matter and go out there and ask Mr. Healey, make yourselves known to him — He will make

you very welcome, being an Irishman. Go out and make yourselves known to Mr. Healey. Let him take you right over the whole area. It will be an eye-opener. I would like you to look at the equipment in use and see what is going on — I believe it will give the honourable members a thrill of pride.

Mr. Sparkes has been one of the most practical farmers in Newfoundland's history. Mr. Sparkes came in to see me one day at Roache's Line, last Spring. He told me he was going up to Toronto to see his son. He came back about two months later and came up to the farm one Sunday. He said he was just back from Toronto, had spent two months up there; his son took him out to the Holland Marshes, thirty or forty miles, I think, outside Toronto. Here was this man, Sparkes, every inch of him a practical farmer. It was all he had ever worked at in his life, a successful and practical farmer. His son took him out to the Holland Marshes. Now they call them marshes but the right name is bogs. He said they were identical with our Newfoundland bogs. Dutch people, immigrants from Holland, settled out around the Holland Marshes. He said he had lived to be whatever he is, sixty or sixty-five or seventy. He is not a young man—and he would not believe it possible. It was something which impressed him. He said: "In God's Name, what would happen in Newfoundland if we ever begin draining our bogs?" He saw these crops growing on these marsh lands twenty miles outside Toronto. I told him to go up to Colinet, I wrote a note to Mr. Healey introducing Mr. Sparkes, one of the most successful farmers in Newfoundland and asking Mr. Healey to show and tell him everything. He went up, and he came back

and wrote me a letter, which if I had known this was coming up I would have brought with me. The letter is a magnificent tribute to our bog draining programme. It is a magnificent tribute from Mr. Sparkes, a practical-minded man.

So that I have great faith in, great hope for this bog draining programme. I think it is going to be big stuff sometime in the future.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Chairman, while the Honourable the Premier was speaking I did some rough figuring. It strikes me a lot of people do not realize what is involved if this bog experiment would be, as we believe it will be, a success. If you estimate only five thousand square miles of Newfoundland would be made up of bogland, at six hundred and forty acres to the square mile, that is a total of three million two hundred thousand acres. Assuming this became a success and eventually boglands could be utilized in five or in fifty years time, which is a short time in history of a country; if we took such a silly figure as one hundred dollars an acre for land then overnight the wealth of Newfoundland would increase by three hundred and twenty million dollars. But if you put a more realistic figure there and said a thousand dollars for an acre of agricultural land—I paid that much myself. In fact that is a pretty standard price. It is more than that now for an acre of agricultural land—then the wealth of Newfoundland would increase as a result of this experiment to the tune of three billion dollars. It is really fantastic when you think of it. I think that the remarks the Honourable the Premier made while speaking of this were almost ultra-conservative.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Did you figure out the cost?

DR. ROWE: The point I am making there, Mr. Chairman, is this: If this experiment should prove successful land can be brought into production at a reasonable cost. If you have to take lands from the forests and clear all the rocks the cost is fantastically high—If the experiment should prove a success—I assume of course that it can be done economically as was done in Toronto on the Holland Marshes, if it could be done then the wealth of Newfoundland would increase by hundreds of millions of dollars and even perhaps to the tune of billions almost overnight. That, I think, is fantastically possible. That possibility lies ahead of us in this business of experimenting with boglands.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A note has just been passed to me by the Honourable member for Placentia West reminding me of the Government sheep flock put up there last fall on that grass that they were left there all winter unattended, with no more shelter than an occasional tree and came through with flying colours, no losses, the flock thriving and in good condition—A flock of sheep left out in the open the whole winter.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the size of that flock?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think a couple of hundred sheep or something. It is a small flock, only an experimental flock.

MR. HOLLETT: Before you go on, Mr. Chairman, what is the Government's plan relative to the cleared bogland—Are they going to sell it or keep it as an experiment?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, we are clearly not going to keep it. We are not going into the farming business.

MR. HOLLETT: You are in it now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We get fifty thousand back from Ottawa on the revenue side, fifty thousand for bog-land—But we won't keep the land. We are not going to go into the business of being farmers. We may do so in our private capacity. Several of us are substantial farmers here on this side of the House. The honourable member for Harbour Main, the honourable member for White Bay South, the Honourable member for Bonavista North and several others; the honourable member for Placentia East; I think the honourable member for Port-au-Port has a farm down in Florida somewhere. Now we have not come to any decision; we have not even considered the possibility.

MR. KEOUGH: 804-05-09 Subsidized Land Clearing—That is the new-land policy. The Government has two policies—clearing land for farmers on a payment of rates ranging from \$1.40 an hour to \$3,000 an hour depending on the kind of equipment used; in cases where the Government may not have enough machinery to reach around any farmer who wishes to hire the equipment on his own we pay him.

MR. HOLLETT: You do not charge the farmer for clearing land?

MR. KEOUGH: The farmer is charged depending on what is used on the land, where it is cleared with Government equipment. But when there is not sufficient Government equipment available for the amount of land required to be cleared if a farmer wishes to make an arrange-

ment to get land cleared the Government will make a payment of one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre.

MR. HOLLETT: I was under the impression the Government were not charging—The Government sent the machinery in and—

DR. ROWE: It has never been free—

On motion Item 808 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word on 808-03-01—National Parks—I want to say just a word about the Park on Signal Hill. I go up there very often and gaze out upon the ocean—There is a big sign which says—"National Park of Newfoundland."

MR. SMALLWOOD: "Historical Site."

MR. HOLLETT: It is called a park anyway. I wonder who is responsible for it or for eventually turning it into a park. Of course it is not a park yet. I wonder is there any possibility of the Government doing anything about the road going up there—There are a lot of people going up there. I never went up there yet but the hill was crowded and lined with cars. To go up over that hill in a car is a terrific job and not in the best interest of a car. But a lot of people go up there, and the road I think should be fixed up. Who is responsible for that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, I have been up there myself lately, several times. As a matter of fact I have been going up on top of Signal Hill to get a better view of the city for the purpose of trying to find a good site, the most appropriate site, for a new Pro-

vincial Public Building. Indeed we have found what I think is a beautiful and most appropriate and suitable site for a big new public building. On my visits up there, of course, I have taken note of the state of things. As a matter of fact the boundary of the new park runs across the road as you get up over the first part and come to the first level. Now from that point on the road is in very good condition, because the Federal Department which has to do with National Parks has taken over the road. But from there back down into the city the road is in desperate condition. It is absolutely desperate conditions. That park in a few years should become a very, very interesting and attractive place. I hear for instance someone is going to put a very attractive tearoom right up on top of the hill, near Cabot Tower. I assume it would be one with a lot of glass so that you could sit there out of the wind. (It is often windy up there) and have a cup of tea, with an unobstructed view of that magnificent view you get seaward and cityward. But to get to it you have an approach which is somewhat less than appealing. It seems to me that perhaps in close collaboration with the City of St. John's the Government will have to tackle that problem. That is a pretty heavy problem. It is not just fixing up the surface of the street. It is other things—It is much the same type of problem that confronted us in getting that whole area up there for a park. We are virtually buying the houses and relocating the people out of that area. Now something like that may have to be done on the street.

MR. HOLLETT: Is there no other way for an approach, around?

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is another road from Quidi Vidi Village, built during the war I believe by some armed forces, Canadian or American, I do not know which. But the front approach is from the city. Surely whatever is done with the other approach this front one has somehow or another to be made a far more attractive place than it is.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in accord with the remarks of the Honourable the Premier and my colleague. I think that the Government and the Tourist Board are missing the bus not fixing that up. There are planned bus tours whenever a boat comes in here, one of the highlights of a tourist's stay here. I have heard people say—Last year I came down myself from Boston and people came back to the ship after having the tour, and they were frightened to death, some of the women, because of the condition of the road. I think probably the bus would have something to do with it. I think it is more important than we realize. I think the Premier mentioned some problems involved. I think they should be taken one at a time, but first of all get the surface of that road in condition as soon as possible.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Chairman, I might say you cannot build roads where there are houses. These people have been there for years. The road up is a city job. There are no roads but there are still no water facilities and we have to send night carts up there still. It is the same old story. We have no place to put these people. We have hundreds of houses ready to demolish in the City of St. John's but we have no place to put the people. You cannot put them on the street. It is a serious

problem. Someday we might get some houses or some place where these people could be rehabilitated. At the present time they are all bunched in together, and it always pulls the good down to the same level as themselves. These places are the breeding grounds of vandalism, these houses all bunched up together. Give a man a house by himself on a little property, and say: this is your home— Anyway that is the story: Until we get people out of these houses on the hill going up we will never be able to build a road. We have rocks to blast out.

MR. HOLLETT: Surely something can be done about the road?

MR. NIGHTINGALE: You notice the fintail on the back of modern cars—the only thing that can go up there safely is a Model "T."

MR. HOLLETT: I made it with a good Chev.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: But if anybody wants to pass you got to wait until he comes down.

On motion Items 808 through 821 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: I don't know whether the Honourable the Premier or the Honourable Minister could give us some idea, any statement to make, in regard to our mineral resources at the present time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will be talking all next week, I imagine, on mines and minerals. We will have to leave it until then.

On motion Items 822 and 823 carried:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, perhaps that is as much as we can

usefully do today. I move the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the committee on supply have considered the matters to them referred and passed items under the following headings:

Department of Education Item 615:

Department of the Attorney General Items 701 to 712 inclusive and 715 and 716:

Department of Mines and Resources 801 to 823 inclusive and begs leave to sit again.

On motion report received, committee ordered sit again on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion all further Orders of the Day do stand deferred.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Friday at 3:00 of the clock.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1957.

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

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

None.

Notice of Questions

Notice of question on tomorrow given by Mr. E. Jones.

Answers to Questions

MR. SPEAKER: QUESTION NO. 96 addressed to the Honourable the Premier by the Honourable member for Placentia West. (See Appendix).

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD: Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, it was the intention indeed to table in this present session the report of the South-west Coast Commission, and had this intention been carried out then an opportunity would have been provided to the House to debate the report. Unfortunately the South West Coast Commission are not quite ready, even to this moment, to table their report.

The work of investigating and examining has been completed but the work of compiling and writing the report has not yet been completed. Now I asked the commission to try and have it ready if they possibly could in time for next month, and had they been able to do so I think we would have made time for a proper debate. I doubt at the moment from the information I have that they will be ready to table the report in this present session.

Now I had to ask myself whether the people of the South West Coast would suffer from the fact that the report was not tabled in this present session; and I quite frankly asked the members of the commission from their own knowledge of their own report, whether the recommendation they make could in fact be carried out by the Government after the House

closes and before the report is tabled in this House. They felt that that was the case.

Now if the report of the South West Coast Commission had to come before this House and be debated by the House before the Government would be in a position to do anything I would not be willing to have the report wait until the session of next year, because that would mean, in that case, delaying a year doing anything about it. I would not be willing to ask the people of that coast to wait that length of time. But I am assured by the members of the South West Coast Commission that there will be nothing to stop the Government from going ahead with anything it can do by way of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission just as well without its coming before the House in this session, as though it did come before the House. I hope that satisfies my honourable friend from Placentia West.

Mr. Speaker, the next question, from the same honourable gentleman, is addressed to me as Acting Minister of Finance—

QUESTION NO. 97 (See Appendix).

MR. HOLLETT: I take it the guarantee is over as far as the Government is concerned.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. SPEAKER: The next two questions are both in the name of the honourable member for Placentia West, and addressed to the Honourable Minister of Fisheries.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines & Resources): Mr. Speaker, I believe the question is also addressed to the Minister of Fisheries. Speaking

in the Honourable Minister of Fisheries' absence. I should say these questions have gone to the Department of Fisheries to have the answers prepared and should be forthcoming for Monday at any rate.

Orders of the Day

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, on the Orders of the Day I would like to move that the House do not adjourn at six o'clock this evening. I do that so that we may be able to hold a session tonight.

Motion, that the House do not adjourn at six of the clock this afternoon, carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Honourable the Premier could give us some information relative to the Bell Island Transportation Company, the ferry service between here and Bell Island. There are rumors and statements in the newspapers but I do not think there is anything official from the Government. I do not know if he is in a position to make a statement or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government, at a meeting this morning, gave absolute authority to me and to the Attorney General jointly to make any arrangements we like and can in that connection. The position, Mr. Speaker, is that some few years ago I was requested by Bell Island to get them a new ferry service. That request was made by a Bell Island delegation of leading citizens, very representative citizens, who came to see me. It was the largest delegation that has ever come to St. John's from Bell Island on a mission to a Government.

I asked Mr. McLellan if he would undertake to provide Bell Island with a thoroughly satisfactory ferry serv-

ice. Mr. McLellan at that time was the man who was operating the bus system in St. John's. Subsequently he ceased to be connected with the bus system, but at that time he was the bus system. He agreed to provide a modern ferry service, and what he intended doing, I believe, at the time was to integrate his bus service and ferry service so that you could get on a bus in St. John's or in Bell Island and without any getting off go to one end or the other of the run, between any part of Bell Island and any part of St. John's, using the ferry on the way.

He also wanted some financing. He was not able to finance the deal entirely. He was able to finance it in part. He did put up all the money he had, and hypothecated his shares in the bus company, but it was still not enough. The Government lent him or at any rate guaranteed at the bank a loan of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, I think it was. With his own money, the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars from us and ninety odd thousand dollars that he borrowed from Gairdner & Company of Toronto, a bond house, he purchased first the "Elmer Jones" and next the "Kipawa" and put them into operation.

The service rendered has never at any time been satisfactory. The Government, of course, were in a most unsatisfactory position, most unsatisfactory. It was at the Government's request that he provided the service—His service was unsatisfactory to the public—He owed the Government at first one hundred and thirty-five thousand and eventually, because of non-payment of interest, one hundred and forty-seven thousand. He owed the ninety thousand dollars to Gaird-

ner & Company and unpaid interest, which brings his indebtedness to them to a total of just over one hundred and three thousand dollars. His third indebtedness is an amount of twenty-three thousand dollars he owes the dock for work done on the Elmer Jones. There is another amount of forty thousand dollars which will be owed on the Jones if, as, and when, the remainder of the repairs are made to her. That is the grand total indebtedness of the company \$147,000; \$103,000; \$23,000 and a prospective \$40,000, whatever that may total.

We decided some days ago, on the occasions on which the Kipawa got into trouble, that we could no longer wait for Mr. McLellan to raise the funds he is trying to raise. He has been trying to raise new capital to pay off his debts and buy an additional boat. He has been for more than two months trying to raise that capital by telephone and by telegraphy and by letter. On a number of occasions recently he has given me strong assurance that he was about to be successful in raising this new capital.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I offer no apologies for saying that I have had personally a considerable amount of sympathy for the man. His connection with Newfoundland will have turned out, I am afraid, to be most unfortunate for him. I think he will be stripped to the bare bone, I think he will lose everything he owns in the world. But unfortunate as that is, we feel, that we have been sufficiently patient with him, we have been perhaps too patient because it is not the Government that has suffered it is the people of Bell Island. And we think now that the time has more than come when we must think only of the people of Bell Island and not

at all, not at all any more of Mr. McLellan nor of our investment.

So today the Government, at a meeting, entrusted to the Attorney General and me absolute power to do whatever may lie in our power, in our capacity I should say, absolute authority to do whatever may lie in our power to get a new deal going.

The Attorney General has been on the telephone today with other creditors, the principal other creditors in Toronto and we hope, we truly hope, that within coming days we may get the whole thing lined up in this sense of the word; that the existing franchise will be cancelled, the boats will become the Government's property and the Government will be in a position to cover boats and franchise to another concern on conditions that the other concern in question will not only complete repairs on the Jones and put and keep her in good condition but will get another boat to serve with her. We have been negotiating with a local company, a company that has a great deal of experience running back a great many years in the operation of ferries. They have expressed very active interest to me in taking the franchise and operating a good service.

It may be asked why, in that case, was this firm not operating it in the first place, in the last three or four years. The answer I am obliged to give is that they did not want to. They were asked, they were invited to but did not want to do it.

MR. DUFFY: Were they the previous operators?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I prefer at this point to give no closer indication as to who they are than I have given.

I can say they were invited by me in the presence of the entire Bell Island delegation, some thirty odd persons, in my office—In their presence I telephoned to the firm in question and invited them—this is two or three years ago just around that time, whenever it was, that the service that existed up to then was not giving what the people of Bell Island thought was satisfactory service—At that point they came to me and in their presence I invited them to provide Bell Island with a considerably superior service. I said if they needed additional capital I felt that the Government would be happy to help them, a very reputable firm, in Newfoundland for a great many years. But that firm at that time were not interested. I am glad that they are interested now. When the Attorney General and I succeed, if we do, in cleaning up the financial side of it in the next day or so—and a large step was taken today in that direction since the Cabinet meeting when we clean up that side of it we will then approach the prospective operators and hope to make a long term satisfactory deal. That is the position as it stands up to this moment.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Premier for a very clear and very full statement on that vexing question. I hope that he and the Attorney General have all sorts of success, for the sake of the people on Bell Island. I would like to ask the Honourable the Attorney General if consideration has been given to the matter of the increase in pensions to retired policemen. As an old magistrate having had a lot to do with policemen over the last forty years I feel that some of them who retired a good many years ago or several years ago find it very difficult

to get along on the pensions they are now being paid. I wonder when the Attorney General could state whether active consideration has been given to this matter of increases.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this matter has been and is still receiving active consideration.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to make a brief comment on the Premier's very lucid explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is out of order. I am afraid I might say at this time that these questions are merely allowed by leave and they must be questions without any comment or any information given by the question. The honourable member will have an opportunity of speaking later on, I suggest.

MR. HOLLETT: I have one other question, Mr. Speaker. It has been brought to my attention that there are a number of Government employees who are working for various departments of the Government, anywhere from seventy up to one or two hundred cases up to ninety hours per week. I am wondering if proposed legislation which is to come in relative to the forty hour week would take care of that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What prospective legislation is meant?

MR. HOLLETT: I am referring to the fact that a few days ago, Mr. Speaker, it was suggested legislation might be brought in here to assure the forty hour week in Newfoundland. Will that include such people as these employees. I think it rather unfortunate that these men are working as high as ninety hours a week. I

wonder if the Honourable the Premier or the Honourable the Attorney General could make a statement on that?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the question raised by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not one that I think can be dealt with during the present session. It will be remembered that my honourable colleague, the Premier, said there would be a referendum on this question, and the question at issue is not a general question but purely a question dealing with the Shop Act, which is a specific limited number of employees. I would suggest that there will be an amendment to an Act presently before the House which will authorize a plebiscite to be held, as indicated by the Premier. There will be no need of any additional legislation. Indeed I doubt if there will be time to prepare legislation along lines indicated during the present session. It might be all right for a late date.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The position is that Saturday closing will continue throughout this year as it did last year and the year before, but the legislation will be such as will be indicated by the result of the plebiscite to be held sometime later in the year—Then that legislation will be in the next session of the House.

MR. DUFFY: The select committee just wasted a week on this for nothing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, The select committee brought out very clearly there was no urgency on either side. They did not recommend a plebiscite. This House is never bound, never under any condition is this House bound to accept the recom-

mendations of any select committee; otherwise they would have the select committees make their own laws—and that would not be the House of Assembly.

MR. DUFFY: I remember when this was brought up the Premier stated the personal preference would be Saturday—Maybe Saturday would be mine—Maybe other members would feel the same way—We went in feeling that the holiday would be Saturday, but every member of that committee had a very different feeling when he examined the matter and got evidence and briefs from all over the country, Personally, I feel that the select committee, I say, because of the knowledge gained, should have had more consideration given it by the House rather than be set aside and a casual decision of a plebiscite—There was never any idea of this select committee—I am not suggesting the idea itself the authority, the legislation—surely any purpose in setting up a committee was to put the whole matter before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member would excuse me, this is a very long preamble to a question—the remarks are definitely out of order.

MR. DUFFY: I will wait.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, with your forbearance—We have all known and I am quite sure my honourable friend on my left knew he was out of order too; but with further reference to the question I asked, about the men the Government employ who are working such long hours, I wonder could the Attorney General or the Honourable the Premier give some assurance this will be inquired into and remedied?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member refers to firemen and watchmen?

MR. HOLLETT: Some watchmen. I do not know about firemen.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I certainly will have it looked into.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I rise to a point of privilege: During the debate on the estimates yesterday, in committee stage, I made some reference to a broadcast which had been made during the last election campaign. It has come to my attention since then that some of the public are under the impression that I was referring to my opponent who ran for the "PC" Party in Harbour Grace, Mr. R. A. Parsons, Q.C. It was not Mr. R. A. Parsons Q.C. to whom I was referring at that time.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow, on behalf of the Honourable Minister of Mines & Resources, ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into An Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight.

Orders of the Day

Committee on Ways and Means—
The adjourned debate on the budget.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, due to my enforced absence from the House for a week or so I was unable to give as much time to the preparation for my participation in this debate on the budget that I would have liked to have had. However, I suppose there is not too much to talk about in this budget. It does not make very cheerful reading, and I suppose that if Term 29 did not come into it we on this side would be ready to move

over to the other side of the House. The current account estimates make it very obvious, very apparent, that the Government has had its potential hand on every possible estimate it could to keep this budget from looking worse than it is. It is obvious also that the budget is based on not alone a continued high level of prosperity but even a higher one. In almost every item on the revenue side there are increases. Now some of the increases I am aware I cannot quite follow, I cannot quite see why they have been boosted. In one item, which is not a recurring one, at least I do not think it is, depending on the explanation, the revenue from the Board of Liquor Control, something like two million dollars mentioned here—I do not know whether that is to be brought about by an increase in sales or a transfer from accumulated nest egg. If it is increased sales I do not know whether the Government plans on a campaign to sell more liquor. If it does it is at variance with the views expressed by the Premier a couple of weeks ago when he moralized on the evils of drink with all the ardour of a reformer. He deplored the excessive drinking going on in Newfoundland. So that I would be hesitant in assuming that at least as far as the Premier is concerned the Government plans on a campaign to boost sales.

Now in the budget, which as I said did not provide very cheerful reading, it occurred to me that if this were a statement from a business concern there would be great reason to be very concerned. If I were a chairman of a business or commercial concern that brought in a budget of this kind I am afraid I would be very concerned about my investment. Of course business concerns are not nec-

essarily operated along the same lines as Government. Government is more specialized, I suppose. Nevertheless fundamental economics apply to Government as well as business. If the Government goes through its heritage the same results will occur as if it were a private business or for that matter an individual.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, from my observations before I became a member of this Assembly, and since that, that the policy of the Government along financial lines is not too sound. There does not seem to be any attempt at economies, the cutting of extravagance. I know that preforce this year there is only one reason why certain expenditures will not be made—simply because they have not the capital, they have not the money to make them. But generally speaking the policy has been, in my opinion, and I do not think I am alone in sharing this opinion, that the financial policy and the attitude towards economy left much to be desired. I am not suggesting of course that the Government has not done good things. It is in the Department of Education, Welfare, Health, I think, that the Government has done a real job, and maybe another department that I am not so familiar with. But in a very general way the attitude towards finances and ordinary economy that seems largely to be absent.

Now I am not going to whip again that dead horse that we have so often whipped, the new industries. But I want to make one reference to make a point when I say that the Government policy was unsound. During the period when we saw the setting up of these highly speculative industries many people in Newfoundland—you would expect of course warnings

from this side of the House—but a far greater number of responsible Newfoundlanders looked with very grave concern on the speculative side of these industries. I am not suggesting that the Government did not mean well; I am not suggesting that the enthusiasm of the Premier was not sincere, but it seems to me that the mere fact that sound advice was not welcomed but those who dared to give it were severely criticized. That seems to me to reflect on the attitude of the Government on matters financial and economic. Of course we know that this industrial programme saw the loss of many millions of dollars. Now while I am on the subject—I will not only be brief on this matter—I with many others resented the attitude that the Government and the Premier in particular took towards those who dared or even suggested criticism of these industries. That was unfair certainly in many cases. As far as I am concerned I was not one of these, and I object to being lumped with them, the Premier so often referred to. I was not one of those who hoped that these industries would fail. I have a stake in this country, in this island of Newfoundland, and if these industries succeeded I would participate in a small way. That was my attitude. I personally put a few thousand dollars of business in the way of one of these industries, and they were paid promptly, which made it a profitable transaction. It is past history of course to bring this thing up, but I would like to register my objections. **The industries have not disappeared.** There will be more talks, more discussions on these—But I do suggest that before the critics of the unsound policy of the Government are attacked that a little thought would be given to the justice of this criticism.

Another thing that again touches upon the attitude of the Government towards economy or matters financial is the rather unusual methods of examining the situation when it is too late or almost too late. When this industrial programme was set up it seems to me that would be the time to have expert advice. But oddly enough it was not until some years later, having lost millions of dollars and having set up industries that will continue to lose, probably millions of dollars, the Government decides to get an expert firm in to analyze them or investigate them. I think the ordinary businessman would have done that at the beginning, when it began. The same thing applies to the budgetary expert, Mr. Perry. Now that there is no money Mr. Perry is going to come in to budget. I think had Mr. Perry's services been availed of a few years ago we probably would not be in this mess we are in today.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What mess? Tell us about this mess we are in. I would like to hear it. I am anxious to hear it.

MR. DUFFY: You will hear it, Mr. Premier. Now I said that very obviously on current account there was everything possible done by the Government to keep this from showing a deficit, and the surplus is contingent on a continuing high level of the economy. The Social Security Tax shows an increase. That, of course, is contingent entirely upon first that business be done—Whether it will or not is problematic. We hope so.

The expenditure side of the budget is geared to show a small surplus. On the revenue side there are two million dollars that will not be available again; the Board of Liquor Control item is transferred from accum-

ulated funds. The Social Security Tax is up. It seems to me there is no possible way of getting any more from that source of revenue. Now the point I am making here is this: From my knowledge expenditures will not go down in the foreseeable future but the budget next year, unless some thing extraordinary happens on current account will not show the same figure as this year, will not attain the height it has this year. So, as I say—The Premier asks about a mess I do not know what he would call a mess on current account. I think that is a mess.

Now on capital account it is even worse. The whole thing is problematic on capital account. If the Government carries out any work of any consequence on capital account this year it will be compelled to borrow more money. Now that would not be so bad, but to borrow money today is a very costly business. It is a very unfavourable market. And if the Government should succeed (it has not in the past year except for a small amount) in borrowing a substantial amount, to use a very common expression, "they will be bled through the nose for it." It will be an extremely costly business. Then of course there is the item of the present debt which in direct and contingent liability is seventy-four or seventy-five million dollars.

There again I would like to comment briefly. We have been criticized for attempting to criticize the sound policies of the Government in borrowing. But despite the comparison in the economic position today and twenty years ago, despite that there is grave reason to be concerned about the amount that has been borrowed by the Government in the rela-

tively short period of less than eight years. I think the Government began to borrow its second or third year in office, so that would be five or six years. It took us a hundred years to build up a public debt of one hundred million dollars in the old days; well, three-quarters as much is done in a fantastically short period of six or seven years.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Excuse me! The honourable gentleman for the purpose of comparison is taking what was done in a hundred years as a direct funded debt and comparing it with what in recent years is both direct and guaranteed debt. He should compare like with like.

MR. DUFFY: That is quite true, Mr. Speaker, but for practical purposes, I put it to the Premier—

MR. SMALLWOOD: You must compare like with like.

MR. DUFFY: I realize there is a distinction there—But I am pointing out liability in a general way.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Point it out the same way for both. If a comparison is now being made make sure the same things are being compared. They are not the same things.

MR. DUFFY: I don't know what the contingent liability of the Government was in the old days.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ten million dollars right off for Bowaters—That brought it to one hundred and fifteen millions right off.

MR. DUFFY: Yes—Even so that was for a hundred years of responsible Government was it not? Then the extraordinary slice of that was, I think, forty million dollars for the Newfoundland Regiment, if I am not mistaken.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was mostly war, railway and hard times, these put together.

MR. DUFFY: Anyway, I think the Government has authority to borrow from last year another eight million dollars, so that if the Government borrows another eight or ten or twelve or fifteen million dollars this year that further aggravates the situation. Now, Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that the picture is not good, and I am not leaving out of sight the possibility of getting relief from Term 29—but we have to take things as they are. We cannot know what is coming in the future; we hope.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He was still smiling at fifteen million. He had not ceased to smile when it went up to fifteen million.

MR. HOLLETT: Well done himself.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think the honourable gentleman knows what I was talking about. He was not listening.

MR. DUFFY: I did not hear the honourable gentleman.

MR. CURTIS: You should hear both sides.

MR. DUFFY: I did hear the Prime Minister of Canada last night could not remember the names of his Federal Members, he had to ask the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The public will remember.

MR. DUFFY: I am afraid they will. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am finished with my superficial analysis of the budget. As I said before every estimated dollar the Government can

see is put into that current account revenue side of the budget. The capital account looks very much worse. Despite that we have another department set up this year, a Department of Highways, with its corresponding overhead cost. And from what we have been told there will be no paving done this year, and up to now there is no money to do any road work with the exception of what the Trans-Canada Highway will do. So it seems to me that whilst the Department of Highways might be a good idea in time to come I cannot quite follow the reasoning of the Government having it set up this year, except to run into more money and find it in trying to pay for that department.

Two days ago, Mr. Speaker, I was very interested in hearing a very meticulous explanation from the Premier on what Term 29 meant. And since he was one of the gentlemen that framed Term 29, that spent three days on deciding on the shading of a word, and I hope with great justification, I listened, and I cannot exactly describe my emotions when I heard it, I listened to what I felt, what I think was a fantastic explanation of the policy of the Government in relation to Term 29. The Premier, to put it briefly (he did not put it briefly) but I am not going into a long ramification, explanation of his policy) I gathered from the Premier when he explained and gave an interpretation of Term 29 and the attitude of his Government towards this term that they were setting out, with malice aforethought, to show that at the end of the eight years we did not have a dollar. Now I know that the object of that was to bring up the levels and standards (which are becoming familiar words of pub-

lic services. They set out to bring the services up and to go to this Royal Commission—I think I quote the Premier correctly when I say he said—I would be very happy to go to this Commission and say: "we have no surplus." Now, Mr. Speaker, that goes back to the first time of Confederation; and the Premier covered the general policy of the Government for this Royal Commission which they set their sights on eight years after. It seems to me to be a bit fantastic. But that was the attitude of the Government up to the other day toward Term 29, what they set out to do over a period of eight years, to bring up the levels and standards of public services and to go to the Commission without a dime.

Now then to get back to another policy and activity of the Premier, of the Government, the industrial programme—I am not going into that except to say that when the industrial programme was set up we read, I read, you read, every member of this House read the glowing reports of what these industries would bring forth. As a matter of fact certain industries were going to be so highly successful that there would not be enough labour to supply them from local sources and we would have to import labour to fill the thousands of jobs available. Now that was, of course, an outburst of enthusiasm, but the Premier said he meant it. As a matter of fact he must have meant it. When we suggested he was not right on that, a little bit out of focus, he practically—to use a common expression—kicked us in the teeth metaphorically. There was going to be a big highly industrialized area around the Octagon. Now assuming that the Premier meant what he said, and he gave evidence that he did—while the Government would not

remain in business these industries would not be operated by Government but if they proved successful the Government would inevitably benefit very largely from the success of these industries. I hope I am making this point clear, if you can make it clear. You cannot have it both ways. The Premier set out with his industrial programme to make this as prosperous as the oil fields in Western Canada and at the same time he set out to see that we would be broke at the end of the eight years. Now these are two divergent statements. One or the other.

MR. SMALLWOOD: At no time did we set out to see we were broke, but to see we had no surplus. No Province has a surplus except Alberta.

MR. DUFFY: No surplus. You are badly bent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Tories usually quarrel with a Government if it has a surplus. That is a powerful argument.

MR. DUFFY: I am talking on a Provincial level.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Any level. What difference does it make, Federal or Provincial—a surplus is a surplus.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Speaking of levels, where is the level of this debate going.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I still have my own convinced opinion of these things. I may say that my opinions is based on observations that I think are fairly sound. Well, any way that is that! I spoke about unnecessary extravagances particularly in the past year or so, when certainly the Government has been heading towards shallow water. I said this before. There is nothing much original about these

remarks, but the Premier said when he took office that the curse of this country is borrowing, and his Government would never borrow: Well, his Government borrowed plenty in a very short time, and is trying to borrow more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend does not want to be unfair. If he will allow me, I never said any such thing. If he is going to quote me, quote correctly by looking up the words. My condemnation of borrowing was to meet current account obligations and not to meet capital account financing. As I have always pointed out, borrowing in past years was just to keep the people alive, not for capital purposes but to balance the current budget. They had to borrow to pay interest on what was borrowed previously.

MR. DUFFY: Well I remember reading that. If the Premier says not I take his word for it. I think I have the words here. I think I saw it in a paper which went out of circulation "The Confederate."

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have the words here. If the honourable gentleman wants them my actual speech is there. I will give them to the honourable gentleman. He can read them in his own time. This question of borrowing is dealt with very thoroughly. This is 1952.

MR. DUFFY: I think the one I refer to is before that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No we did not discuss it in the "Confederate." This is the famous speech of 1952, "Newfoundland is on the March." Is this the one the honourable gentleman is referring to?

MR. DUFFY: No. You made the remarks in 1949.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is March 21, 1952.

DR. DUFFY: I am talking about 1949.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The people of the 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.

The people of Newfoundland, however, view the matter altogether differently. Their experience with borrowing was a sad one, especially in the last ten years or so during which we did it. To them borrowing spells bankruptcy. Indeed, I hardly suppose there is a Member of this House who does not wince at the thought of Newfoundland's borrowing. My purpose today is not at all to suggest that we ought to borrow, but rather to point out that there are only two ways for a Government to finance growth and expansion: out of surplus, or out of borrowing. We have done it out of surplus, and notwithstanding our much greater need for expansion of public services we have spent far less on it out of surplus than our nearby neighbours have done out of borrowings. However I do not want to take up the honourable gentleman's time. He is welcome to this. It is good reading and will bear repetition.

MR. DUFFY: I thank you very much! I am back so far in my reading I am afraid I won't have time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is very educational.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid—This is very edifying. This is 1952. The Premier changed his opinion from 1949 to 1952.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh indeed! And from 1952.

MR. DUFFY: It seems to me that in Confederation days; and I have a copy of the "Confederate."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Only one.

MR. DUFFY: Well I have that one any way, I referred to, where the Premier made the statement on borrowing; and I will bring that down.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would like to see it. The honourable gentleman is confusing that with something else.

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

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't take it by paragraph or sentence, read the whole section on borrowing.

MR. DUFFY: Before I pass from this subject, I say for the benefit of the House, this Government—and I myself take a most unfriendly view of the idea of Newfoundland borrowing to finance capital account improvement of our public services. That conveys rather the impression you were opposed to borrowing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Read the whole thing.

MR. DUFFY: No, Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned my opinion of the unsound financial policy of the Government; and we have seen evidence of that in the setting up of further Cabinet Departments; and I would like to make a small comparison with the present Cabinet here. As a matter of

fact it is almost an army of officers in the present administration. In a little place like Newfoundland with four hundred and twenty thousand population, half the size of the City of Montreal, from the standpoint of population, or one third the size of the City of Montreal we have fourteen Cabinet Ministers. Quebec, with I think, four and a half million or nearly five million population—I have it here—I am not sure—Yes, I think it is seventeen Cabinet Ministers; three more cabinet posts than we have. Nova Scotia, which is more than fifty per cent more in population than Newfoundland has nine Cabinet Posts, nine to our fourteen for fifty per cent less people. Now this surely is an indication of extravagance. In all the Provinces of Canada from what I can see and learn there are many Cabinet Ministers filling more than one post. And it seems to me that at least in one Department, one Cabinet Post here, I do not think the Minister is over-worked I refer to my friend, the Minister of Provincial Affairs. I do not think it would be too much to expect that to be coupled with another department, another Cabinet Post.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well it has the same honourable gentleman as the Solicitor General.

MR. DUFFY: Well. That is not exactly the type of thing the Attorney General does?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. He is the Solicitor General.

MR. DUFFY: It does not represent a lot of work though. Anyway the point is we have fourteen Cabinet Ministers, which in my opinion is quite unnecessary, when somewhere around five and a half million people in Quebec have seventeen Cabinet

Ministers, three more than Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, which is more than twice the size of Newfoundland numerically has the same number of Cabinet Ministers, fourteen.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable gentleman would allow me; you do not judge the number of departments of Government you need by the size of your population. If we had half our present population we would still need a Department of Education.

MR. DUFFY: Sure.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And a Department of Highroads, and an Attorney General and a Minister of Health and a Minister of Welfare and so on. If your population were half as big or twice as big you would need the same departments and therefore the same ministers. That is no comparison. Our population is in thirteen hundred settlements. This is the most difficult province in Canada to govern, of all the provinces of Canada this is the most difficult to govern because of the scattered nature of our people.

MR. DUFFY: I still think, Mr. Speaker—I am not quite satisfied with that—I still think it is an unnecessary expense.

HON. DR. J. McGRATH (Minister of Health): If I might interrupt a moment, in defence of Cabinet Ministers, I think he forgets that in Newfoundland most Cabinet Ministers are doing the work which in most places is done by top level civil servants. In this province most Cabinet Ministers are in their offices from nine o'clock. In the other provinces that system is not necessarily followed. There are more top rank civil servants in proportion to do the work for the Cabinet Ministers. Here the Cabinet Minister is

something like the top executive, he is definitely a working unit and not merely a person directing the traffic.

MR. DUFFY: I am prepared to agree there is reason behind that explanation. But in that event it might be more economical to have competent civil servants.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They cost more than ministers, they cost a lot more. Deputy-Ministers and Assistant-Deputies and other high class civil servants cost more than ministers. Ministers are cheap compared with high class civil servants. That is a hard one to answer.

MR. DUFFY: Well all the assistants would not have to be deputy ministers. We have competent men, and I know many with modest salaries. As a matter of fact it was necessary to give them an increase the other day—very competent men.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And we have to have another increase yet.

MR. DUFFY: I do not think anyone could object to that. At any event talking about the increase to the civil servants, it occurred to me, and I do not pretend to be competent to judge it, with the scale of civil servants pay and a general increase of ten per cent increase I sometimes wonder whether that was quite the way to do it. Now I am not objecting to a Cabinet Minister getting ten per cent. He is probably entitled to it. But a man getting ten thousand dollars a year gets eleven thousand and a man getting twenty-two hundred gets an increase of two hundred and twenty dollars. Now I do not say I have all the answers; but on the face of it it seems to me that that is not quite fair. By the same token the other day when the estimates of the Legislative Depart-

ment came I noticed that some members of the staff got very modest increases; messengers and doorkeepers and so on, \$100. Well that seems to me to be rather small. These are just observations on the side, but I think maybe there is something in what I say. Now, Mr. Speaker, yesterday I asked the Premier to give me a little more information on the temporary loans that were mentioned in the budget speech. The Finance Minister said, in reference to the amount necessary to cover the capital expenditures—"This has been arranged by the normal use of temporary Government funds". I asked the Premier to explain that to me—and he did—and amongst the various boards from which these loans were made was the Workmen's Compensation Board. Now despite the casual explanation of the Premier and the Minister of Finance, I think it is highly irregular to borrow from that board. That money is not the money of the Government. It is belonging to the people, the working people of this country. It is protected by statute. I would go so far as to say it is misappropriation. I am not at all satisfied with the answer that I got to that.

MR. CURTIS: Would it be misappropriation if they bought Government Bonds?

MR. DUFFY: No it would not. That is covered in the Act. But to dig down and take up lumps of money, in my opinion it was misappropriation. There is no other word for it. And I think the people in Newfoundland that are interested in this fund; and I personally, like many others, pay my pitance into this fund—and it was never my idea that the Government could dip down and borrow it.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Public Works): They paid interest on it, and it was guaranteed.

MR. DUFFY: It does not make any difference. There is nothing in the Act to cover that. It was misappropriation.

MR. CURTIS: Good as a bond.

MR. DUFFY: The Attorney General is a legal gentleman. He knows the expression "good as a bond" does not hold water at all. It was a violation of the Act. Let me read it'. Sub-section (5) reads the clause from the Act—It is quite clear to me, and I say myself it is misappropriation.

MR. BALLAM: It was paid back.

MR. DUFFY: That does not matter in the least. I happen to be Chairman of a trust fund. If I take that overnight and pay it back next day I am technically guilty of embezzlement. The Attorney General knows that just as well as I do. I think that an extremely dangerous practice.

Now there are various other boards mentioned. I did not have time to check on the Acts covering the other boards but it is probable that the other boards are likewise protected by statute. It seems to me it is an extremely dangerous practice, and the people are not aware of just how grave this could be. For example let us assume for the moment that there is no Term 29. Let us assume we are not a Province of Canada. We cannot fall back upon Term 29, and the budget came in the other day, strained to the limit to show what might be called a fictitious surplus, and on capital account no possibility at all of doing any worth-while borrowing. With the difficulty in the markets and the unfavourable market it is probable there

will be no capital expenditure this year, of any consequence and the Government takes money out of this Workmen's Compensation Board and the thing goes sour, the very high level of economy is not maintained this year. What happens? They cannot pay back the money. Where does the Government stand then, in the light of this Act? That would be enough, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, to break a Government, and properly so.

MR. CURTIS: Does not, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend know that any time any bond house or anybody else gives money on a bond issue the money is lent on a receipt and the bonds are not furnished until sometimes four or five or six months after, yet there is no breach of faith nor any dishonesty there.

MR. DUFFY: I do not think that is really a comparable case at all.

MR. CURTIS: Absolutely. The Workmen's Compensation will be buying bonds as soon as they are put on the market.

MR. DUFFY: This was set up, protected by statute, and a responsible board set up to protect that and the Government goes in and meddles with these funds. As I said before; it is not only highly irregular but misappropriation. Whether they pay back next day it would not alter the position, not in the slightest.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, it just dawned on me—Does he mean that legally this word "misappropriation", that this Government could be sued and charged for misappropriation? Is this just a loose word in the debating sense?

MR. DUFFY: Misappropriation means taking what one is not permit-

ed to take. The law does not permit the Government to take these funds. The Government took these funds—misappropriation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government did not take these funds. The Newfoundland Workmen's Compensation invested in Government of Newfoundland bonds, the money was advanced and the bonds subsequently delivered.

MR. DUFFY: I do not believe in making irresponsible statements here. He said yesterday that various Government boards contributed short term loans, and they paid back,

MR. SMALLWOOD: In the case of the Workmen's Compensation Board it has happened every year since it has been there. They advanced Government money to Government, as to Governments all across Canada in return for bonds, and it is sometimes six months after before the bonds are handed to them. So that in this case in this present issue you will find they have bought these bonds.

MR. DUFFY: Of course it is irregular. It might have been done before.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not irregular. The honourable gentleman does keep saying so but that does not make it so. Alright, go tell the Controller of the Treasury.

MR. DUFFY: If they do it across Canada, we have an Act in our Statutes here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the Controller of the Treasury. We did not even know it was done, it is so normal and conventional.

MR. DUFFY: I was concerned with the Act covering it. The Act is a

farce, Mr. Speaker, if it is not observed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is setting up as a lawyer.

MR. DUFFY: I am making a very simple statement, covering this fully and does not leave the slightest opening for Government to meddle with these funds,

MR. SMALLWOOD: What does he mean "meddling". Why not use the word "embezzling". What kind of nonsense is this? Be a little precise in the use of language.

MR. DUFFY: I am precise enough to say "misappropriation."

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is the difference in embezzling and misappropriating.

MR. DUFFY: I did not look up the word "embezzle." I will check in my dictionary. There were a couple of matters I meant to bring up this afternoon after the House opened. One was in connection with the Bell Island Ferry. A few weeks ago when I spoke here on the Speech in Reply to the Throne Speech I mentioned about the Bell Island Ferry and the unfortunate situation that arose from the changing of operations from the old company that operated there for forty years. And I may say at this point I am with the Premier when he voiced his sympathy toward Mr. McLellan. I am very sorry to see anybody get into financial difficulties. But, as the Premier rightly pointed out, something has to be done about this thing, which was never cleared up to my satisfaction, and I am not questioning Mr. McLellan's ability at all, I am merely questioning his financial capacity at

the time that he took this franchise over. I understand from newspaper accounts, which I suppose are correct, that the old companies, two of them, had merged, I believe, to operate the service.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What companies merged?

MR. DUFFY: I am thinking of the Bell Island Steamship Company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They never merged.

MR. DUFFY: They were prepared to merge.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the first I have heard of that.

MR. DUFFY: Well I am told they were prepared to merge.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And I beg leave to doubt that very, very much.

MR. DUFFY: Alright! That may be so! What I am going to say now I know because I have evidence of it I could produce here. One of those gentlemen concerned, who was financially competent to continue, financially competent to operate a service of this kind told me that he proceeded to Scotland and had blue prints of the proper type of ferry that was necessary to operate on the Tickle; and he showed them to me and showed me the type of ferries which were not suitable, which were ferries like the "Elmer Jones" which were meant for water not quite as turbulent as the waters of Conception Bay between Portugal Cove and Bell Island; and he had some ferry which was ideally suitable and that was the end of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The gentleman did not show them to me nor did he tell me he had them nor did any-

one else, nor was I aware of the fact, maybe he was too big to show them to me. Maybe I was too small to be consulted.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I don't know anything about that. But I do know that when the Board of Public Utilities awarded the franchise they did not award the franchise to these people but to a gentleman who was a most estimable and probably a very competent gentleman, but subsequent events proved he could not handle the deal financially. As a result of that the Bell Island people are suffering—So that I often wonder why that was done. There were some things I don't know about it, but these are the facts that I know. Now whilst I am talking about that, I noticed by the newspaper this morning that the Government cancelled the franchise of the—

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not correct. There is no truth whatsoever in it.

MR. DUFFY: Very good. Now the only other matter that I think I ought to mention is a matter which I was concerned with myself, this business of the unfortunate Shop Act. A few weeks ago a select committee was appointed of which I was a member. This committee met on many occasions, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Provincial Affairs. And as I said before, we went into these meetings with the idea, many felt that Saturday would be the day right for everybody. But as time went on and we had briefs from various responsible bodies and agencies and individuals and overtures from some responsible members of the public, and the result was that we found that we could not, as much as we would like to decide on Saturday as a good day for all hands to

be off, in justice to the trade make a recommendation to the Government that Saturday would be selected. We did the only thing we could do, having heard from both sides, from management and labour; and there was entire agreement on both sides; the only thing that could be done was to leave that to the discretion of the people concerned, which is proper. We found also, as the House probably knows, that in no other Province in Canada was a day legislated. Well this report. I had not been in the House at the time—was brought into the House, and from what I hear there was not much discussion on it; there was not much consideration given to it.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member will forgive me. He is now infringing on the rule of previous debate. I think the honourable member is entitled to give his own opinion, because he was not here.

MR. DUFFY: As a member of the committee—that is why I bring it up. The thing I was going to say is this: It seems to me this committee with the possible exception of myself, was a competent committee, with the Minister of Provincial Affairs and the Chairman of Debates who did an extremely able job on this—and it seems to me there was not too much consideration given to it, because these people who went into this question were, I think, more competent to make a decision on this than the members of the House. That is the only point I would make.

Well I know that the members of House will be very regretful that I have finished. I just want to say this that together with the Premier I certainly hope that Term 29 turns out to be the magic key that will open up a continued and sound era of pros-

perity for Newfoundland. I am quite satisfied that the gentlemen who comprised the Royal Commission are certainly men that will do a very competent piece of work for us. But despite all our optimism and despite our hopes I am afraid it boils down to the mercy of the Federal Government, and I hope that there will not be any political implications in the decision of the Federal Government as to what our grant in perpetuity will be; I hope that when the matter comes before the Federal Cabinet, as I presume they will be the ones to decide that they will not be fearful of the reactions of other Maritime Provinces, if we get what appears to be a substantial grant in perpetuity. I hope these things won't happen. I certainly join with the Premier and with every member of this House, I am sure, in the real sincere expectation that justice will be done. In Newfoundland we are not looking for mercy; justice will satisfy us very well.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I just want to take exception to some of the remarks there which the honourable member made to the Workmen's Compensation.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member is about to take part in the debate now I was going to suggest a recess because it is ten minutes to five o'clock.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Labour has the floor.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to speak at any length on the budget. I just merely want to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Give your opinion of the weather first?

MR. BALLAM: Yes, the weather is getting better. I do take exception to the remarks of the honourable member for St. John's Centre regarding the Workmen's Compensation Board. There were words such as "embezzlement" and "misappropriation" spoken when he was speaking in this connection. I would like to repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it is not my intention to make a speech on the budget, but I do take exception to the remarks of the honourable member for St. John's Centre when he was speaking in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Board—There were words such as "embezzlement" and "misappropriation."

MR. DUFFY: I beg your pardon! It was the Premier who used "embezzlement."

MR. BALLAM: I said there were words used such as "misappropriation" and "embezzlement."

MR. HOLLETT: May I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker? The honourable gentleman said he wished to take exception to remarks made by the honourable member for St. John's Centre, and is now accusing him of using the word "embezzlement."

MR. SPEAKER: I think I can clear up this point without reference to Hansard. The honourable member for St. John's Centre did not use the word "embezzlement." He used the word "misappropriation."

MR. BALLAM: Whether it is embezzlement or misappropriation these words were used.

MR. DUFFY: Excuse me! If I may! May I ask the honourable gentleman in what he refers to I would like him to quote me accurately. Talking about

"embezzlement" or "misappropriation"—I would be glad to keep it to that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Sticking to "misappropriation." That is clear. The honourable gentleman is sticking to that.

MR. DUFFY: I said that several times.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And still sticking to it up to this moment. It is still "misappropriation." Misappropriation of the Workmen's Compensation Board Funds. There is no doubt that is what the honourable gentlemen said. That is clear—"Misappropriation."

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the honourable gentleman that they would not interfere, otherwise I will make this speech a lengthy one, and you will all be sorry. I repeat again—The honourable gentleman spoke of "misappropriation" in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Board. As the Minister responsible for the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board I take great exception to such a statement by anyone. We have an annual report. The report has been tabled for the honourable gentleman's perusal. If he takes the time to have a look at it he will find it an excellent report. The Workmen's Compensation Act, as we have it here in this Province, is the finest of all of the Dominion of Canada.

MR. DUFFY: I agree.

MR. BALLAM: And better by far than those in the United States. And the administration, I do not mean by the Minister but by our Workmen's Compensation Board, of this Act is probably one of the best and most ef-

efficient jobs in any department in the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: Hear! Hear!

MR. BALLAM: And to have any honourable gentleman stand up and suggest that the funds of this organization, this board, have been misappropriated is nothing less than scandalous—It is nothing less than scandalous.

MR. DUFFY: I did not say the Board misappropriated them, I said, "the Government."

MR. BALLAM: And the board are the ones who handle the funds.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government said they borrowed the money, not took it.

MR. DUFFY: There was nothing in the Act to permit them to borrow money.

MR. BALLAM: I will get that straightened out later on—I am just talking about the speech in reference to the Board, and I want to here and now say that the Workmen's Compensation Board and its functions, as I mentioned before, is second to none; and that fact cannot be denied by anybody.

MR. DUFFY: I accept that.

MR. BALLAM: That is why I say a statement of this sort is nothing less than a scandal and should be withdrawn. We do not like to have honourable gentlemen get up in this House and make such suggestions unless they know the facts properly. And the facts are such as will indicate that there has been nothing done by either that Board nor the Government in question.

Now when I presented this report here I meant to have a talk about it

and to explain it properly, because there are a lot of people who do not understand the working of this Board, where the money goes, what is being done with it, etc., but it is clearly indicated in the report. And I would suggest to all and sundry on both sides of the House it would do them good if they would read and digest what is being done there. It is the greatest thing which has ever been done for labour and the working class in Newfoundland, in the history of Newfoundland; and I am proud I was the person who brought the Act in there and had the privilege to introduce it into this House—And as long as I am here I will defend the dignity and the worth of what is contained in that Act and what is written in this report.

MR. HOLLETT: Will the honourable minister allow me to ask him a question?

MR. BALLAM: Why, of course.

MR. HOLLETT: Is he aware of whether any monies belonging to the Workmen's Compensation Board, other than those covered by bonds, went into the hands of the Government—other than those covered by bonds, any other monies other than those covered by bonds, any monies that went to the Government for use temporarily?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Attorney General is going to answer that.

MR. BALLAM: I was going to say to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, I spoke to the Honourable the Attorney General during recess. I did not have the Act before me, but I was sure that what had been done by the Board was fully covered under the Act. Now the Attorney General, who is a lawyer, will explain

this better than I can, I can tell you—

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, or no? I asked a question.

MR. BALLAM: What?

MR. HOLLETT: The question I asked, Mr. Speaker, was, could the minister tell me whether any monies other than those covered by bonds, belonging to the Workmen's Compensation Board, went into the hands of the Government for their use.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Attorney General is going to answer.

MR. BALLAM: I do know, but I would prefer the Attorney General to answer. I know what the answer is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You will get the answer.

MR. DUFFY: He should get it from the Minister.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As long as you get the answer do you care who gives it?

MR. BALLAM: I know the answer, and I know what we did was correct. The Attorney General will tell you all about it—Now we will leave it at that.

MR. DUFFY: You are not leaving it very far.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member for St. John's Centre has suggested to this House that the lending by the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Government of a sum of money, I think it was five hundred thousand dollars, was a misappropriation of funds. Now, that, Mr. Speaker, is a very serious charge which the honourable mem-

ber cannot prove. He should withdraw if he cannot prove it, and should be made to withdraw and should apologize for making it.

As a matter of fact, if the honourable member will refer to the Revenue and Audit Act he will see there Section 21, where in any statute of Newfoundland authority is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to raise by way of loan any sum of money, unless there is some provisions to the contrary in the Statute, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may raise the sum of money in one of the following ways, or partly in one and partly in another of the ways. Then the section proceeds to say: (1) by the issue and sale of bonds or debentures and then a subsequent section says: by the issue and sale of the stocks of the Province and (3) says by the issue and sale of exchequer bills, exchequer bonds or treasury bills.

Now then the Revenue and Audit Act authorizes the Government to raise money where the statute does not dictate to the contrary.

MR. HOLLETT: Where is it given authority?

MR. CURTIS: Where in a Statute of Newfoundland authority is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to raise money by way of loans. Well there was authority last year by way of statute for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to raise a loan of fourteen million dollars, and while that Statute was on the Statute Books and until it has been used (and it has not been used in full up to the present date) the Government can by means of this loan Bill raise money in any of these ways (1) by the issue and sale of bonds and debentures (we

raised some that way) (2) by the issues and sale of stocks of the Province and (3) by issue and sale of exchequer bills, exchequer bonds and treasury bills.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is precisely the way we did it.

MR. CURTIS: Money was raised, Mr. Speaker, by the Minister of Finance, by means of Treasury Bills which were discounted by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

MR. DLUFFY: What exactly is meant by that?

MR. CURTIS: He was handed a Treasury note to begin with, gave a cheque which is just as legal, just as binding, just as much a trustees investment as is a bond.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In fact it is a chartered bond.

MR. CURTIS: Now what does the Trustee Act say, Chapter 166 of the Revised Statutes:

"A Trustee, having funds in his hands which it is his duty or which it is in his discretion to invest on Interest may, unless otherwise directed by the terms of the trust invest the same, whether at the time in a state of investment or not, in manner following, that is to say:

(1) In any of the Legislative stocks, public funds or Government securities of this Province, or in any securities the interest of which is, for the time being guaranteed by the Legislature of this Province.

Now, then, Mr. Speaker, the Government authorized the Loan, the Workmen's Compensation Board was authorized to invest it in that manner—Everything was perfectly in order, Everything was perfectly proper. Every-

thing was perfectly legal—And I now call upon the honourable member to take back his charge of misappropriation.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General gave the authority to check on, and I will be glad if I find that what he has said is in accordance with the legal position, I will be glad to apologize; but I must insist that I get time to check the authority as given to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable the Attorney General wish to speak again in this debate? If so we could adjourn.

MR. CURTIS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? This will terminate the debate.

MR. CURTIS: In that case, Mr. Speaker, and I have the floor, I will adjourn the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say at this point that I do not think the honourable member could be ordered to withdraw, because the objection should have been taken to the statement at the time it was made. However, the honourable gentleman said he would be glad to apologize if he is in error.

On motion that the House now go into Committee on Supply.

MR. CLARKE: Chairman of Committees.

Department of Public Works IX:

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the attention of the Committee that recently Acts were passed here for separating the former Department of Public Works into two departments, Department of

Highways and Department of Public Works. The amounts as shown here in total are perfectly correct, but in dividing them between the two departments, it is quite possible that the amount stated may not be correct—Next year they will show the actual amounts.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There may be some overlapping.

On Motion Item 901, 902, 903, 904, 905 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word on Buildings 906: It has been indicated here that there is a possibility of the Government building one central building for various departments. Now I do know, of course, we have a lot of other buildings at the present time. I wonder would the Minister care to make a statement as to what will be done with the other buildings in the eventuality of the new building. I do not see it being built yet but I do not see anything wrong with the idea.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, this is a matter affecting the whole of the Government and with which the Government as a whole has dealt. We definitely feel that Newfoundland now needs badly a central Government building for the Province. At the present time the government departments are not only housed for the most part in temporary buildings but these temporary buildings are very widely scattered. At this moment, the government departments are housed in buildings, two behind the Newfoundland Hotel, or three behind the Newfoundland Hotel, Education, Health and Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Supply and Labour, five departments are in three temporary wooden buildings behind the Newfoundland Hotel. The Attorney General's Office is in

the old Union Bank—That is four Government buildings. Provincial Affairs is in that same building. The Public Works Department is presently in the Court House Building and so is the Department of Highways; so that is five central buildings. On Harvey Road is another one, a wooden building where the Department of Finance and the Department of Mines and Resources are located, and I think the Auditor General—that is six buildings. The Premier's Office and Department of Economic Development are in the building at Harvey Road, that is seven buildings the Department of Fisheries is in the Seaman's Institute building; that is seven buildings. Now in addition to these seven main buildings wherein government departments are housed there are numerous other buildings around the town where various boards and sub-divisions of the departments are housed. Some of them are in the Newfoundland Clothing Factory building on Duckworeh Street and some are in a building across the street from that. So it goes—These particular temporary buildings are hard to heat and very expensive to heat; because really they are only temporary wartime buildings that were never meant to last. The cost of heating them in wartime did not matter very much, nobody seemed to mind the high cost of heating. The cost of heating is heavy. The cost of janitors, and keeping them clean, washing, scrubbing and the like is expensive. In addition to the costly necessity of keeping up these buildings the inefficiency in government work that comes from having departments located in buildings that are little better than rabbit warrens in many cases there is the still further inconvenience of not having all of the government departments housed under one roof or if not under the one roof at least

at any rate within the one group of buildings at one site. The cost of heating, lighting, cleaning, maintenance and messengers, maintenance of telephone extensions, maintenance of cars is very high. We have often thought that the saving to be made in these expenses by having a central building or central group of buildings might go a long way towards the cost of amortising a new building, in addition to which there would be the much greater services to the public of knowing exactly where to go when they want to get in touch with any department of the government.

On the other hand the building or buildings that we think of—and in that connection I ought to explain what I mean when I say building or buildings—I mean that it might be one great multi-story building, one great building of six or eight or ten or twelve stories or it might be a number of three or four or five or six buildings forming a group of buildings of say about two or three stories each; depending on what the economics of it might dictate. For instance it might be a lot cheaper to build a building of a certain type but a lot more expensive to maintain it after you build it. For example, if you build a multi-storey building you must have elevators in it, and the operation of the elevators might be fairly costly. On the other hand it might be dearer to build a series of buildings grouped around a great quadrangle but much cheaper to maintain them.

The Government have not made up their mind that they want one great building, which if it is one building will be incomparably the largest single building in this Province or a series of buildings clustered about a central square or quadrangle or something of

that nature. No decision has been taken on that. Instead what we have done is this:

We have retained a firm, the services of a firm to make a most exhaustive study of that very matter as to the economics of it, which is the cheaper, which is the more efficient thing to do. And that same firm are to come forward within the next month or six or eight weeks with a series of at least four different procedures to follow, and each of those procedures the government itself will not be required to lay out any money whatsoever to build the building. Instead the building would be constructed, the land purchased, the expropriation and preparations for the building or buildings completed, the building or buildings erected and made ready for use and then either leased back to the Government on a straight rental basis, a simple rental basis where the Government will simply go on for all time renting the building or it will be an arrangement under which the amount of the annual rent the government would pay would be sufficient not only to pay for the use of the building but in twenty-five years to own the building or a buy-back rental—You can have it in any one of a number of ways. You can even have a combination of ways.

Now within the next few weeks we hope to have a report on how much space each department needs now and how much space it is likely to need and what future expansions may be required. That will tell us how much land will be needed. Because in addition to the space on which the building or buildings would be erected there would have to be additional space for future expansion and over and above all that there would have to be parking space for two or three

thousand civil servants working in the building or buildings, and then parking space in any one moment in the work day for possibly a thousand or fifteen hundred of the general public who would be calling on different departments of the government. So that a good many acres of space would be needed. Our thoughts leaned strongly in the direction of getting outside the city limits, of finding a large open space outside the city limits and yet not so far outside as to make it inconvenient for the general public to visit the building or group of buildings or inconvenient for the two or three thousand civil servants who would work in that building or buildings to get back and forth in connection with their work. Yet at the same time we wanted a site that would be beautiful, that would be a commanding site, because this would be the centre and the heart of the government of Newfoundland—So we are seeking the right site, and we think we have a beautiful one about which I don't want to say anything until the time comes, if it comes, when we own it, and when it would be prudent to speak about it. But that is our plan in connection with a public building. That is all I can tell because that is all I know. When we know more we will be glad to pass the information on. If it is when the House is open we will pass it on here, if it is before the next session we will pass it on through the public press and radio.

MR. HOLLET: Would that mean St. John's would no longer be the capital?

MR. SMALLWOOD: St. John's would be the capital, yes, because St. John's goes beyond the municipal boundaries. St. John's extends beyond the mere boundaries of the municipality. It is now a city, I would say, of

one hundred and ninety thousand people, Metropolitan St. John's. But the great area large enough to house this group of buildings or building and to provide parking space for as many as three thousand cars that would have to be a pretty large area—and if that existed within the boundaries it would be wrong to use it because it would be put to more urgent use, I dare say, in the matter of housing. We propose instead not to encroach on housing but rather to go outside the boundaries of the municipality for the purpose.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to congratulate the Premier on the foresight of building for the future. We have all sorts of space beyond the fringe area, which we must take in eventually. If the Premier has a piece of land within reasonable range of this city I hope the water and sewerage will be available. I think he has done a real good job. There is only one other thing, if it is near enough for snow clearing, because if you get all the cars available to the government at the present time he will need it. But I congratulate him again for the foresight in building for the future, which we all want.

MR. SHEPPARD: St. John's—1022—There is just one or two remarks I would like to make there, if I may—I had the occasion last year of visiting that institution quite often, and I consider that an admirable job is being done at that institution. I just want to mention one or two things. As you drive along Topsail Road you have a very good view of some very nice grounds, well kept grounds and a very pleasing entrance to the building. Now on the back of that building it is not quite so nice. I am not saying this by way of criticism. I

would just like to bring to the attention of the department responsible that in the summertime between the building and the Mental Hospital you have a nice area there which has been planted with trees, but immediately surrounding the building you get a lot of high grass and weeds growing and the drains completely filled with litter of every description. The garbage from the institution is carried through the back, and I have noticed on many occasions when visiting there that the conditions existing could not be classed as the most sanitary, and I think it would be agreed, especially by the Minister of Health it is most important in institutions of that nature that good sanitary conditions prevail.

Now on various occasions last year this was one of the things—I am sorry to make it personal—one of the things which rather, not altogether annoyed me but made me think—and I talked with the Superintendent of the Sanatorium and also talked with the various staff doctors there who agreed entirely with me that during the summer time that grass should be cut, the drains should be kept clear and the whole area on the back of the building generally kept in a cleaner condition than it is. I do not want to belabour the Committee, but it is not much good in having a nice pleasing appearance on the outside of the hospital unless the back areas are also attended to.

I just mention this point here—I observed it personally—It is not going to cost very much—in the hope that the persons responsible for the outside maintenance of the hospital might look into the matter now and try to make the back part of that building, which is used by the patients just as much as the front, more attractive and more healthful and more beneficial and

more sanitary for the patients and for the visitors to the institution.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Hear! Hear!

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Chairman, I assure the honourable member it will be attended to.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: In practically the same way the contractors make beautiful fronts and the backs are left for the people to do them. In a public building it should be done, and it is the contractors' fault in every case.

MR. CHALKER: The Department of Public Works pays a flat lump sum into the Workmen's Compensation Board.

MR. HOLLETT: Are such services as watchmen covered under that.

MR. CHALKER: I believe they are—My deputy is here at the present time. I can ask him if you like.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We can find out.

DR. McGRATH: Mr. Chairman, the arrangement is this—People not covered under the Workmen's Compensation usually apply and give permission to compensate them—I know one case one man was killed at the Mental Hospital and under actual rights they would have received a very small sum—and they applied to the Department and it was agreed that should be compensated as if the man had been under the provisions of the Act.

MR. BALLAM: The Workmen's Compensation Act covers all government employees who are not civil servants.

Items 906 through 909 carried:

Department of Public Works, IX—
Carried.

Department of Labour, XXVI:

Items 1601, 1602 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: 1603-05, Conciliation Boards: I wonder would the Minister like to make a statement relative to Conciliation Boards, and to what extent they are being used by the various unions and employees.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, the Conciliation Boards are used when necessary. If we can settle a dispute without setting up a board we do so in every case by appointing one of the conciliation officers we have in the Department. But when the conciliation officer cannot arrive at a settlement and an application is made for a conciliation board we set one up, if we think it is justifiable. There are sometimes cases where in our opinion a board is not necessary, but if it is in the public interest and application is made for a board to be set up we do so.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the minister say how much was spent last year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have the actual figures here from 1951—\$250; \$3,300; \$3,600; \$6,900; \$1,800; \$2,400.

Item 1603 carried.

MR. CANNING: Mr. Chairman, on 1604—Boiler Inspection, I would like to know if the minister would inform me if his department has the authority to go in on the United States Bases to inspect boilers.

MR. BALLAM: We have an arrangement with them that if we have a request—

MR. CANNING: From whom?

MR. BALLAM: From the Base Authorities.

MR. CANNING: But you could not go in on a request from the employees?

MR. BALLAM: We could investigate it—There is no reason why we should not send inspectors in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not too sure, if not requested.

MR. BALLAM: We do it on request.

MR. CANNING: Why I asked the question, Mr. Chairman, is that about a year ago some of my constituents came to me and asked that question. It just occurred to me now. There was an accident on one of the Bases and a man was killed, and these fellows had the idea the old boilers were rusted out and broken up—And they asked me, did not the Base come under the department. In that case, at that time, if I had asked the department to go in and inspect the boiler, would they have the authority to go in?

MR. BALLAM: We would have gotten permission.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: I may say the Americans keep most of their equipment in very efficient condition—And I might say I once got a certificate from the honourable minister of that department and I thought I was getting a degree from college, a beautiful red seal, and it cost me ten dollars—and I not only got one but two—Thank you

Items 1604 through 1606 carried:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I think we might raise the Committee and resume at eight of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It now being six of the clock the Committee will adjourn until eight of the clock.

The House resumed at eight of the clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Department of Health—X—

DR. McGRATH: Mr. Chairman, I am aware that in speaking to the estimates, and as I have not talked on any other subject and as this is my first formal speech in the House, I hope I might be allowed a little leeway for a few introductory remarks — I will keep it as short as possible.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, I am new to this House but I think I can fairly say that this House is not entirely new to me. I have many recollections of it. The first one goes back very close to half a century ago when I was brought here as a very small boy to hear Sir Edward Morris and Sir Michael Cashin. I do not think they were either one "Sir Edward" nor "Sir Michael" at that time, probably just plain "Ned Morris" and "Mike Cashin." Nevertheless, they were two very formidable people. Thirty-five years later, as a matter of fact, I sat outside the bar of the House as a reporter for the "Evening Herald" at that time under the editorship of Sir Patrick McGrath, whom I think or hope is still remembered for his work on the Labrador Boundary that is now working out so much to the advantage of this Province.

At this time I had no ambition nor hope to enter inside the Bar, but it did happen. And if any of the reporters that are here now should feel the same urge I should like to say that I wish them well but that I hope they will not wait, as I did, twenty-five years and that if they do move in they will move in to this side of the House.

Now I have had many other associations with this House. Actually two of my older brothers were officers of this House and my father and my uncle both represented the same con-

stituency that I have now the honour and privilege to represent. I mention these facts because I am sure the House will appreciate that with my background the Premier had really a terrific struggle when he flashed his revolver—You know, Mr. Chairman, that mythical weapon the Premier used to intimidate the civil service, particularly magistrates—and I suppose I qualify as an ex-magistrate—However I was so completely confounded and astonished by this attack that I am quite sure it took me a second or two to say yes. Now we have all heard the old phrase: "As foolish as a caplin," well, this talk of intimidation of the civil service and recruitment by coercion and so on is, I think, about the silliest thing ever suggested by any group of members of a House of this dignity. I doubt very much, Mr. Chairman, that since the first caplin struck the first beaches in Newfoundland that any one ever heard such a silly story as that.

MR. HOLLETT: Are we on the estimates now, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, if I may interrupt! The honourable gentleman is out of order. I have no objection to him enlarging a little, but I think he ought to stick to the estimates.

DR. McRATH: I am willing to admit, Mr. Chairman, I am a little out of order. But I think it comes with rather poor grace from him, who had so long a time and so freely and at such length tested the endurance of this House to grudge me a few words of introduction in my first speech. If he continues his objection then I will plunge into the estimates right away and not say any more.

MR. HOLLETT: Speak on the budget. We will hear you then. Your age does not give you any qualifications here any more than mine.

DR. McGRATH: It gives you much greater qualifications than mine—time will always cure that. Now, if the Honourable Leader of the Opposition will permit me to make one more comment, one not directly on the budget it is this: I referred to my uncle as being a member of this House—and I am told that he made in this House the longest speech ever made—I have heard the descriptions of the suffering of the victims—It was probably the longest speech ever made in any House not alone this. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I should like to assure the House that that effort apparently exhausted any taste for oratory in my family, and the House need not have any anxiety as regards the length of the speech I shall make. In spite of that I think some things ought to be said. It is my first opportunity to say them. I will make a very brief review, and will honestly make it as brief as possible. I know the time of the House is limited at this stage of the session But I would like to go over in brief the record of this government in public health. I presume that on the estimates I can do that. Now it is true it is not a fair estimate simply to say that increase in cost means increase in service, but when the difference of charges and difference of expenditures are comparatively enormous I think it is fair to refer to them. In 1948, the last year of Commission of Government, and the year before the Liberal Government was returned in this country; as far I can ascertain the expenditures for the Department of Public Health was three and one half million dollars. In 1956,

last year, they were nine and three-quarter millions and this year they are very close to eleven million dollars.

Now obviously the first question one would ask would be—Why is there such an increase? The reason for that increase, of course, is that we have introduced various types of assistance in health and medical assistance that are costing more; and extended very largely work already commenced and instituted work not being done at all. I do not suggest that we have yet done enough. I will come to that when I come to the end of my speech—But we certainly have made, I think, a record of progress that is worth recording. Now I will take up first what I think is the thing not only this government but the whole Island of Newfoundland has occasion to be proud of, that is our record in "TB." This government since its inception—

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I hate very much to interrupt the honourable gentleman, but surely we are on the estimates.

DR. McGRATH: I say I have a right to refer to previous expenditures. If I don't deal with where we came from how as I—

MR. HOLLETT: You are going back into the past history of health.

MR. SMALLWOOD: To a point of order, Mr. Chairman—That is precisely what the Opposition demanded the Minister should do in introducing his estimates. He is giving a dynamic and continued story of expansion coming down to these very estimates.

MR. HOLLETT: That should be on the budget and not on the estimates.

DR. McGRATH: Perhaps I was unfair in assuming that the Opposition did not know all these details. I was trying to provide them. I think I have a perfect right to refer to previous expenditures—That I was about to do with your permission, Sir—I will continue until you make an adverse ruling—I propose to continue along the lines I decided to do.

Well, coming to "TB"—This government finished the Western Sanatorium thereby providing two hundred and seventy "TB" beds. We gave substantial assistance to the "International Grenfell Association" to provide another fifty-four beds. We instituted what was not by any means common in the Dominion of Canada, the principle of free treatment of "TB." We were, I think, the first province to give Streptomycin freely. Considering we are not one of the "have" provinces I think that was a very forward move. We instituted extensive field work in "TB", with the help of the Newfoundland Tuberculosis Association, to which I propose to refer later. We introduced "BCG" inoculations for "TB" into this country and between 1951 and 1957 one hundred and twenty thousand children and pre-school children were tested for "TB" and eighty-five thousand of them vaccinated.

The death rate from tuberculosis in 1948 was 104 and in 1956 it was 18. And I am happy to be able to refer again to the fact that we have been able to close up one of our Sanatoria. We confidently expect the expenditure on tuberculosis in the future will be one of these expenditures which can be reduced. Not that, that fortunate situation; these happy results were entirely due to the fact—there are a number of im-

portant factors entering in, but I do think it was the advanced policy of this government which enormously accelerated that desirable end.

In the same way they made great strides in mental health. We again instituted free treatment for mental health in 1956; and not all the Provinces of Canada have as yet reached that point. We added two wings and two hundred and seventy beds to the Mental Hospital, and implemented a completely new concept of handling mental cases, and enormously increased the staff of that hospital not only in number but in quality. We have been able to get top-level people. The outpatient treatment of mental patients was instituted, with extremely good results; and our outpatients clinic now is the largest associated with a hospital in the ten provinces. We have been able to improve our staff by giving advanced training to no less than twenty-three senior members of the staff.

In the General Hospital there has been equal improvement. We have not as yet, unfortunately, been able to add to the bed capacity of the General Hospital, which is certainly needed; but greatly improved services. It is now certified for the training of post graduate students. That is not only a feather in our cap but is a great help in being able to get seaff, because young medical men are not going to come to a hospital not certified. They come now looking for senior qualifications and later a number were staff additions and are now doing surgery, heart and plastic surgery of a kind that a few years ago we were unable to do, but had to send them to Montreal and on to the various other larger centres.

This government built three cottage hospitals, at Grand Falls, Chan-

nel and Fogo; and we have taken over and are operating the hospital at St. Lawrence, given as a memorial by the United States Government. There has been a great increase in hospital beds, not only in government hospitals but in the International Grenfell Association Hospital and others with substantial assistance from this government. The Labrador services have been increased literally double, and in the number of staff more than doubled, and in number and amount of work done, and the quality of the work done has been enormously increased by additional specialization we had not a few years ago. In radiology the same thing applies and deep therapy and radium treatment, which are available. And in all cottage hospitals, except two small ones, they have x-ray plants and proper laboratories and a proper staff to handle.

Now I come to one of the things we definitely don't feel too happy about, but there is just not enough nurses and we cannot get enough nurses to give this country the kind of service it ought to have. It is not a question of money. The salaries are now reasonably adequate in comparison to the salaries in Newfoundland and the Maritimes. We hope with the introduction of the new scheme which reduces the period of training without any reduction in the profession services connected with nursing, to improve the situation. At the present time we need badly about one hundred nurses and could easily employ one hundred and fifty, if we could get them. There are several nursing stations needed, outside the present number, and it is always a very tragic thing to us when a place is obviously in need but because such places are isolated we cannot get nurses to service them. That is de-

finitely not the fault of this government. We provide the salaries but personnel is definitely not to be had.

Dental services have been increased. We have twenty-two in the outports. That does not include St. John's, Corner Brook, Grand Falls. There has been a forward policy introduced, a system of school dentists for young children. We have employed two full and twenty part-time dentists, and the cost of that in 1956 was \$200,000. And I cannot think of any \$200,000 better spent.

Special medical services—We have four boats added to the one we had. The Lady Anderson is working on the South West Coast. We have plane service for emergencies and hospitalization, and of course that enormously increased the good work that can be done in isolated places.

Now, there are two things I would like to refer to with regard to expenditure. One is the fact that up to this time we have received from the Federal Government a total of six and a half million dollars to assist with the health work of this country. At the same time the Provincial Government has spent seventy million dollars. Both of these are large items, and voluntary agencies of this country have spent three and a half million dollars—and I want particularly, if the honourable Leader of the Opposition does not object, to use this moment to pay a tribute to the voluntary organizations in Newfoundland assisting us in health work. I do not think there is any Province in Canada where the government is more involved in direct medical services than in Newfoundland. I equally do not think any province in Canada have voluntary organizations which help so much in the work of

health as in their province. I will give a few examples here of voluntary organizations and what they have been doing. The International Grenfell Association in that time spent, of its own money, roughly about two million dollars, roughly, subsidized by the government. In addition the Newfoundland Tuberculosis Association has collected from the people seven hundred thousand dollars and the Cancer Society one hundred and thirty-seven; Sunshine Camp Organization one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars and the Institute for the Blind about fifty thousand dollars—These are round figures—St. John's Ambulance about seventy thousand, the Red Cross about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Child Welfare fifty-four thousand; and there are other organizations which have just started, like the Retarded Children's Organization. Then organized voluntary service groups in St. John's which are not concerned so much with money as assistance work in hospitals, which perform inestimable service in procuring books and literature and running canteens and so on in our hospitals. These figures are for eight years and are approximate, as close as I can get them. They are reasonably accurate. I would like at this point to pay tribute to all of these voluntary organizations, including any one I have not mentioned by name nor the work that they have been doing. They have been a tremendous help to this government and a tremendous help, of course, to the people of this country.

The grants to such organizations as the International Grenfell Association are in the estimates. There are some of these I don't think we make any grants to, I don't think we make any grants to the St. John's Ambulance, for

instance, and there are several others we don't. The amounts which I quoted do not include any government money. These have been collected by these organizations themselves from the people of the country.

Now there are two more things I must refer to before I sum up. One is the Children's Health Scheme which was instituted in the New Year of this year. I think everybody knows that that provides that children under sixteen will receive free hospitalization, and we hope perhaps later on to extend that—That is as far as it goes at the moment. Again everybody knows that the Federal Government has instituted a plan for hospital insurance, with the participation of the various provinces. Newfoundland has already announced its intention of joining in that plan.

Now the reason I bring all this before us is to show where we are, and as we go through the estimates I think it will show part at least of what we are trying to do. I say quite frankly, our estimates this year are not in my opinion high enough. But we have to cut the coat according to the cloth. There is hardly any of the larger spending departments of the government that could not use advantageously for the people of the country far more money than these estimates give but we have to do the best we can with what we have. When the time comes, which I trust is not too far away, when we have more we will be able to do more. But what we have been aiming at all along the principle of the Liberal Party and this Liberal Government, it to help people who cannot help themselves

Now every time the government tries to do something of that kind—I do not suggest it is the gentlemen opposite who shout "socialism." If helping a person like that is socialism,

I know this is certainly not socialistic. I am quite sure I and all my colleagues believe in the principle of private property, but we believe in it so much we are rather anxious to see everybody have a little of it, and we do want to provide that when an illness occurs in a family, not necessarily in the lowest income group—there are poor people in the world still and there will be poor people and it is the poorest people who need the most help—but the resources of modern medicine are too extensive and expensive and complicated so that actually very few people today can afford the shock—the experience of long illness, the expenses of hospital treatment, and the expenses of special services. In what we propose now we are taking the burden off the family man as far as children are concerned. We hope that within a year or perhaps not too much longer than a year, with assistance from the Federal Government, to be able to take part of that burden off everyone; so that when any person has to go to hospital he knows that at least the hospital part of it will not come back in the form of a crippling bill for service. Now that is all I have to say as an introduction. I hope that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition does not say I said too much or was too much out of order.

MR. HOLLETT: I do not think you care.

DR. McGRATH: Quite honestly, no—as long as I am sustained by the Chairman. However, I was about to say that the honourable member for Bonavista South mentioned that we were out of the Land of Egypt but not yet come into the Land of Canaan. I do not feel competent to bandy with that gentleman, but there is one quotation which comes to my mind which so well describes the policy of the Lib-

eral Government and the Liberal Party —

MR. HOLLETT: Federal or Provincial?

DR. McGRATH: Both.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You asked for that.

DR. McGRATH: I will use it as the termination of my speech, again if the honourable gentleman does not mind.

MR. HOLLETT: If you are going to bring politics in.

DR. McGRATH: Surely he does not object to one small quotation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A good quotation from the Bible.

MR. HOLLETT: The objection would not be sustained.

DR. McGRATH: The quotation is from the Prophet Isaiah—Anybody in the Opposition who wishes to look it up it is from Chapter 32—verses 4 to 8: The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly. The vile person shall be no more called Liberal nor the churl said to be bountiful. For the vile person will speak villany and his heart will work iniquity to practice hypocrisy and to utter error against the Lord to make empty the soul of the hungry and he will cause the drink of the thirsty to fail. The instruments also of the churl are evil, he deviseth wicked devices to destroy the poor with lying words even when the needy speaketh right. But the liberal deviseth liberal things and by liberal things shall he stand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that really there?

DR. McGRATH: Mr. Premier, I am delighted to have surprised you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If it is not there it should be.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Regarding the particular answer he gave regarding the new insurance plan for hospitalization, that is not included in the estimates.

DR. McGRATH: We do not expect to have any expenditure there this year.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder would the minister tell us what would happen under the Federal-Provincial Health Scheme if John Jones in La Scie, for instance gets sick and has to come to the hospital.

DR. McGRATH: If the scheme has been arranged with the Federal Government he will be charged nothing for his hospital expenses, i.e., his actual stay in hospital. It does not at present contemplate the paying of medical expenses either before or during or after he goes into hospital. If for instance, the charge for hospital bed and ordinary services, plus the diagnostic services—he gets that—but say eight or twelve dollars a day plus the extra for x-ray, laboratory, all these. He would be charged nothing at all. If he felt he could afford something better and would like a semi-private room then he would be charged only the difference between the normal charge for hospitalization and the private room. In other words if the ward bed is eight dollars and the semi-private ten dollars he would pay two dollars a day. In other words every one pays exactly the same, and the way in which the money is raised is a matter for future planning. It could be done by an insurance system, and it could be done by taking

it from the ordinary revenue of the country. I am not in a position to discuss that as yet.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the minister tell us when he hopes to bring in this scheme?

DR. McGRATH: There are ten other provinces as well. We are practically ready I would say to bring it in, as far as we are concerned, except to study cost accounting and some things like that. Until five other provinces have signed the agreement with the Federal Government the scheme does not come into effect at all. So that we have to wait until five other provinces actually sign the agreement. Of course we will have to sign an agreement too. This matter involves quite long and complicated discussions with the Federal Government. It is so also with the various other provinces who have already in principle accepted and told the Federal Government they will go into the scheme. Then I imagine the logical thing would be that all the provinces who are going into the scheme would go in together. What that day will be, of course, I cannot tell you. I think we are more ready than probably any other province for that, because we are more in to the provisions of medical services in the past year than the other provinces have, and they will probably have much more difficulty in shifting gears, so to speak, to fit into that when it comes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is a difference between diagnostic services and medical?

DR. McGRATH: Medical service is treatment, surgical or medical and diagnostic services such as x-ray and laboratory work and so on is used in

finding out first of all what is the illness, what illness does he suffer from.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In as far as that is done by the medical doctor, is that free, the diagnosis?

DR. McGRATH: The doctor's personal service is not free under the scheme at the present time, but laboratory services.

MR. HOLLETT: The estimates are something over ten millions for this year. I wonder if the minister could say, if after the scheme is brought in force will our estimates be that high or higher or lower. Has any estimation been made?

DR. McGRATH: Again I think I can hardly answer that question clearly. But I would think, if we are to maintain our previous level of services for some years our own expenditure would be less. It might show there the same as it is now but there would be a profit, so to speak, on income account, on the revenue side. But I am sure that from year to year our services will not be maintained at our present level because we propose to give more and better services.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the minister did say something about the "TB" situation in Newfoundland. I did not get it clearly. I wonder if he could say anything about the present incidence of "TB" in Newfoundland, and the number of patients. If that has been mentioned I did not hear it.

DR. McGRATH: Yes! The number of hospital beds necessary are about two hundred less than a little while ago, a few years ago, very few indeed, when we did not have enough beds for the number of sick people. We have now been able to close the

old Sanatorium, about two hundred beds. I think, because we literally did not need them now, as far as we can see. Again it is too early to speak. That position still seems to continue. We certainly had no pressure on the remaining beds and still actually seem to have some spare beds at present. If that process continues then we will close more of the wards in our sanatoria. By the process at the moment I would expect that from year to year we will have less and less need of expenditure on sanatoria beds.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the minister say whether he attributes that improvement to the efforts of the department in its immunization and x-ray programme or is it due to prosperity, in his opinion.

DR. McGRATH: It is due to quite a number of mixed causes. I do not think anyone would try to put into a percentage and say so much is due to prosperity and so much to this and so much to the government's effort. I would say the improved condition of the people due to prosperity has certainly been a big factor but we would not have made such progress so quickly except that the government has had a very active anti-tuberculosis campaign. I think another factor is education. People are much more conscious of the infective nature of tuberculosis than they were a few years ago. When we started the first anti-tuberculosis effort, that was in Harbour Grace about fifteen years ago a lot of people resented our going around testing the children in the schools and locked the doors and would not let the nurses in. Now I am glad to say people complain when not getting the services and the people themselves contribute very largely by their tolerance. That again has been

a large contribution. But I do think we can claim that the Government has, in this at least, a very active and very excellent policy. That is the most I can claim for it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is almost identically the answer the minister gave about nine or ten years ago to the National Convention when he was invited to appear before them. I think the honourable Leader of the Opposition was present on that very occasion. He was asked by me almost the same question as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition asked today—"Was the reduction due to better times, better food, better sanitation, better housing?" And his answer was to some extent but not entirely the same. It was due to better treatment, better medicine, better methods of treatment and better housing, better ventilation and a whole host of causes, exactly the same answer as given now.

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable the Premier was not trying to steal his thunder anyway.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: I say the minister is not taking as much praise as he should. I have been a constant visitor for over twenty years to the Sanatorium, and I see great changes in there. As a member of Rotary I visit there very constantly. I would say the doctor in charge had done a good job, under his minister, and I think most of the thing is not so much the standard of living as the new methods of treatment, operations, and quicker methods.

MR. HOLLETT: I will not say one word. In spite of my successful attempt to put the kibosh—that is a good word—on any politics creeping into the speech of the honourable minister, I want to say—I have known

the minister some years and I have known his association in the Department of Health and have every confidence in his ability to administer the department. I hope he does not think I was in any way belittling his efforts, because he is doing good work in his department and has been doing an excellent job for a long time. I know whereof I speak because I meet a lot of people who have to get some services he supplies.

DR. McGRATH: I thank the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, and assure him I did not take anything he said in the wrong way. If he did not have a few exchanges across the House it would be dull.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up any part of this debate, but as one of the people who come directly under the scourge of "TB", not myself personally but in my family, I would like to go on record as paying tribute to the staff of the Sanatorium. To quote names would probably not be right. But over a period of twelve months, just recently, I had the opportunity of visiting that institution two and three times every week. And at all times I was received very courteously, which was not so important because they could have thrown me out and it would not matter—but other than that, all the patients with whom I came in contact at this institution had nothing but praise for the staff and for the minister.

Now if you would go in there sometime—I suggest you would go in on Friday morning, which is surgery morning, and see a man like the Assistant-Superintendent and one of the surgeons in there go in to that operating room at half past ten, a fresh, robust man, and then hang around until he came out of that operating

room sometimes at half-past three o'clock or four o'clock and see the change in that man. You would then realize what he, and not only he but the other surgeons are doing in there, the good work they are doing. Go down on the surgical ward and see the nursing sisters there helping to keep life in those people, who probably only as far back as three years ago would die.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to go on record—I have said this affects me personally, but I do not want to be too personal about it. If I had not had that experience, if I had not seen the staff working at that Sanatorium, if I had not come in contact with the services which are being given to our people through our Department of Health at the Sanatorium, if I had not seen the interest of the department in seeing that the proper drugs, the proper surgeons, the properly qualified nurses, most of them our own girls in this country, getting the proper training in a specialized form of the treatment, if I had not seen that myself I could not speak. I am speaking now, and I would like again to go on record, and I hope it is the wish of this House, that the work of the staff of the St. John's Sanatorium be properly appreciated—and I would suggest that any member or members who have not visited that institution for some time should go in there and see the good work that is being done—as I say, I speak from experience.

DR. McGRATH: I thank the honourable gentleman for his praise of the staff. It is not proper for an honourable minister to praise his own staff, but it has been very good to hear some one else do it.

Items 1006 through 1010 carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, in connection with 1011, I noticed that last year there was one officer Grade VI and this year there are three. Business Management, Officer Grade VI.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the moving up of posts, not necessarily of individuals.

DR. McGRATH: Promotion is needed for more advanced type of work.

MR. HIGGINS: Thank you.

Items 1911 through 1015 carried.

DR. McGRATH: The provision of two full-time dentists at the dental clinic in St. John's and the provision for payment of part-time salaries for certain dentists in the outports for half a day every day for children of school age and lower, and payment to other practising dentists for fees for services limited to school children of a certain age. We hope to advance it further on as we get more personnel.

MR. HOLLETT: Rehabilitation, is that in connection with tuberculosis patients in particular?

DR. McGRATH: Not only tuberculosis patients but other types of disabled people. They do that on a half-and-half basis with the Federal Government.

MR. HOLLETT: I notice the air-ambulance has gone up. It is nearly ninety thousand dollars.

DR. McGRATH: That is the provision of two planes, one at St. Anthony and one at North West River.

Items 1016 through 1023 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: In connection with 1024, a year or two ago there were

some people laid off in connection with something which happened in this hospital. Could the minister say whether any of these have been re-instated.

DR. McGRATH: Yes, I cannot give the actual figure. I know some have been re-instated. Not all. As I remember—I could give the honourable member a fuller statement if he wanted it, but as I remember some of these it was felt the offence, while there was no criminal conviction was not such as could be overlooked for service reasons—Others of them have since been re-instated. I think only recently another case came up for re-instatement which I think was recommended. I do not think it has been passed on yet. But a few have not been re-instated.

Items 1024 through 1028 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: Under 1029 would the minister explain the increase of thirty thousand dollars to the Notre Dame Bay Memorial Hospital? Is that something special?

DR. McGRATH: That is probably to cover a deficit. They are finding in all these places that their income is going down and their cost is going up. I am fairly certain that amount would be to cover any deficit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is exactly a deficit of thirty thousand dollars.

Item 1029 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder why that could not be indicated in the estimates so we all could see it. The Honourable the Premier has all these figures. Then I would not have to ask all these questions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If all that detail had to be provided in the estimates in printed form it would be a tremendous volume. It is so obvious an increase that a question must be asked, and then the answer is given.

Item 1039 carried.

MR. DUFFY: How is it that 1032, Children's Health Service is down by \$100,000?

DR. McGRATH: The reason there would be that in 1956-57 we did not get the thing going, and we judge we will not require more than that. If it is required I presume it can be found from other sources. But we decided that amount would carry us through. We have not had a year's experience as yet in order to be sure.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the permission of the Committee to refer to Sub-Head 1022 Page 101—Occupational Therapy: Extra Assistance, \$3,661—What exactly does that represent?

DR. McGRATH: Occupational Therapy—That would be either an assistant or a part-time assistant—I could look it up and give the answer—I think I should have it there. It is part-time physiotherapist.

Department of Health—X—Carried.

Department of Public Welfare—XI—

Items 1101 through 1106 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Under 1108, Child Welfare, is that in connection with retarded children, that Education and Maintenance of Handicapped Children.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Welfare): No. It is children neglected mainly. We have no vote for mentally retarded children.

Item 1108 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: General Assistance, is that the able-bodied relief?

MR. HEFFERTON: You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that two weeks ago we changed our system of disabled allowances and able-bodied relief and blind persons allowances, lumped together under what we call "Social Assistance." So you have to break this down in order to find out just what is spent in any one particular year on able-bodied relief.

MR. HIGGINS: Does that amount of four million dollars include blind persons allowances, old age assistance and disabled persons allowances.

MR. HEFFERTON: That is right.

MR. DUFFY: That covers people in what is called government homes, does it not?

MR. HEFFERTON: Perhaps I should read this particular section. It would help. The cost of assistance for able-bodied persons has been shared by the Government of Canada since the first of July, 1955. And agreement with the Government of Canada respecting unemployment assistance was signed in December of last year. According to this agreement the Government of Canada shared on a fifty-fifty basis the cost of assistance to unemployed persons who are in excess of 45 per cent of our population. This payment for five per cent of our population is measured on the basis of those in need because they are unemployable and makes it unnecessary for the Federal Government then to make any distinction between the able-bodied and the unemployable. Now since 1955 allowances to widows with dependent children have been granted under the Social Assistance Act, and all former recipients of mothers' allowances have been transferred

to this Act. This group is excluded from the provisions of the Unemployed Assistance Agreement.

Now we have down there an expenditure of four million dollars for social assistance in all forms. Approximately one million two hundred thousand is required to cover the cost of those who formerly received mothers' allowances and two hundred and fifty thousand is required to cover the cost of assistance to 45 per cent of the population receiving able-bodied relief and excluded under the Federal Agreement; the balance of two and a half million is shared on a fifty-fifty basis with the Government of Canada. No, I am sorry I answered the honourable member for St. John's East incorrectly a moment ago—The blind persons' allowance and old age assistance and disabled persons come under a different category.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have here the actual breakdown of this figure.

MR. HEFFERTON: Do you want the breakdown now?

MR. HOLLETT: No! No!

MR. DUFFY: May I ask the minister under what heading the government homes where the old and indigent and feeble are farmed out and paid for?

MR. HEFFERTON: We come to that in just a moment.

1109, 1110 carried.

MR. DUFFY: I would like to ask a question on 1111, Homes for the Aged and Infirm: I take it this is the section dealing with government homes. I know some of these homes, I know some of the people under them. I know they are operated very, very well, and in many of these homes the

operators show a lot of kindness to these people. But I have heard only recently of one where, if it is true—and I am not suggesting that it is true—I am wondering if these homes are inspected by any officer of the Department, because I did hear of a case the other day, as a matter of fact a person staying in one of these homes told me of what obviously would be cruelty. I will not go into details. I would just like to know if these government homes have an inspection of these homes—I would be glad to pass the details on to the minister privately.

MR. HEFFERTON: Regular inspection is carried out by regular workers under the department—I understand it is every two months. You are talking about homes where old people are placed to board? There are some sixteen of them, I think, at the present time, apart from the infirmary.

MR. DUFFY: Yes.

MR. HEFFERTON: They are licensed homes.

Items 1111, 1112 carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Under 1111 that officer, Grade VI, is that Mr. Browne of the Boys' Home and Training School.

MR. HEFFERTON: That is the vice-principal.

MR. HIGGINS: I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, only today in the course of other business I was in Whitbourne, and in the light of some rather unhappy publicity given that institution I would like the minister to know I had the pleasure of going through the institution this afternoon for a short while. There was no reason at all for the staff to know we were coming, as

they were in a different part of the town altogether. We just happened to go over there. As a matter of fact the magistrate invited us over for a bite of food. The interior of that building is maintained in a condition which quite honestly if I had not seen it I would not have believed it. There are dormitories for the older boys and single rooms for younger boys are kept in much better condition than many private homes that I have been in in this town, including at times my own. As to the boys themselves, there is no institutional atmosphere about the place—I would like the minister to know that as a completely impartial observer, not on business but in the company of other people who were with me at the time, I could not help but be struck with the obvious efficiency with which that institution is being operated. As I said, in the light of other rather unhappy publicity I think the staff is deserving of some praise.

MR. HEFFERTON: I would be very happy to pass that on, and thank the honourable gentleman.

Item 14, 115 carried.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, would the minister explain the difference in the grants to different institutions. Is it on an enrollment basis?

MR. HEFFERTON: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It fluctuates up and down.

MR. HOLLETT: Has the United Church Orphanage?

MR. HEFFERTON: There were two or three children, I am not sure which.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the reason for only seven hundred dollars.

Items 1115, 1116 carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Now, Mr. Chairman, the Director Grade seven under 1117 is that the Judge of the Family Court?

MR. HEFFERTON: Yes There is a vacancy at the present time.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes. I wonder could the minister tell us if there is any intention of filling that post or not. Perhaps the Attorney General might more properly be able to advise the House.

MR. CURTIS: It is a matter, Mr. Chairman, in which the Department of Welfare and the Department of the Attorney General get together. At the moment things seem to be going very nicely, and I doubt if there is quite enough work there for a full time man. For that reason we have allowed it to go for some time, under the part-time control of the Judge of the Magistrate's Court in St. John's. If we find the work necessitates it we will, of course, make an immediate appointment.

MR. HIGGINS: I am very glad to hear that—I may say as one who from time to time has occasion to appear in that court that the present system is working out quite satisfactorily. The reason I raised the point, I realize it is hardly necessary but I do trust that if an appointment is to be made that the Judge of that Court will be a person with the proper qualifications, because as the Attorney General and the minister will recall, under the Act now the judge of the Family Court has jurisdiction in matters affecting custody of children, a jurisdiction hitherto vested in the Supreme Court, and the implications are obvious.

MR. CURTIS: Yes—Thank you!

1117, 1118, 1119, 1120 carried.

MR. HIGGINS: Is there now a director of corrections?

MR. HEFFERTON: No there is a vacancy at the present time. It is now under consideration.

Department of Public Welfare—XI—Carried.

Board of Liquor Control: XII—

MR. HOLLETT: While on that; I had some information a day or so ago relative to an assignment of liquor that came in to the Board of Liquor Control, twice as much as we had last year. I think there were a thousand cases, Jamaica Rum—I wonder if the minister could tell us—

MR. SMALLWOOD: The usual shipment of rum from Jamaica did arrive recently, because I had a little freight of mine which came on the same boat from Jamaica—I ran into a little difficulty.

MR. HOLLETT: Not the same type I hope.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not the same type of freight—I ran into a place in Jamaica in January where they cast concrete tables and slabs to sit on and finished them with terrazzo, and amazingly cheap. So I bought one and had it shipped up on this boat. It is a table to put out doors, and would last a good many life times, I hope. It came on this boat so that I know she arrived quite recently. The usual annual boat that brings the rum from Jamaica, and a perfectly normal volume was brought.

MR. HOLLETT: The reason I asked is that I asked a question last year relative to the same thing and got the answer as five hundred cases;

and now I understand it is one thousand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Maybe last year it was a little more than usually low in quantity.

MR. HOLLETT: Has the demand gone up for Jamaica rum?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not think there is any marked change. There is a pretty steady and uniform increase in consumer population. The population is growing quite rapidly, and as the population increases the consumption, I am afraid, will likewise increase, and as prosperity increases I am afraid still further consumption will increase.

MR. HOLLETT: I understand that it is 27% overproof when it arrives, but is diluted down about one hundred per cent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know the degree. I hope it is a very generous dilution. I do hope, for two reasons, that the proportion of Windsor Lake that goes into a bottle is very high (1) that it ought to cause less drunkenness and (2) it ought to cause more revenue to the Treasury. Frankly it ought to be much higher lake content when we can sell Windsor Lake at such high prices and high profits.

MR. HIGGINS: It is sold by the Controllers at a much higher rate than they pay the Council for water they get. It is about ten thousand per cent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would think so—and there would be a tendency to increase that rate of profit by further dilution and greater use of Windsor Lake.

MR. DUFFY: And eventually remove the intoxication.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Gladly if we could get people accustomed to that—Just so they would just want it to be a little cold.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder would the Premier tell us whether that water was sterilized before being used or is it expected that the Jamaica rum sterilizes it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid that question would have to be directed at some one more knowledgeable in the matter than I. The only part I drink is water. I have never, since I was born, tasted rum or gin or brandy. Once, by a very grave error, and only once in my life I tasted whiskey. The moment I tasted it I knew it was not the glass of wine I thought it was. I asked a very distinguished person in Newfoundland who was standing beside me if he would please smell it and tell me what he thought it was. He did so, and he told me it was undoubtedly whiskey. I confirmed that by asking another even more distinguished person if he would smell it. He confirmed that it was whiskey. Then everyone in the group standing around smelled it, and they all agreed it was whiskey. So that for the one and only time in my life I actually got the taste of whiskey. That was about four years ago. That was the first time in my life, and I have never tasted it since. I did not like it at all. It possibly was not good whiskey, I don't know if that was the trouble. In any event, once only since I was born 56 years ago have I tasted whiskey. That was four years ago in a very distinguished place, and it was a serious and grave error that caused me to taste it. But all other hard liquors I have yet to taste, and I doubt if I ever will. So that I am really the last person to whom to address this highly technical matter. I only

know that there is lots of water—I only wish there could be more water in each bottle than there is. I hope the Leader of the Opposition agrees with me on that.

MR. HOLLETT: I happen to find out, and would inform the honourable the Premier—you can get very high on wine—so beware!

MR. SMALLWOOD: I thank the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition for that advice, and I assure him warmly I will follow it.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say at this time, and I am sure my honourable colleague from St. John's East will agree with me, our water was never better than it is today. We have it chlorinated but we have now an agitation for fluorination. I do not know if that would make the rum taste better. I am personally not for or against it but the honourable minister of health could tell us just what that does to water.

DR. McGRATH: I am afraid it is not in the estimates; and the honourable Leader of the Opposition might criticize me.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: I would like to get that straight—I am talking now of the city water. We know children don't drink any water. They drink milk. They say it makes better teeth to fluorinate the water.

MR. HOLLETT: I have heard some of the men working at the Board of Liquor Control are underpaid and overworked. I wonder if the minister could tell us anything on that. The salaries are not very large. I see one man there gets sixteen hundred dollars, and there are fourteen there who only get thirty-three hundred dollars. I know for a fact these men work hard

and they work at a job which I would not like to work at. I wonder if the Premier would consider upping the salaries of the underpaid people in the Board of Liquor Control.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If the honourable Leader of the Opposition would turn to page 128 he will see the salary scale, and if he will compare the scale with those rates found on page 118 he will see that these are the scales exactly as they are in all departments of the government. You cannot raise these scales without raising the scales of the entire civil service, for those more than four thousand persons—But there could of course be some upgrading and have the men there receive the salary of a higher grade than the grade they presently occupy—but you cannot raise the grade scales of these civil servants without raising the scales for all civil servants at the present time.

MR. HOLLETT: I would like the Premier to consider raising the pay of these underdogs.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will have a look at it.

XII—Board of Liquor Control, carried.

Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply—XIII—

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if it is possible from now on that we could in purchasing goods in the Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply have all these things put up for tender? Has the Minister considered the possibility of doing that in future? Generally, of course—I know there are some things on which you cannot ask for tenders, but generally speaking.

HON. B. J. ABBOTT (Minister of Supply): Mr. Chairman, that has

been done. The advertising in newspapers in this country is terrific—We do not advertise through the newspapers calling for tenders. But we do send circulars around to different people doing business in this country and give them an idea as to what goods we require and ask them for tenders. We do that and we set a date in which the tenders will close. That has been done and will continue to be done.

MR. HOLLETT: In this connection, is there a possibility these questions may go to certain business firms and not go to others. Would it not be better to advertise so that everybody could see?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That would cost about one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars a year. It would cost probably a quarter of a million dollars a year to advertise for tenders for everything, and I doubt that even a quarter of a million would cover it. The requests that are made must number easily half a million a year.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, in sending out these circulars what method is adopted in order to reach all concerned?

DR. McGRATH: There is a point there which has not been mentioned, that is certainly in connection with my own department. Any businessman who follows a particular line of business can send his name to the Department of Supply and can say he would like to be considered for tenders for such and such type of thing—As far as I know that is universally done.

MR. HOLLETT: I did not know that—I am actually glad to hear that.

If that were generally known to the public then we would have no kick.

MR. ABBOTT: Mr. Chairman, as an illustration take provisions. We have the names in our office of firms on Water Street who deal in provisions and we have them off Water Street throughout the country. For instance salt for Western Labrador—We sent regular circulars to firms in Conception Bay and Bonavista Bay and Trinity Bay for salt, not only here in St. John's—These people have an opportunity to bid for sale for the Labrador, and in several cases we get no bids, no quotations whatsoever. For other goods it is the same thing. We have about twelve or fifteen firms listed for dry goods, and they are notified what dry goods we require—A great many of them sent in no bids.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the thing that worries me is that there could be a tendency to send these bids to certain businessmen and not send them to others. I do not say it would be done deliberately or anything like that, but it is possible there are people who could be neglected or feel neglected and thereby cause gossip and so on. The idea is a good one, to make it generally known by a general advertisement that certain goods will be bought during the year and firms can send in their names if interested.

MR. HEFFERTON: I might add, Mr. Chairman, that during the five years in which I held that portfolio there was an increasing number of people put on the tender list. They were put on the tender list whenever they came and made application to be put on. For instance last year eighty thousand enquiries relative to the purchase for various departments

went out from the Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the minister the method of awarding contracts? Is it in the hands of a committee of the department, or the minister or whom?

MR. ABBOTT: The minister does see the tenders and of course he is the divisional head there, and they, with the minister, decide on the tenders. Now I may say, when we come to that vote, we have a vote here for advertising which will give you an idea as to what we can do with that particular vote—You will have an opportunity to see that vote when you come to it. One page in the "Daily News" alone or in any of the papers here costs one hundred and ninety-six dollars. That is not for small advertisements but whole pages of newspaper—It is terrific the amount of money advertising runs into.

MR. HOLLETT: You don't have to send them to the "Telegram" any more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, they won't take them.

MR. HOLLETT: Well if they can get along alright—But I suggest it would be nice for tenders to be asked for for all sorts of things, particularly these blocks of goods.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Tenders are invited, thousands upon thousands upon thousands of them every year.

MR. HOLLETT: By advertising?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not by advertisements in the newspapers. If we were to advertise in the newspapers everytime tenders were called it would cost at least a quarter of a million dollars a year, at least.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, I think the Honourable Leader of the Opposition should bear in mind that in the normal day's course of business anywhere from twenty to fifty requisitions and sometimes more have to be dealt with. Now how in the world can we deal with these in normal newspaper advertising?

MR. HOLLETT: These would be small items?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Fifty small ones would run up to ten or twenty thousand dollars.

MR. ABBOTT: To give you an idea, we deal with about one hundred and fifty firms every day.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And at least three-fifths of them, if not four-fifths are strong opponents of the government—We do not care—we do not mind that.

MR. HOLLETT: I am delighted to hear that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't care. We don't mind in the least.

MR. HOLLETT: I would not say they were very strong opponents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some of them are quite strong, and they make no bones about it. We do not care! What do we care!

MR. HOLLETT: Not at all.

Items 1301 through 1313 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering whether the minister would care to say anything about some of the provincial buildings which are now being vacated in some of the municipal areas, council areas, where they have a new overall plan—Specifically I probably should refer to what

I have in mind—I am wondering about the building in Harbour Grace. There is a possibility that in the near future the Federal building will materialize there, and the old post office building there is in demand by the Town Council and the voluntary fire brigade.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who owns it?

MR. SHEPPARD: The Newfoundland Government is presently renting it to the government of Canada.

MR. HOLLETT: I was wondering in cases like that where that building will probably be vacated in a year or two—Would the minister care to comment on that—and similar instances where they might be made available to the municipality—

MR. ABBOTT: Why not, if they are available and the council suggests it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Actually each case would have to be taken on its own merit—It is not an unlikely thing.

Item 1314 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: 1315, Housing—Does that take care of the St. John's Housing Corporation? Has that anything to do with the St. John's Housing Corporation? Does that include the administration of the St. John's Housing?

MR. ABBOTT: I don't think so. I think they operate on their own.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, it does not.

MR. HOLLETT: Is there anything in the estimates relative to that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, only on the income side. We receive some in-

come from them. They are a Crown Corporation whose directors are a number of Cabinet Ministers, the Mayor of St. John's and, I think, the City Engineer of St. John's—They are practically an independent body—Certainly the government never bothers them, at least the Cabinet as such or the government as such. I do not remember for at least two years any matters affecting the St. John's Housing Corporation ever being as much as mentioned in meetings of Cabinet—It may be only one year—I mean it is very rarely that the Housing Corporation comes up. We gave them authority last year to build that building in there, the new one, which will soon be finished. I think that is the last time that the Housing Corporation came before the Cabinet. They are a virtually independent and separate Crown Corporation.

MR. HOLLETT: The servants of the St. John's Housing are not civil servants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not think they are, no.

MR. HIGGINS: Would the minister say what this housing is for? Is that finding housing for indigent people or what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think this "Housing" is all other than the St. John's Housing Corporation—That is a Federal-Provincial Partnership, subsidized rentals and all public housing other than the St. John's Housing Corporation. I think that is what this vote is.

MR. ABBOTT: Yes, it is really subsidized—

MR. HIGGINS: Being within the rental control as well?

MR. ABBOTT: Yes.

Items 1315, 1316 carried: Items 1331, 1332, carried:

MR. ABBOTT: Now, Mr. Chairman, we come to the question raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition—advertising—You will see there \$25,000. That will give an idea how much we can advertise.

MR. HOLLETT: Printing, stationery and office supplies, \$165,000—Can the minister say whether tenders were called for that?

MR. ABBOTT: Every time without exception.

MR. DUFFY: Is it true one of the departments recommended to the minister that the records over a period of so many years be destroyed as they were taking up so much room, and they were told to destroy them but take copies before doing it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That one was old when the honourable gentleman was a very young boy.

MR. DUFFY: Is that so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What the story was really, was to make three copies, multiplying it three times. The modern way is, of course, the microfilm. You could fill this entire building with documents and then microfilm it and put it under the table, which would be a good place perhaps to put it.

Item 1333 carried:

Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply—XIII—carried.

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

Department of Fisheries XIV.

MR. HOLLETT: In connection with Fisheries, I notice—I think it is

in the back here—We have a vote in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority. I do not know if I am in order—It is a total amount of two and a half million dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think that is Capital Account.

MR. HOLLETT: Alright! We will come to that.

Item 1401 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Newfoundland Fishermen's Federation \$20,000—Do they need that now that the General Secretary is also in the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think that should make any difference at all.

1411 carried:

MR. HOLLETT: Before we leave that—I had an enquiry from a man, I think in Burin District, who lost some trawls, some lines, and is trying to get something under "Storm Damage." He has been trying for several months.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What storm was that?

MR. HOLLETT: I could not say. He lost his lines anyway.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Obviously the payments the government make in connection with storm damage are payments where there has been a great storm and considerable number of fishermen have had storm damage. It is not designed to meet the case of an occasional individual who has had damage done from a storm because that has always happened in our history, every year without exception at all.

Item 1411, 1422 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: What is that experimental fishing? Has the government got a boat?

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, I can answer that—The government still has the "Mathew II" and that vote in there is for some experimental fishing that may be in mind for the year. I was not able to determine today the exact nature of it, but it would be something of the same kind as the enterprise carried on over the past winter and spring, when the Matthew II did experimental drift netting in Fortune Bay and Conception Bay.

MR. HOLLETT: What about the boats in Dildo, the boats the government bought?

MR. KEOUGH: That will be found under capital account.

MR. CANNING: Mr. Chairman, while on that vote, I wonder if the minister would tell me if the Federal Government did any experimenting.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. KEOUGH: I understand that the Fisheries Development Authority have recently made arrangements with the Federal Government whereby this year they will spend something of the order of one hundred thousand dollars on experimental fishing, mostly on shrimps and scallops, and I think some herring investigation.

MR. HOLLETT: Market Research 1423-02-01—I know that is only a token vote, but is that not a Federal Matter relative to the fisheries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is certainly but we have felt we could not in the matter of the fishery export trade,

although it is constitutionally the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada we could not just relinquish, would not abdicate completely all sense of Government responsibility for it, it means too much to Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: I am glad to hear that.

Item 1424 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: 1426—Fisheries Training School.—What is that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is exactly what it says—It is portable, travelling around from settlement to settlement, teaching navigation and engineering.

MR. KEOUGH: They have four instructors.

Item 1426 carried.

Department of Fisheries—XIV—carried.

Department of Economic Development—XV—

Item 1501 carried.

MR. DUFFY: Under 1502—General Office, that is more than a ten per cent increase there—Is that additional staff?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, there is a new Provincial Economist.

Item 1502 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, 1,503 is Tourist Development—We have had this grant now for a number of years, under Tourist Development. We handed a lot of money out. I believe \$588,000 or something like that, and we have this charge of \$36,800 for Tourist Development. In that you have various things like documentary films and general pub-

licity and development. I wonder if the minister could give us some idea just what the Tourist Trade is doing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, in a few words—The Honourable Leader of the Opposition must remember that Newfoundland, even though we are not by any means ready yet for a great tourist traffic has a fairly substantial one as it is. We receive thousands of tourists a year into Newfoundland. I do not know how many thousands. It may be barely enough to qualify for the "thousands." It may be only two thousand one hundred or something like that, but a large number of tourists do come to Newfoundland and always have done so and we have always had a tourist department. We have had one for a great many years now.

This consists of answering many, many thousands of letters, it consists of sending out very many thousands of pieces of printed material as well as preparing material, getting it printed, getting pictures done, and I mean printed pictures, and circulated and distributed. It consists also of maintaining a service of licensing our tourist establishments, not just establishments built by government loans but by anyone, and there are hundreds around the Island today, places that are prepared to accommodate tourists. They may not be much better than glorified boarding houses or may be small outport hotels, but before taking tourists they have to be licensed, and before they are licensed they have to be inspected, and they have to be inspected annually—That is done—There are inspection services. Then people who build tourist places aimed at catering to tourists must have their plans passed before they are allowed to build, and in the building inspection must be

carried on, and after they have begun to operate they come under the regular inspection. Then again the loan system, the system of making loans have to be carried on, and that again calls for very careful inspection and calls for very careful supervision over the establishments that are built out of government loans. So that you have two types of activity going on at once, on the one hand general tourist publicity within and without Newfoundland, tourist advertising, and then on the other hand you have a purely business side of it, i.e. the inspection of premises, the assisting of people building by providing loans; the approving of all plans, the giving of licences and the general annual inspection of the premises once they are built. Then there is the enforcement of the collection of loans and the follow up of loans. That is not always too successful because it takes more than just a follow up, it takes a successful operator to make a successful place. Then when the operator fails there is the unpleasant job of stepping in and trying to salvage the government's loan.

It is a fairly busy department, but not as busy as it is going to be when we get the roads and hotels and a real tourist trade, and not as busy as it is going to be when the Trans-Canada Highway is finished and the "Carson" is on the gulf and the tourists can drive in easily and readily and we get a tremendous increase in the number of tourists. It should go up to fifty or sixty thousand a year. Then the Tourist Board is going to be really very busy. In the meanwhile it is carefully laying the foundation, at Gander, Corner Brook, Port aux Basques and I think one or two other places where they are establishing local branches, getting local

businessmen together and carefully planning against the day when tourists will come here in real numbers.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Premier his opinion, in the absence of adequate facilities for tourists here, accommodations together with other unfortunate problems, roads and so on, I would like to know if he thinks it is good business to be spending a lot of money on advertising, and I have seen some very attractive looking work, to encourage tourists, in view of the shortcomings that we know exist, to come in here. I know of a case where a wealthy man heard of Newfoundland and the fishing, salmon fishing and so on, and he got information as to where he could stay and that sort of thing but was shocked when he finally arrived at the accommodations suggested. He not alone was finished coming here but felt so disgusted that he decided that whatever friends of his might be tempted to come from the States he would certainly tell them not to come—So that at least I question the wisdom of that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. I share these views almost exactly, and the effort that is being made to entice tourists into Newfoundland is by far the smallest part of the activity of the Board—by far—

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, if and when this influx of tourists does take place, I think it is true that the Board itself has in mind getting a location that is a little more attractive than the present spot. I remember in the old days I used to work in the Tourist Bureau in the summer holidays. At that time the office was in the Newfoundland Hotel, close to where the steamships used to dock,

and they had a very attractive office. I do think that when the time comes that we are going to have tourists; attention will have to be given to getting a clean attractive location. Certain it is that the present spot will have to be changed because of civic defence and the fire department.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is very unsuitable. They have succeeded in arranging for a very fine tourist office aboard the "Carson" and accommodations for a tourist officer will be established aboard of her.

MR. HIGGINS: We used to have that aboard the cruise ships.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, then an office has to be opened in Sydney. We will probably have another man stationed at Port au Basques, which office in Port aux Basques we are going to have ready when the "Carson" is ready, the harbour is completed and the road is completed and we have some hotels and the like to care for tourists. As far as the tourists are concerned we must first get roads built and then find some accommodations. And we have six or seven hundred thousand dollars out on loans to get tourist places built; and it is most impressive to see some of the places that have been built. Now some of those places admittedly, have been financially a failure. It is the old, old story all over North America, a very high proportion of hotels and motels and cabins have been built and have failed financially in the hands of those who built them, and other people stepped in and took them over and made a success, probably after wiping out a lot of the kinks. In other words the capital cost is written down by the people who get them at more or less of a

bargain. That is the story of hotels, motels and cabins all over North America—So that perhaps we have to go through the same ringer in Newfoundland. Two of the very best of tourist establishments that have been built by means of Government loans, Swift Current Cabins and the Kumbi Club are wonderfully fine places that would do credit in any province. The Kumbi Club especially is magnificent. I have stayed there overnight several times, and I had a meal as I drove by that was splendid. But it is frankly a failure. Now somebody will buy it. The Government will get its money. We will sell it for what money we have in it, and the man who buys it will get a bargain, but the man who built it will lose a good many thousand dollars. It is too bad! Now the same thing applies to Swift Current Cabins—We will get our money out of them—There is no doubt of that—But the rest of the shareholders are going to lose heavily, and whoever buys it will get a bargain at the cost of those who built it.

MR. HOLLETT: You will get your money out?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Easily.

MR. HOLLETT: Will you get your money out of "Barney's"?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Easily—"Barney's" is a credit to Newfoundland. Has the honourable gentleman been in there to eat?

MR. HOLLETT: Of course, dozens of times.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a credit. And I notice driving there nearly every other night that the place is just crowded with cars. That looks promising. It looks as though trade is looking up. It may take a year

or two. The food is good and the place is most attractive. We got to have these places. It is not enough in Newfoundland to have schools and hospitals and roads and churches. We got to have places like that, or the place is just a backwoods.

MR. HIGGINS: On that point—I am very glad the Premier brought it up because from the time you pass "Powers" in Salmonier to Placentia you cannot get a meal. You cannot get a meal in Placentia today, and that has been a very popular place. Placentia has always been the spot for tourists, and today you cannot get a meal over there—It is criminal.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right. That is our greatest need. If people would take a chance on it we would back them. We are anxious to see good live wires build attractive places. We have got to approve what they build, and we must approve of good, attractive tourist resorts.

MR. DUFFY: I cannot see the necessity of one at "Barney's", a stones throw from town I do not agree with that at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Even now with Frost's re-opened, and with the Candlelight and the Newfoundland and Barney's there is not nearly enough places; and the other places out there on the road—the Drive In—there is not nearly enough places. This is a town now with nearly eighty thousand people, with one hundred thousand within ten miles. That becomes a big metropolitan city of a hundred thousand people which needs a half dozen more good up to date places.

MR. DUFFY: It is not very hard to get a table in most of these places

except the Candlelight and that is very small.

MR. HOLLETT: On page 117 there is one thing I want to ask—You have one Director II, contractual, token vote of one dollar. What is the idea? Are you going to have another director?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have had that in for several years running. It is doubtful that we will attempt to fill it this year. We are just keeping it there. As a matter of fact the man we had in mind for a while, Mr. Norman Squires, is now at the big hotel in Times Square, New York, one of the Sheraton Hotels, the Sheraton Astoria. For a while we toyed with the idea of bringing him here for the purpose of going around to our hotels and motels and bringing them in for classes and really giving practical instructions not only on catering but on how to lay a table, how to put the food on the plate, how to make it appetizing and the way it is done in modern eating places in the world. Norman Squires could do it, but we never did agree on the salary. We did not feel we could pay him; at any rate he felt so—and mind you, he has had one of the best trainings of any man in the hotel business in the world, in London and Paris, and he is really a trained hotel man. He is Sir Richard Squires' son. He was here during the war, in the home defence. But we are not going to fill that position this year, for sure.

Item 1503 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: What about the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council? Why the increase?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the "APEC," the great move on the part

of the four Atlantic Provinces to challenge and demand greater attention for the economic development of the four Provinces; transportation matters and everything else. That is our share of maintaining it.

MR. HOLLETT: We pay over so much to the general fund?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. HOLLETT: I think the Premiers had a meeting recently?

Items 1505, 1506 carried.

Department of Economic Development XV—Carried.

Department of Highways: XVII:

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, is there a deputy minister for that department?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not as yet.

MR. HIGGINS: Would he be shown under 1702?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think so! Yes!

Items 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704 carried:

MR. HIGGINS: One Director (personal) who is that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. French.

MR. HIGGINS: Is his name mentioned as a possible deputy minister?

MR. SMALLWOOD: By whom?

MR. HIGGINS: I heard it long before that the deputy would probably continue in his present post.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, could the minister tell us about local roads and how much was spent on them last year?

MR. HIGGINS: I know Torbay got its grant because they formed a committee. That is the position, a community forms a committee and they get it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I do not know how much was spent last year—I frankly do not know the figure. It is not given here. I do not think it was all spent. I believe it was around half a million, and I believe that two hundred thousand of that was not spent.

MR. HOLLETT: On the next item—the erection of Highway Signs—Going out the Topsail Road, after you pass Topsail, there are a number of settlements and you never know when you are in one settlement and out of the other. I do not know whether anybody else knows when he is in Kelligrews or Foxtrap.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think not only that is necessary, but I think it is becoming imperative that other types of signs be put up indicating curves and bumps and all the wonderfully useful road signs you get on the mainland across Canada and in the United States. It is becoming imperative that we have more and more signs of that kind. I know the Minister of Highways realizes that because we have discussed it, the two of us while driving along—Something is going to be done along that line.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you very much!

Items 1705, 1706 carried;

Department of Highways XVII carried.

Department of Provincial Affairs—
V—

Item 501 through 506 carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now the Committee will notice we put "Exhibitions and Fairs" under Provincial Affairs. These used to be under the Department of Mines and Resources. This is part of the policy of strengthening and broadening the Department of Provincial Affairs and give them more work to do, and lightening the burden of the Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. HIGGINS: That covers all these agricultural fairs?

MR. SMALLWOOD: And fishermen's fairs as well. Last year it was under Mines and Resources and Fisheries and Co-operatives, two different departments. Incidentally I was supposed to be at a meeting or something tonight, as was my colleague here. I think I am the honorary chairman or something of the Exhibitions Association. We are to have a meeting tonight to make plans for this year. We hope to have, I believe in the fall at the Stadium, a great all-Newfoundland, Province wide exhibition and fair of the products of our fields, factories and fisheries. The idea of course is that over and above the fair that will be held at Corner Brook and at Deer Lake and at Grand Falls and at Clarenville in the new fair buildings to which the Government contributed a hundred thousand dollars; and at Shearstown and Eastport and a large number of other places it will all culminate in one great all-Newfoundland fair down here at the Stadium. We have planned to get these great tents, huge tents at the Stadium. We have planned to get these great tents, huge tents to house animals, for instance, out on the grounds. The idea is that the exhibition association will acquire one or two or more of these great tents

which could always be taken around to different parts of the Province where they do not have buildings large enough. These great tents could be set up to have fairs and exhibitions in a number of places where it is not possible today because of lack of housing for the purpose.

Department of Provincial Affairs, V, carried.

Department of Finance—IV—

Items 401, 402, 403 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: I have spoken of this before, and I think it should be mentioned—Consideration should be given to some increase in the pensions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, that is right.

MR. HOLLETT: That applies also to the constabulary.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I am very glad that is mentioned. Today I was talking to a member of the constabulary who is living on the magnificent pension of thirty (30) dollars a month after twenty years in the force. He is over in Winterton.

Items 404, 405 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the Financial Commission of Enquiry?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is Mr. Perry—J. Harvey Perry.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, may I revert for a moment to 405 Vendor's Commission, Social Security Assessment—No, I am sorry, that is all right.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the Budgetary Procedure, \$5,000?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am sorry—That is Mr. Perry. 406-19 Financial

Commission on the Revisions of the Commission of Enquiry—That is the Terms. The cost has been \$84,100 and \$20,800. I said the other day it was getting up to a quarter of a million, but it is far short of that. Just two items \$84,100 and \$20,800. No—Hold on now—1956-57 add \$46,000 to that. I did not underestimate it, did I? There is five thousand in now for this year.

Items 406 through 411 carried.

Department of Finance—IV carried.

Consolidated Fund Services:

101—Public Debt Interest.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Premier tell us what the new 1957 loan would be before the Bill is brought in?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid I cannot. I think it is Three millions. I would not swear to that.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the total amount of interest, two and a half million dollars on our public debt?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

Item 101 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the minister tell us whether this money is actually set aside in a trust account?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course—There is a Board of Trustees—The manager of the Bank of Montreal, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Savings Bank, the minister of Finance, or the Deputy Minister, I think, are the Board of Trustees—The manager of the Bank of Montreal the manager of the Government Savings Bank and the Controller of the Treasury—I think these are the three—I speak from memory—I know that the manager of the Bank of Montreal is one.

Items 102 and 104 carried.

Consolidated Revenue Fund Service, carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is all, Mr. Chairman, except for Capital Account in page 73:

Item 140.

MR. SMALLWOOD: These are amounts of loans to various concerns by banks following guarantees of their loans by the Government, loans falling due this year. These amounts will be paid to the banks.

MR. HOLLETT: Not merely the Bank of Montreal?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, all the banks.

MR. HOLLETT: That means we have to pay that much interest this year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is principal.

Item 140 carried.

Item 141, Debt Redemption, carried.

Department of Finance, Item 440 carried.

Department of Education.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it we have to raise the money by borrowing in order to carry out Item 644.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All of this capital account expenditure as shown in these estimates will be made and can be made over and above the sixty-nine thousand dollars surplus we budgeted for on current account only out of proceeds of bond issues, including the six million dollars of bond issues we already placed. That is exactly what it said in the budget.

MR. HOLLETT: Under Miscellaneous-03-01, Sundry \$600,000?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am afraid I have no details here, but will certainly get it for the honourable gentleman. I undertake to do that before the House closes. It is in the Department of Education. If the minister of Education were here he would know immediately. What it is I frankly do not know.

MR. HOLLETT: Loans to School Boards—Is that new? There was nothing for it last year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have done that frequently. We have lent it. It must have been under some other heading previously.

MR. HOLLETT: It was \$570,000 last year.

Department of Education carried

Department of Mines and Resources.

MR. HOLLETT: Under Farm Development, could the minister tell us just how much money has been loaned on that account since its inception?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I tabled that here in this session.

Items 840, 841 carried.

Department of Public Works:

MR. HOLLETT: That is the university is it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Amongst other things. Memorial University \$750,000.

MR. CHALKER: 06-04, Nain Dormitory. The Federal Government pay fifty per cent of that. Revenue for half that is shown on the revenue side.

Department of Health:

Item 941 carried.

MR. BROWNE: St. Patrick's Mercy Home, \$70,000 coming from the Federal Government makes half of that expenditure.

Items 1041, 1044 carried.

Department of Public Welfare:

Item 1141 carried.

Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply:

Items 1340, 1341, 1344 carried.

Department of Fisheries:

MR. HOLLETT: How much are you going to spend at LaScie and when you are likely to terminate the expenditure down there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It will be completed and be operating this year. \$1,800,000 is the total expenditure by the Newfoundland Government. That is to complete and equip it. But we are not going to complete that part which will deal with fresh frozen fish because of the condition of the fresh frozen fish market. We are not going to complete it this year.

MR. HOLLETT: Well how much will be spent to date, including this year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: By the Government of Newfoundland, I think the whole cost is a quarter of a million.

MR. HOLLETT: Not to the Government of Newfoundland surely?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, not counting what will have been spent by the Government of Canada. This is one of the great fishing plants of the world or will be when completed, extremely modern and extremely large. There was a new harbour and new breastwork built by the Federal Government and a brand new water

and sewerage system for the town. It is quite a huge development.

MR. HOLLETT: Who is spending the money there this year for the Government?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is on contract. Contracts were let last year to several firms.

MR. HOLLETT: The Federal Government has let contracts?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The Newfoundland Government let contracts to local firms and the Canadian Government let contracts to other firms.

Items 1440, 1444 carried.

Department of Economic Development.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It may be heavier than that, you know.

MR. HOLLETT: I am sure.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will know far more when we get the report of the Arthur D. Little Firm. We may have a couple of items of good news for the House before the House adjourns, on the new industries—Well, I had better say nothing until it is more certain, but it looks very good for two of them, new proposals coming up.

Item 1540 carried.

Department of Highways:

1741 carried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I may say, Mr. Chairman, in connection with one of the votes we just passed, three-quarters of a million dollars for the university, page 123. Under that my colleague, the minister of Public Works is just about ready to call the ten-

ders for this amount. The Committee will appreciate, of course, the facts that this three-quarters of a million is a mere beginning of the building of the university which is going to cost, I think, five or six or seven million dollars in the course of the next two or three years. From the time these four great buildings are completed we will have the beginning of a fine university. I am very happy that in a matter of days, I believe, I think that within a week or so we will be ready to call tenders on the beginning of the new university on the new campus.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. I do not know that we will need to sit again but we better have leave to do it in case we need to.

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

Mr. Speaker (Mr. Clarke) resumed the Chair.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and have passed headings of expenditure under the following headings: Department of Public Works; Department of Labour; Department of Health; Department of Welfare; The Board of Liquor Control; Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply; Department of Fisheries; Department of Economic Development; Department of Highways; Department of Provincial Affairs; Department of Finance and Consolidated Fund Services.

Under Capital Expenditure the following headings—Consolidated Fund Services, Department of Finance; Department of Education; Department

of Mines and Resources; Department of Public Works; Department of Health; Department of Public Welfare; Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply; Department of Fisheries; Department of Economic Development; Department of Highways.

All these items have been passed without amendment.

On motion report received, committee ordered sit again on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising do adjourn—I wonder if the Honourable Leader of the Opposition could assist me—We have a very important meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow morning for the purpose of considering the proposed Javelin Legislation. I hope that on Monday afternoon I can introduce the Javelin Legislation to the House. On Monday forenoon there is a caucus of the members of the party on this side of the House to hear an explanation of the legislation and a description of it and to have a discussion of it so that we can decide for ourselves on this side of the House whether we favour the proposals or not.

I understand the Leader of the Opposition has advance copies of the legislation so that he will have an opportunity to consider the matter as well. So that when introduced on Monday afternoon virtually all members of the House will be just about as familiar with it as I am myself.

On Monday, after I have introduced it, with the necessary explanations, I would expect that the House would wish to defer debate on the matter for a day or two or three, whatever might be considered necessary. In

that, of course, we will gladly concur with the deferment, and the remainder of the business before the House could proceed. There is committee of the whole on a number of bills which have received second reading, and I think there are still a few bills to receive second reading. While there is no desire in the world to rush the closing of the House, even to this extent, we do not propose to move the suspension of the Rules of the House. I do not think we have done that for several years. It was always the practise for the Government to move the suspension of the rules possibly for the last week or ten days of the session. But when the Opposition are as accommodating as they are in this present House there is no point in suggesting moving the suspension of the Rules, because whatever business is done can be done by friendly collaboration between the two sides of the House. So that I would like my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, if he would, to consider a time table as to whether it might be possible to prorogue the House by the end of next week or whether it would be more desirable to break into the week after that and prorogue on Monday or Tuesday or Thursday, whatever the House might feel—As far as I am personally concerned I am willing to stay here as long as any one else. I only hope that won't be too long. I hope we can get out and get some sunshine, but not neglecting the people's business. We must carry on the affairs of the Province, especially now that we are going to be a little better paid than we were we must not begrudge any of our time and talent in the service of the people.

I do hope the honourable Leader of the Opposition can consider that matter and possibly be willing to dis-

cuss the matter with me on behalf of his party.

I move that the House at its rising, therefore, do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion the House adjourned until tomorrow, Monday, June 3, at 3:00 of the clock.

MONDAY, June 3rd, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. WINDSOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave of the House to present a petition from the people of Northwest River in the District of Labrador North.

The prayer of the petition is that a bridge or some other means of conveyance be constructed across Northwest River and also a bridge to be constructed across Goose River, to enable them to make use of the road near that portion of Goose River and Northwest River.

In presenting this petition, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make one or two brief remarks. First, I think this petition is unique inasmuch as I think it is the first petition ever to be presented to the Honourable House from the people of Labrador North. I do not think my predecessor, the Honourable Minister for Education had the privilege to present a petition while he represented that district nor any other member before him. If for no other reason, Mr. Speaker, I think this petition should be given a very sympathetic consideration by this Government.

At the moment we have approximately seventeen miles of road constructed between the two rivers, and unless these rivers are bridged the roads will be of very little benefit to the people of that area. Then, Mr. Speaker, we have at Northwest River one of the most modern hospitals of the kind which partly serves Happy Valley as well as the people of Northwest River.

Happy Valley is approximately twenty-five miles from Northwest River. After these rivers are bridged it will be much easier and more convenient to transport patients to and from hospital, as a temporary arrangement. I hope this Government will see its way clear in the not too distant future to build a much needed hospital at Happy Valley.

Then there are men and women working at the great Goose Airport. What a pleasure it would be to them to travel back and forth to work by car instead of by boat and other means. During the late spring and early fall Northwest River becomes comparatively isolated as the ice conditions are such that it is not safe to travel over it nor is it safe to navigate in a boat.

The honourable member for Bonavista South said in his speech that Newfoundland was now out of the Land of Egypt. Well, Sir, the people of Northern Labrador are not yet out of the Land of Egypt but are waiting at the river bank, and as and when these bridges are constructed they will begin to march.

I wholeheartedly support the petition, and ask leave to have it tabled in the House and referred to the Department to which it relates. Thank you!

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I feel that I would be negligent in my duty if I did not rise to give support to the petition which the honourable member for Labrador North presented on behalf of the residents of Northwest River.

I believe I can confirm the honourable member's statement that this is the first petition ever to come from Labrador North and it is therefore unique. It is certainly an important petition.

It was my privilege and my pleasure to recommend to the Government that that road from the great Goose Airport, the second biggest airport in the whole world, to Northwest River. The Government accepted that recommendation and started two years ago. Excellent progress has been made. As the honourable member pointed out, it is most important that Goose Airport and Happy Valley be linked with Northwest River for the purpose of hospitalization and for economic reasons, because the majority of the residents of Northwest River work at Goose Airport.

There is one other aspect of it that the honourable member did not refer to, perhaps because his time expired, i.e. the possibility of a great tourist industry around Northwest River. At Goose Airport, we have thousands and on times tens of thousands of service men, many of them there a two year stretch. There are literally thousands of civilian workers many away from home six, eight or ten months a year. It would be a good thing for them if they had some place like Northwest River, twenty miles away, where they could go for a brief holiday and some change from the airport. In addition to that there is the possibility of en-

couraging people to visit Labrador. That possibility is a very good one, and I feel that a fairly extensive tourist industry would be built up at Northwest River, one of the most beautiful places in the whole of the province.

I heartily support the petition referred for reference to the Department concerned.

MR. STRICKLAND: Mr. Speaker, I believe the honourable member for Labrador North just stole my thunder in that he has used the word "unique" in a petition.

I have a petition which I beg to present at this point, and I would also use the word myself. It is unique in that the petition is signed by just about six hundred persons, and they are represented in this House by no less than twelve honourable gentlemen in the House. I should not have much trouble to get this petition through if they all support it.

It comes from Terra Nova, Mr. Speaker, and prays that a road be constructed to link the settlement of Terra Nova to the Trans-Canada Highway, out towards Newman's Sound a distance of approximately ten miles. Three miles come within the boundaries of the National Park. That would leave seven miles from the point of view of this petition, as the other three undoubtedly will be built by the Federal Government at Ottawa.

In presenting this petition, Mr. Speaker, there are a few facts I wish to offer in support. First of all, as you know, Terra Nova is a logging centre for the AND Company, and many men who have signed this petition with many others are employed there year after year, so much so that the

annual payroll in Terra Nova last two or three years amounted to a million and a half dollars per year. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that that means a great deal to the economy of this Province, and even though there is so much revenue coming in from Terra Nova not one cent of public monies have ever been spent in building roads in Terra Nova, in Newfoundland's history, to the best of our knowledge. There are no roads whatever, apart from the road that is being built by and for the benefit of their woods work there. At the present time there are between forty and fifty vehicles there. None of them have to be licenced because there are no Government roads to drive them over. I suggest that this means an annual loss of income of approximately fifteen hundred dollars to the Traffic Department. Then again, Sir, another source of revenue of the Government is that this road will mean men from Eastport, Salvage, Bonavista North and these places, who work there year after year will very often go there by car and by truck, every gallon of gas that is consumed in this way will mean increased revenue for the Government.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough to convince the honourable members of the House of the fact that the prayer of this petition is thoroughly sound and I firmly believe the Government would do well to give this petition due consideration as quickly as possible.

I beg leave that this petition will be received and referred to the Department to which it relates. Thank you!

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleas-

ure for me to rise to support this petition.

A few years ago, in fact just a few months ago it was not within my province to support petitions for building additional roads throughout the country because as the then Minister of Public Works we had so much to do and so many people to endeavour to serve that it was almost impossible to find the necessary funds to do so; hence it behoved other members to try and press upon us in Public Works the necessity of building roads. Since that honour has now passed to my colleague, the present Minister of Public Works, I can now endeavour to impress upon him the necessity of building certain roads. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the petition just received or just presented by my colleague; whom incidentally I would like to congratulate for the manner in which he has presented that petition.

The Trans-Canada Highway will be built within seven or ten miles of it, and it is a very prosperous community. Terra Nova is well known to the people of Newfoundland, and I would like to add that it is probably one of the best sections in Newfoundland for gravel deposit. In that particular area many, many miles of road have been built by the AND Company in connection with their logging industry, at very little cost.

I concur in the comments of my honourable colleague and recommend the petition to the serious consideration of the Department to which it relates, and trust that something will be done to connect these people in an industrial community to the Trans-Canada Highway as early as possible.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

None.

Notice of Questions

Notices of Questions on tomorrow given by Mr. Duffy.

Answers to Questions

QUESTION No. 101:

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources (See Appendix for answer).

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table replies to Question No. 98, 99 and 100.

(See appendix for Questions and answers).

Orders of the Day

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill—"An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to enter into an agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, with the un-

animous consent of the House that the House now go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions, without notice, in relation to the mining of iron ore in Labrador. If I could have the unanimous consent of the House, Mr. Speaker.

Motion, that the matter be considered, without due notice, immediately, carried.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, when a Bill is introduced by means of resolution it can be debated thoroughly at that stage, in which case it is not debated thoroughly at the second reading very little is said at the resolution stage. We are now in the Committee stage, and as I expect to be leaving the Province for a few days, sometime tomorrow, and not to be back until Sunday or Monday of next week, because I do hope to visit Toronto while I am away; so I thought I would make my explanations of this legislation now in committee of the whole, in the hope that it is at this stage that my honourable friends opposite may be willing to make the debate that will be made on this whole matter. In that case second reading would be not much more than a formality, if, as and when second reading comes around.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is any exaggeration at all to say that this legislation deals with a matter which is the largest matter ever to come before the House of Assembly of Newfoundland not overlooking the fact that the railway legislation that came before this House in years gone by was very heavy and involved a

great deal of money and was bound to have a very great effect upon the economy of Newfoundland. I know that the legislation that came before us, before we personally were here, with regard to the development of Bell Island, the iron ore mines of Bell Island, was of far reaching consequence to the people of Newfoundland and constituted a very heavy piece of business. Again the legislation that came before this House dealing with the establishment of Grand Falls and again with the establishment of the great Humber enterprise and finally with the establishment of the Buchans Mine in 1927 was an exceptionally large and grave matter. These were all large and exceedingly important matters, and in some ways, of course, some of them had more effect in their consequences upon the fate of Newfoundland, upon the shaping of our Newfoundland history—But even taking all of these into account I think that this legislation today is dealing with a matter even bigger than any of them, and perhaps as big as all of them put together in the dollar value at stake. I am told that the dollar value of the enterprise of the investment to be made runs to something of the order of three hundred and fifty million dollars i.e. about one hundred million dollars more than has been involved to now in the great enterprise of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, the Quebec North Shore Exploration Company, the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company and the Iron Ore Company of Canada all combined. Three hundred and fifty million dollars is more money than was involved altogether in the railway, Bell Island, Grand Falls, Humber and Buchans legislation all put together. So that I think the House will agree that at least in the size of the investment this Javelin

project takes on in this legislation is by far the biggest thing ever to come before the House of Assembly.

Mr. Chairman, let me begin at the beginning, to make it crystal clear to everyone in the House and I hope through the press and radio to everyone in Newfoundland—Shortly after this present Government came into office, eight years ago, we were greatly concerned to find that mining in Newfoundland was virtually a dead issue. We had the great company at Bell Island and we had Buchans and we had the two fluorspar companies at St. Lawrence and we had the limestone operation at Aguathuna, but there has not been a new mine after 1927 when the Buchans Mining Company was put into operation. Practically no exploration was going on. There was even one single prospector in the whole of the Province. On the other hand, as you look to upper Canada, indeed as you look to practically all of the other Provinces of Canada, except Prince Edward Island, you see the most feverish campaign of prospecting going on that Canada has ever witnessed, prospectors and sourdoughs with their packs and their picks running into thousands were overrunning the face of the Mainland of Canada. Mining deposits were being discovered in the hundreds. Many new mines were being opened up and in many, many cases old abandoned mines were being reclaimed and reopened. Generally in the years following the war Canada underwent the most tremendous campaign of mineral search and prospecting she had ever known. Indeed in passing I may add that campaign has accelerated and it has never ceased to accelerate from that day to this. There has never been anything like it in the world's history, the gigantic search for minerals all across

the Canadian Continent. But Newfoundland has stood still.

We considered this very much in Cabinet, and we came to the conclusion that something had to be done about it if Newfoundland was to take her place, her proper place in the Canadian family of provinces. On the other hand we realized very well that the ordinary techniques of prospecting and geologizing that existed in other parts of Canada were inappropriate for Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is covered as to an enormous proportion of it by muskeg, bog, marshes, timber, with very little of it, a very small proportion of it exposed to the human eye. Newfoundland is peculiarly lacking in rivers, navigable rivers and in roads, so that it is extremely difficult where it is not practically impossible for prospectors to cover much of Newfoundland's surface by car or by canoe. It can be done, generally speaking, only by aircraft, and that of course is an extremely expensive way to conduct prospecting and surveying anywhere. Consequently it was seen that Newfoundland was not a place for the small prospector. Newfoundland was not suited to the techniques of the individual sourdough nor even to the techniques of small groups of prospectors working on foot.

What was necessary therefore—and this became very clear to us—was prospecting on a large and extensive and intensive scale. In other words, if Newfoundland was to be prospected it would have to be prospected by large concerns with an ample supply of capital and equipment.

Well, then what chance had we to bring into Newfoundland great mining concerns from North America or

indeed from anywhere else—very little that we could see—We decided therefore that if the great mining companies of this continent were not likely to be interested in coming to Newfoundland, if it was not likely that we could even persuade them to come to Newfoundland we had to find some other way of doing it.

So, after considerable thought, we formed the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation, which came very quickly to be known as "NALCO." Now, Mr. Chairman, from the birth of NALCO, indeed from the birth of the idea of NALCO to this moment the primary purpose of NALCO has been to get going here in this Province a great drive by way of search for mineral deposits. There was a secondary purpose, but it was quite secondary, it fell far behind the principal purpose. The secondary purpose was to enable the Government of Newfoundland to share in any profits that might be made out of mining so promoted to a greater extent than they could hope to do in the ordinary course.

In the ordinary course, Mr. Chairman, a Government imposes taxes. In Newfoundland the mining tax as a tax of general application is a tax of five per cent on the profits of the mine concerned. We wanted, if it were possible, to get more than the conventional taxation of general application, the five per cent on profits made. We wanted something more than that. That formed the secondary purpose of NALCO, NALCO was to be a means first and foremost of bringing about a great new search for minerals in Newfoundland, which obviously if they were found would be developed. Out of the profits so made the Government of Newfoundland was to get something more than the ordin-

ary profit, the ordinary taxation of general application, five per cent on the profits.

So NALCO was created. I myself have never for a moment lost sight of the principal purpose of NALCO, the purpose which was ninety per cent or more the reason for its very life, that reason which was to get more exploration done, more prospecting done, more geologizing done than could be done in any other way than we could imagine at that time, far more certainly than we could hope to get done through a Department of the Government, the Department of Natural Resources as it was then or the Department of Mines and Resources as it is now. We hoped that by forming a corporation that corporation would have access to businessmen and companies, deal with businessmen on the continent in a way that a Government Department perhaps could not hope to do. So with that in mind we decided to make NALCO not merely a crown company but to invite private capital, private interests to join with us, with the Government in forming NALCO. In short we invited primarily two well known and highly reputable companies to join with us, in the United States the firm of Harri-man Ripley and Company Incorporated and in Canada the firm of Wood Gundy Limited of Toronto. Then in addition to them, Sir William Stevenson and a number of companies and individuals who were close to Sir William Stevenson. These companies were—The Cement and General Development Corporation, which had been founded by Sir William Stevenson, a small bond house in Toronto, two individuals, Mr. Charles S. Payson, who was a director and a very, very heavy shareholder and director of ARMC O Steel, one of the Steel Companies

which was making up the Iron Ore Company of Canada.

Mr. Charles Payson was worth many scores of millions of dollars; finally Mr. Michael S. Lewin, New York. All of these, Harriman Ripley, Wood, Gundy, Sir William Stevenson, Cement and General Development, Will Beckle, Charles Payson, Michael Lewin together with Littlejohn Gould, all of these combined had ten per cent of the shares of NALCO. They paid one hundred thousand dollars for these hundred thousand shares, at one dollar apiece. The Government of Newfoundland bought nine hundred thousand shares at one dollar apiece for a total of nine hundred thousand dollars. That gave the corporation a total of one million dollars. At that point the Corporation was a Crown Company within the meaning of the Federal Tax Act, and as a Crown Company it was exempted from taxes by the Government of Canada. Any Crown Company in any Province that is owned as to not less than ninety per cent of its shares by the Government of that Province was and is exempted from Federal taxation.

So, we wanted it to be exempted from Federal taxation. But that perhaps was a fatal flaw. Our desire to exempt NALCO from Federal Taxation blinded us to this fact; that the private interests in NALCO in partnership with the Government could have in the aggregate only ten per cent of the shares with the Government owning the other ninety. Only ten per cent of the shares consisting of several companies the interest of any one of these had to be very small, so small as to cause them to have far less interest in the enterprise than they would have had had they owned a much larger proportion of the shares in question.

We brought in Sir William Stevenson as Chairman of the Corporation. The Directors consisted of three local businessmen who were extremely well known: Mr. Eric Bowring of Bowring Brothers Limited; Mr. Chesley A. Pippy of the Newfoundland Tractor Company and Mr. H. M. S. Lewin then the vice-president of Bowaters at Corner Brook. These were three public spirited citizens who served on the board of the corporation without pay just as a service to the people of Newfoundland.

The other directors were two from the Government of Newfoundland, at that time the Attorney General and I, Mr. McIntosh from Harriman Ripley and Company and Col. Harold Griffin from Wood Gundy and Sir William Stevenson from his own group and Mr. Littlejohn Gould who was related in some way to Mr. Ripley of Harriman Ripley.

We met and we had a million dollars in the Treasury. At that time, I confess, a million dollars appeared to be a large amount of money with which to embark upon a campaign of prospecting this island and part of Labrador. We soon found, however, that the cost of prospecting in Newfoundland is so great that a mere million dollars became quite a trifling amount.

We have spent that million dollars, and we have spent a bit more because in addition to that million dollars we sold some shares to Canadian Javelin Limited and to one or two others that brought us in approximately four hundred thousand dollars more. That made it one million four hundred thousand dollars. In addition to that the corporation sold a piece of territory in Labrador, at least sold its rights, to the Government of

Canada for a certain purpose connected with defence. For that NALCO got fifty thousand dollars. So that up to now the Corporation had had a total income of one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, approximately. One hundred thousand dollars or a bit more of that amount is in the treasury at this moment. The remainder of the money, approximately one million three hundred thousand dollars, has been spent by the Corporation over these years in prospecting and surveying and geologizing in Newfoundland and in the Peninsula of Labrador.

Now what NALCO has accomplished in these years is outstanding. One thing, the development at Wabush Lake. It is true that we have in the NALCO office today a large number of maps that we have made, air geologists have made, our surveyors and geologists and mineralogists and other consultants we have engaged—We have a large number of maps, we have a large number of reports, on various outcrops and evidence and signs of mineralization here and there. But of actual mines, NALCO in its six or seven years has outstanding one great accomplishment to its credit. That, of course, is the great development at Wabush Lake, with which the present legislation deals.

Now NALCO had not been running very long before Mr. John C. Doyle appeared on the scene. He was entirely unknown to me. I had never heard of him. I had never even heard his name. His company at that time was Canadian Javelin and Foundries Limited, or something of that order. His company at that time was quite a small organization. It had a small foundry at a place called Joliette in the Province of Quebec.

It made furnaces and stoves and sold them, I believe, across a large part of Canada. Indeed some few hundreds of them had even been sold here on the Island of Newfoundland—But it was by no means a large company.

Today it has become, under the drive and the genius, I might say, of John C. Doyle, to be now one of the best known corporation names in the whole of North America; one of the best known and quite a large corporation indeed.

John C. Doyle appeared on the scene. I did not see him. He came here to St. John's. He went to the NALCO office. He consulted with Dr. Valdmanis. He consulted with Mr. Geffine who was then, I think, the president of the company. Mr. Geffine having been a senior vice president for a great many years of the firm of Cleveland Clift, one of the largest iron mining companies of the United States. He conferred with the chief geologist and other geologists and members of the staff, with the result that he applied to NALCO for a concession in Labrador.

Now the concession for which he applied had a little history to it. When the Commission of Government gave to the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, Mr. Jules Timmins, the sole right to explore for minerals over twenty thousand square miles in Labrador the Commission of Government provided in the legislation of 1939 that this twenty thousand square miles would have to be passed back to the Crown over a period of years until only a thousand square miles were left, and this thousand square miles area was to be ceded to the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. That Company

therefore was under the necessity to shed portions of its area from time to time. I think the very first portion of its twenty thousand square miles it did shed was the area in the southwest corner of Labrador known as the Wabush Lake Area.

Now their reasons for shedding that were clear enough. They had at Knob Lake and Ruth Lake and Burnt Creek a great area of iron ore. It was iron ore that was running from fifty to sixty per cent, as far as they could tell. They were drilling it actively, they were trenching it and mapping it, they had many, many miles of drill cores all recorded and their plans called for the development of a great iron mine in that section. Their interest was centred on that section. They had no interest in Wabush Lake. Oh, they knew that at Wabush Lake there were large quantities of iron ore. Indeed I remember Mr. Jules Timmins tell me that down there in the southwest corner of Labrador in the vicinity of Wabush Lake there were vast deposits of low grade iron ore. They told me that at the time they shed that area after it was known that around that Wabush Lake were vast deposits of low grade iron ore; but Mr. Timmins and his friends were not interested at that time in low grade ore; they were interested in ore such as they found in the area of Knob Lake.

Now NALCO asked the Government of Newfoundland to cede to it that Wabush Area. The Government did—So it came into the control of NALCO. Now understand me, Mr. Chairman, the land was not given to NALCO. All that was given to NALCO, along with a lot of other areas as well, was the sole right to prospect on it. That was all—The right to

prospect on it, and if they found anything worth developing then the right to a grant to that mineral deposit. That is all they were given. NALCO was given that right. Also they were given the right to enough fee simple land on which to build a town, if they wanted to build a town, enough fee simple land on which to build a railway, if they wanted to build a railway; enough fee simple land on which to build electric transmission lines, if such had to be built—but only fee simple on such land as they actually and positively needed for practical development. Except for that all they were given was the sole right for a limited number of years, the sole right for a limited period, the sole right to prospect, if they found anything then to develop what they found.

It was for that area that Mr. Doyle asked. Now I do not know to this moment whether Mr. Doyle had found out anything more than we knew at that time. We knew in NALCO quite well, quite well—we discussed it—Mr. Eric Bowring can confirm this—Mr. C. A. Pippy can confirm it—Mr. Lewin confirm it. All the directors will confirm it. All the directors will remember that again and again and again, very often in our director's meetings of NALCO we discussed the Wabush Area, because we all knew that it contained great areas of deposits of low grade iron ore. We discussed it with Mr. Claude Howse, who was then the Deputy Minister of Mines. We invited Dr. Ritty to come to Newfoundland, in this building, in the room next door, I described as best as I could that Wabush Lake Area—Everyone was generally agreed that some day in the future, probably the distant future, that body of ore would be put to use. Fifty years,

seventy years, a century, who knew, who could tell—Certainly with iron ore running fifty and sixty per cent in the Burnt Creek and Knob Lake and Ruth Lake areas no one had any particular interest in ore that was running, as it turned out after a lot of drilling and trenching and a lot of millions of dollars had been spent on it, to average thirty-eight per cent—But before these millions were spent it was not believed to run to even thirty-eight per cent but to run around twenty per cent iron. Now twenty per cent iron would not attract anybody five years ago, but it attracted Mr. Doyle.

Now he has found out nothing since then that we did not know, except for one thing, and it cost him about seven million dollars to find it out or about six million dollars to find out what he has found out that we did not know; that the iron ore not only ran thirty-eight per cent average rather than twenty; not only did he find that out but he found this out—and this is a fact of absolutely first-class importance in this whole picture—He found that the thirty-eight per cent by a simple and inexpensive, relatively inexpensive; say thirty, forty, fifty million dollars—really relatively inexpensive—it could be beneficiated, could be concentrated up to sixty-five per cent iron. He found that out. Unlike the iron ore a hundred miles further north down around Knob Lake, unlike that ore, the Wabush Lake Ore is so constituted that by a simple process you can wash out a ton of it, say two thousand pounds, the rock that is in the soil, the soil, the magnesia, the titanium and other ingredients that you do not want. You can wash that out quite easily and quite inexpensively—speaking now re-

latively—and having washed that out of a ton of this what have you left, obviously a much higher per cent of iron; indeed sixty-five per cent iron.

But when John Doyle came first to NALCO and asked for a concession we had just about run out of concessionaires. I will be quite frank, Mr. Chairman, and say we were bitterly disappointed in the firm of Harriman Ripley Incorporated of New York and Wood Gundy of Toronto; we were deeply disappointed in NALCO. We in the Government had invited them because we believed that Harriman Ripley of New York, a great and reputable concern, with connections throughout North America; by bringing them in as our junior partner, if you like, nevertheless as shareholders in NALCO we would succeed in interesting all kinds of great American concerns to come in and take concessions from NALCO, a hundred miles here and five hundred there and a thousand miles and two three and four thousand miles and put on an intensive programme of prospecting. We thought that Wood Gundy, whose name in Canada is widespread and highly reputable would do the same, that they would, through their connections with Canadian Mainland Concerns be instrumental in bringing many firms into Newfoundland and in to Labrador. But they did not do so. We did get a few, and I must say Harriman Ripley did not get them nor did Wood Gundy—They were not gotten by these two great firms at all. But the few we did get finally petered out. We had Reynolds Metal. I talked with Dick Reynolds myself in Jamaica. The Minister of Highways and I sat on the bench with Dick Reynolds, and between us talked him blind but got him into Newfound-

land. He spent three or four hundred thousand dollars. We got American Metals. We got, I think, New Jersey Zinc—no—We got American Lead, Zinc and Copper and New Jersey Zinc. We got a few good companies but gradually they died out. They never came in with the kind of intent and kind of drive that John Doyle did. Finally John Doyle came along and asked for this concession. We said: "by all means take it, with our blessing." We gave him the concession in Southwestern Labrador. When I say John Doyle I mean Canadian Javelin, his company. We gave him a concession of twenty-three hundred square miles. John Doyle began to spend money, to spend money in a very big way and in hundreds of thousands of dollars, in millions of dollars, with the result that we have this legislation here today.

Now, Mr. Chairman, some day I may, if I ever write an autobiography, tell the inside story of the most fantastic campaign of opposition to John Doyle and Canadian Javelin that has been waged in North America, on both sides of the boundary. I may tell that story some day.

MR. HOLLETT: Tell it now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It would not be in the interest of Newfoundland just now to tell it, because the people who waged that bitter and implacable campaign have had a change of heart and we hope—we hope—to see them join to a much greater extent in the development of our Province—so that today, although I find it difficult to resist it, is not the opportune time to tell that story.

John Doyle won his first great victory after he had spent most of that money that he had spent on proving

that the ore was there; after that he won his first great victory. His procedure was very practical. He sent geologists down there, high class geologists, men with names and a good reputation, and not only with good reputations but with excellent reputations. He sent them down there. They did the drilling. Everyone he got was high class, high priced and men of great reputation and organizations of great repute. Ford Bacon and Davis, the great engineers who did so much—one firm after another, famous names in American industry. Having spent these millions on drilling, trenching and analyzing and assessing and engineering, having done all that he then turned his back completely on North America and he went to Germany.

In Germany he made contact with the steel industry. Now the German Steel Industry is famous in the world for its high efficiency. They are quite famous. Some of the German steel companies are quite worldwide in their fame, Krupps and so on. He contacted them and wanted to know if they would be interested in bringing concentrated iron ore, sixty-five per cent iron ore—between them they worked out this idea which was a revolutionary idea. They did not originate that, but the idea is revolutionary. The idea is to pelletize and compress into oval shaped nuggets. When you pelletize iron ore and feed that into a furnace you have economy after economy. It takes less fuel, it is smeltered quicker, there is less wastage of the iron ore. In every way pelletizing the ore sets up a great improvement in its smelting into steel. They asked: why not pelletize your ore? So tests were made. He sent dozens of tons of ore from Wabush to Germany, they put it through

the process, and discovered that it would pelletize perfectly. It turned out a magnificent iron pellet. That won over the Germans, and they signed a contract with him for two million tons a year. Now that was John Doyle's first great triumph. I am rather glad that I was with him in Dusseldorf, and I sat in with representatives of the German steel industry and John Doyle and listened to them talk. I said very little myself but just listened to them talk.

Having signed up the Germans, Mr. Chairman, I will give you the names of the German companies. Here they are—copies for the Opposition and copies for each newspaper. There are twelve steel companies with whom he signed the agreement for two million tons of iron ore a year. That was Doyle's first great victory. His next great victory was signing a contract with the conservative British—He then went to England and he signed another contract with the British, twenty-eight steel companies in Great Britain. These are the British steel companies with whom he has signed a contract for another two million tons a year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when John Doyle, on behalf of his company, Canadian Javelin, signed these contracts for two million tons a year in Germany and two million tons a year in England and Scotland and Wales his eventual success became pretty well assured. But how long was "eventual"? Would it be ten years? Would it be five years?

He came to the Government and he said—I got contracts for four million tons. Let me start now in Labrador with four million tons contracted for and I will soon make it another four million. I have been talk-

ing to Italians, I have been talking to the French, I have been in Austria, and have talked with the great steel man at Lyons, I have been in Luxembourg, I have been to Belgium—Let us go ahead now with the four million tons I have contracted for and I will get another four million before I am through, and before that mill is built and mine operating I will have a million tons a year.

Well to us at that time four million tons was pretty triumphant and a million was beyond prospect. He said if we guaranteed a bond issue for sixteen and a half million dollars he would build the railway.

Now let me make a confession to the House and to the people of Newfoundland. When we called a special session of this House and we brought legislation in here asking the House to give us the legislative authority to guarantee that bond issue, I had no belief whatever that sixteen and a half million dollars worth of bonds would need to be sold. I did not think it for one moment. What I did think was that the moment this Government of Newfoundland got the authority from this House to guarantee that bond issue and then guaranteed it, from that moment the success of that great iron development was inevitable—from that moment—Not only that but anyone who fought John Doyle then, anyone who from that moment fought Canadian Javelin, was fighting the Government of Newfoundland, and the people who had been fighting it could not afford to do that—if you know what I mean.

So we guaranteed it—To this moment, Mr. Chairman, they have had need to sell only a couple of million dollars of these bonds. They did not try to sell any more. They sold only

as much as they needed to sell to keep the railway going—that is all—so that the project would be continuous, would not close down at any point. Two million dollars is all they had to sell. We knew that when we asked this House to give us the authority to guarantee it—We knew it when we guaranteed it.

Now from the moment it became quite clear that the Wabush Lake Railway was going to be built and that it could not be stopped from that moment some of the great steel interests of the United States, I may say of Canada, because it included Canada's biggest steel mill, the Steel Company of Canada, which produces, I believe, almost half of all the steel that is produced in Canada—From that moment when they saw a mine actually materializing before their eyes and a railway getting built, not being talked about but being built, when they saw that they approached Canadian Javelin and in October last year I was able to announce that a great contract, a great agreement, had been made between Canadian Javelin on the one hand and the Steel Company of Canada together with the great American firm of Pickands Mathers of Cleveland on the other hand, for the opening up of a mine and the production of six million tons of iron ore a year. That was last October.

That agreement is incorporated in this legislation today. But that is only one of many agreements. Now before I go any further, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the House to get this picture fixed clearly in mind, clearly—First of all "twenty three hundred square miles"—Now narrow it down to just a few square miles around the general area of Wa-

bush Lake; the general not the immediate area, the general area of Wabush Lake, and for the moment exclude the rest. Get it down to a total of say one hundred square miles, roughly, not the immediate area only but the general area of Wabush Lake, which includes other lakes and other areas, generally around one hundred square miles. Now, thinking of that one hundred square miles narrow it down still further to five different areas: No. 1 is Julian Lake. Julian Lake is taken out of this picture altogether. That we are going to describe in a moment. It is Canadian Javelin's. They own it. They continue to own it. They are not selling it. They are not parting with it. It remains Canadian Javelin's. That is Julian Lake, and for that purpose Canadian Javelin have organized a wholly owned subsidiary known as "Julian Iron." Now from Julian Lake the German order and the British order are to be filled. That is where that ore will be mined, six million tons a year at Julian Lake. The mining of it is to be done by Pickands Mathers of Cleveland. Pickands Mathers entered into an agreement to do the engineering of Julian Lake, to build a railway twelve miles long from the Wabush Railway northward to Julian Lake a spur line of twelve miles—Pickands Mathers will do that. Pickands Mathers will build a town in at Julian Lake, and will build a pelletizer at Julian Lake and will operate the mine at Julian Lake and will ship the ore from Julian Lake in return for payment. The payment is two and a half per cent of the sales FOB price of sales of Julian Iron Ore. That is one of the five.

Then there is Wabush Mountain, which again is being reserved out of this picture, and there is Knob

Lake, that again is taken out of the picture. Now Wabush Mountain and Knob Lake will be sources of supply for other customers in Europe—I do not commit anyone to anything when I say: such as the Italian industry, Belgium and what have you—So that is three—Julian Lake for the German and British steel industries; Wabush Mountain and Knob Lake for future customers—They have nothing to do with this present deal—

Now that leaves two, the one that was done last October, and that is part of the immediate Wabush Lake Area and not the general Wabush Lake Area, the immediate one which is five square miles, i.e. what I could call the western extremity of what I call the immediate Wabush Lake Area—forty per cent of it was agreed to last October in the deal that was made between Canadian Javelin on the one hand and Pickands Mathers and Cleveland Steel and the Steel Company of Canada together on the other hand; looking to six million tons a year.

Now I come to the fifth and final one.

MR. HOLLETT: What did you say about forty per cent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The immediate Wabush Area, the portion of the western extremity, or forty per cent of the whole five square miles has been ceded to these two companies by agreement drawn in October last.

Now the fifth and final one, the final area, which is the one which the new legislation deals with or the new contract, the new agreement and that is the sixty per cent of the five square miles, the remainder—That is an area which is to be ceded by Canadian Javelin to a company known as Wa-

bush Iron. Now I ask the committee to take particular note of the name "Wabush Iron." Wabush Iron Company Limited, is the owner of this deal. Now you had, Mr. Chairman, in Labrador actually the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, the company that received the original concession in this case. The two original companies are the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company around Knob Lake and Canadian Javelin in Wabush Lake. They formed a company known as the Iron Ore Company of Canada (Labrador Mining and Exploration Company did) and to that they brought a number of steel companies, five of them, and one iron ore company, M. A. Hanning. In this case the company is called Wabush Iron Company Limited, and the shareholders in it are the Canadian Javelin themselves—they get ten per cent of the shares—Pickands Mathers of Cleveland, the Steel Company of Canada and a group of steel companies in the United States of America; a large group of large steel companies headed and represented by Pickands Mathers.

This Wabush Iron Company Limited gets the sixty per cent of the immediate Wabush Lake Area, and they are to produce ten million tons of iron ore a year. The total tonnage is six million tons at Julian Lake, six million on the forty per cent to the extreme west of Wabush Lake and ten million tons on the main part of the Wabush Lake area, i.e. the sixty per cent part, making a total of twenty-two million tons a year.

Now clearly from the time they begin to produce and concentrate and pelletize from then to the time when they have the full twenty-two million tons a year is going to be a number

of years. Clearly it will take six, eight or ten years to get to that point. But it will start off with a minimum production of approximately close to half of that.

Canadian Javelin are to be reimbursed in full in cash for their total outlay, which is seven million eight hundred thousand dollars to date, just under eight million dollars. That is to be paid back to them in cash by the Wabush Iron Company Limited.

The Wabush Iron Company Limited is to build the dock at Seven Islands, the shipping dock; they are to build the railway, to complete the building of the railway; the Wabush Iron Company are to build the town at Wabush Lake; the Wabush Iron Company are to build a mill and the pelletizing plant; the Wabush Iron Company are to operate the whole show and ship and sell the ore; except that Canadian Javelin will be the sole selling agent of all that ore in Europe. Wabush Iron Company will be permitted to sell ore only on this side of the Atlantic, and any sales made on the other side of the Atlantic, and any sales will be made through the sole agency of Canadian Javelin Limited. In the docks at Seven Islands, Canadian Javelin are to have ten per cent free, in the Wabush Iron Company at Wabush they are to have ten per cent free, and they are to have all they have spent to date, reimbursing them in full, and they are to get a dollar a ton royalty on all the ore that is mined. In addition to that, the Wabush Iron Company Limited will buy up and pay off and cancel the two million dollars of bonds that have been sold, and the Government, in this present legislation, will cancel the guarantee

because the bonds will simply disappear. The whole guarantee goes. The whole guarantee disappears and the two million dollars of bonds that have been sold will be redeemed in cash in full and retired. They will disappear, and the full financing in everything, in all of it, will be done by the Wabush Iron Company.

Now there will be two towns. There will be a town at Julian Lake for Canadian Javelin. That is the place where the ore will be mined for the German and English industries, a new town, a new mine, a new concentrating mill and a new pelletizing plant. At Wabush Lake there will be a town, but this will belong to the Wabush Iron Company Limited. There will be a town there. There will be a mine there. There will be a concentrating mill and there will be a pelletizing plant; no doubt this will serve the mine at Wabush Lake West regarding which the contract was made last October. In other words, the ore that Pickands Mathers and the Steel Company of Canada together will produce on the forty per cent, the last October agreement, will undoubtedly be treated in the one plant at Wabush Lake by the Wabush Iron Company.

Mr. Doyle just arrived in town. He went out on Saturday and came back again in his plane—I asked him if he had any idea at all as to how many men might be working down there. He gave me an estimate, which I told him I thought was far more than the number that would actually be employed. He said that judging from what it took to produce twenty-two million tons of iron ore and concentrating it and pelletizing it and shipping it and operating two railways and running two towns, judging by

what it would require for twenty-two million tons of iron ore, it should be four or five thousand men. I told him I did not think so. I must say right now, I do not think so—But I do think that in the two towns there will be probably have that much, twenty-five hundred or three thousand. Perhaps that number will be employed in the next six, eight or ten years—I don't know—how could I know.

I ought to say a word about the firm who are the spearhead of all this, next to Javelin themselves. Of course this firm is a partnership—That will mean something to the lawyers in the House—It is a partnership. It was established in 1883. It is a good old company by American standards. Their headquarters are in Cleveland, Ohio. Now this firm of Pickands Mathers operate and manage iron ore mines and a fleet of Great Lake vessels and a number of ore and coal docks and also a large coal mine. In addition to that they are sales agents for iron ore and for coal and for pig iron and various allied products—They operate twenty-two iron mines in the United States and Canada, one in Canada and the rest in the United States. I have a list of them here and I will distribute this list. Twenty-two iron ore mining Companies in the United States and Canada, and a coal mine producing eight thousand tons of coal a day. So that it is pretty clear, Mr. Chairman, that this is a very large mining company.

Now in addition to the mines they operate these great docks. Their great docks companies alone would make them a very large company indeed. They operate six companies which in addition to mining iron ore also concentrate the iron ore. In Minnesota they have a new company which will

go into production in this present year. It has a rated capacity of seven and a half million tons of iron ore a year.

Pickands Mathers also manage the Interior Lake Steamship Company. This company is the second largest on the Great Lakes. They own thirty-two ships, each of them carrying on the average just over twelve thousand tons of iron ore per trip—Thirty-two ships with an average individual capacity of twelve thousand tons of iron ore. These ships will operate through the St. Lawrence Seaway when it opens to Seven Islands and pick up the iron ore at Seven Islands as it comes down from Wabush and bring it up the St. Lawrence. They employ over twelve thousand men. Last year the business turn over—and if nothing else does this will impress the honourable member for St. John's Centre, as a businessman, this firm last year had a turn over of more than five hundred million dollars.

MR. DUFFY: That is modest.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman at least appreciates more than most.

MR. HIGGINS: More than his colleagues.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, perhaps we might have a recess for ten minutes. I did not realize the time was passing.

On motion the Committee recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Clarke resumed the Chair as Chairman of Committees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this firm of Pickands Mathers and Company even though they operate this great fleet of ships and this series of docks and docking companies

and this coal mine are of course primarily iron mine operators, and they are suppliers of iron ore to some of the most famous names in American Steel; Bethlehem Steel Company, which is the second biggest company in the United States, the Meleon Group, Johnstown Sheet, Inter-Lake Iron, which are the biggest producers of pig iron in the United States; Pittsburgh Steel, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Crucible Steel, Republic Steel. If you took just five of these, Bethlehem Steel, Jones and Lake, Johnstown and so on you would find that last year their gross revenue was four billion, one hundred and fifty-three million dollars, over four thousand million dollars for one year, and the steel output they had for the year was thirty-four million tons, that is about one-quarter of the iron ore of the entire steel production of the United States. They have one hundred and twenty-four plants and they employ a quarter of a million men.

The Steel Company of Canada is of course Canada's biggest steel mill. They have ten plants in Canada. They have heavy interests in eighteen other companies, mining companies in the United States—That is the Steel Company of Canada. Their gross income was a quarter of a billion last year; two hundred and seventy-two million dollars. Their production of steel last year was two million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand tons, over two and a quarter million tons. They employed over fourteen thousand men.

So that I think I need say nothing else to convince the House, if they need to be convinced, that Pickands Mathers of Cleveland are one of the greatest companies of North America and the Steel Company of Canada is one of the greatest companies of

Canada, and the two together undoubtedly constitute a great and wealthy and highly respected organization in the steel business.

With these two companies joined by a group of American Steel Mills what is going to happen in and around Wabush Lake and Julian Lake is going apparently to outpass the Iron Ore Company of Canada. The Iron Ore Company of Canada will produce this year thirteen million tons. Last year they produced twelve million tons, the year before they produced eight million and the year before they produced two million, going from two to eight to twelve million in three years and this year it will be up to thirteen million tons. They hope to go to twenty million, and there is not any doubt in the wide world about it they are a very large concern and they too are made up of the very large steel companies in the United States. In the Iron Ore Company of Canada the ore group are M. A. Hanning & Company, Republic Steel, National Steel, AMCO Steel, Johnstown Sheet Steel. These are the five steel companies in the United States. While the combination in the Pickands Mathers group is a greater combination, large companies, bigger mills, bigger output, more capital and they will be producing on a bigger scale in Labrador than even the Iron Ore Company of Canada. It does mean this, Mr. Chairman, that when you put the two together, these two groups of American Steel Mills, the group in the Iron Ore Company of Canada and the group that will be in the Wabush Iron Company Limited you will virtually have the entire American Steel Industry with the exception only of United States Steel Corporation, which is of course the biggest steel company in the whole

world—With the exception of United States Steel you have the entire American Steel Industry. In addition to that you will have, through Julian Lake, the entire British Steel Industry and also eighty-odd per cent of the German Steel Industry, all in Newfoundland Labrador—remember every inch of this is in Newfoundland Labrador. None of it is in Quebec. All of this is in Newfoundland Labrador. In Newfoundland Labrador it should make a total production in the next twelve or fifteen years of fifty million tons of iron ore, which is a fabulous production of iron ore. It will equal to almost half of the present output of the United States mining industry, iron mining industry—In other words, Mr. Chairman, as we stand here today we are in this position, that most of us, Please God, will live to see Newfoundland practically the second producer of iron ore in the whole world, thanks to this great development around the area of Wabush Lake.

Now there is one other aspect to the whole thing that I have to explain with great care, i.e. the proposal to sell NALCO to Canadian Javelin.

John Doyle is forty-two years of age. He is a man of magnificent energy, tireless—the man is absolutely tireless, with very, very great ability, very great ability—If there has ever been a man, one man, in Newfoundland's history, one man above all others, who as a personal achievement has accomplished a big thing that man is John Doyle, because the odds that were against him are frightening, they would have plowed under any dozen ordinary men. He now has reached practically the peak of success in this iron development in Labrador, he is still only forty-two years of age. Shortly Pickands Mathers will take over the operation of the iron

mine. What will they leave for John C. Doyle to do? What beyond clipping his coupons, collecting his profits every six months or twelve months or three months whatever it is? What will they leave for John C. Doyle to do, at forty-two years of age, with enough energy for any three or four men, with enough ability for any half dozen men? Certainly at forty-two he is not, he has no desire in the world to retire. What he has said quite frankly to us is—Look, give me NALCO and I assure you I will show you what real development is here in this Island of Newfoundland and in Labrador. Now I cannot find it in my mind to say that is not true, I cannot find it, I do not believe it. I do not believe that is not true. I believe it is true, on the record of what he has accomplished, which shows what he can accomplish.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if we leave NALCO precisely as it is at this moment, not changing it at all; if we hold on to our nine hundred thousand shares and let Canadian Javelin hold on to eighty-three thousand shares and let these minor interests, Harriman Ripley, Wood Gundy, and others intact with their hundred thousand shares, here is what Newfoundland will get out of this iron ore development. NALCO is entitled to get ten per cent of the profits made on the iron ore in Labrador and on the Wabush Lake general area, ten per cent. But there is a floor and there is a ceiling. It cannot be less than six cents per ton and it cannot be more than thirty-three cents a ton, a maximum and a minimum. In other words if ten per cent brought fifty cents the fifty cents becomes thirty-three. It cannot be more than thirty-three cents. But if ten per cent brought two cents it cannot be

less than six; not more than thirty-three cents and not less than six cents. Now let us take the maximum of thirty-three cents: Thirty-three cents NALCO gets for every ton. It has to pay to the Canadian Government fifty per cent corporation income tax—half that goes to the Canadian Government in taxes, i.e. sixteen cents. It is not a Crown Corporation. I have already explained that here. To be a Crown Corporation and exempt from Federal Taxation it has to be owned as to not less than ninety per cent of the shares by the Government of the Province concerned, and the Minister of Finance was not going to permit that. That is the real reason why we denationalized NALCO two or three years ago. The Minister of Finance told us quite frankly we were the only company in all Canada, national company, (NALCO was a Crown Corporation owned ninety per cent by the Crown and ten per cent by private enterprise) and owned ten per cent or any part by any private interest; and he was going to change the law. Newfoundland discovered the hole in the Canadian Federal Tax Law that if a corporation were owned no less than ninety per cent by the Government of the Province and ten per cent by private interests it was treated as a Crown Corporation for taxation purposes and would be exempt from payment of tax. But we denationalized it, and it is now eighty-three per cent a Crown Corporation, the Government of Newfoundland owns eighty-three per cent of the shares—That is clear.

Now the Government of Canada could collect half of the thirty-three cents. It would take about one cent a ton to run NALCO's overhead, office, salaries; when the money that was left out of the thirty-three cents

a ton after taxes were paid to the Canadian Government and the ordinary overhead of the company was paid what was left, if you distributed this money each year between the shareholders, if you did that, then the Newfoundland Government would get eighty-three per cent of what was left, i.e., thirteen and one-quarter cents a ton—That is what the Newfoundland Government would get under the contract as it is at this moment, and as it was ever since the Javelin Concession was given in the first place. So it is now at this moment. If it remained that way the Newfoundland Government would get thirteen and a quarter cents a ton plus five per cent taxes of general application. That always applies to anyone no matter what you do the taxes of general application apply; except by exemption from that tax, which we have not done. Thirteen and a quarter cents a ton. Quebec is getting one cent a ton. That is all they are getting from all the iron ore that is produced in that Province by the Iron Ore Company of Canada or anyone else; one cent a ton.

If we leave NALCO as it is, making no change at all; after the Canadian Government has collected the Federal Corporation Income Tax from NALCO, from the thirty-three cents a ton, and the overhead of NALCO were paid, a cent a ton there would be thirteen and a quarter cents. That is what the Treasury of Newfoundland would get.

Now if the House insists on it we will leave it just at that. We will do nothing at all, just leave it as it is; the thirteen and a quarter cents plus the five per cent tax, which would bring it to twenty-one and a half cents a ton. They have agreed

to pay twenty-two cents a ton, straight royalty, into the Treasury of Newfoundland; not through NALCO but remove it from NALCO and pay it directly to our Newfoundland Treasury, twenty-two cents a ton in perpetuity; twenty-two cents a ton on twenty-two million tons a year would be four point forty-eight million dollars. That is exactly what we would get if we have NALCO. If we sell NALCO we will get the same twenty-two cents a ton—If we leave NALCO as it is we get the same. It makes no difference to the Treasury of the Province whether we sell NALCO or leave it; as far as iron ore is concerned. The difference would be made in other fields altogether—For example, Doyle has agreed that if we sell our nine hundred thousand shares in NALCO to him or to Javelin, to Canadian Javelin, if we will do that he will agree to our passing legislation here in this House now, this week, changing the character of NALCO almost completely to make it identical with our BRINCO.

Now what is BRINCO? BRINCO has a concession of fifty thousand square miles. They do not own the fifty thousand square miles. All they have is the right to explore where they can for what they can find on fifty thousand square miles; and anything they find they have the right to develop; but any money they make on minerals they have to share with us before they pay any taxes—they have to pay eight per cent of their profits to the Newfoundland Government before taxes. In addition to that they have to pay the five per cent mineral tax of general application. Then on timber, before they pay anything, from fifty cents a cord to a dollar and a half a cord depending on the use they make of the tim-

ber. If they ship out raw, unmanufactured timber to some other part of the world, one hundred fifty dollars a cord, if they manufacture it in this Province into pulp and paper they pay fifty cents a cord; which is fifty cents a cord more than Bowater's are now paying.

On the NALCO Area there is timber, they would pay to the Newfoundland Government a tax exactly the same as set forth in the BRINCO Act—fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a cord, under the same terms and conditions, on a scale according to the use they make of the wood.

For BRINCO also pays to the Newfoundland Government fifty cents a horsepower for the hydro-electrical energy they may develop. That does not apply to NALCO because NALCO has no horsepower to develop. What it had was taken from it by an Act, by an amendment to the NALCO Act here in the House, which passed the power over to BRINCO.

Now in addition to paying five per cent taxes; profit, royalty or share of profits, to us before they pay taxes and then paying the five per cent in addition and fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a cord on timber—No first they have to agree to spend not less than so much money ever so often—I think it is five years, and the amount is one and a quarter million dollars—every five years—and then in addition to that again they have to shed so much of their area ever so often; I think that is also every five years.

Now that is what we mean by making NALCO another BRINCO. First we would take out of NALCO altogether the money which is due to

NALCO for payment to the Newfoundland Government by way of royalty on the iron ore; and these payments would be made direct to the Treasury of Newfoundland. Secondly we would get from NALCO on any profit they make first we would get five per cent of their mineral profits on any profits they made out of mineral and we would get fifty cents to a dollar fifty a cord on pulpwood; we would not get anything from hydro-electric development as they have none; they would have to spend one and a quarter million every five years, minimum. We know also that the minimum is only a token. In the case of Falconbridge Nickel we set a minimum and they spent three times as much; in the case of BRINCO we set a minimum and they spent five times as much in three years as they were supposed to spend in the first five years. I think we could take it that if John Doyle buys NALCO the one and a quarter million he would undertake to spend every five years would only be a token of what he would in fact spend.

He offered to pay us what we put into NALCO, which is nine hundred thousand dollars; because of the fact that NALCO has in its Treasury at this moment one hundred and twenty thousand dollars cash which includes a payment of fifty thousand, which I have already mentioned, from Ottawa for some area down in Labrador that they wanted; and because they have offices and furniture and camping equipment and radio telephone outfits and geiger counters and magnetometer instruments and a number of other things, because of all he offered us a profit on our nine hundred thousand dollars of three hundred thousand dollars, making it one

million two hundred thousand cash to us for that for our shares.

Now when he offered that my mind got working along this line—Canadian Javelin quite evidently are going to be a very rich company, they are going to take in a lot of money, a dollar a ton royalty on twenty-two million tons—No I am wrong—They are one dollar royalty and sixteen million tons one the Western Concession, and ten million tons Pickands Mathers—Sixteen million tons at a dollar a ton and on the other at Lake Julian they make their profit which will be much more than a dollar a ton. It could be four or five dollars a ton—So that the Treasury of Canadian Javelin will take in a tremendous income—I said to myself—Why not exchange the nine hundred thousand dollars worth of NALCO shares for nine hundred thousand dollars worth of Javelin shares—Then with Canadian Javelin owning NALCO and receiving profits from NALCO out of any development income they bring about; and Canadian Javelin receiving royalties from Pickands Mathers and the Steel Company of Canada and these American Steel Mills; and Canadian Javelin receiving profits on their millions of tons they would sell in Germany and other millions in England; a shareholder of Canadian Javelin would be an extremely fortunate person—Why not? Why not the Newfoundland Government become a shareholder of Canadian Javelin? Why not, to the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars; or not nine hundred thousand dollars but twelve hundred thousand dollars, because he offered us twelve hundred thousand cash, and if he offered that cash he ought to be willing to make it twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of Javelin shares at whatever the market is.

Now I confess, Mr. Chairman, that this morning the members of the Cabinet met with those members of this House who support the Government. We met in a meeting in the next Chamber here, and discussed this whole matter; we could not make up our minds, quite frankly, whether we should take the cash, the one million two hundred thousand dollars for our nine hundred thousand dollars worth of shares or exchange the NALCO shares for Javelin shares. If you look ahead, someone may say, it is all very fine, Javelin shares are twenty-seven dollars or thirty dollars today. Monday, probably as a result of this agreement they go up to forty dollars; but what will they be six months from now? Six months from now they might be back to thirty dollars. But three years from now what will they be? Will they be one hundred dollars each? Will they be one hundred and twenty dollars? Will they be only seventy-five or eighty dollars a share? That will, of course, depend on what they earn, on how much a share their dividends will amount to. That in turn will depend on how much iron ore the American Steel Mills will produce in Labrador and the British and German Steel Mills will buy from Labrador, depends on how much profit Javelin will make. I have done everything I can to find out what it is likely to be. My own belief is that Javelin shares will go to one hundred dollars each in the next four or five years. If the Newfoundland Government exchanges now its nine hundred thousand dollars worth of NALCO shares for Javelin shares it would give us some forty thousand shares or more. If they went up to one hundred dollars it would be four million dollars, that is if we wanted to sell them. If we did not want to sell them but just took our dividends

each year those dividends each year those dividends could run to two or three hundred thousand dollars a year on this number of shares.

Now if it were your own money and you were deciding what you are going to do with your own money, out of your own pocket, you would know what to do—If you had enough to keep going in the meanwhile, feed your family, clothe them and keep your house up you could take a little chance and wait awhile, you would probably put the money in Javelin shares and wait for capital gain—But, if you are a Government and the money belongs to Newfoundland, to the people, and their Government put it for them into NALCO and the public interest seems to demand NALCO, which now is a pretty dead issue, should be revived, should have new life altogether and energy and activity put into it, the kind that a man like Doyle can put into it, if that is the public interest might it not also be equally in the public interest to put this nine hundred thousand or this twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of public money, the Newfoundland people's money, into Javelin so that the people can share not only in this twenty-two cents a ton which will come into the Treasury direct from that iron ore and share in the employment that will follow down there but also share directly in the profits of Canadian Javelin as they got these profits out of NALCO and any development that will come to NALCO and out of the development of the iron ore as well—Frankly we cannot make up our minds on that. We would like the Opposition to advise us that we ought not to sell our shares in NALCO. I hope no member of the House will say, out of a confused opinion, that we are

giving away fifty thousand square miles—We are giving away nothing to start with. The most we do is sell the shares for cash, or perhaps for what is better than cash—that is the most we will do. Now if we sell the shares we will sell control of NALCO we are not selling any more than what NALCO has, and what NALCO has is given in the legislation passed in this Chamber. That is all we can sell, if we sell NALCO. NALCO cannot sell what it has not got. What it has got is spelled out in the Act. It is the right for a limited number of years to explore for minerals and if it finds any minerals to develop them under conditions that are laid down—That is all it has. It has nothing else. If we sell our shares in NALCO we are selling only the sole right to explore.

Now let us say something happens and NALCO disappears tomorrow—There is no NALCO—It has just wound up—Say we took this attitude—All right we formed NALCO and we have produced a fabulous result from NALCO, we have produced this great iron development, which will be the second biggest development in the whole world, next to Messabi Range in Minnesota. Now suppose we wound up NALCO tomorrow night, or in this session here in this House, passed an Act winding up NALCO, suppose we did that, what happens? This twenty-five thousand square miles comes straight back to the Crown. What does that mean? That means they no longer have the sole right to explore. The trouble is how are we going to bring anyone in to do the exploring. That is what NALCO is for, to produce exploration, to produce prospecting, to bring people in to spend their own money, to do prospecting and spend their own money

to see what they can find—That is all NALCO is for—and that is all we sell when we sell our shares in NALCO.

MR. DUFFY: What assets do NALCO have?

MR. SMALLWOOD: An office with desks and furniture, a council chamber, equipment, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the till; on the other hand the sole right for a limited number of years to explore on certain areas. That right will expire. That will expire. Some of it is getting close to expiration now, in the legislation before the House there is a proposal, if Doyle is going to buy NALCO he does not want to buy rights expiring next year or the year after! he wants to have them extended a few years—But that is all we sell, the sole right to explore. Now if NALCO would disappear he would be given the sole right. If any of the companies Doyle would bring in here through NALCO or he should be able to bring in—he would give each the sole right over certain areas. No company in the world is going to come into Newfoundland and start spending money exploring if other companies are allowed to explore precisely the same land. That is admitted. You must give sole right. You can give the sole right to one company who in turn can go and get fifty companies; but in any case you have to give a sole right. It must not be permanent. It must be for a limited period of time over a limited area.

Doyle says: "sell me your shares. Let me control NALCO and I will bring you more companies than you can count and they will be good companies." He named them up for us, some of the best in Canada, some

of the best in the United States. He said he would bring them in and give them one hundred square miles, five hundred square miles there and five square miles somewhere else. Now it depends on the nature of the area. In Labrador he would give greater areas and in the Island of Newfoundland, generally speaking, it would be small areas. He said he could bring in more companies than I can count. So he can. I don't doubt his word. Who dares doubt it, on the record, a man from nothing, being hounded and persecuted, a nonentity, you might say; given a bad name, his company delisted and everyone raising their eyebrows and shrugging their shoulders at him three years ago; today able to talk with the great steel companies of America, and the entire steel industry of Britain and eighty-three per cent of the steel industry of Germany—Who did that? That same John Doyle. How could anybody doubt if he says he can bring in more companies to come in and explore this Island than you can count—If you want development give me NALCO—I will get development for you. How can you doubt it? This thing is three hundred and fifty million dollars. That is what it will take to develop that iron ore; and he has got the three hundred and fifty millions. Why there is one of these companies here agreed to pay him five hundred thousand dollars in perpetuity if they do not go ahead; half a million a year—is that the figure?

So I don't know. I think it would be good for the people of Newfoundland for Doyle to take NALCO and run it. I have not the time to run it. I will tell the House that right now. The Minister of Highways has not the time. He has a pretty ter-

rific job on his hands to build roads, more and more and even more and more roads. He is continually on the run. The Attorney General, who is the other Government Director, can't. He has not the time. NALCO either has to be run or it is just as well to fold it up now. We cannot run it. We had Sir William Stevenson running it. That did not work. We had Dr. Valdmanis running it. He ended in jail. Since then no one has been running it. The thing has been just floating, coasting along, using up its money. Next year they will have no money. They have one hundred and twenty thousand dollars now. If we just hold it there as a sort of collecting agency, as an office to collect our royalties for us—and that will run in the end to thirteen and a quarter cents. We do not need NALCO to collect that. We can get that directly from Javelin. There is no point in continuing NALCO unless we put new life in it. We have not the time in the Cabinet to do it. It has to be done by someone else. The only one I can see is Doyle. He is eager to do it and we think he should be given the right to do it. But whether we will sell for cash or whether we will sell partly for cash and partly for Javelin shares—a thought I rather like is for us not to sell all our shares in NALCO let us leave some there and let us exchange the balance for Javelin shares or some for Javelin and some for cash—any combination—I am not sold on any of them. The thing we are sold on as a Government and as a Party, we are unanimous, we are not only unanimous we are very ardent about it—"In God's name let Doyle have NALCO and let him show Newfoundland what he can do with it." That is our feeling. The only thing we are unsure about is what will we do? Will we sell the shares

for cash? We are not going to give them away. We want nine hundred thousand dollars back and profit in some form or another. Now that is it.

Mr. Chairman, I know the Opposition are going to want to think about this. They are going to want to study it. I know this too from talks I have had with the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that he is going to look at this thing, that he may come to a slightly different conclusion from our conclusion, but he is going to look at it generally in the same spirit; what is good for the people of Newfoundland; what is good for this Province; what is going to help to get development—However they are going to need a little time. If they are ready by Wednesday or by tomorrow that would be fine. But there is no disposition on our part to hurry. We want the Opposition to take all the time they want, all the time they need; if it is necessary to take all of this week that is all right too. We could come back next week and debate and put the business through. If they have considered, as I know they have, this legislation — They have had it over the weekend. They got it the same day as we did ourselves—If they are ready to go on tomorrow or Wednesday we will be glad. In that case perhaps it may be possible to prorogue the House by the end of the week or by Monday of next week. In the meantime I am off to new pastures—I am off to see how they conduct themselves in one of the neighboring provinces; to see if they have any feeling for politics up there.

MR. HOLLETT: I would like to have the Honourable the Premier ex-

plain this, going off canvassing with this important Bill before us.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have done my part. I have explained the Bill, I have here on my right a gentleman who wrote it, and spent the last six months going over it—Believe me, Mr. Chairman, he knows far more than I do. Then we have the Solicitor General, who is not here at the moment—Believe me you will not need me here. Now there is another aspect to it, if I am out of the chamber there is far more likelihood of peace and harmony, far less likely to be anything harsh; this thing might go through in brotherly love and good spirit and good will—then while that fine result is being accomplished another fine result—I will go up to Nova Scotia and see what I can learn, and come back, and then in the next general election or two after that what I learn in this election in Nova Scotia can be applied down here in Newfoundland and that will help us to carry on for the remainder of our twenty-five years in office.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you think they can teach you anything?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We announced eight years ago we were in for twenty-five years. Look what happened in Nova Scotia — it was only twenty years. If I can get the secret of that; my honourable friends opposite should put this Bill through a dozen times to keep me away from Newfoundland for the remainder of the week.—

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition must decide whether they want the debate in the resolution stage or on second reading. I have done my part on the resolutions; we might as well have the debate on the resolutions.

MR. HOLLETT: On second reading.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In that case we had better pass the resolutions, have the debate on second reading.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, here are the Bills—both have been circulated—I presume the Committee will just pass both of them unto the House.

On motion Resolution carried;

AFTERNOON SESSION

MONDAY, June 3rd 1957.

On motion the Committee rose to report having passed the resolution.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the resolutions in relation to the Mining of Iron Ore in Labrador, and directs me to report same.

On motion report received.

On motion resolutions read a first and second time.

On motion a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to Enter Into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Company; the Steel Company of Canada Limited and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Act, 1950," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that remaining orders of the day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday at 3:00 of the Clock.

In doing so, Mr. Speaker, I direct your attention and the attention of the House generally to the fact that we have present with us a very distinguished visitor indeed in the person of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in the Government of Canada. I think that this is the first occasion on which he has come into this Chamber while the House is in session. He was here on the occasion of the first meeting of the Gordon Commission that explained Canada's Economic Prospects, and took part in the occasion then—But this is the first time he has seen this House in session. I do not know whether he has been in the Chamber this afternoon long enough for him to have learned very much Parliamentary Procedure—but I would like him to know I believe this comes from all of us in the Chamber—he will not find anywhere in Canada, anywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, any spot where he is more welcome than he is here in this Chamber. Now it does not matter what our politics happen to be, I think all of us, we Newfoundlanders, agree on this (disagree as we may on so many things) he has done a very sincere job of trying to help Newfoundland, as far as one man can do it in a great Government and in a great Parliament—He has done his very best and he has worked with great sincerity for Newfoundland to uplift Newfoundland and to push Newfoundland a little ahead. I think he has done it not at all as a matter of politics. I think he has done it as a matter of straight human appreciation of a kindly welcome he was given—I am quite sure that honour-

able members of the Opposition, if they have had occasion in Ottawa or by correspondence to ask him to do anything for them in their constituencies I believe they found the same willingness on his part as we have found.

MR. DUFFY: We have our own representatives up there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Again a gentleman is entitled to hope. That is one thing about the British Flag and Union Jack we have complete freedom and can even hope for the most amazing things.

I am sure we are all delighted to see the Minister here and do hope he will be back here many times in the future, in this House of Assembly.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I think it is not only my duty but it is a pleasure for me at this time to extend to the Honourable Mr. Pickersgill a welcome to this House. We are very glad that he has taken the time out to come and see us here in our little niche in the wall. We want to assure him we are working in the best interest of the Tenth Province of Canada and we do hope that whilst he is up there as a Minister, whether Immigration or what not, sometime perhaps as Prime Minister—who knows—that we shall expect from him, I am quite sure we shall get from him, every attention for this young Province.

I do, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues welcome the presence of the Honourable Mr. Pickersgill.

(Applause).

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred;
Motion carried:

On motion the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at 3:00 of the clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

TUESDAY, June 4th, 1957.

The house met at 3:00 of the Clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. W. SMALLWOOD (Member for Green Bay): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Wellman's Cove, which is opposite Sunny Cove Island. This petition is from the entire population of Wellman's Cove, consisting at present, I think, of nine families. At the present, there are some few children in the community and they have been unable to obtain the services of a school teacher. For approximately five months of the year it is virtually impossible to travel back and forth.

The prayer of the petition is for Government assistance and help for the people to move from the island to a more centralized area.

I strongly recommend the prayer of the petitioners and ask that the petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to the Department to which it relates.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, did the honourable member say how many names are there to be moved?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ninety, I understand, Mr. Speaker—Two or three families have moved out. There was a settlement a few miles away and the families moved out of that settlement the past year.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department to which it relates.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, last week I presented a petition from the people of Bauline. Unfortunately it was my own petition. This time we have their names to it. We have a very small number of fishermen down there, but, as I said, these fishermen we have down there are the best in the country. The fishermen there have to work very hard. They have to climb a one hundred foot cliff and carry up the load of fish to the trucks and then take out the fish to the markets. These fishermen are getting lots of fish in that place—it would do you good to see. I understand they are going to try and bring back the salt codfish—Mr. Speaker, their fish will be the glamour fish of the country and have the skin you love to touch.

These fishermen of Bauline respectfully request the replacement of six hundred feet of steel cable used for handling the catch in this area. This is urgent and a great necessity for the rehabilitation of the fishery.

I present this petition for the Government's consideration, Mr. Speaker.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department to which it relates.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills: "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt", "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act", and on behalf of my colleague the Honourable Minister of Finance I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to

introduce a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees":

Notice of Questions

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask the Minister of Municipalities and Supply just how far-reaching is the Metropolitan Area Board operating? Is it operating throughout the country or just outside the city limits, and how many miles. The reason for asking this, Mr. Speaker, is that there is a water supply at the settlement of Bauline; the only drinking water they have, which will eventually become surrounded by country places. I believe there are some there now. I do not know if they have septic tanks; but there is one pond supplying the whole district with water.

The other question, Mr. Speaker, is about the dump there, a beautiful dump on the road from Torbay to Bauline—Strange as it may seem the dump is right around a post which says "no dumping". They certainly took advantage of the sign—That is just where they dumped.

MR. HOLLETT: Did you say "a beautiful dump"?

MR. NIGHTINGALE: A "beautiful one" is a big one. Really it is going too far and this stuff should be pushed off the road or somewhere where it belongs. It is very near a picnic place, which makes it worse. Whether it is the people who eat in this place make the dump or not—if so, I think they should have more sense and carry their cans somewhere else. There are two more on the Bauline Line that are right on the edge of the road. I think the only place for a dump is something similar to the City of St. John's, a fill

and cover method. In other words create a large hole with a bulldozer, pile the stuff in and cover it in afterwards.

These are two questions I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker—If they are answered today I would be glad, if not on tomorrow.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with the second part of the honourable gentleman's remarks about dumps on the highway. As I think I mentioned before, seventeen mechanized teams will go to work on the Peninsula of Avalon within the next two weeks. These will have specified sections. One of the first things they are to do is to clean up these dumps, and whatever part of the Department is responsible will designate suitable places for dumping, and those who continue to dump along the highway will be in future prosecuted.

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill—"An Act to Provide for the raising of Monies by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would answer the question raised by the honourable member for St. John's North, the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Survey will extend roughly from St. John's roughly ten miles. As a matter of fact it extends from Topsail Road to the top of Topsail Hill. When actually they were talking about how much might be surveyed and after considering the question it was agreed that that area which falls naturally on this side of the watershed would become the center, anything

going beyond the falls on the other side of the watershed.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: But the pond that supplies Bauline does not come within that area. We will have to get some kind of a community effort or some permission through the House to stop population of the watershed so that the water can be kept pure for these people.

Answers to Questions

QUESTION 102

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): This question came up here before Mr. Speaker, and there was some question regarding it, whereby the honourable member suggested some misappropriation of funds, which we asked him to retract—Until he does so I shall not answer this question.

These investments are contained in the report which I tabled here.

MR. HIGGINS: I take it, Mr. Speaker, these investments held by the board that the Honourable Minister did table were the investments held at the date of that report. Have there been any investments subsequently?

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, anything we have done subsequent to that—the report is up to the end of the calendar year—anything done since then you will understand, is not accountable, until next year, until our next report. But to ease my honourable friend's mind there was nothing done, and no misappropriations.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, on that table of investments held by the Board I see nothing at all—

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member will excuse me: He cannot comment on the answer. He can ask subsequent questions arising out of the question.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I will ask a question—Why should not the Honourable Minister of Labour provide the information asked in that question, the investment up to date?

MR. BALLAM: I answered that question, Mr. Speaker.

QUESTION 103

MR. SPEAKER: It will be noted this question is not answered and will be asked again.

Orders of the Day

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, the present law under which the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook functions contains a definition of vacant land which enables the Water and Sewerage Corporation to collect on that land. The first amendment in the Bill we are discussing now merely gives a new definition to "vacant lands" allowing the Corporation to impose an additional tax in respect of that portion of the occupied land which includes the frontage of fifty feet or ninety feet depending on whether it is for business or resident purposes.

The second amendment merely allows the tax to be collected upon an area between two hundred feet, under the present regulations, and five hundred feet buildings erected in that area. We found that building sites in that line of demarcation have received lower fire premiums because of the protection afforded by the water running through the area. Because of that we feel there is no reason why that particular area itself should not be brought into that part which is taxed by the Corporation.

The next amendment is merely that of a clarification, if you like, of the present provision. The other amendment here allows the Water and Sewerage Corporation to use certain assessments, which have been carried out; certain appraisals and assessments which have been carried out by the Municipal Council, to use them as the basis on which they fix their taxes. Where an area is outside of the assessed area of the council, the Water-Sewerage Corporation is authorized to carry out its own assessment and the levy, of course, of taxes of general application upon these valuations.

Finally the last amendment simply validates the use of the Municipal Assessment by the Water and Sewerage Corporation from the date on which the System was inaugurated up until the end of the present year.

Any questions on these sections, Mr. Speaker, naturally I will try to answer as well as I can, during the committee stage.

I have much pleasure in moving the second reading.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

HON. DR. J. McGRATH (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, as the House knows this Bill passed in the last session, and was designed to provide free hospitalization for children under sixteen years of age, irrespective, of course, of their financial circumstances. It universally applied to all children in the Province.

Now it is found that there were two unintended effects, which were

side-effects, I suppose. One was anticipated but the other was not. The one anticipated was that the Government giving free treatment to that group certain insurance companies who issued insurance policies for hospitalization would be relieved of some of their expenditure. Now that certainly was not the intention of the Government. That point was well considered, and it was decided to attempt to cover it to the point where insurance companies would not benefit, it would be so complicated it would probably make it impossible to put the thing into force. We depended upon the insurance companies to adjust that matter themselves either reduction of the premiums or by an extension of the benefits. I am glad to say that it has been brought to my attention that some insurance companies have already done that and others are planning to do it. I hope that by the end of the year the matter will adjust itself so that the premium paying public will get the full benefit. If there are any cases wherein it does not happen the Government will then take such action in the matter. I am very glad to be able to say that insurance companies, without any pressure have made these adjustments or are beginning to do so themselves.

Another situation is the question where a child might be injured wrongfully or illegally, for instance might be run down by a motor car or be in some way injured by someone else. It was not the intention of the Government to relieve such persons from ordinary civil action which might be taken for the relief of a child under sixteen; it was certainly not the intention to give car drivers more or less financial freedom for injured children.

This Bill is brought in to correct that particular point and enable the injured child or parent or representa-

tive of the Government or the Minister of Health, acting as third party, to recover, from the party who wrongfully and in any way injures a child, costs, to recover costs from such a person and to ensure that no person escapes the civil and economic consequences of his negligence or wrongful action. I think the House will agree that is a reasonable action to take.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the whole House at a later hour this day, by agreement of the House.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

HON. M. P. MURRY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this Bill, which is really a Bill designed (1) to formalize our Coat of Arms and (2) to provide for its use under permit. We find that we have no protection now. Anyone can use the Coat of Arms, with impunity. Some people have asked and have received permission to use the Coat of Arms, other people we have had to turn down. But the object of this Legislation is to be sure that we have the Coat of Arms regulated and that we have authority to decide who is to use it and who is not to use it. Needless to say that permission to use or not to use will be guided by the best interests of the country.

On motion Bill read a second time, and by leave of the House referred to a committee of the Whole House at a later hour this day.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, the House is aware that under the

Slum Clearance Act the St. John's Housing Authority was set up, whose duty it was to administer the houses which had been built under a Federal-Provincial agreement. The House is also aware that for some years now we have had some apartments, referred to locally as the "Ebsary" estate, administered by the Department of Public Welfare. The Government has felt for some considerable time that the Housing Authority should take responsibility; after considerable discussion finally agreement was reached with the Federal Government's Department in the partnership in the Federal-Provincial agreement; and we found it possible to pass over to the St. John's Housing Authority houses to administer other than those for which they were given authority under the Federal-Provincial agreement. In order to make this possible we had to amend the Slum Clearance Act—and so we have the amendment which we are now proposing.

All that the amendment does is to allow the Government to pass over to the St. John's Housing Authority the right and power to administer housing projects other than those for which they were primarily designed, the particular thing we had in mind was to pass over administration of what is known as the Ebsary Estate.

I move the second reading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: There is just one point there, if I may, Mr. Speaker; the Act says, "in the making arrangements with any authority." It does not stipulate the Housing Authority. I was wondering if the Minister, when he replies, will indicate just what is meant by "any authority"—Is it the Government has power to set up other authorities in different areas or even here in St. John's? I would like to

have the Minister make a comment on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Does any other honourable member wish to speak to this motion, because when the Honourable Minister speaks now he closes the debate.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, at the time when this particular loan was drafted there was no thought in mind other than the St. John's Housing Authority. There is a possibility of course that at some time or another there may be in some other part of the province where you might have a dual service set up and it might be desirable to bring them under one head. But at the present time "any authority" there definitely refers to the St. John's Housing Authority. For drafting purposes the legal department thought they had better put in that way rather than to specify the particular one we had in mind.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House later, with permission of the House.

Second Reading of a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council to enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen".

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is designed to provide the authority for the Government to make concessions agreement with Mr. M. James Boylen in respect of certain lands out in Bay of Islands, in the vicinity of the old Lark Harbour Mine. I have here a map of the area, which I would like to pass over to the members of the Opposition so that they will be able to see the area in question. They will find the area on which it is proposed to give Boylen a concession designated as areas A, B and C.

The old Lark Harbour Mine was a fee simple mining grant given by the Crown to people by the names of Henderson and Harvey. That mine was at one time, we understand, worked for zinc; and we are inclined to think, although we do not know officially, that Boylen has purchased that fee simple mining right.

The areas, A, B, and C are areas previously held on concession by the Industrial Mining Company of Toronto from 1952 to 1955. It is proposed to make it available to Boylen on the following main terms and conditions.

(1) Exclusive prospecting and exploration rights for mineral, as defined in the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act, to an area of approximately ten and a half square miles, tenure of concession to be four years. Boylen has the right to stake claims under the regular provisions of the Crown Lands Act. Within the concession area Boylen must spend during the exploration period a total sum of not less than eighty thousand dollars in prospecting and exploration, of which not less than twenty thousand dollars shall be spent in each year of the exploration period. The Government is to be supplied with detailed annual reports of work done, results obtained and money spent. Subject to the BRINCO Agreement, the Government agrees to grant Crown water power rights necessary to the mineral development. Taxes on minerals are those of general application only. Boylen has the right to assign, transfer, set over or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the exploration rights granted under the agreement.

The agreement is a standard one — I move the second reading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I support this Bill. Mr. M. James Boy-

len is well known to most people as a most reliable person, a most reliable firm. One reason why we support it is that here is a case where a man applies for an exploration licence and is given two or three years to explore, and at the end of the exploration period he is entitled to stake a claim of one square mile. Now that is a reasonable thing; because the Bill is reasonable and because Mr. M. James Boylen is reliable we support the Bill, and wish every success with it.

On motion Bill read a second time by permission of the House, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House at a later hour this day.

Second reading of this Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the object of this Bill is to enable the Fire Commissioner to do two things, supervise the construction of or reconstruction of houses so as to be sure that they do not constitute a fire hazard and also to make rules and regulations with respect to the handling of inflammable substances and materials whether volatile or non-volatile, like wood or gas. I do not think I need to say anything about the Bill. In the old days this power was vested in the Chief of Police, as you know, Mr. Speaker, for the whole country; the Inspector General. Now we think the matter is best handled by the fire commissioner. The object of the amendment is to incorporate the provision in this Act enabling him to control these matters.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the Honourable the Attorney General whether that means that every application that comes to the Council will have to be referred to the fire commissioner?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Attorney General will probably answer that question when he replies — Maybe some other honourable member would like to speak to the Bill?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I would like the views of the Honourable the Attorney General as to what the activities of the Fire Commissioner are, outside of St. John's. He has travelled extensively around, particularly in industrial areas — I believe all companies are under his jurisdiction. I wonder if the Minister could tell us that.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Fire Commissioner has travelled throughout the country and he had had on several occasions to visit Corner Brook and other places where they have had consultations from time to time. I think the situation in Corner Brook takes more of his attention than St. John's. In St. John's Municipal regulations have been in force for a long time, and I think the fire hazard is less perhaps than in the new towns which have recently received their incorporation.

Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable member for St. John's North, I might just say that the situation speaks for itself. Section 3 says that the fire commissioner may in any case in which he deems it expedient require the plans and specifications for construction and alterations etc. be submitted to him. In other words, in a way I think it would be held that the City of St. John's because the Act includes the city and includes the St. John's Municipal Council; the Corner Brook Municipal Council; Rural Districts Councils or boards of trustees; all these people come under the Act — I think he could in a proper case ask the city for plans and assist the city in deciding whether or not there

is a fire hazard. He may think more about the danger to life and danger to people than to actual business itself.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: In that case any particular building he had doubts about he would immediately ask the council for the plans. Under such conditions the city engineer would pass over all plans, certainly.

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently — by agreement of the House.

Second Reading of Bill. "An Act To Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, when this Bill was put through either last year or the year before the Bill omitted to provide that where rules and regulations had to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The object of this amendment is to provide that rules and regulations made or to be made shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. There was a need of this when it was found that architects from outside Newfoundland who were coming here were told there was a by-law passed by the architects providing that before any architect, any outside architects, could do work in Newfoundland he had to have a local architect and pay him a fee. Well we did not feel that should be necessary. If a doctor comes here from away he does not have to have a local doctor to sponsor him; it hardly seems necessary for an architect who is coming here doing Federal work to have to engage a local architect and pay him a commission.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): How about if lawyers go

away and want to practice somewhere else?

MR. CURTIS: A lawyer can become a member of the Bar of any country, if he wants to take an examination to do so—There are provisions, I believe, where architects may take out licences but still must engage a local man. It is not considered that is a good thing.

On motion Bill read a second time ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Second Reading of Bill. "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, Section 54 of the old department of Public Works Act, reads as follows: "No person shall cut down, up-root or in any other way destroy any trees, shrubs or flowers within three hundred and thirty-three feet of the center line of the travelled portion of any highway; but in any case where he deemed it expedient the Minister may by a permit in writing authorize the cutting down, uprooting or otherwise destroying of such trees, shrubs or flowers, subject to the conditions which may be described in the permit. That section was repealed, and was not re-enacted in either the new Department of Public Works Act or in the new Department of Highways Act.

Now it is estimated that in that three hundred and thirty-three foot fringe along our highways there are some eighty thousand acres of forest land. Well, obviously neither from a scenic or economic point of view should that fringe be left until it becomes wind blown or affected by some other ill. So the obvious to do was to put the fringe under the agency of the Government which is charged with forest management, in other words, under the

Department of Mines and Resources. That is precisely what this Bill suggests.

The second reading of the Bill, Section 121B, provides for the exercise of control over the construction and alterations of dams. At the moment the Government has authority, under the Crown Lands Act, to control the construction and alterations of dams for diversion or storage of water in connection with the use of water for the development of water for hydro-electric power. It has the same power to control the construction and alteration of dams for the diversion or storage of water to float logs or timber of any kind. But the Government does not have the power to deal with this sort of situation—a man dams the outlet of a pond and raises the level two or three feet and thereby serves his own convenience and inconveniences half a dozen of his neighbours—a man diverts a stream from its natural water course and leaves all those below him without water who had the source of water from the days of their grandfathers—These circumstances where the construction and alterations of dams are concerned involve the public interest of more than one of the public and the Government thinks it should take and vest the control and make regulations for the construction and alterations of dams. That is what Section 121B of this Bill is designed to do.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently, by leave of the House.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, there are three clauses of this Bill which

require some explanation. Section 2 provides for the registration of fee simple mining grants. The situation now is that when an instrument like a mining lease, quarry lease or development licence is issued by the Department of Mines and Resources it is automatically registered with the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act—Any transfer or assignment relating to these may be registered under the Act; any transfer or agreement relating to these instruments, not registered in accordance with the Act, is void.

Section 2 of this Bill provides for the registration of fee simple mining grants; the registration to be affected with the same consequences. Section 2 provides in addition for the registration within sixty days of all instruments relating to mining claims which were in effect before the passing of the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act, 1950. I may say in regard to fee simple mining grants in particular, the practice up to now apparently has been to lose sight of who owns them. For instance, to give a concrete example, when the fee simple mining grants were issued on Bell Island they were issued in the first instances to Nova Scotia Coal and Steel and Dominion Iron and Steel. Now presumably at a later date these titles were acquired by DOSCO and are very likely there still. That is a fair assumption — but officially and as far as the Department of Mines and Resources and the Government are concerned we do not know. I think it will be generally agreed that the Government should require the registration of all instruments that pertain to mining; so that the Government may know at all times who owns what and where in this Province.

Now Section 3 is concerned with two matters that are new. First of all it

seeks statutory authority for a satisfactory procedure for the issuing of quarry licences. First of all I may say there has never been a satisfactory procedure for issuing of quarry permits. At one time the procedure was that a man asked for a quarry licence and everyone shut his eyes while he grabbed out as much quarry material as he could. The procedure at the moment is a man makes application for a quarry licence, and is told all right you will get the quarry licence after a survey, that is, if the application is approved. Usually a man who has an application for a quarry licence wants to start a quarry. The practice has been to say: 'All right, start in, take out your quarry material, survey as soon as you can.' Now that is all right as far as it goes, but we have no authority to collect revenue until the list is made and we cannot make a list until the survey is made, and the longer the applicant postpones getting the survey done the better to his advantage. We have had some reason to think that applicants were not as quick in getting the survey done as they might have, perhaps on their account and perhaps on some other account.

The procedure envisaged in the Act is this: An applicant makes application for a quarry licence. On approval being given, a permit for one year will be granted, with certain conditions attached to that permit, one of which is to get his survey done and also that he will pay a certain prescribed fee or rental, whatever the case may be, usually it is five cents per ton of material removed. If he does not comply with the terms of the permit by the end of the first year and wants it renewed it will be renewable for one more year; if he does not comply by the end of the second year it will be cancelled forthwith and the whole thing will be off. When a man does

comply with the terms and conditions of this permit then he will be able to get a quarry licence of not more than twelve acres for not more than twenty-five years, subject to the rentals and royalties to be prescribed; which as I said, is usually five cents per ton on the material removed.

Section 3 is also concerned with prohibiting the removal of rock, sand, gravel and clay from any beach of the Province without a written permit from the Minister. The section is also concerned with authorizing the Minister to issue such permits.

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

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, generally I think we are in agreement with the Bill. The Provision that requires any person anywhere in Newfoundland to get a permit in order to take a handful of gravel from the beach or sand from the beach seems to me to be highly unnecessary. Our people have been doing that for generations. They want gravel for their doorways or for the path leading up to the door. They go and take their bucket or wheelbarrow and go to the beach and fill it up and take the gravel without any nonsense about it. I do not think any great damage was done to the beach or to the shores of the country anywhere, I think it is a nuisance—say a person wants to tub of gravel he has to send in here to the Minister of Mines and Resources to get a permit to get sufficient gravel to take up and gravel his path. I think it is rather ridiculous, I am wondering if a little provision should be put in making it unnecessary for people in most of our outports at any rate not to have to go to that trouble. It seems to me to be ridiculous to have to do a thing like that. I recommend that to the Minister. In most of our

small outports at any rate a few barrels of gravel and sand from the beach are not going to cause any geographic upheaval. That is the only objection I have to the Bill.

MR. BALLAM: We could say "except for domestic uses."

MR. HOLLETT: I think "loaded by machinery". Anybody loading up a load of sand for himself deserved the sand and beach rock. "Mechanically loaded," I think should be specified.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, in reply I have to say this— We are in the Department of Mines and Resources using such permits for some time past, for how long I do not know certainly for as long as I have been in Mines and Resources, which is since last July. The Government were forced to do it principally because of holy murder raised from quite a number of communities around the island particularly where there is any sand and beaches. I think the hullaballo arose usually out of some construction company going in there to cart off sand and other materials on a wholesale basis. Certainly nobody has any desire to restrict the residents in the use of sand for as far as a few buckets are concerned to sand their paths. Perhaps when we get into committee we could discuss something to take care of that situation.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House presently, by permission of the House.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to enter into an agreement with T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, authority is sought in this Bill for the Government to make an agreement with E. Donaldson and H. W. Knight of

Toronto in respect of the concession area formerly held by Cape Copper Mines Limited on Gregory Plateau. The agreement confers only the usual exclusive right to explore and prospect for minerals. The terms of the agreement are similar to those of the Boylen York Harbour agreement, with these exceptions. The tenure of the concession is for three years. Donaldson and Knight have to spend the sum of one hundred thousand dollars during the period on prospecting and exploring, with a minimum of twenty thousand dollars in any one year. The concession area is practically the same as the Boylen concession area in York Harbour; ten and a half square miles; and contained in the concession area and surrounded by it are three Reid fee simple mining grants. We understand that Donaldson and Knight have worked out an agreement with the owner of these groups to explore these at the same time as they explore this concession.

Now the Department has knowledge of the following activities having taken place all ready on the Gregory Plateau: A tractor road has been built from Trout River into the location of the occurrences—I have here another map I would like to pass to the members of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the reason they are called optionairs? I wonder if the Minister could tell us that.

MR. CURTIS: There is no significance, Mr. Speaker in the use of the word. I dare say it stems from the fact that under the terms of the concession agreement these men have an option to take out a mining licence if as a result of their search and exploration they find any minerals which they want to further explore.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of

the Whole House presently and by leave.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, might I here move that instead of having leave to introduce a Bill, I might have leave to move certain resolutions in committee of the Whole; I would like to move that the House itself resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider matters referred to in this Bill.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

"That it is expedient to bring in certain resolutions to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether honourable members would rather debate this on second reading or in different stages. I may say by way of explanation that this is a measure designed to legalize what the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and what the Deer Lake School Tax Authority did within the past two years. Honourable members will remember that in 1954 and at the request of the people of Corner Brook we brought in a measure to create a School Tax Authority which was authorized to collect certain taxes, after these taxes had first been approved by the Government. Unfortunately we put the administration of the Act under the Department of Education. We did that because the Terms of Union, as you will remember, provided that all monies for education should be dispersed in a certain manner. Recently we

have amended this legislation and we have put the administration of the collection of taxes under the Department of Municipal Affairs, because we think the Department of Municipal Affairs is more closely in touch with the municipalities and consequently in a better position than would be the Department of Education to advise as to the proper procedure to be adopted.

Because of the fact that the Department of Education was administering the Act and not the Department of Municipal Affairs there was room for a considerable margin of error, and the Committee fell into some pot holes; which I can talk about now because the Honourable Minister of Highways is not here; they slipped up on the administration of the Act. In fact Mr. Speaker, the way they slipped up was in quite a simple manner. You will remember, Sir, that the City of Corner Brook comprised four or five smaller towns, which were merged into one as a result of the City of Corner Brook Act. Each of these sections of the Corner Brook Area had its own council, had its own tax authority and had its own city council. Now when this school tax was introduced it was provided in the act that the School Tax Authority would itself prepare an assessment roll, assess all the properties and fix the taxes to be paid by each. That was all right as far as it went; it would have been a very simple matter for the School Tax Authority to carry out instructions contained in the Act. What they were asked to do was to make a roll, put down the valuation and fix the taxes. But they did not do that, Mr. Chairman, they used the existing roll of each of the communities and they used the existing roll of the townside which had been prepared by Bowaters. Consequently in the view of the De-

partment and in view of their own solicitors they had slipped in that, they had not prepared their own roll.

Now I think members of the House will agree that was purely a technical breach. There is no doubt but that the people in Corner Brook knew they were to be taxed. They had asked for the right to impose taxes; the Government by this legislation had granted them that right. This Legislature had provided how they were to tax the people and they were taxed as we had agreed, but just through a technical error; instead of preparing their own rental roll they used the property roll that had been used by the townsite, which were later incorporated into the City of Corner Brook; consequently they were technically at fault; so much so that a magistrate hearing the case would have no alternative but to hold that they had not carried out the provisions of the Act and in consequence their taxes were not legal and valid. That is so Mr. Chairman, because tax Bills are always construed strictly against the taxing authority.

However, the fact remains, Mr. Chairman, that over sixty per cent of the people paid the taxes and some forty per cent did not. Now we are faced with the position of either having to pay back the sixty per cent or collect from the other forty. Certainly it is unfair that sixty per cent should pay the taxes and the other forty per cent should not. So the question arises as to whether or not it was proper to collect from the other forty or give their taxes back to the sixty per cent. If the Government or anybody else did give this money to pay back these taxes it would only be by way of a loan and the money would have to be repaid again; I see no reason why that should not create a greater hardship

on the people than if we collected from the forty per cent now.

So, Mr. Chairman, the object of this legislation is to legitimize what has been done in error, although a technical error yet in error, yet nevertheless in fact reasonable within the scope of their authority.

The Act goes a little further, Mr. Chairman, and in order to be sure that there is no injustice done we have provided in the Act that there should be a second court of revision to go into these rolls. Now all these rolls which were taken some years ago were as that time submitted to a court of revision and passed by that court of revision—So that there may be no question whatsoever in the mind of anyone as to the justice and legality and fairness of the taxes imposed this measure provides amongst other things that there shall be a court of revision conducted within fourteen days after the Act is passed; that at the court of revision all persons whose property has been taxed shall have the right to go and reopen the tax and satisfy themselves, and if not themselves then the magistrates, that the taxation is fair. I think, Mr. Chairman, with this protection nobody can object to this legislation, which is designed to make it possible for the school tax authority to do the work it was appointed to do.

One other point is dealt with in the Act, Mr. Chairman—It has just slipped my mind what section it was, but it will appear when we go into Committee on the Bill. I just cannot think of the point now.

I think, Mr. Chairman, I have sufficiently introduced the Bill, to enable honourable members opposite to discuss it either now or if they prefer on second reading.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, there is not very much we have to say on this side relative to this Bill at the present time. We have already expressed our opinion with regard to the school tax authority and the manner in which it has been set up. We have maintained it is contrary to the great principle—"There shall be no taxation without representation."

This is an appointed body, and we maintain that is wrong; that any people who have been given the right or who have the right to tax must be elected by the people. I was very glad to hear that confirmed in a speech which was given here recently in the Stadium by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent. He said that his party stood for the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation. I was so glad when I heard him say that; I wonder if all Liberals present on that occasion did not have a prick of conscience, particularly these members in the Cabinet in our own House of Assembly. I was delighted to hear Mr. St. Laurent make that statement because that is the very thing for which the Government should stand; it is the great heritage which has been handed down to us for generations and generations, all down through the years—There shall be no taxation without representation—This Government made the mistake of setting up a school tax authority in Corner Brook and appointing them, not electing them, giving them what they called authority to collect taxes. We have maintained that School Tax Authority never had the right to collect taxes. They never had the right to collect taxes—Now they have to be given the right; the Government has had to introduce legislation to cure the mistakes which had been made; they are having to say that all taxes that have

been collected under the School Tax Authority Act, 1954, are invalid. Here we are in 1957 and the Government only just now has brought in this Legislation which, if it is passed, will make the collection of these taxes valid. But that does not make it right, does not make it right, Mr. Chairman — I have nothing against what is here in this particular Act at the moment. There may be some other question arise in Committee of the Whole. I do not say the whole principle was violated, the whole principle of no taxation without representation was violated, by the Liberal Government here in Newfoundland when they set up that school tax authority and gave them the right to tax. When you make a mistake, Mr. Chairman, with any Legislation whatsoever you are bound to have trouble, and we all know the trouble ensued in Corner Brook, we hope it does not happen anywhere else. We recommend to the Government, if you are going to have people locally taxed for schools or anything else then get the authority elected by the people in that particular area, and don't appoint them. Let this be a lesson to us all — If we are going to give local authorities power to tax then have those authorities elected and not appointed by anybody even the Minister or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or anybody else. That is the only principle that is at stake in this particular thing.

I have nothing to say about this particular Bill at all, but I do say that in future let us be very, very careful in passing Legislation similar to that passed in 1954.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to enter into any discussion or any debate or argument on this question. We have gone over it here many and many a time, I think we are all clear on the thing. The

Honourable Leader of the Opposition suggests that this was without representation by the people. I would suggest to him that I do not see what better representation you could have then to have the elected members of all four or five municipalities, all of the elected members of all the school boards, all of them from every denomination, all elected.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Is it a fact that school boards are elected in the various places around this country? I never heard it before?

MR. BALLAM: Under the Act they are supposed to be. Do you suggest the school boards in Corner Brook are not legitimate?

MR. HOLLETT: I have not said that at all.

MR. BALLAM: Well the school boards of every denomination, and I would suggest you should not question their authority.

MR. HOLLETT: You are talking to Mr. Chairman.

MR. BALLAM: Yes, Mr. Chairman — All these people were elected at a public meeting, Mr. Chairman, at a public meeting. It was also advertised for several months in the newspapers; I would suggest that the whole thing was done properly, with representation.

MR. HOLLETT: Then why this Bill?

MR. BALLAM: Because, as the Honourable the Attorney General explained, there was a little error of judgement, that the school tax authority as such accepted the assessment that was held by the individual councils; Whereas in the Act it was laid down that they should make it — a mere technicality, which one of my honourable friends and associates picked

up, and properly so. But was an unfortunate thing, and it caused us all a lot of trouble. It was used politically. It became a political football. If you want to go into it I can tell my honourable friend all of it, the whole story, and a sad story — I would suggest we would forget it, and pass this Bill without any questions.

MR. HOLLETT: It is nice to forget it.

On motion resolutions carried;

MR. CURTIS: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we might take a recess now, and report back after recess.

Pursuant to recess Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered certain resolutions and directed me to report same.

On motion report received, resolutions read a first and second time; on motion a Bill was introduced to give effect to said resolutions.

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

On motion read a first time.

On motion and by leave of the House ordered read a second time — Read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, we have now reached the stage where most of the Order Paper consists of Committee stage, and I would move that Bill No. 7, Bill No. 56 Committee

stage, of which was fixed for tomorrow be revoked, and that this Bill and all the other Bills from No. 2 to 18 and No. 23 be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Committee of the Whole on Items 2 through 18 and Item 23.

Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools,"

MR. CURTIS: I move, Mr. Chairman, we pass Section No. 48.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I think the Attorney General made a commitment that he would look at the penalty. You will notice there persons who fail to pay the taxes liable in accordance with this Act are liable to fines. There I think you are going to have a little trouble — Each day he continues not to pay constitutes an offence — In other words it is possible there may be a multitude of offences — Perhaps it would be about a month before a man got around to being able to pay; each day of failure to pay constitutes a separate offence. I wonder if that is wise to have that there — If a man fails to pay his tax, of course, there has to be some clause in the Act. I think there are too many clauses there.

MR. CURTIS: It does seem rather strong. Of course there are cases, Mr. Chairman — I remember some years ago we prosecuted a man for failing to file income tax returns; he was fined, he has not yet filed them — I think in a case like that — I think I can assure the Honourable Leader of the Opposition a clause like that would only be taken advantage of in a flagrant case, but I think it is necessary.

Otherwise a man might be fined and then as far as he is concerned that is all, he need not file his returns at all; it might be much more than the fine.

MR. HOLLETT: It is not a matter of fine but paying the tax.

MR. CURTIS: Suppose he is fined, and suppose he still does not pay it. Suppose he owes a hundred dollars and pays two dollars fine.

MR. HOLLETT: This concerns a man who is notified today he owes a school tax, does not pay it today or tomorrow, and goes on for a week, well then he is guilty of several offences.

MR. CURTIS: Yes. But the idea is according to the circumstances — You know from your experience in the magistracy this is to cover a case where he has been fined and continues not to pay say for another whole month after. It just means that that should be a new offence if he does not still pay. I think my honourable friend as a former magistrate realizes that in certain cases that is necessary.

MR. McGRATH: Could we not say "failure to pay after conviction constitutes a separate offence." That would prevent the man getting away if the assessment were greater than the fine.

MR. SHEPPARD: This section here is very similar to the provisions of the Income Tax Act and several other Acts. In actual practice what happens is that the authorities charge the man with one day — In my experience a man has never been up a second time and in ten years I have never heard an instance where a man charged for non-payment of income tax has ever been charged for more than one day — He is not charged for three

hundred and sixty-five days at twenty-five dollars a day.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the Income Tax Act is something different. It is a Federal Offence, Federal Law. Here you will be dealing with taxes where there are people who are poor, with anywhere from five or six children, they may not be able to afford to pay the tax. You ought to give them more than a day before it constitutes an offence. Why not make it a month or a week or something like that? It is a bit cruel in connection with school tax, which is a new thing in this Province; I would advise the Government to go slowly on prosecutions wherever possible.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, there is a general penalty under Section 53, which I think will cover Section 48, particularly when Section 40 gives authority to the Board to sue for and collect as a civil debt.

MR. SHEPPARD: But the person would have to be charged again. It is not that a person is convicted and ordered to pay a fine of twenty-dollars and then every day after that he fails to pay it is another twenty. The charge against him would have to be brought, he would have to be fined again — I myself think the law enforcement officers in this country would not in a case like that go after a man and bring him back day after day, laying separate charges for separate offences for each day which he failed to pay. Like my honourable colleague here said, Section 53 would very well cover the whole thing generally.

MR. CURTIS: Why not just leave out the words "each day" and have "failure to pay constitutes an offence?"

MR. HOLLETT: That would be better.

MR. CURTIS: We might let this section stand for the moment, Mr. Chairman, in the meantime might I ask that Sections 43 and 44 be reconsidered and Section 31.

We will deal with Section 31 first, Mr. Chairman. My honourable friend from St. John's East felt there was something wrong with this: "(3) a pensioner or a widow whose yearly income is less than fifteen hundred dollars and any other person whose yearly income is less than six hundred dollars shall not be liable to pay the School Tax imposed in accordance with one of both of the methods described in Section 27 and 29." — We felt that was a bit ambiguous. I think the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has been furnished with a typed amendment to that, which covers the question raised.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, that disposes of the entire Bill except for Section 48. Perhaps we might let that stand, and move the Committee report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Motion that Clause 48 stand — carried;

Motion, that the Committee report progress on this Bill and ask leave to sit again — carried:

Bill No. 62 — A Bill, 'An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter Into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada.'

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

Bill No. 57 — A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act."

On Motion clauses 1 and 2 carried: Clause 3:

MR. MCGRATH: Under (i) In the fifth line — "less than five." That

should read "less than four." That is an error which got into the original Act a few years ago, was not changed.

On motion Clause 3 (i) as amended, carried:

MR. MCGRATH: And in Clause 3 (3) in the third line it should read "in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire" — So that Northern Ireland might not be excluded.

On motion Clause 3 as amended carried:

MR. HOLLETT: Are we discriminating against other parts of the Commonwealth

MR. MCGRATH: No. We have never yet had people from other parts of the Empire. It would be difficult unless we would name them individually. There are possibly Commonwealth Countries which do not come up to the standard. If, for instance, a person from Australia were to come in he could always take the examination. It is not discriminatory it is simple to facilitate the registration of people from the ordinary countries from which they come.

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

Bill No. 58, A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter Into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada In Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

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

Bill No. 56, A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Water and Sewerage Cor-

poration of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

MR. HOLLETT: I may say they must be a very long-suffering people in Corner Brook. They have three agencies now collecting money by assessment.

MR. CURTIS: They asked for it,

MR. HOLLETT: When you say "they asked" — the people did not ask. I am not talking about the collection of taxes, which should be done through an elected body and not by private corporation — However, you adopted the principle, go ahead and suffer it out!

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

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if it is appropriate to bring this up here — We have a municipality which is now faced with a very grave problem of water and sewerage, the Town of Harbour Grace — If I am not out of order I would like to have a little more information — Is that a private corporation in Corner Brook. As you know, in Harbour Grace it is the town council that controls the Water and Sewerage, and is faced, as I say now with the problem, and the practical estimate is some four hundred thousand dollars — I was wondering if I could have some information in this Corner Brook Corporation so that I may go back and talk with the town council over there—

MR. HEFFERTON: The information I am going to give the honourable member for Harbour Grace is not going to be such as to provide a solution of the trouble in Harbour Grace at the present time. The conditions are entirely different. As the Honourable member for Harbour

Grace is aware, the water and sewerage in Harbour Grace was eventually taken over by the town council with the help of the Government — Now at Corner Brook there was an entirely different situation — A couple of years ago the representative councils formed a corporation, which they set up. The corporation asked for approval to take over certain existing installations and that were all there; float a bond issue up to four million dollars in a number of years, year after year, in order to install and operate a system which would look after the whole area. That is what happened. The work is not quite completed because even at this session of the House we are asked to vote additional amounts to carry on. I may say the Corporation came to the Government and asked the Government if they would guarantee a certain per centage of the interest — There is an amortization cost of the bond, which for most councils that are putting in water and sewerage we have been guaranteeing, up to five per cent of the principal and interest. In the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Corner Brook they put up a proposition asking us to guarantee twenty per cent, which the Government did — Unfortunately from the Government's point of view subsequent requests have come from the Corner Brook Water and Sewerage — last year it was forty per cent instead of the original twenty per cent, and it has been suggested time and time again they may want the additional ten to bring them up in line with what we have given to the other councils.

MR. SHEPPARD: That is the only financial assistance, the guarantee?

MR. HEFFERTON: Yes.

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

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

Bill No. 61 — A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

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

Bill No. 63, A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, is the word "authority" defined in the original Act?

MR. HEFFERTON: The word "authority" is defined in the Slum Clearance Act — Yes.

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

Bill No. 64 — A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into An Agreement with M. James Boylen."

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

Bill No. 65 — A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

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

Bill No. 66 — A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

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

Bill No. 68 — A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

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

Bill No. 68 — A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

On motion Clause 1 and 2 carried.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, in reference to Clause 3 — After Second Reading I had a word with the department, and thought some amendment might accommodate the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, with regard to people who want to take quantities of sand for domestic purposes — It does not look too hopeful — First of all I would like to point out that the Department has been issuing permits to all and sundry for several years, and has never refused people except in two instances where the communities objected, and where the Government geologist advised the beach would not stand it — and said if we opened up for people to take sand for private use we would open up a practice where it is impossible to control it. It is better to have it that everybody must come to the Department, as has been the case for the past several years, and we have not heard of any case of people being held up.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I understand that amendment was brought in for the purpose of seeing commercial firms, people who were building roads and buildings roads and building breastworks and so on were destroying the beaches in a good many cases — This covers private individuals as well.

MR. CURTIS: Perhaps we could let it stand, and have the Committee rise and report progress. We can think it over.

Motion, that the Committee report progress on this Bill, Carried.

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair:

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the following Bills, Nos. 52, 58, 56, 60, 61, 63, 65, 68 and have passed same without amendment and directed me to report same.

On motion report received, Bills ordered read a third time on tomorrow.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered Bill No. 57 and directed me to report same with some amendment.

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

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered Bill No. 41 and 69, and have directed me to report progress on same and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received, committee ordered sit again on tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred, and the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday at 3:00 of the Clock.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

None.

Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to QUESTION 103, asked by the honourable member for St. John's West, on the Order Paper of June 4.

(See Appendix for Questions and Answer)

Orders of the Day

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines & Resources): I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. KEOUGH: I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPENCER: I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I think these two Bills, Nos. 75 and No. 76 should be introduced by way of resolutions. I would like the House to accept this as a motion that the House go into

Committee of the Whole on said resolutions, and that the House not go into Committee of the Whole on Items 26 and 27.

MR. SPEAKER: After the motion has been made.

HON. S. F. HEFFERTON (Minister of Welfare): I beg leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

MR. SPEAKER: These are definitely money bills, and should be introduced by way of resolution. Does the Honourable the Attorney General wish to proceed with these resolutions on these two Bills immediately?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of Committees:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I understand the resolutions for distributions are not here yet, but they are the formal resolutions. As I suggest, we might discuss the principle, perhaps on second reading. My own idea of having the House go into Committee now was to put ourselves a day forward, and I can give the honourable members a copy of the resolutions — through some stupidity they are not here. The resolution, Mr. Chairman, deals with Bill No. 67, "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

MR. HEFFERTON: What I say now, if it is debated in second reading, would mean I merely repeat myself.

MR. CURTIS: Honourable members may debate either now or at second reading, which ever they like, or both.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, I might begin by saying that this Bill is in some measure an appendix to an Act we already have on the Statutes. The old Act will remain in force, after certain things, which have already been done, but which in this new Act will be supplementary and taken care of, and things which may be done in future along these particular lines.

The first number two, is of course merely an interpretation clause. In Clause three (1) (2) we have exactly the same thing as in the same Act but in (a) (2) we bring in something new. This is being brought in merely to provide an additional safeguard, as it were, when making loans to municipalities. In other words we ask for a certificate of the Attorney General so that assurance is provided for the repayment of any interim loan that may have been advanced, stipulating that it shall be the first charge upon the bond issue when it is raised.

Then we come on to 3(2) which merely allows the Minister and give the authority, of course, to guarantee the loans and also a bond issue for a short period pending the sale of these debentures.

Then there is an active provision put in there — the amount advanced or guaranteed shall not exceed the statutory amount which is laid down in the Legislation.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): It said here — "not exceed double."

MR. HEFFERTON: Right! That is the point I was going to raise. Assume for a moment that a municipal coun-

cil approached the Government with plans for say installations for water and sewerage systems, and asked for a bond issue — take the one here at the moment, Lewisporte — and approval is granted. That bond issue, of course, cannot be floated until we have received legislation, sanctioning authority to go ahead. In the meantime they want to start the work and they ask the Government for interim loans either direct from the Government or a guaranteed bank loan; and the Government approves. That loan, of course, cannot be repaid until the bond issue has been floated. Take the case I have just quoted, two hundred and fifty thousand, technically one hundred thousand guaranteed bank loan by Minute of Council and two hundred and twenty-five thousand bond issue, guaranteed and sanctioned by the Legislature; so that technically you have three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, whereas in reality all that has been asked for and all that has been granted is two hundred and twenty five thousand; so that this is put in here in order to take care of that overlap. It is merely a technicality, but it is something that has come up; not that any council has claimed that it is both the guaranteed bond loan and the bond issue, but for the purpose of clarification, and, as I say, for technical correction this provision is put there — that is why, as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said, except in sub-section (1) the amount shall not exceed the statutory amount, but will in this particular case for a time overlap.

Now the next provision is No. 4 — It says — "approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council" — that is the terms and conditions of any guarantee authorized in committee — That is the practice normally provided. But during the past two years we find that

most bond houses and their solicitors require a little difference from before they will make the necessary advances — So we stipulate here that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will lay down the general terms and conditions of a guarantee, but as a format shall also be approved by the Attorney General or the Justice Department. It is merely another safeguard, if you like, dealing with different bond houses.

No. 5 — Some doubt has been expressed in the past where our legislation has laid down guarantees and bond issues allowing us to raise another part of the issue subsequently six months or a year later — So we make provisions here in Section 5 that a bond issue say of two hundred thousand dollars may be raised if the Council may so desire and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council approve, one hundred thousand today and another one hundred thousand in six months or nine months or twelve months time. If found desirable and necessary from the Council's point of view to do so. Of course it is possible for the Council to save quite a bit of money on interest charges.

Then Section 6 allows the bonds to be raised in either Canadian funds or in American funds — that comes up because during the past twelve months of the past six months the Water and Sewerage Company of Corner Brook has raised a part of a bond issue in American funds.

There is one other little point, in Section 9, which merely stipulates that principal only or both principal and interest may be guaranteed in currency of Canada or of the United States of America.

Now during the six months we have on one or two occasions approved guaranteed bank loans at a certain rate and before the loan could be made

the bank has come back and said — instead of giving it to you at four and a quarter it is now five per cent or instead of five it is now five and a quarter — so we say "at approved rate" so we may safeguard everybody as far as possible.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the main features of the Bill. We have to repeal certain schedules that were tied on to 1955 and 1956 and embody them into the new schedule added on to this particular Bill itself.

So we have the Town Council of the Town of Jersey Side, \$110,000 20 years for extension of water and sewerage system, most of the work which has already been done.

We have the Town Council of the Town of Placentia, \$80,000, 20 years, for extension, repairs and improvement of the water and sewerage system.

The Town Council of Wabana \$25,000, 20 years, in order that they may defray the expenses of a survey which has been going on over there for some considerable time and practically nearing completion; first of all for the discovery of water and secondly a survey for the distribution plan to go in for the installation of these services.

The Town Council of Mount Pearl — Glendale, \$35,000, 20 years, again the same condition applies as at Wabana, to defray the cost of a survey which has been done, conducted by outside consultants in order to find the best source of water and to devise a plan whereby that water can be distributed and carry services to that particular municipality.

The Town Council of the Town of Windsor \$300,000, 20 years — Again we are dealing with the installation of water and sewerage services. On a previous occasion we authorized the

Town Council of Windsor to float a bond issue of eight hundred thousand dollars, but because of unforeseen difficulties at the time, because of a change of detour in the installations of these services we found that the original estimate was too small. Considerable additional distances had to be covered because their initial plans having to go through certain properties of the AND Company were not feasible, and were, in the opinion of the company, too hazardous for the operation of their work. So they came back to us and we have approved the floating of an additional three hundred thousand dollars in order that they might carry on the work which is partially completed.

Lewisporte, \$215,000, 20 years — There we have extension purposes and we also have certain expenditure in carrying on the electric power system which has been operating there for some time.

Finally we have the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook \$600,000, 20 years — Again this is an additional amount to the sum which has already been granted and raised, four million dollars over the past three, four or five years — They find they have to put in some necessary expansion, and because of the extensions and work made necessary road construction particularly of last year they feel that they must have this additional amount in order to complete their original work.

I think, Mr. Chairman, I have about covered most of the information which is to be given in this particular stage.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Minister could tell us now where is the connection between the schedule on page seven and the Bill? I see no reference to that schedule in the Bill. Where is the authority for the loans which you have just mentioned?

MR. HEFFERTON: In Section 3—Subject to this Act etc.

Now approval has already been given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to these particular issues — Now we are seeking legislative sanction in order we may confirm what has already been approved by Minute of Council.

MR. HOLLETT: But has no reference to these particular loans which are granted to the various town councils?

MR. CURTIS: Except in the total. Perhaps the Committee might pass, report progress and ask leave to sit again, so we can find the Act—Would that suit my honourable friend? We will do the same with the other one too. I move the committee rise, report progress on both resolutions and ask leave to sit again later, perhaps, today.

Motion Carried:

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair:

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered certain resolutions to them referred and directed be to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this on the Guaranteed Loan Bill?

MR. CLARKE: On both.

On motion report received, committee ordered to sit again later today.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather and Company, The Steel Company of Canada Limited, and Wabush Iron Company Limited and to Provide Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Second Reading of this Bill. I do not rise for the purpose of making any speech to the House at the present time but simply to preserve my right to close this debate.

My honourable colleague, the Premier, the other day in proposing the resolution that brought about this Bill covered the ground very fully, I think at the moment all it is necessary for me to say is that I would be very much interested to hear the comments the House may have to make on the proposed legislation before summing up the debate. For that reason I content myself at the moment with simply moving the second reading.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, it is not our intention to delay the House very long on this particular Bill. As the heading of the Bill states, it has to do with authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council to enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands, Mather & Company, The Steel Company of Canada Limited and Wabush Iron Company Limited and Provide Certain Statutory Provisions For the Same Purpose. The various leases in that agreement have been described.

I have gone very carefully through this section, about six times, I think; whilst there are certain things in it that one even yet is not sure about, on the whole I can find very little wrong with the format of the Bill and the schedules and that sort of thing. I do not find that these leases refer to the tie-up, if I may put it that way, of certain lands formerly owned by the people of Newfoundland and formerly under the control of the Government and later transferred to NALCO, and now by NALCO to Javelin to the

extent of something like over seven over seven hundred square miles in these various leases. If we read these various leases we find that these lands will be in the control of Javelin, the Steel Company of Canada and this new Company, Wabush Iron for a great number of years; at least part of these lands will be in their right for a great number of years.

There are six parties to this agreement, six parties — The Government, NALCO, Javelin and then a group of men in the United States of America and this new Company Wabush Iron and the Steel Company of Canada.

I checked carefully the Registry of Deeds to see what these lists contained. I find there are some twenty hundred square miles — On the first page of the Statutory Agreement under the old agreement with NALCO and Javelin the lessees were supposed to spend a million dollars during the first three years, 1955 to 1958. Now whether that has been done or not the Honourable the Attorney General would know. I take it he has satisfied himself that has been done. We have not had the privilege of seeing any statement from the company concerned and therefore we can only take the word of the Government on that. Under that Agreement the lessees were to apply for a lease before the 1st. of January, 1957 — There too I take it that has been satisfied — That was for a development permit and for a mining lease for ninety-nine years on the amount selected — That was to be applied for before the 1st. of January 1959.

We do not know whether NALCO has any shares in Javelin; but I find by the old agreement that NALCO could obtain shares in Javelin, not to exceed, I believe, thirty per cent.

The Act itself is fairly plain reading. It describes the various leases. Lot No. 1 consists of some five square miles. In that particular item there Canadian Javelin is to get from the lessee ten per cent of the net income and in any case not less than seventy five cents a ton; and it is leased for ninety-nine years.

No. 2 five square miles, a mining lease and No. 3 ten square miles and No. 4 one and a half square miles. These various lots are described in the Bill; there is, as I have already pointed out another amount of twenty-three hundred square miles and another amount of twenty-four hundred square miles which are to be tied up for a number of years, in some cases up to as long as 1973. But I think that after a period of five years they have to make some decision on certain areas there.

Now, Sir, we are told that the Government is to get an amount of twenty-two cents per gross ton on the export of iron ore from Labrador, under all these various leases and agreements which have been made; from Pickands Mather on two occasions and from Wabush Iron in other instances. The Treasury will get twenty-two cents per gross ton. We do know of course that all these lands under consideration in this Bill, in the various agreements, were formerly in the possession of this Government and the Government had the right to lease these lands to whom they pleased. They handed them over to NALCO more fully in another Bill which is to come before us. They did give these lands to NALCO to the extent of some twenty-four or twenty-five thousand square miles; NALCO in its turn let these particular lands mentioned in this Bill out to Javelin now in turn has intended to lease them under these agree-

ments to Pickands Mather and the Steel Company of Canada and to the new American Company at Wabush, Wabush Iron. As I said the Government will get twenty-two cents a ton, according to these agreements, and that is what we will get in for the next thousand years.

On the other hand when we see how well Javelin figures we wonder whether the Government has in its wisdom taxed sufficiently this store of wealth in the Labrador in the hands of these three companies. We doubt it. Why we doubt it is because we see under these agreements that Javelin, the leaseholder in this agreement, is to be greatly enriched, greatly enriched — In one case they get five hundred thousand dollars for the next three years, and after that forever seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year as long as the mines are in production. In case, we find particularly in Wabush Iron, if no production takes place whatsoever from 1961 I think it is to 1969 Javelin will obtain a royalty a clear one million dollars. Then I just forget, but for a year or two at any rate they get two million dollars royalty; and then again from the year 1970 or something — I have not the figures right at hand — I am afraid it might be wise if I did get them — I would like to get this straight here — If I may, I have a note here somewhere. I think I have lost it though. I am sorry to hold up the House, Mr. Speaker. Here we are! I will read it in order to make the matter more clear. The lessee will during the term of these indentures pay to the lessor (that is Javelin) The Lessee will, during the said term, pay to the lessor, on or before the 25th. day of January, April, July and October in each and every year, or, if any such day falls on Sunday or a holiday, then on the next

ensuing day, as royalty for each gross ton of iron ore products shipped from the Demised Premises during the calendar quarter immediately preceding the first day of the month in which payment is to be made as aforesaid, an amount equal to eight per cent of the Mine Price thereof or the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) Canadian Funds, which ever shall be the greater, provided that the Lessee will in any event pay to the Lessor, by equal quarterly installments as aforesaid in each calendar year 1965 to 1969 both inclusive, a minimum royalty in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.) Canadian Funds and, in each calendar year thereafter a minimum royalty in the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"For each year" — That is the important clause. Now that is regardless whether the Lessor shall conduct on the mine premises any mine or other operation.

(a) The Lessee will during the said term pay to the Lessor on or before the 25th. day of January, April, July and October in each and every year or if such day falls on a Sunday or a holiday then on the ensuing day, as royalty for each Gross Ton of Iron Ore products shipped from the Demised Premises during the calendar quarter immediately preceding the first day of the month in which payment is to be made as aforesaid, an amount equal to seven per cent (7%) of the Seven Islands Price thereof, or the sum of seventy-five cents (75c.) Canadian Funds, which ever shall be greater.

For each year during which this indenture remains in effect after January 1st., 1961 and regardless of whether the Lessee shall conduct on the Demised Premises any mining of other operations, the Lessee shall pay the

Lessor an annual minimum royalty (hereinafter called Minimum) computed at the rate of fifty cents (50c.) per gross ton on the following tonnages:

1961-63 4,000,000 Gross Tons per year — That is two million dollars.
1964-66 inclusive 6,000,000 Gross Tons per year — That is three million dollars.

1967-68 inclusive 8,000,000 Gross Tons per year — That is four million dollars.

1969 and each year thereafter, 10,000,000 Gross Tons per year — five million dollars a year royalty is to be paid to Javelin John Doyle's Company — John C. Doyle's company every year after 1969, whether they mine on this particular piece of land or not.

MR. CURTIS: Read the next sentence.

MR. HOLLETT: "If for any calendar year the Lessee shall not have paid the Lessor Earned Royalties for shipments during such year in an amount equal to the Minimum for such year, the Lessee shall, on or before the 20th. day of February of the year following, pay to the Lessor, in full satisfaction of the Minimum for such year the amount, if any, by which the Minimum for that year shall exceed the Earned Royalties paid for the year. (Such excess, if any, so paid for any year shall be hereinafter referred to as "Advanced Minimum.")

"Advance Minimum shall constitute a credit against future Earned Royalties and the Lessee shall be entitled to use and apply any such credit, so far as the same will go and may be required, to the satisfaction of any Earned Royalties which shall be payable in respect of shipments during any subsequent year to the extent that such

Earned Royalties shall exceed the Minimum for such year in accordance therewith."

That is quite true but they can go on for twenty-five years paying five million dollars a year, after 1969, according to this thing. It is a lot of money, but this Government is used to dealing with a lot of money and might have passed over that. Five million dollars a year after 1969 whether they mine the property or whether they don't. As the Honourable the Attorney General pointed out, that will be in the nature of earned credit, in view of the fact that the mine may come into operation at some future time. But the mere fact that they were prepared to make such an agreement as that indicates to us how rich in iron ore and probably other ores this particular area must be in their opinion.

Then I go back to my own question — Are we as a Government, as a people, are we getting sufficient royalties for our people; twenty-two cents a ton — Twenty-two cents a ton. This, Sir, is about the only thing about which we are worried over this particular agreement. I am glad that Javelin has interested the Steel Company of Canada and Pickands Mather and this new company Wabush Iron Limited; I am glad that Javelin has interested them in this area on the Labrador at Wabush Lake Area — But as I pointed out, the content of this particular agreement proves to us that in their opinion there must be immense wealth there — We are just wondering, and I think rightly so, just how are we as a people being treated? Are we getting enough royalties? In my opinion we are not. If they can afford to pay John C. Doyle, or Javelin, as the case might be, any where from two to five million dollars up to 1970

then thereafter pay five million dollars in perpetuity — that is what it looks like — Then surely, Sir, surely we ought to be entitled to a little more than twenty-two cents a ton.

Then if we look into the future and go twenty, twenty-five, fifty years ahead, if you like can anybody tell me here what the value of twenty-two cents, twenty, forty or fifty years from now is to be? That is all we are going to get fifty years from now if this thing is still in operation — we will only get twenty-two cents a ton on the iron ore. On the other hand provision is made here for Javelin to secure from these various companies, I think it is eighty per cent instead of these other cash payments, which would mean that they would benefit greatly in that way whereas we could still, Sir, fifty years from now, if you like, our people would still be getting a mere twenty-two cents — if the devaluation of the dollars continues as it has in the past twenty five years, if you like, I don't think twenty-two cents is going to be of great value to any Government in promoting the welfare of the people of this country.

So I would point out, Sir, to the Government, before this Bill becomes law I am wondering if it might not be possible to put in a saving clause — twenty-two cents a ton, yes, if they are not prepared to give us more than that; but as my learned friend on my left stated, there should be some other alternative — "whichever is the greater." The Attorney General would know what to put in there. But I do suggest that ought to be considered, not in the interest of the present Government but the Governments who are to come between five, ten and twenty-five years hence.

There are one or two things I would like to mention there, but I can do that in Committee; certain things have to be done before that Agreement becomes law, and as it passes the House.

In Clause 6, for instance, Sir, "Javelin will cause all instruments to be executed and delivered that shall be necessary (a) to discharge all absolute, contingent and other liability of the Government, Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited and Javelin under the Wabush Trust Deed and under all bonds issued on the date of the execution of this Agreement in pursuance of the Wabush Trust Deed . . ." I have had occasion to go to the Registry of Deeds and to look up the Trust Deed which was made in the Newfoundland Trust Company— Under the Trust Deed, of course, and under the Act we passed here a year or two ago we have at the present time a contingent liability of sixteen and a half million dollars. We were told that only two million dollars of that were borrowed and bonds for that amount were issued. Whether that be so or not, of course, we could not on this side of the House, but we accept the word of the Honourable the Premier on it — But under this particular agreement that has to be discharged, that liability has to be removed from us. That is itself, I think will lighten the hearts of a good many of us, when we know that sixteen and a half million contingent liability will be lifted off the shoulders of the taxpayers of this country.

There is one other thing — With regard to the employment of Newfoundland workmen, but they do not say they will employ specialized help, technical help — They say there that all except these they will employ Newfoundland workmen — But that is an

other matter we can come to in committee of the Whole.

I have a lot of notes, Sir, but some of these do not apply to this particular Bill. There is another Bill coming in which has to be discussed more fully than this one. I do think the two or three things I mentioned ought to be taken into consideration by the Government. As I say; we have no great objection to this. We want to see the ore down there shipped out for the benefit of the world in general and Newfoundland in particular. I pointed out that we do not think that twenty-two cents is an acceptable royalty for us in view of the rewards which are going to come — As a matter of fact the Honourable the Premier stated the other day — “all John C. Doyle need do now, if he wanted to, is clip his coupons.” It looks very much like that. We are told John Doyle, as a matter of fact he told me himself, he spent over eight million dollars in bringing this to fruition — I don't know — eight million dollars cannot be picked up every day. He said he spent it, and anyway he is to get that paid back to him — There again that shows us the value of this territory down there, practically five thousand square miles, Sir, which will be tied up for a number of years in this connection.

The Honourable the Premier the other day in speaking to this Bill also spoke to another Bill. I do not think that I can do that. I suppose it is intended to call that Bill separately, but I do say there is very much in common between the two Bills. I can at least speak on NALCO in this particular Bill.

MR. CURTIS: If the honourable member wants to start and overlaps we won't restrict him.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member would excuse me! These are two separate pieces of legislation and, in my opinion, should be dealt with separately in all stages, although there is a dovetailing. Still I think we ought to keep them separate — otherwise there might be a certain amount of confusion.

MR. HOLLETT: I agree with you, Sir — They were introduced together by the Honourable the Premier —

MR. CURTIS: Yes, in the resolution stage.

MR. SPEAKER: They will be handled separately.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, there are nearly five thousand square miles in these various agreements to date, and I say to date advisably — It is stated that in April 1957 an agreement was filed with the Department of Mines and Resources. I approached the Mines and Resources Department but they have no account of that. I approached the Registry of Deeds, and they have no account of it — So that I am not quite in a position to discuss this properly.

MR. CURTIS: Where is it referred to?

MR. HOLLETT: I would like to trace that down. It is in one of the sections. I just cannot lay my finger on it now. I think it is in the Statutory Agreement. I saw those for 1956, 1955 and 1951 but the one for 1957 I was not able to locate. We will come to that, Mr. Speaker, in committee stage, when we read this thing — Yes, here we are! It is on page eleven of the Statutory Agreement where it says:— Whereas the said agreement dated the 11th. day of March A.D. 1954 and made between NALCO and

Canadian Javelin Foundries & Machine Works Limited was amended by an Agreement made on 6th. day of September A.D. 1955 between NALCO and Javelin and registered at the Registry of Deeds for Newfoundland in Volume 349 at Folios 312 to 315 (both inclusive) and by a further agreement made the 29th. day of April 1957 between NALCO and Javelin and registered at the Registry of Deeds for Newfoundland in Volume 350 at Folios 237 to 240 (both inclusive) (the said Agreement as so amended being hereinafter called "the Javelin (North) Concession Agreement." Whereas under and in pursuance of the said the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951, as so amended, the Government by an Indenture (hereinafter called "the NALCO Mining Lease" dated the 26th. day of May A.D. 1956 and filed at the Registry of the Department of Mines and Resources for Newfoundland demised to NALCO all of the premises described in the said Indenture subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, limitations and reservations set forth in the NALCO Mining Lease and by a Grant (hereinafter called "the NALCO Grant dated the 26th. day of May A.D. 1956 and filed at the Registry in the Department of Mines and Resources for Newfoundland."

MR. CURTIS: I will get you a copy of that.

MR. HOLLETT: That is about all I can say. This thing has been fairly well aired by press and radio — I would like at this time to congratulate the press and radio for the manner in which they have told the story to the public. They have done it in an unprejudiced and fair way. I am afraid possibly a lot of us of the general public do not understand too much about it. I know I have been

studying it now for days and even yet I am trusting to the Attorney General too much, and to his well known honesty to see these things are right and proper and in the interest of Newfoundland.

I just mention these few things. I am glad the various agreements have been drawn up. I do hope some effort will be made with regard to the particular royalty which comes to Newfoundland from that rich land in Labrador. I do not know how many of our people are going down there to work. I suppose working conditions would be properly looked after. Particularly if unemployment persists as it does here at the present time I think there will be a good many of our men go down there for a period of each year.

That is all I have to say on this particular Bill, Mr. Speaker, and I thank you very much!

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has outlined the position of both of us or those of us on this side of the House, there is not much necessity for me to say more than formally endorse the stand that he has taken.

It is impossible, I don't care how considerate the Government may be, to expect any group of people to absorb all the implications of these various agreements here in the space of two or three days. There has been a battery of high-priced corporation lawyers working on this thing for over a year. The Premier who introduced it and the Attorney General who is looking after it now have had the advantage of having the thing before them for over a year I am quite sure the Attorney General will be the first one to concede that it took considerably more than two or three days to

review this thing and be able to discuss the matter with any degree of informed knowledge.

But there are certain things that stand out in the legislation. I will go along with the Honourable Leader of the Opposition when he says that the press and the radio certainly have done a very fine job in getting the meat out of these agreements. I am very glad because, I say it not unkindly, the television commentator who attempted to do it on television on short notice said himself he was probably getting a wrong slant on it — but the newspapers, and the later radio bulletins from the same station incidentally, amongst others to whom I referred did a very fine job of it — But as I say certain things stand out quite clearly. The first thing is that Mr. John Doyle is a gentleman who might very well have come straight out of the pages of "Oh Henry." He reminds you of one of those characters real adept at making the fast buck. I do not hold that against him. He is a very personable gentleman — But he certainly has done very well out of his association in this country — Mr. Doyle has — will do very good. Well, I don't hold that against him. We are still a party of free enterprise. If he is enterprising enough to latch on to this proposition that of itself is certainly no reason to attack the man personally.

But there are, I say, Sir, one or two minor aspects of this thing which undoubtedly will be explained. I am satisfied the Government has not gone rushing after false gods in this matter. It does seem to me the proportion of returns to Javelin (for the purpose of easy discussion I think we may call Mr. Doyle "Javelin" Mr. Doyle's returns seem to be much greater than Newfoundland's returns. I think there is

some merit in the suggestion that was advanced by the Leader of the Opposition that the Government might well give consideration that instead of merely limiting the Newfoundland Governments returns to a fixed royalty of twenty-two cents per ton (I am not saying it is possible or even practical) consideration might be given to the possibility of putting Newfoundland's royalties on a sliding scale. Because Mr. Doyle or Javelin gets a guarantee of seventy-five cents in one case and one dollar in another case per ton or eight per cent. One does not have to be a mathematician, to realize if the price of ore doubles or trebles his yield is going to be quite substantial whereas the revenue accruing to Newfoundland is fixed at twenty-two cents royalty. As I say, there would appear to be at first glance at least grounds for inquiring whether we could not have a similar proposition put in for the benefit of the Government of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland returns can never increase unless we do something along these lines.

Now Mr. Doyle's return is out of proportion to ours. As I understand in these agreements he is getting in one case a seventy-five cent per ton royalty and in another a dollar per ton, with the option of taking a percentage royalty instead. It is almost, Sir, like a man who rents his house to a gentleman for a hundred dollars a month, with the right to sub-let, and the tenant sublets for one hundred and fifty. After all Sir, it is Labrador. This property here is the property of the people in Newfoundland. It seems to me that, with all the good will in the world towards the gentleman who has done a very fine job of promoting the enterprise, the investigation and exploitation of the deposits down there it does seem to me, Sir, we should still not close ourselves

off completely, because this deal once it is consummated will be fairly iron-clad and there is no escape. We own the deposits and don't want them to go over to this group of companies unless we can get the very best possible deal at the time. There is no Term 29 in these agreements. There is no recall once signed. We are stuck with it. I do hope if there is any possibility of improving the set-up that it will be done before this House approves of the agreements. The general deal is, I think, fairly sound. There can be no doubt but that Newfoundland, the Newfoundland Government, despite all the airy talk about what we can do and what we cannot do, that the Newfoundland Government or any group of Newfoundland financiers could not develop these resources at the present time. Indeed I cannot see myself, at the present time nor in the foreseeable future the Labrador deposits being worked either by the Government of Newfoundland or by capital obtained locally — So that we are back to the same old picture we always had in this country of outside capital coming in and driving a hard bargain. The only thing, as I see it, Sir, it is our duty on both sides of the House to see we get the best bargain it is possible for our people: The principle of the thing, no matter how far reaching and how stupendous and how staggering the amounts involved may be, the principle is still one very easily assimilated; not having the ability ourselves to develop them, being obliged to call on outside concerns to do the development for us, and candidly not getting as great a return as we could get if we could do it ourselves, as I say, the only qualification I put on that is that we should endeavour to see our proportion from these operations is going

to be as great as it is possible to get out of a group of rather hard-selling industrialists. None of these people are philanthropists. They are not going down to Labrador to set up development there, under all the difficult weather, climate and natural conditions they will have to face, just merely to have the pleasure of paying royalties to Newfoundland Government. So I hope, Sir, when this thing is finally approved that the House will either have jacked up the royalty or that the Government will be able to reassure us that the best that could possibly be obtained has been obtained.

MR. McGRATH: Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to speak in the debate, but there is one point I would like to have clarified. The honourable gentleman who spoke last referred to a fixed twenty-two cents — If my impression is correct, if there is an increased price for iron ore —

MR. HIGGINS: I am afraid it is not so. If the Honourable Minister's impression were correct I would be a lot happier, but I think we are stuck with twenty-two cents.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I find a few mystifying elements in this legislation, from the standpoint of the House itself. On Monday last we all listened and followed with great interest the very lengthy and very impressive and very able, I am sure, exposition of this extremely weighty legislation. But as I say, I find some very mystifying elements in this. The Premier said this legislation was the most important to be brought to this House. It was the greatest piece of mining legislation in the history of Canada — Then he goes off to the Maritimes campaigning. Now I find that a little bit difficult to understand. I look across

the House and see fifty per cent of the Government party present. We are here in full force. We have one hundred per cent to debate this Bill. difficult to understand; in the light of the statement that this is the most important — The Premier mentioned Bell Island, the railway, other mining operations, all the mining legislation on these mines were all relatively unimportant, trifling compared to this gigantic deal. So for that reason I think I am justified in making the observation that surely the Premier who made that statement should be here every minute that is devoted to the debate on this Bill. I consider this not a party measure at all. I think it is a Newfoundland measure. We are not opposed to it. We are delighted. I suggest that even though we officially are the Opposition it does not mean we are going to oppose sound and good legislation. I am not suggesting for a moment that this is not sound, that it is not the greatest piece of legislation brought before this House.

Now this is a party measure, of course, but it is more than that. I think it is a measure, as I say, for all Newfoundlanders to get behind, if we are assured that this is what we are told it is. Frankly I am not qualified, very obviously not qualified to say if it is or not; I question the ability of any member in this House, including the Premier, because such matters as this require very specialized knowledge. I am not satisfied at all that we in a few days will dispose of such tremendous and important legislation. I do not know if Government has employed the services of an economist. They have a permanent economist now in the office of the Department of Economic Development. I do not know if they have conferred with that gentleman. I do not know

if he is qualified to confer with these people on this matter — Mr. Perry, the expert on budgets — I do not know. The Premier has not given any indication that he or the Government have discussed it with him.

Now we are all, I am sure, on this — The honourable gentleman across the way are good, decent Newfoundlanders, as I hope we are or try to be; we are all one on this — But we have to look up on this, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, in the light of history. I say that because I am taking seriously the description given by the Premier of the implications of this tremendous piece of legislation. Therefore I feel that we cannot casually sit down here, with fifty per cent of the Government present and with the Premier absent, and dispose of this as if it were an inconsequential Bill. I feel strongly on this because I know so little about it; I think that applies to every member in this House. I would be glad to hear of any expert advice that can be given from the other side, but I doubt it very much.

We were told some time ago by the Premier that a battery of lawyers was considering this legislation, preparing the various agreements. These resulted in one piece of legislation, fifty pages, and fifty long pages at that — and we are supposed — I speak of both sides of the House — we are supposed in a matter of forty-eight hours to dispose of this legislation that will affect the future of this country to a tremendous degree, if it is what it is purported to be. I feel too that in the dying hours of this session that such an extremely important piece of legislation being brought before us is not exactly doing it justice; the justice that it deserves — I think we all have very real responsibility in this thing.

It is not enough for me to say I am a member of a small Opposition and the Government are going to put this through anyway so there is not much point in doing everything about it. I think I have a greater responsibility than that. Whilst what I say may not change the course of the thing I feel nevertheless not alone have I the right to say it but I have the responsibility to say it.

Now it is not my intention to try to over-simplify this by saying from my very limited knowledge this very lengthy, this series of lengthy agreements boil down to two considerations; first that — there is an imposing list of very large concerns involved here, so that it may be taken for granted — I do not think anyone will quarrel with that aspect. The second thing, and the important thing, and the only thing that should concern us is — "Is Newfoundland going to get enough out of it?" "Will Newfoundland get its just share?" You know we have seen in the past instances where we did not get it. We have seen — I am not referring to this Government but to Governments very much further back — we have seen legislation passed into this House that left Newfoundland getting the rough end of the stick. So that it is not too fantastic to draw that to the attention of the House.

I am concerned with Mr. Doyle. I have nothing to say about Mr. Doyle. I have no quarrel with what the Premier has said about him. I am not concerned with Javelin. I am concerned with what Newfoundland will get from the promotional schemes of Mr. Doyle. That is the only thing in my opinion, that concerns this House.

The royalty, specific royalty — There again I speak subject to advice — I

do not know — I do not think anybody knows here — but it seems to me from various and superficial knowledge that a specific royalty in this case, of twenty-two cents that will be effective ad infinitum, without regard to percentage, is a deal that could be a pretty poor proposition — It could be — If the price of iron ore goes up to any appreciable degree, from a percentage basis our return could be pretty small. As my learned colleague from St. John's East mentioned, there is no Term 29 in this deal. When this goes through we have had it for well or for woe. I think, Mr. Speaker, we should all consider this in the light of history — I do not suggest it is the fault of the Government, but it is unfortunate we were not in a position to discuss this extremely important matter some weeks ago rather than, as I say, in the dying hours of Parliament. I think the Government has a target to complete the business of this House in two days or three days or four days.

MR. CURTIS: No, There is no target — It is just a guess.

MR. DUFFY: I heard the Premier mention he hoped to conclude by Friday. This is Wednesday.

MR. CURTIS: We are not bound by that.

MR. DUFFY: We can take two weeks if necessary?

MR. DUFFY: Yes, maybe two weeks or two months — I don't know if it would be the proper thing, I don't know, to have a separate Committee appointed so that the House, on both sides, could be properly informed on the implications of this. I think a Bill of this kind makes it absolutely imperative, apart from being sensible to have the advice of competent people, economists, as to where our in-

terest lies and what is our protection or what is a good deal, what is a sound deal for us. I am not satisfied at all that this is the right way to do it, without any specialized knowledge. We have no specialized knowledge if the honourable gentleman on the other side have — I do not refer to legal knowledge. — I am quite sure we have that knowledge here. I am talking about it from the stand point of good business. There again the Premier has not given any indication, at least I did not notice that he had given any indication, the Government had been properly advised on this — So I think it incumbent upon me not to object at all but to look for further information; to make an appeal to the House that this is certainly not an inconsequential Bill; to use the words of the Premier — "It is the greatest piece of legislation ever to come to Canada." Well surely, surely, Sir, it is worthy of every conceivable safeguard with which we can protect the interests of Newfoundland.

Now I have little to say, Mr. Speaker, because, as I said before, I know nothing about it and I do not profess to know anything about it. But I do feel the implications of this legislation are too important to overlook any possible manner of making absolutely certain that we get a proper recompense. I do not know whether the Government would consider having a special committee to advise both sides of the House — As I say, I have not heard that the Government has had expert advice. At this point I merely register my views as I see them.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I only want to reply to one point which was made by the honourable gentleman opposite and that was in connection with the rate of taxation. To my knowledge

this is the highest rate of taxation which has ever been collected so far by any Province of Canada from a mining company. The Iron Ore Company of Canada pays five cents; Bell Island pays eight to ten cents — Well, this is twenty-two cents — The argument might be — "if the price of ore goes up and our price of taxation is less" — But what happens if the price of ore goes down? Our price remains the same always. There is another consideration — Iron Ore is the most plentiful mineral on the face of the earth, and it is the most easy to discover, because it can be traced by magnetometer and so forth. Even today there are new iron fields being discovered here and there, some low grade iron, and all of which will sometime be useful.

MR. HOLLETT: What are they going to Labrador for?

MR. POWER: Because it is there. For instance if it were discovered in Africa — It is just as good a question to ask: "Why go to Africa?" Twenty-two cents is of far the best tax rate that any Province of Canada ever got from mining companies, which is worth thinking about.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Well, Mr. Speaker, if there is nobody else going to speak I might say perhaps a few words. I may finish the debate or may have to ask for an adjournment. It all depends on how things develop as I go along. I may say that I am here today in spite of my wife. I spent from 6:00 o'clock last night until 12:00 o'clock today in bed, but I feel it my duty to be here for this debate for two reasons. In the first place I did not want to delay the House here one day longer than might be necessary. In the second place the Honourable Leader of the Opposition had suggested that he would be ready

today to go ahead with the debate. Having made that arrangement with him I thought it was only fair we should carry out the arrangement.

I might say in reply to my honourable friend, there is a tendency on the part of the Opposition to get into the "Pipeline" debate all over again. They stop talking about the debate and talk about the speed with which this debate is being carried out. Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no hurry about this legislation at all. We can hold up this second reading for another week, for a fortnight. It is the same way with the debate on the next Bill. We are not pushing the Opposition for time. When my colleague, the Premier, introduced this Bill a few days ago he asked how long they would like to have. My honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition, said he thought they would be ready on Wednesday. We accepted that. If he had said Thursday we would have accepted that. If he had said Friday we would have accepted that. We are not pushing this debate. This is the old "Pipeline" story again where in another place they spent six or ten days complaining they did not have time to discuss the Bill. Imagine that! I do not wonder that my honourable friend goes "Tut! Tut!" Six to ten days discussing the time they did not have to discuss the Bill which they might have discussed in five days. It reminds me of a legal friend of mine who takes a half an hour to say he has not five minutes to speak.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Bill before the House is a very involved Bill, and it is a Bill that has taken a battery of lawyers a battery of days and perhaps a battery of weeks to prepare. But I want to point out to the House that insofar as we are concerned the length of the Bill is not material.

There are one or two or three points that we have to consider and decide. They do not call for the technical advice that the honourable member for St. John's Centre suggested we should have. They do not call for any measure of advice from anyone outside ourselves. The points are really quite simple, although the Bill in itself is involved and very involved but only involved, Mr. Speaker, as far as it goes far beyond the situation that affects us. The Bill deals with the relations as between these various companies amongst themselves. These are matters, of course, that do not interest us, only indirectly. The reason that they have been brought before the House is so there shall be no "hole in the corner" negotiations. They have said to us — "here are our negotiations—" There they are. "Insofar as they affect you are they acceptable? Insofar as they affect you will you accept them?"

Now what is the position? My honourable friend from Bonavista North when speaking talked about the stone the builders rejected — Now then here is an area in Labrador that was in the hands of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company for many, many years. What was it? It was the stone the builders refused. They passed it back to us as useless. They passed it back to us with a black eye. Here — we have had it — We turned it down — You do what you like with it. What did we do with it? We organized NALCO, Mr. Speaker, and we gave them the area that the builders refused, the experts had turned it down. NALCO did not — NALCO went down and spent some money on it. Then we gave Doyle a concession because we saw that the amount that was to be spent was far beyond our ability to spend. Where was NALCO, with a capital of a million

dollars, going to get the necessary six or seven or eight million dollars, which would have to be spent: to develop this area? They just did not have it. If we came back to the House and looked for it I suggest some members on the other side would have had a hemorrhage and would be home today instead of me. We did not have the money. We passed it over to Doyle. Doyle had faith in himself. He had faith in this proposition. Accordingly to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition he told him himself he had invested seven million dollars in proving the area. Now, Mr. Speaker, a man who was prepared to spend money to that extent to prove a hunch (because that is what it was) is worth any profit he can make out of it. Certainly as far as we were concerned, the property was valueless. It was no good to anyone. It has been given back to us. We gave it to NALCO. NALCO gave it to Javelin — as a result we have this deal before us today.

Now what is the position? NALCO gave it to Javelin. The terms of the Javelin lease were that Javelin was to pay NALCO ten per cent and not less than six cents a ton, and not more than thirty-two cents a ton. Those were the terms under which NALCO gave the area to Javelin. Consequently there was legislation, Mr. Speaker. You remember we undertook to guarantee a bond issue for sixteen and a half million dollars — and the Newfoundland Government was to get the difference between ten per cent and thirty-two cents. At the time we estimated that would be about twenty-two cents or a little more. Now, Mr. Speaker, NALCO still has the territory. It has still ceded it to Javelin, and Javelin have successfully proven the area and have successfully negotiated for its operation. It is true that some

tremendous figures have been quoted to us today by the Leader of the Opposition — The figures are correct — Javelin have made an extraordinary fine deal with these steel mills in the United States and in Canada. I might say, Mr. Speaker, the better the deal they have made the better for Newfoundland because although Newfoundland does not participate in these penalties nor in these payments of royalties the very fact that there are such huge amounts at stake shows two things (1) that the property is there, that the iron ore is there in quantity and in quality and (2) that they definitely propose to work it. Mr. Speaker, if they propose to work it the Treasury of the Newfoundland Government will benefit to no end.

Now where did we get this twenty-two cents from? My honourable colleague, the Premier, the other day explained just how we arrived at that figure. There is a tax on all iron ore mined in Newfoundland. The job has been, Mr. Speaker, to get anything out of that tax. I believe the Iron Ore Company in Labrador are paying in the vicinity of five to six cents a ton. That is the most that we have been able to get from them as a result of the Mining Tax Act, which is now a tax of five per cent.

MR. HIGGINS: That was the Commission of Government.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, the Commission of Government made that arrangement in 1938, I believe. Originally they had a tax structure of ten cents a ton. My honourable friend will remember that originally there was a tax structure of ten cents a ton. But it was agreed, for some reason which I do not know, to cut it down to five per cent — Under the five per cent we are not getting anything like ten cents a ton. You will understand that, Mr. Speaker, when

you look up the definition and deductions allowed in the Mining Tax Act. The net profit is so defined there that it is a wonder there is anything here at all. The deductions allowable on gross profits before net income is arrived at are so great and so involved that you would need an expert. Indeed the Government has been considering the possibility of getting an expert to find out what would be proper deductions to allow and what not to allow in the case of mining companies, because certainly the provisions of the Mining Tax Act and certainly the iron ore tax act negotiated by the Commission of Government are so involved it would take not only a lawyer but a Philadelphia lawyer to work out what would be a fair amount of pay. In doing that we took into consideration two items — The Newfoundland Government was entitled, under the Mining Act, to its five per cent tax. We figured this would be about five or six cents. We are also entitled as an eighty-three per cent shareholder in NALCO's income as could be looked upon as net income and distributed to shareholders. We figured out (looking at it generously) that under that heading we would get about thirteen and a quarter cents a ton. Adding the two together they came up to something short of twenty cents. Ultimately, in any event, we agreed upon a figure of twenty-two cents a ton. We figured Mr. Speaker, on this side of the House, that the payment to the Government of twenty-two cents a ton on all iron ore shipped provided two things (1) an accurate method of finding out what we are to get and (2) a definite return for what we are parting with. In other words if there is a million or if there are ten million tons of ore going out of Labrador we know where we are. We are getting our two point

two million dollars with respect to that ten million tons — That is a very substantial payment. Likewise if they ship twenty million tons we get just twice that, and so on, and so on. You see, Mr. Speaker, the revenue of the Province of Newfoundland will be very greatly enhanced if we can collect (1) a straight sum per ton on a definite number of tons, without any disputes as to the tonnage involved — Be it remembered, Mr. Speaker, that under the Tax Rental Agreement we cannot collect any revenue with respect to the processing of ore, if this ore which is being turned out at Wabush has to be processed in any way — and it has to be pelletized — Then the position arises, on just what amount are we entitled to give per cent, because we are not entitled to five per cent, because we are entitled to five per cent of the profits of the pelletizing that would lead to still further difficulties — For that reason there is a lot to be said in favour of the twenty-two cents a ton.

Now I do not want this House nor I do not want any honourable friend or anybody in this House to feel I am perfectly happy about that twenty-two cents or forty-two cents or fifty-two cents. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it takes two to make a bargain — and in this case the issues are very great issues and one false move on our part and the deal might fall through — If we become a little too avaricious we might lose the whole works. On the other hand we are as anxious as anybody on the other side of the House to get as good deal for Newfoundland as we can get.

I would call attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that this is not a final Bill. We are not asked today to ratify an agreement that has been considered by the Government. We

are asking authority to sign a Bill substantially the same as the one before us. I need not assure the House and the country that if any better terms can be negotiated — and negotiations are not yet completed—if any better terms can be negotiated they will be negotiated, because on this side of the House we are just as anxious as are they and as are the people of the country to lay such a foundation that the future of Newfoundland or the Newfoundland Government will be assured.

The points that we have to settle are really very simple—Are we prepared to accept the twenty-two cents in lieu of mining taxes and in lieu of our interest in NALCO—Mind you, Mr. Speaker, when you talk about our interest in NALCO remember we are getting rather well paid as a result of our having promoted, bought into existence, NALCO. If it is a fact that under the Mining Tax Act we only get five or six cents a ton and if as a result of having NALCO we are getting twenty-two cents a ton, I would say, Mr. Speaker, if there are any monuments to be erected they should be erected to NALCO because NALCO will surely have paid Newfoundland handsomely.

MR. HIGGINS: Leave monuments alone.

MR. CURTIS: As far as I am concerned the nine hundred thousand dollars we invested in NALCO is the happiest investment the Newfoundland Government ever made, in fact a much better investment, I think, than the United States made when they bought Alaska. However that is beside the question. The points we have to decide are relatively simple ones. Shall we accept the twenty-two cents in payment for both these items. Now that is a point on which we do not need

any experts to advise us. You can get as many opinions on that as you can find people. You have to say "yes" or you have to say "no"! You have to negotiate as we have negotiated and we are still negotiating.

The other questions involved in this Bill are relatively simple questions. For instance as to whether or not we extend the period during which NALCO and now Javelin have the right to develop. Under their existing lease Javelin has to mine forthwith. The question is; is it reasonable for us—those are the terms of their lease—they must go ahead and mine forthwith. One of the objects of this Bill is to take out these words "forthwith" and say, "within a reasonable time." Obviously you cannot mine ore in Labrador, miles and miles away from anywhere, forthwith. You have to bring in your railway and your machinery and your pelletizing plant, and have to spend, as we have heard, in the neighborhood of three to five hundred million dollars before you develop. Therefore, are you not justified, under these circumstances, would we not be foolish to leave the word "forthwith", to insist on leaving the word "forthwith" in the lease, in the lease from the Government to NALCO and in the sub-lease from NALCO to Javelin. I do not think there is a member of this House, Mr. Speaker, who would not agree that we would be most unwise as a Government to refuse a request like this.

The other point is, if NALCO makes any default or Javelin makes any default we notify Pickands Mather and give them a chance to cure the default. That is a very necessary clause, Mr. Speaker, because these men are putting good folding money, as some people call it, into this thing, and they want to be sure their investment is safe as prudence will make it.

Therefore they ask, will you protect us should NALCO or Javelin make default? Will you allow us to cure the default? Obviously is not that a reasonable request—therefore we are prepared to recommend it.

Lastly I think there is a section there which says something about another mine—it will appear as we get into debate—but what I am trying to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is that the points we are really concerned with in this Bill are very small points in the way of following them, discussing them and although they are hidden here so deeply that it is difficult for the layman to dig them out and find out just what they are—I would at this time like to congratulate the Honourable Leader of the Opposition who in the few days at his disposal has done, and I know he has done, a very, very intelligent job in trying to find out the facts about this thing. I know he has been to the Department of Mines and Resources and to the Supreme Court, and I compliment him for his industry and I hope that he received every assistance he should have received from the Government Department—because in this, Mr. Speaker, we have no desire either to rush the legislation nor to have any Ace-in-the-hole, nor any other cards up our sleeves. We are laying before the House the full facts as we have them. We are saying to the House "Here is the deal that is offered to us. Will you authorize us to accept it? We have not accepted it yet. We would like to know whether you agree with us, and that we have authority to accept it." Obviously if we can better it they will look to us and expect us to do it. As I say, I would like to congratulate the honourable member for the thoroughness with which he went into it, and to assure him that we on this side of the House

appreciate his help, appreciate his criticisms. It is because of his proposed criticisms that I came here today. I should not be here but I did want to hear what the Honourable member had to say. I am glad to know that having considered it he has said to us that he finds very, very little wrong with it.

It is true that Doyle or Javelin gets a big return. They come out of the deal very well. That is the reason that my colleague, the Premier, has discussed the question in this House as to whether or not we should exchange our shares in NALCO for shares in Javelin. However, that matter will be coming up under a different heading.

There is one thing, however, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to refer to before I close, that is the fact that all this tremendous property that has been spoken about as vested in NALCO. Well, Mr. Speaker, that territory, all of it, has been lying now there every since Newfoundland got Responsible Government and before; what would it do if it were not in the hands of somebody to develop it? I heard this Government criticized in the past for giving this huge area to NALCO—"giving it to them"—huge areas—"giving to them"—What has resulted? This, Mr. Speaker, has resulted from a little area of twenty-three hundred square miles, and the biggest value is in that little area of five square miles. Because remember, Mr. Speaker, NALCO was given twenty-three hundred square miles. They passed it to Javelin and Javelin have staked out five square miles and on that five square miles they have a lease. The westerly portion of that five square miles, forty per cent of it, two square miles in all, is the area that is ceded to Pickands Mather and to the Steel Company of Canada, one

half to each. In other words one square mile goes to the Steel Company and one square mile goes to Pickands Mather — That is deal Number one, deal Number two has to do with the other three square miles of the five square miles. That is the object of this second lease, which is to the Wabush Iron Company — They have these three square miles plus the right to stake off any other claim they see fit. Javelin still has reserved to itself three very good areas, the Julian Lake, the Wabush Mountain and Knoll Lake — But the main development at the moment that we see, and from which we see great returns for the Province are in these five square miles that the Iron Ore Company refused — I think, Mr. Speaker, the results from that area of five square miles will be greater than the many, many square miles that we gave to other companies up in Labrador or were given by the Commission of Government. In fact I think we will get more from this area than we will from any mine in the country.

Remember, Mr. Speaker, mining companies do not make a lot of money. I might just tell you now the history of Dominion Iron and Steel Company — We are trying to get taxes on them ever since we have been here. We are trying to get out of them ten cents a ton and eight cents a ton, and have not been able to collect for the past three years one single, solitary cent. We have raised the tax on iron ore up to twenty per cent of their net profits, still they show no profit and pay us no money. That is one of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why I jumped at the idea of getting twenty-two cents clear, without any deductions of any kind. I really think that it is a good thing for the country. Mind you I would like myself to have an escalator on that clause. I have been

trying to get an escalator on it and I am still trying but—and here is the "but", Mr. Speaker, are you going to let negotiations collapse by asking for a little too much? That is very simple the question we have got to decide. If we only knew there were other people we could deal with, if we only knew we could safely sit down and hold tight we might do a lot of things. But, Mr. Speaker, in negotiating you got to try and keep your sights clear and not jump at more or nelegect what you see is a fairly good deal. I think, Mr. Speaker, if we are all sitting around the table and talking this thing over, as we are now frankly amongst ourselves, it would be the general consensus of opinion on both sides of the House that we have a deal now which we should accept. In any event, Mr. Speaker, I will ask this House to give the Government authority to sign this agreement or to sign an agreement substantially in the form of this agreement—I think the House can trust the Government to make the very best deal under the circumstances that it can.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, before the next order is called, would it be in order for me to give notice of another Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: By leave of the House agreed.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Provide for Distribution by the Crown of Certain Improved Lands."

On motion that the Minister of Finance move the House into Committee of the Whole to Consider Certain Resolutions for the Granting of Sup-

plementary Supply to Her Majesty, Mr. Speaker, left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, in moving this resolution I feel one might take a little time to give a brief explanation of the items which are contained and listed in the Bill of resolution. Honourable members of the Committee will observe that there are some ten items listed, amounting to a total of one million eight hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars. The Committee will recall that these are supplementary amounts which were found necessary to provide, in addition to the monies voted in the last session of the House of Assembly, and in order to confirm these it follows that they must come before the Committee, which is now the case, in order to have them confirmed by the House so that the thing may be correctly and properly dealt with.

I have been provided with some of the explanations on various items, by the staff in the Department over which I have the honour to preside. In connection with the first one: Legislative \$10,500—I am advised that the progress made in the printing of the Hansard was considerably accelerated and required an additional ten thousand dollars for payment to printers. Office expenses costs were greater by five hundred dollars, thus making the additional vote of supplementary supply for that particular item ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Executive Council \$17,500—The electoral expenses originally estimated at one hundred thousand dollars cost seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in excess of that figure.

Finance, a token vote of one hundred dollars. Total provisions to cover anticipated costs in 1956-57, the cost of a survey by Mr. Perry—the only Bills presented so far have been about six hundred dollars for travelling expenses. The additional costs will fall against next year's account.

Provincial Affairs \$1,400. That is explained as follows: The Minister's travelling costs were some three hundred thousand eight hundred dollars, of which five hundred only was provided under the original estimates.

Education three hundred dollars. This particular vote contains a token vote of one hundred dollars to provide for unforeseen services as follows—Transportation of pupils to board schools, sundry interest on guaranteed school building loans, and loans to schools boards. These three were off set from savings on the original total vote, making this provision only necessary.

Public Works \$749,000: Here is the greatest amount, with the explanation of Public Works. This was used in the following manner, maintenance of roads, \$370,400; Clearing \$150,000 and improvement of roads \$128,600 and new construction of roads \$100,000 which makes up a total of \$749,000, as previously stated.

Health \$118,800. This is made up of additions to the grant toward the construction of the International Grenfell Hospital and \$33,700 towards the construction of the Carbonear Hospital \$85,100. The cost of these two services for 1956-57 were set at \$85,000 and \$95,000 respectively, inclusive of supplementary provisions already cited.

Public Welfare \$998,500. The additional met unprovided amounts in the sum of \$425,000, \$323,500 and

\$250,000 were required under relief, social assistance and old age assistance.

For the benefit of the Committee I might repeat that under relief, \$425,000; Social Assistance \$323,500 and \$250,000 required under old age assistance. That is a total of \$998,500. This is an interesting comment, Mr. Chairman. Under Welfare this over-expenditure was practically offset by increased recoveries of some \$800,000 from Ottawa in respect of jointly shared services. In other words of the \$998,500 over-spent \$800,000 was received from Ottawa.

Fisheries and Co-operatives \$200. This is covered by two token votes of one hundred dollars each, one to meet the late presented Bills from the 1953 fishery advances programme and one to open new sub-head required to meet payments on account of loans to fishery industry. The Committee will note they are merely token votes.

Economic Development \$200. This amount too covers two token votes required. One is the salary of the Minister of Economic Development. If that were all he were paid, Mr. Chairman, we would probably have no objection. The purpose of the token vote is to provide for payment of salary in Economic Development for about seven months—probably all he is worth. I thought I heard somebody say: I don't think that is correct. The second one is for the purchase of a motor car for replacement of the existing vehicle.

Mr. Chairman, this is the brief explanation of these ten items, which I now present to the Committee for consideration.

MR. HOLLETT: Under Legislative, \$10,500 for Hansard. Can the Minister say when we are going to get some more Hansards.

MR. SPENCER: I would like to pass that question on, if I may, to my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Welfare, who really handled that in the past, and perhaps is in a better position to answer than I am.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, I might say two issues, 1952 and 1953 are just about ready and should be coming out within the next two or three months. Then there is another one just about practically completed, 1954, I think.

MR. HOLLETT: That one—survey, Mr. Perry, could the Minister give any idea what that amount might arrive at. I think \$60,000 was mentioned.

MR. CURTIS: You are getting mixed up with Arthur D. Little.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SPENCER: The only answer I can give, Mr. Chairman, is information already supplied by the Acting-Premier. In this case the information we have is that the only Bill presented was for six hundred dollars for travelling expenses, and it is stated that additional costs will fall against next year's accounts. So that the item of \$600. will come in under that particular one for which a token vote of \$100. was provided in the estimates.

MR. HOLLETT: Under Public Works, I believe, Mr. Chairman, there was an allocation last year in Public Works of practically two million dollars, current account—That means this three-quarter of a million is on top of that.

MR. SPENCER: I would suggest to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, I take it the last item referred to there for new construction, that one hundred thousand probably would be under capital account, but maintenance, snow-clearing and im-

provement comes under current account.

MR. HOLLETT: In that case you spent more on capital account than allocated.

MR. SPENCER: That one hundred thousand there, I take it, should be charged to capital account and probably is.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the Minister told us there was \$425,000 spent on relief. Therefore able-bodied relief came to something over eight hundred thousand last year.

MR. SPENCER: I have not the other figures. I have them, of course, in the estimates. It is definitely stated here that the \$425,000 additional was for relief.

MR. HOLLETT: Would the Minister tell us the difference between relief and social assistance? I have a rough idea what it means, but he probably could explain.

MR. HEFFERTON: Social Assistance takes the place today of what was formerly Mothers' Allowance and Sick Relief and Childrens' Allowances — Relief means today, able-bodied relief, as the honourable member understands it.

MR. SPENCER: The other two hundred and fifty thousand was old age assistance.

Motion, that the Committee rise and report having passed these resolutions, carried.

Mr. Speaker, returned to the Chair:

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered certain resolutions and have instructed me to report same.

On motion report received.

On motion resolutions read a first and second time.

On motion, 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-seven and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" — read a first time, second and third time.

Ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of a Bill — "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter Into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter Into an Agreement with the Government of Canada providing for Contributions by Canada in respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act Further to Amend the Health and

Public Welfare Act" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act Respecting the use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland." — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into an Agreement with M. James Boylen" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill — "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954," — On motion Bill read a third time ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper,

Third Reading of Bill, — "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and Title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, — "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act" — On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that all remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at 3:00 of the Clock.

THURSDAY, June 6th, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the Govern-

ment is greatly concerned over the complete breakdown of the Ferry Service connecting Bell Island with Portugal Cove, and at a recent meeting authorized the Premier and myself to deal with the matter, giving us full power to do what we considered reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

The Premier and I have discussed the question of a franchise with several potential operators; but obviously up to this time it has been impossible to make final arrangements.

As the Government sees it, the "Elmer Jones" is the most suitable boat available to give satisfactory service to the people of Bell Island during the balance of the present year. Enquiries have been made in all directions but no other suitable boat seems to be available, and it would appear, if real service is to be given to the people of Bell Island, that a new boat must be designed and built either in Nova Scotia or in Scotland, but that must take time. In view of the urgency of the matter the Government feels that it is essential that the work on the "Elmer Jones" be rushed so that she may be back on the route within a month, and to this end the Government is prepared to guarantee to Canadian National Railways the cost of such repairs, estimated at sixty thousand dollars provided only that they are done promptly, and that the Government's investment can be protected. The Government will today ask sanction of the House in legislation now pending to guarantee to the Canadian National Railways the cost of these repairs.

Through its loans to Mr. C. F. McLellan the Government can control the Newfoundland Transportation Co., the owners of the "Elmer Jones" and the Terra Nova Transportation

Co., the owner of the "Kipawa". It is the intention of the Government to exercise its control over both companies, appointing a Manager who will be satisfactory, both to the Government and the communities involved. In other words the Government will cause this service to continue to be operated under the name of the Newfoundland Transportation Company with completely new management until new operators can be found, and so that there will be no possible break in the service will arrange it that the new operators, whoever they may be, will take over control of the Newfoundland Transportation Company. This will ensure continuity of operation.

Arrangements are being made, therefore, for the immediate refitting of the "Elmer Jones". This should take less than one month. In the meantime the "Kipawa" will remain on the route. Immediately the "Elmer Jones" is back on the route the "Kipawa" will receive immediate repairs which should take another week. In five weeks, therefore, both steamers should be back, ready to give good service during the balance of the year.

It has been stated in this House that the time of the recent accident to the "Kipawa" there was not a proper Captain, or a proper Engineer on board. I have checked this charge with the representative of the Canadian Steamship Inspection Service at St. John's, Mr. Salt, who advises me after full enquiries that there was a competent Captain and a competent Engineer on this boat at the time in question. My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition can, therefore, assure his candidate in St. John's East, who made a charge to the contrary, that official sources deny his accusation.

In the meantime parties interested in securing this franchise will be asked to advise the Government just what investment they are prepared to make in a third boat and the type of third boat they propose to offer for the service. The Government envisages the continued use of the Elmer Jones on this route during the Summer season; the use of a similar but more strongly constructed boat for both Summer and Winter operation, with the "Kipawa" as a third standby boat in the Summer, and a second boat during the Winter, and will do everything possible to work out such a scheme, or such other improved scheme that may commend itself.

The Government has for many years been endeavouring to secure for the people of Bell Island a satisfactory ferry service. It has not hesitated to make public monies available to that end. It is still prepared to go to any length to see that this service is reinstated and brought up to a standard that the population of Bell Island has a right to expect.

This ferry service is a Provincial responsibility for which this Government accepts full responsibility.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): It was never said there was not a proper Captain nor a proper Engineer on board, Mr. Speaker. It was said that the Captain and the Chief Engineer were not on board at that time. That is the statement which was made. I just want to make that correction.

MR. CURTIS: Actually, Mr. Speaker, the fact is there are three captains and three engineers on these three boats; there is no such thing as the captain of one ship or the captain of another because obviously they must be substituted in cases like that.

MR. HOLLETT: Could you tell me how many men were on board at that time?

MR. CURTIS: If the question were never raised, but the question was raised that there was not a certified captain and a certified engineer, and both were aboard, both a certified captain and a certified engineer. There were certified men aboard that boat.

MR. HOLLETT: We knew that.

MR. CURTIS: Well from the way the charge was made here it looked as though the suggestion was made that a proper captain and a proper engineer were not on board.

MR. SPEAKER: A Ministerial Statement is not debatable, however honourable members may ask questions.

MR. DUFFY: I would like to ask the Honourable the Attorney General in connection with what he has said; I wonder if he would tell us whether any real progress has been made with any prospective operators of this ferry system?

MR. CURTIS: We have made considerable progress, Mr. Speaker, but obviously nobody is going to make any hard and fast agreement until we know just what the operator has applied for the franchise is prepared to produce. It is the easiest thing in the world to make a mess of this thing. We succeeded very well, doing it in good faith we tried to get the existing operators to improve their service. They refused. We then contacted McLellan, not because we knew him, not because we had any particular reason to engage him but because we thought that representing the bus service in St. John's he would be the natural man to operate the service, because we envisaged a bus service in St.

John's which would go over the road to Portugal Cove, bus and all would go on the boat over to Bell Island and deliver passengers there, and have a bus coming back and forth all day long in that fashion. The idea was a good one and we honestly and sincerely thought we had solved the problem. Here is a bus service in St. John's connected directly with a bus service on Bell Island. I must say the honourable members must agree it looked all right. The only thing, shortly after the beginning of the operation McLellan lost control of the bus service in St. John's.

MR. DUFFY: The former operators were not interested in continuing?

MR. CURTIS: My understanding is that they refused to invest any money and put in any capital into the venture. That is my understanding, I did not know. I did not get in touch with them myself. I am told. The Premier made a statement here the other day they had both been asked and both had shown no interest in improving the service. So with them out of the picture, with the need of a franchise, with the need of something, we backed Mr. McLellan, in good faith, simply because he was operating the bus service in St. John's and we thought it would be an ideal arrangement to have a bus service in St. John's, a bus route down to Portugal Cove and bus and passengers and all getting on the boat and going across to Bell Island and back the same way. It would be very nice to get in a bus on Water Street and go to Bell Island or the Bell Island people get on a bus and go to St. John's and finish their business and then get on a bus and go right home. It sounded all right, but the best of schemes of mice and men sometimes fail, and this one failed. But we are

determined now, Mr. Speaker, to put this thing on a solid foundation, and we feel with this guarantee to the Canadian National Railway that they will resume work on the boat. Work is stopped, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing being done on that boat, and we do not like it anyway, but we cannot force them to do it, because they say the Newfoundland Transportation Company has no money, and who is going to pay it?

We are willing to pay it. There are only two things we ask — (1) we want to be sure that our money is safe. In other words we want to have a lien on that boat for the money we are paying out.

MR. DUFFY: Under what Department will this operate?

MR. CURTIS: We are satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that the work will be done quickly and that we can protect ourselves. The money will be forthcoming. I would say that the natural Department to undertake this would be Public Works. That has not been decided on.

MR. HOLLETT: Then the matter, Mr. Speaker, has been taken out of the hands of the Commission of Public Utilities?

MR. CURTIS: The Commission of Public Utilities have nothing whatever to do with the operation of the ferries. They give the franchise, set forth the regulations and the terms and so forth of running the boat. That is a job still being carried out by the Newfoundland Transportation Company, but the Government as holders of the controlling shares can dictate the policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I understand from the Honourable the Attorney General legislation is coming in the form of a Guarantee Bill?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I suggest to honourable members they save their comments until then.

Presenting Petitions

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a petition from the residence of Renew's with regard to the classification of a road in this settlement.

As we all know, Mr. Speaker, roads fall into three categories in this Province, highroads, secondary roads and local roads. This is a matter of considerable practical importance with regard to maintenance in the summer and snow clearing in winter. Now the road to which this petition relates although it is the road along which most people in the settlement live it is still classified as a local road. The result is that in winter while other roads not so much frequented, but classified as secondary roads are kept open, this particular road because of the fact it is a local road is not kept clear of snow, and a great deal of inconvenience is caused to the residents of Renew's.

The petition is, Sir, that this road be made a secondary road. It is about four-tenths of a mile. The petition is signed by practically every voter in the settlement, headed by the Parish Priest, Monsignor McCarthy.

I have great pleasure, Sir, in supporting this petition, ask leave to table it and ask that it be referred to the Department to which it relates.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department to which it relates.

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, I have another petition, from the fishermen of Portugal Cove South, with regard to the construction of a pipeline to fishing stages in that settlement.

Portugal Cove South, Sir, has one of the best catches of fish, and it all comes along within a few weeks in the trap fishing time. Now the stages in this particular settlement are all close together, I suppose within one hundred feet of each other along the shore. The result is that with this large quantity of fish, and particularly if there is a calm spurt of weather, the water around the stages get heavily polluted. The result is that it affects seriously the quality of the fish produced. There is now a little stream which runs through the settlement and comes out into the sea near where the stages are clustered together. The proposition is to dam the stream and bring a pipe line eight hundred and fifty feet along to the stages. We had the matter surveyed by the Fisheries Department, the cost would be somewhere in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. The petition is that this pipeline be constructed and a pump installed. The petition is signed by every fisherman of Portugal Cove South.

I heartily support the petition, Mr. Speaker. I know it would be a good thing for the settlement. I ask the petition be tabled and referred to the proper Department.

MR. LANE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the petition too, from the Fishermen of Portugal Cove. I made several visits out there and I know the position and conditions, I know it is important to them. They themselves would be satisfied to do quite a bit of the material work. I have much pleasure in supporting this petition, and I hope the Department to which it relates will give it the consideration it deserves on behalf of the settlement in that area.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department to which it relates.

MR. SMALLWOOD (Member for Green Bay): Mr. Speaker, I too wish to support the petition, while doing so I would like to present a few from the people of Brighton Island Settlement, Harry's Harbour and the people of the Island (Pilley's Island).

Now, Mr. Speaker, all these petitions are for the construction of a bridge or causeway linking Pilley's Island with the Mainland of Newfoundland and Pilley's Island to Brighton Island.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at present there is a road being constructed from South Brook to Hall's Bay towards the settlement of Norris Arm, which is immediately opposite Robert's Arm, i.e. immediately opposite Pilley's Island. Now, Mr. Speaker, the people of Green Bay District expect this road to Robert's Arm to be finished this year, if possible. Once this road to Robert's Arm has been constructed it will be a great help to the people on Pilley's Island, Brighton Island and Brighton. Now unless there is a bridge or causeway linking the Mainland of Newfoundland to Pilley's Island and also linking Pilley's Island to Brighton the people on these two islands will still be isolated. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the neck of water between Brighton Island and Pilley's Island is no more than two or three hundred feet. The neck of water between Robert's Arm and Pilley's Island, I understand, is less than a quarter of a mile wide.

The prayer of the petition is either for a causeway or a floating bridge to connect these two islands to the Mainland. Mr. Speaker, once that is done the people from Brighton will be able to go to Pilley's Island across

the bridge or causeway and from these to the Mainland of Newfoundland through the settlement of Robert's Arm. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that a few years ago a similar causeway was built to an island in Trinity Bay. I think that the prayer of the petitioners for this causeway or bridge is quite reasonable.

MR. SPEAKER: Order — I find it difficult to hear the honourable member.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The construction of either the causeway or floating bridge would not entail too much expense on the Treasury. I strongly support the prayer of the petition, and ask that the petition be received by this House and referred to the Department to which it relates.

On motion petition received for reference to the Department to which it relates.

MR. SPEAKER: I would suggest, if any member wishes to support any petition he speak before the motion is put.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the petition with some reservations. The territory that the honourable member for Green Bay referred to happens to be quite part of God's Country. I was born there. I know that territory when he referred to it in detail, and I know the great need of the people there; I know of the isolation which has existed for probably as long as I have been born; maybe twenty-five or thirty years — I would not go any longer than that as far as I am concerned. However, Mr. Speaker, I would merely mention when this comes to the Department, when the time comes for it to be considered,

although the prayer of the petition does ask for something which in Newfoundland, in my humble opinion, we have not got complete control over — They are asking for a bridge or causeway over territorial water, which are considered as navigable waters, the coastal waters pass through the famous Flat Rock Tickle so well known in the Island where I came from. It was a regular passageway for the coastal boats for many years. If that obstacle can be overcome I agree with the prayer of the petition for a connection from the end of the road near Robert's Arm, that the honourable member referred to, to Pilley's Island, crossing the said Flat Rock Tickle. It is a comparatively simple matter because of the shallow water the honourable member referred to. The same thing applies in connection with the stretch from Pilley's Island to Traytown Island, on which there are several communities. Again the coastal boats have used these waters since the days prior to my birth, whether it be thirty years or not. If these obstacles can be overcome, Mr. Speaker, then I certainly would love to see the connection there because the isolation which has existed so long in that area is even greater, really, than the section the honourable member referred to when he referred to the causeway being built in Trinity Bay, from a section near what is known as Milestone Brook, where the famous traveller across the Island started some years ago; to Random Island in Trinity Bay. Mr. Speaker, these people of Notre Dame Bay are and always have been industrious and hard-working people, as most of our people throughout this Island. I heartily support the petition; but merely mention the fact, somebody has to pay attention to this situation before the decision to build either the bridge or causeway in nav-

igable waters. Mr. Speaker, I support the petition.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will, if I may have the leave of the House ask leave to introduce presently a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Mines Tax Act."

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will ask presently that legislation be introduced, with the leave of the House; "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

Notice of Questions

Notices of Questions on tomorrow, given by Mr. Hollett.

Answers to Questions

None.

Orders of the Day

Second Reading of a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to introduce this Bill, which really should be a Private Bill; but the matter is of public interest. It is a Bill to authorize the city to dispose of the site known as the "Promenade" situate on the south side of and adjoining Water Street West in the City of St. John's and lying between the property of the Canadian National Railways and Water Street West and extending from the roadway across the Long Bridge to the westerly limits of the property formerly owned by the St. John's Gas Light Company.

Under the Municipal Charter, 1921, all Crown Lands not occupied are under the control and management of St. John's Municipal Council. This area has been under the management and control of the Municipal Council, but I think the Council feels that they would like to have the right to use this property clarified, made quite sure; hence they asked us if we would pass this Bill which gives them the right to sell, lease, use or deal with the said land or any part thereof as it may deem fit.

The next section, Mr. Speaker, deals with the traffic situation. It provides that when any vehicle has been permitted to stand upon any street in such a position that it may (i) cause serious interference with traffic, (ii) constitute a hindrance to the maintenance, repair or improvement of the street; (iii) hinder or impede the removal of snow or ice from the street; or (iv) hinder or impede the carrying out of any undertaking of the Council; is apparently abandoned upon a street for longer than twenty-four hours it gives the City Engineer in such event power to have the vehicle removed to some place where it would be out of the way. If the owner is to recover it he must pay the cost of removal. I think they deem this Act necessary in order they may be able to give the City the service it deserves in snow-clearing.

There is another section which provides that the conviction of any person for contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of this Act or with any order, rule, regulation or bylaw of the Council or any official of the City made under this Act shall not operate or as a bar to any further prosecution against such person for any continuous contravention

of or failure to comply with such provision or with such order, rule, regulation or by-law.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the same question considered yesterday in another Bill, where the question arose as to every day being a continuous offence. They find in the Council the need for similar provision.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill. I may say, Mr. Speaker, when the Bill goes into Committee stage there will be a couple of small amendments, which the Government put in. One is at the Government's own request and the other is at the request of the Council. At the request of the Council we are introducing an amendment providing for or enabling the Council, if it has to operate a bus service (that is purely a safeguard should the existing bus service at any time collapse), giving the Council at any election or any other time to submit to the electorate a question to be voted upon either in conjunction with or in addition to an election; such a question as the Shop Act. It is proposed that at this election there will be a separate ballot issued to all the electorate; and on this ballot electors will be asked to signify their feelings toward the Saturday Holiday. I am sure there is no objection to sounding out the people in this manner. Nobody will be bound, of course, by the decisions; but I am sure that when we meet next year, as a House, we would like to know just what the people really think; and this seems to us on this side of the House a most convenient time in which to have a plebiscite. When the elections are taking place the booths will be there, the ballot boxes will be there, the returning officer will be there and other officials will be there; it is just a matter of giving

the voters a ballot so they can mark their preference on that ballot. There will be separate booths open under the arrangements we envisage for those who are qualified to vote in a separate booth. But it seems to me this is an economical way in which to conduct an election; we have a means of ascertaining the feelings of the people without any great cost.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I hope I shall not have to decide the principle of this particular Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to say very much. Generally I would say the principle sounds all right. I do not know what is going to happen to all the people who have cars in this city. Where are they going to put them? I do not suppose ten per cent of the car owners in St. John's have a place to put their car. They have to leave them either in the driveway, if there is one there or by their residences or by the side of the street or they have to get rid of the cars. Now they are not going to get rid of their cars. They are going to leave them by the side of the street; consequently the Council will have to set up a special team or a half dozen of them to collect these cars, and where they are going to put them I do not know. Where is the council going to put these cars? They cannot put them in the council building. They cannot put them in the dump. So that I think there are other things to be taken into consideration before this matter becomes law. We all agree that there is difficulty in keeping the streets clear of snow. We all want the snow cleared off, and we know it is difficult to do it with the cars on the side of the road. On the other hand, from what I have

seen during the past winter, if the council is going to collect all the cars that are going to be parked by the side of the various streets in St. John's, that includes not only Water and Duckworth Street but all the areas within the municipal area; then I say the council has an impossible job. They are going to inflict injuries on some people and others will not be touched at all. It is very difficult. I think something else has to be done. There has to be some place to put all these cars in the first instance, where people coming and looking for them will not think their car has been stolen. I would like to hear the opinion of some of the councillors on that matter.

Now there are one or two other things, the Attorney General says will be included in this Bill; as I have not seen it in print I do not propose to say anything about it now. I will say that in Committee of the Whole.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: Mr. Speaker, I might inject, although I actually voted for this thing in council I had to take the elephant with the fleas in this particular case. The snow-clearing at night in places like Bond Street, Gower Street or these other streets where it is impossible for these people — They have no driveway to park in. They are not main streets like on Harvey Road, LeMarchant Road and Water Street. These streets are wide enough to park on one side only. Now if we made a law that when they have to park they would park on one side only we would have some satisfaction. Not only that but the people would take their own snow away in the morning after the night before just driving out and taking it away. I really think the time has come to get a little sense in the law, that we can enforce.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that as far as we are concerned this is not Government Legislation. Any member may vote against it if he likes. We are asked by the Council to introduce it, and we are introducing it. I am not going to look after my honourable friend's car and do not expect him to look after mine. I think the situation is a very difficult one, but Thank the Lord it is not a Provincial responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I might say, I mentioned the principle. Now there are so many principles involved in this Bill I believe when it goes to Committee it could be amended. As I see it the only one principle is that the council be permitted to make certain changes; that the Act be amended.

MR. HOLLETT: There is something about a plebiscite. I did not speak on that.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently, by leave of the House.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, In moving the second reading of this Bill I want to make a short explanation of Section 3. The effect of this section, if passed will be to allow the St. John's Traffic Commission to more effectively control traffic in the city of St. John's and the same applies to municipalities outside St. John's.

Section 4 will empower the Minister to pass on his authority to municipalities to make such regulations — In that respect the regulations

will only be applied within the municipalities.

Section 5 Provides that in the case of an accident the people involved will have to give additional specified particulars of the accident, which according to the present Act they are not forced to do.

That is about it, Mr. Speaker, and I move the second reading.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently, and by leave.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Redistribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time presently; by leave.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House gave leave to amend that order and have the motion, to resolve the House into Committee of the Whole to consider these Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: The House went into Committee on Item 14 and 15, therefore I think the order is wrongly worded today. I think the order should be "Committee of the Whole to Consider Certain Resolutions." The House will please notice that No. 14 and 15 on the Order Paper are not correct; that these Bills were to come in by way of Resolutions, and this was decided yesterday. Does the Honour-

able Attorney General wish to have both these matters considered now? The Resolutions were deferred, were they not?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I may—I have no recollection of Bill No. 75 being introduced in Committee of the Whole.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the motion was made that the order be amended to read ". . . give notice will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the Whole." They have not been considered. They were just in Committee. We dealt with No. 76 but not No. 75.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you wish to consider both now?

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee reported progress, and leave was given yesterday for this Committee to sit again.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee of the Whole:

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, in introducing this Bill No. 75, resolution No. 75, "the Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees," the Committee will note there are thirty-five or forty loans listed in this Bill. I have brief details for the Committee in connection with each. Perhaps if I were to endeavour to read them now it might delay the Committee. It would perhaps be far better to take them as they come on the list, when I could give each detail; or whatever the Committee prefers. If I go down through the whole lot I may have to refer to

them again, which I am quite prepared to do for the benefit of the Committee. I am in the hands of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, and would gladly go down through the list if the Committee thinks it is necessary. Perhaps the Honourable Leader of the Opposition or the Committee generally might want to inquire about any one of these particular loans, if they do I would be glad to give any information I can.

MR. HOLLETT: It may save time if we went down through the list.

MR. SPENCER: Well, Mr. Chairman, the Committee will note that the first loan on the list is A. Adler of Canada Limited, \$145,000. These two loans are the only loans guaranteed by the Government in respect of this company. \$117,500 of this was by way of additional working capital and \$27,500 was for additional plant and provisions of adequate water supply. There are many details regarding that which could be given the Committee if they so desire. The position briefly really is that the original water supply proved entirely inadequate and the company were forced to provide a new water supply, and that had to be done by extensive drilling and extensive pipelining some distance away from the factory; in order to supply the necessary pure water required, the necessary water to dispense with garbage, etc.

The second loan on the list is that to a tourist lodge in the Southeast Arm, Placentia. The Tourist Loan Board guaranteed to assist in the construction and equipment of a tourist inn at Southeast, Placentia.

The third item is \$145,000 to Atlantic Gloves Limited. This is made up of guaranteed bank loans of \$125,000 plus a cash loan of \$20,000 to be

made from Economic Development capital account vote for 1957-58, required as additional working capital.

Atlantic Gypsum, Limited, \$50,000, guaranteed bank loan under the term of the agreement with the new operators.

Atlantic Hardboards Limited, \$40,000—No guarantee in this case. This amount will be required in the future to provide additional working capital to finance accounts receivable.

Captain J. B. Blackwood, \$35,000—a guaranteed bank loan arranged for Captain Blackwood to aid in the purchase of a schooner at a cost of \$60,000 for use in the coastal trade.

Steward Blanchard, \$22,000, for a ferry boat for the Bonne Bay Area; connecting with Woody Point, Bonne Bay across to the settlement of Norris Point, and thereby providing a connecting link for the great northern road which is being built, extending all the way down that west coast as far as Flowers Cove, and I think beyond. That particular section is opening up a very wonderful area, as the Committee is well aware, and this particular loan for Mr. Steward Blanchard is in connection with a suitable ferry for that purpose. He had previously been operating a small unit, and another small unit was brought in by another operator; neither was entirely satisfactory. So this loan was made to enable them to put a suitable service on that deep-water area.

The next one is for \$15,000, for the Botwood Water Corporation.

MR. HOLLETT: You left out three there.

MR. SPENCER: Yes—I do not know just why that is there in the Bill but not given in the explanation. Perhaps the reason is these are educa-

tional and there is no need. So that I have skipped down to one for Botwood Water Corporation for \$15,000, a guaranteed bank loan was arranged recently, \$15,000, for this corporation which had borrowed from the Bank of Montreal a sum considerably in excess of this amount, and financed its installation of water services in anticipation of flotation of a bond issue of \$50,000. The loan in this case was \$15,000.

Buffett Fisheries Limited \$400,000, a guaranteed bank loan in order to enlarge facilities at Grand Bank and establish fish receiving depots at Lawn and Port Elizabeth.

MR. HOLLETT: When was that loan guaranteed?

MR. KEOUGH: In 1956.

MR. SPENCER: This whole list is to legalize the loans arranged for in 1956.

Canada Bay Cold Storage Company Limited, \$32,000, guaranteed bank loan required to install two plate freezers and ice-making machines.

The next one again we skip—the Church of England Board of Education, Bell Island. There are several there, I notice, for Anglican Schools and Roman Catholic College and the Amalgamated School Board. These educational loans are made to all denominations so no particular detail is given.

We have the one for \$60,000, however, which is a guaranteed bank loan to permit payment by the Corner Brook Authority to the Board of Education pending enactment of amending legislation permitting collection of taxes for school purposes.

The next is one of 50,000 to Eckhardt Mills Limited. There were three guaranteed loans to the amount

of \$50,000; \$20,000, and \$25,000, used primarily for the purpose of wool supplies from Europe.

Walter P. Forsey, \$20,000 a guaranteed bank loan for the tourist industry, which is to be given for construction of a motel at Fortune.

Then comes a guaranteed loan to the Gaultois Fisheries Limited, a bank loan which is to be given by way of additional working capital.

\$15,000 to Gold Sail Leather Goods Limited — a bank loan which is to be given by way of additional working capital.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, before the Honourable Minister goes on, could he give us the total amount to Gaultois Fisheries now guaranteed?

MR. SPENCER: In reply to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Chairman, I have to point out that the Bill we are dealing with is merely the loans for 1956-57; I have no figures on previous loans. They have already been given in this House

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SPENCER: In answers previously tabled. But here we are merely dealing with loans for 1956-57. The Gold Sail Leather Goods Limited Loan is for additional working capital, and the same applies to Hanning Electric Company, \$50,000, guaranteed Bank Loan.

Then there is another tourist Loan to Mrs. Marion Hawco, \$9,606.40.

MR. HOLLETT: That is a peculiar amount.

MR. SPENCER: I take it it must be something, to pay certain Bills. It is certainly an odd figure. I cannot account for that. Anyway that is the figure.

MR. HOLLETT: That makes twenty thousand now.

MR. SPENCER: My understanding is nineteen thousand altogether, ten thousand and nine thousand.

MR. HOLLETT: You may be right.

MR. SPENCER: The next one is \$25,000. Hotel St. George Limited, a tourist establishment at Deer Lake.

Then comes the larger one, to Koch Shoes Limited \$240,000, guaranteed bank loans in three amounts of \$50,000 to finance the Airforce Contract for fifty-six thousand pairs of shoes, and \$40,000, and \$50,000, working capital, current operations and others than the Airforce Contract.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that \$150,000 loan in connection with the Airforce Contract providing a very large volume of work for both the shoe factory and the tannery; and this had to be given in order to assure that the work would be obtainable for that factory, as it had a very strong effect on the economy and the ability of the factory to pull through.

The next is a loan to Mifflin Fisheries Limited, Catalina; a guaranteed bank loan to permit the construction of a salt codfish drying plant at Catalina.

Then there is another tourist loan to John Moore for \$6,000. This amount was to enable John Moore, who took over the estate of a former operator at Glenwood, a property valued well in excess of fifteen thousand dollars. The owner, Mr. More, put up nine thousand dollars himself and he was advanced a loan of \$6,000, to carry on this tourist establishment. It is naturally covered in the same way as the others. The Government is very thoroughly protected.

Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited \$525,000 consisting of two guaranteed bank loans; the first one of \$375,000 and the second of \$150,000 required for working capital.

The next one is \$120,000 for Newfoundland Tanneries (William Dorn) Limited — Incidentally I understand these people are having labour trouble over here right now. I sincerely hope the Labourers concerned will not find themselves in the position that they sort of cut their noses to spite their faces. Right now I believe the Tannery is in difficulties, as far as I know closed temporarily. The Minister of Labour is not here so I cannot determine the situation. That \$120,000 for the Tanneries is made up as follows: A guaranteed bank loan of \$50,000 for the purchase of raw material and a provision of seventy thousand by cash loan from Economic Development Capital Vote to be used as to \$50,000 purchase of hides and \$20,000 to cover an existing bank overdraft.

The next one is to Thomas St. George and Sons, \$30,000 a cash loan from the Fisheries Vote to remodel existing premises and install a fish drier and pickling vats.

MR. KEOUGH: It is in Heart's Desire.

MR. SPENCER: I did not happen to know where that one was located.

The next one is C. Tilley Limited, \$18,000 a cash loan from the Fisheries Vote to install a fish drier at Elliston, again in Trinity Bay.

Then there is a small loan to Tourist Cabins, \$830,000 which really was to take care of insurance premiums. The Committee are aware that the Government or the Tourist Board has very considerable interest in that pro-

perty: in order to properly protect the interest the insurance had to be paid. So that this additional loan of \$830,000 was made in order to effect the necessary insurance.

The next one, \$300,000 for the Union Electric Light and Power Company is a guaranteed bank loan to be repaid from proceeds of debenture borrowing required to enable the company to proceed with its aims to service the Bonavista Peninsula with a very efficient and very effective and long needed service of electricity for that area.

Then comes one of \$150,000 for the fisheries, to W. W. Wareham and Sons Limited, which is the last one on the list; a guaranteed bank loan to provide additional working capital and allow expansion of the existing plant.

Then there is a special note here; the foregoing amounts to a total of \$3,345,436.40. To this sum must be added \$1,535,700 on account of sundry school boards. The Committee will observe that this one million and a half covers various school loans in the Bill, that I did not deal with in detail. The aggregate of the guaranteed bank loans and cash loans for education makes up the grand total of this Bill of \$4,967,136.40. The amount of the \$1,535,700 is the aggregate of assistance extended to eighteen school boards to assist them to construct schools and to meet the ever growing demands for additional space.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that this information may be of some help to the Committee, so that we might be able to deal with this Bill efficiently.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to have the explanation from the Minister on these amounts; nearly five million dollars.

The Minister mentioned there \$9,606.40 a guaranteed loan by this Government to Mrs. Hawco, for tourists, I take it. The Minister has not told us what.

MR. CURTIS: I can explain that, if you will — What happened is this, Mr. Chairman — In this case there was a mortgage signed by Mrs. Hawco for her original loan. By some misunderstanding the mortgage, instead of being sent to the Department of the Attorney General was signed and left with the Department of Tourist Development and was not sent to us within the thirty days during which it was to be registered. This was a chattel mortgage, which must be registered in thirty days of date of execution. Through some slips on the part of some official of the Department up there this mortgage was not registered within the thirty days, with the result that the builder who had built the buildings put a lien on it, and was going to sell the property. In order therefore to protect our mortgage; there was ample security for both, but in order to protect the mortgage we found it necessary to pick up this amount. This is the reason for the odd figures. It was purely an error on some official's part.

MR. HOLLETT: I thank the Honourable the Attorney General for that explanation. It did look peculiar, \$9,606.40. I may say the original guarantee was \$15,000 and if the Government is going to be liable for mortgages and pick up liens on these tourist hotels in future they will never know where they get off.

MR. CURTIS: There won't be in future, you can be sure of that.

MR. HOLLETT: I am surprised that anyone could put that one over on the Government so easily.

Now, Sir, we are told up to \$1,280,000 I believe, had gone out sometime last year in guarantees, and I expect by now most cash loans that could be found in any way, shape and form I expect the banks got the cash out of the Government. That bears out the answer we got to a question, wherein it was stated some of these industries are a continuous drain upon the Treasury, I do hope that the firm that has been engaged to look into these new industries will shortly come to a decision on some of these new industries, in order to point out some way in which they can continue to operate without being a continual drain on the Treasury; because our Treasury cannot stand that much longer — We cannot stand that drain much longer. I believe last year it was over three millions and the year before four million and the year before that five millions, and now it is a million and two hundred and eighty thousand that we know of — It is a continual monthly drain on the Government. Here you have Adler, Atlantic Gloves: Adler \$145,000; Atlantic Gloves \$145,000; Atlantic Gypsum \$50,000 and Atlantic Hardboards Limited, the one industry held up as a model, making a great success. That was stated here in this House. The Manager gets ten thousand dollars a year. Now Atlantic Hardboards was the one industry which was actually paying; and they have to get a loan from us for forty thousand dollars, from the Government. Then you have Eckhardt Mills Limited, \$95,000. I think they have been getting loans every year since they went there. Gold Sail Leather Goods Limited has a small loan of \$15,000 only — It is small but how many small firms, local firms, in this country could use \$15,000 to advantage if they could get hold of it. There seems to be no questions asked. The loans are given

and then the Government comes in here and asks the House to uphold them in what they have done. There is one there for \$525,000 and another for \$640,000 — Surely the House might have been consulted before such a loan was guaranteed, and in some cases where so much cash was paid out. I do not think we are carrying out the strict concept of Government when we grant loans; a little province like this with such small resources; when the Lieutenant - Governor-in-Council can go to the bank and mortgage the future of the people of this country, this Province, to the extent of five million dollars without even consulting the House. That has been done time and time again, Sir. I doubt very much the wisdom, and I doubt very much the legality of the matter — Hanning Electric \$50,000; Koch Shoes \$240,000.

Koch Shoes — I understand the Minister to say that the reason they have a loan is because of the fact they have huge orders from the Airforce. Well I do not know, but most firms in this country, if they get a big order from the Airforce, would be able to go to the bank on their own and raise the loan. I do not see why in the Name of Goodness Koch Shoes could not have done it without a guarantee from this Government. To guarantee loans to some of these firms, mentioning no one in particular, you just as well might get the cash ready to pay off the bank, because surely they are going to default. Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited, \$525,000. — I wonder is there anyone in the House able to tell the House just what Newfoundland Hardwoods cost to the present time. It runs between five and six million dollars, as far as I can find out. Here are last year's figures — another five hundred and twenty-five thousand.

I read the Agreement between Newfoundland Hardwoods and Mr. Grant; in my opinion the most ridiculous agreement I have ever seen. I am glad Mr. Grant has decided — I am not so sure he has gone, as a matter of fact — I am not so sure he has gone — I believe he has still some relationship with the Newfoundland Hardwoods through another individual.

Tanneries (William Doran) Limited — \$120,000. That is one million two hundred and eighty thousand for these new industries. As I said, I do hope that the firm which is being engaged to look into the matter of these new industries and decide which of them have some possibilities, some chances of success, and those which might well be scrapped, I hope will soon bring in a report so that this continuous drain will be taken off the Treasury of this country. The Government knows as well as everybody knows that at the present time it is not easy to get sufficient money to carry on the necessary public services, we have to go and borrow that this year. The Government expects to spend eighteen millions on the public services, on capital account — Where are we going to get it? I say it is much better to spend it on that than it is to spend it on some of these practically defunct industries. Some one comes along and says — Oh, look at the men they are employing! Who is being employed? Who is employing them, is it the Newfoundland Hardwoods or Koch Shoes or is it the Government of Newfoundland; because every year the Government of Newfoundland pays some of these industries money to pay the wages out of.

Now, Sir, we will have the opportunity to go into the matter of the Bill when we are on second reading

There are other guarantees there and loans. Some of them we know are justified and necessary. All I can say is this — I do wish it might be possible or could be possible for the Government before this House to lay the requests for some of these large loans. I can quite see where the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council would be justified in granting possibly a small loan in an emergency; but when they are going to grant five six and seven hundred thousand dollars to big firms I think the matter should be brought before this House and discussed, so that the people who have to pay might know what we are paying out this money for. I will not delay the House any further, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to support what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said, and I would like to ask the Honourable the Attorney General, in the case of these new industries as they are called, if the Government or the Finance Department or Economic Development or some Department gets up-to-date statements or balance sheets from these various concerns? I wonder if the Attorney General might answer that.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Government is in very close touch with all these industries. In fact I think Mr. Pushie of that Department is a Director, an Ex-Officio Director of them all, and I know he has each and every one of them under control. I can assure the House, whatever may have happened originally, these industries are being watched very, very, closely now, no demands are being made on the Government that are not absolutely necessary.

With respect to the other matter to which my honourable friend the

Leader of the Opposition referred, that is the question of having all these loans submitted to the House, particularly the larger ones before they are ratified, I might say that is something that the Government would be glad to do, but unfortunately to do that would in many cases lose, Mr. Chairman, perhaps as much as a year in getting things in shape. Take for instance this loan now, this was a loan which was applied for, in due course it was considered and it was agreed that this salt fish plant at Catalina should receive some assistance — That is Mifflin Fisheries Limited — in the interest of the salt codfish industry. If we were to wait until the House opened before committing ourselves to that I do not think the money would be paid out yet. -- I do not think the money has been spent yet but the commitment has to be made in order that these people can go into the bank and give their orders. This machinery sometimes takes a year — I know it takes months; if we just waited until now I think those who are interested in the fishery would say everything was being held up another year. Obviously the Government cannot tie its hands and say; "all right when the House meets next year we will consider it." It would not be feasible, it would not be intelligent to do business in that way. We do not like, Mr. Chairman, to take responsibility for giving these guarantees and these loans, we do not like doing it any more than our honourable friends opposite like to see us do it, but it is just a case where we are forced by circumstances really beyond our control. We can delay if we like, but if we delay the delay is longer than you would think it would be; perhaps a year in every case. I am sure that no member of

the House would want to delay a thing like that unnecessarily.

I do not think there is anything else I have to say on the Bill, Mr. Chairman. We are hoping, of course, that the Arthur D. Little Company will advise us on these industries and that we will be able to pick out those that are no good and get clear of them and co-operate to help only those that have prospects of success. It is strange, you know, sometimes circumstances alter very quickly. A year ago I personally expressed great hope for Newfoundland Hardwoods, and I did that quite honestly and sincerely. I thought with the advent of mahogany, the making of mahogany doors, this company would be on its feet, and it was for a while. Things went booming until Japanese competition came in and just knocked the whole industry higher than a kite. This is not the only plywood industry having its ups and downs. There are at least five such industries closing in Canada at the present time, there will be a lot more, because it is obvious that local labour cannot compete with Japanese labour, particularly where there is no tariff to protect it. So, Mr. Chairman, you cannot foresee — A year ago I would have thought that Newfoundland Hardwoods was out of the woods, instead of that it is in worse than ever, due to a complete change in circumstances.

MR. DUFFY: How long can it go on?

MR. CURTIS: That too will depend on circumstances. If continued competition is there I see no option but to have it closed down.

MR. DUFFY: I think it would be better to have it closed down now.

MR. CURTIS: On the other hand this Japanese competition may be

dealt with in some way tomorrow, which would enable us to carry on.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to delay the Committee, but I think it is important, in view of the answer the Attorney General gave me, that Mr. Pushie of Economic Development is in close touch with these various industries, and in view of the fact that we on this side of the House have on many occasions asked for financial information to which I think we are entitled — We represent the people over here too, and we have been invariably told it was not in the public interest. Now one particular matter was disclosed here a month ago, that was Superior Rubber. Well you know that was certainly not a private concern any more. That was a defunct concern; we still did not get any information. Now I would ask the Attorney General this — Does he not feel that we on this side of the House, the Opposition, the people's representatives too, are not entitled privately to see the financial statement and the balance sheets of the various concerns? I wonder would he mind answering that?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I really do not know anything at all about Superior Rubber, but I will take note of his suggestion and pass it along.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, one point strikes me—The Minister says in connection with these large loans that circumstances are such they find it important that they guarantee the loans right away, without bringing them before the House. I suggest to the Honourable the Attorney General some day his Government is coming into this House in a minority with a loan Bill of five million dollars. This is one year that might have happened. It might happen anytime

—and then the Government would be in an awkward position.

MR. CURTIS: Don't you think, Mr. Chairman, the banks are more cute than that. They are not going to give money on Government guarantees unless they are darn well sure.

MR. HOLLETT: A good majority. But you may not always have that. That happens in other countries you know.

MR. CURTIS: Might have one more seat next time.

I would like to move an amendment, Mr. Chairman, which is rather an addition. I would like to add at the end of this list Canadian National Railways—sixty thousand dollars—I might say perhaps that way it would not need to come in the form of a Bill at all. But when the House is open the Lieutenant-Governor in Council cannot give a guarantee, so it is wise in this case to put it in the Bill. I may say, I feel confident, Mr. Chairman, that this loan will not cost the Government one cent. I repeat, I feel confident that this guarantee will not cost the Government one cent. I feel satisfied we can arrange that it will be a first charge on the "Elmer Jones", and from the valuation that has been given me of the "Elmer Jones" I have no doubt whatsoever but that this loan will be an assured one. However whether it is sure or not it is necessary that we grant it, otherwise the people of Bell Island are going to be shut off from St. John's, which is the state of affairs that now is contemplated.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian National Railway will look silly having to come to this Government to get a guarantee of sixty thousand dollars. I do not think the Honourable Attorney

General heard me. I repeat—The Canadian National Railway will look silly getting a guarantee of sixty thousand dollars from the Newfoundland Government.

MR. CURTIS: I do not see how otherwise. I gave some thought to that. We are not lending this money to the Newfoundland Transportation Company, we are not guaranteeing the Newfoundland Transportation Company, we are lending this money just as it says. We are guaranteeing the Canadian National Railway against any loss for repairing this ship. I do not see how we can put the name of any other company on it, because if we are to protect Newfoundland's credit, and that is what we are out to do, we ought to get a lien on this boat for this money. The only way to get it is by guaranteeing the Canadian National Railway. We are not guaranteeing the Newfoundland Transportation Company or McLellan but the Canadian National Railway.

MR. HOLLETT: They give us back the boat, I hope.

MR. CURTIS: But not the money—that is a loan on account of repairs on the "Elmer Jones." Perhaps if we put it "On account of repairs to the "Elmer Jones" that might save their face.

MR. DUFFY: There were accumulated charges on that repair job on the "Elmer Jones", I think.

MR. CURTIS: They owe up to date twenty-seven thousand dollars. That is the bill for the present time for work done to date, that would leave thirty-odd thousand to finish this job. Our idea is to make them step it up and finish it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, in tourists cabins—We have heard a lot about tourist cabins—That is one over in Fortune Bay, is it?

MR. CURTIS: Swift Current.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, that has had a checkered career—"Tourist Cabins"—and their directors and their shareholders. I think if they could not raise amongst themselves eight hundred and thirty dollars take the tourist cabins from them and give them to somebody who might have some stability. They should be able to make up eight hundred and thirty dollars without a guaranteed loan from the Government.

MR. CURTIS: In that connection, we are trying to liquidate that mortgage. We already had the shares offered for sale. The property is very valuable and worth much more than the mortgage. But the present directors do not seem to take it seriously; and I am afraid they will have to be wiped out. It did make money last year. Instead of paying it on necessities, interest and such they spent it on improvements; which of course is very short-sighted and may cost them dearly.

On motion Resolutions carried:

Motion the Committee report the Resolutions as having been passed, with some amendments, carried:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, this is the Committee on items 75 and 76: Did we not yesterday agree to report Item 76 without amendment? Why was it held up?

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Welfare): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition raised a point yesterday in connection with the schedule on Bill No. 76, in the interpretation clause, Section 2 (b)—The statutory amount means the amount set out in the second column of the schedule opposite the names of the Local Authorities concerned. The

point raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is covered in that particular clause.

MR. HOLLETT: I think I raised a question, something about the statutory amounts, on sub-clause 2, section 3—"But the liability of the Crown respecting bonds and debentures shall not exceed double the statutory amount." I wonder why they put that in—"shall not exceed double the statutory amount?"

MR. HEFFERTON: I pointed out, Mr. Chairman, at the time there was a certain amount of overlapping due to the fact a guaranteed bank loan is given to the council and before that loan is paid back the Council is authorized to sell its debentures. Now you have two guarantees, the bank loan is given, and might be equal to the debenture itself. That provision is to take care of that. Following the advice of our advisers that provision is put there to take care of it.

Motion, that the Committee rise and report having passed Resolution No. 76, carried:

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have instructed me they have considered resolutions in connection with Bill No. 75 and directed me to report same with some amendment.

On motion report received and adopted, read a first and second time.

On motion a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees," read a first time, read a second time.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, perhaps the third reading of that Bill

might stand, and I would discuss with some of my colleagues the question of the wording of that amendment on the Canadian National Railway this afternoon.

On Bill No. 75, I think the third reading might stand and we could go ahead with Bill No. 76.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered resolutions in connection with Bill No. 76 and directed me to report having passed said resolutions.

On motion report received and adopted. On motion resolutions read a first time; read a second time.

On motion Bill No. 76, a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Money by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees" read a first time. On motion Bill read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the wish of the House to proceed with the third reading of this Bill?

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I move the House into a Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the more I think; it will be remembered the Honourable member for St. John's Centre said quite openly in his address that the Government had misappropriated funds belonging to the Workmen's Compensation Board. I asked him if he would withdraw these remarks and make suitable amendment; he wanted to consider the auth-

onity that I then quoted. I would like to ask now if the honourable member is prepared to take back these remarks.

MR. DUFFY: Well, if I may say this, Mr. Speaker, when I made the statement I would study the matter further, and with that in mind I have certain questions here for the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Finance was good enough to give me information I asked for. The Minister of Labour has refused to give me that information. But I will make a statement probably tomorrow, if that will be suitable to the Honourable Minister.

MR. CURTIS: I only want to have the character of the Government preserved, Mr. Speaker. The charge was a very, very serious one; the suggestion that we on this side of the House misappropriated moneys, whereas we had done simply what the Act authorized us to do, and in carrying out the provisions of the Statute in every particular—I trust that my honourable friend will not make it necessary for me to be more severe in what I have to say. I have no intention Mr. Speaker to continue the debate and I therefore would ask that the question be now put.

MR. HOLLETT: Before you go on I would like to say just a word, if I may.

MR. SPEAKER: By leave of the House. I think the honourable member already spoke.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I will put it in the form of a question. Did my honourable colleague on my left, did he accuse the Government of misappropriation of funds, as the Attorney General and Acting-Premier

just said? I do not think he said that. I do not think he said the Government misappropriated any funds. I do think he said the raising of temporary loans from the Workmen's Compensation Board amounted to misappropriation. Now that could have a different interpretation altogether. I am putting it to you, Sir, that my colleague on my left did not accuse the Government of misappropriation of funds. That sounds bad, I admit, but I do not think he meant it that way. I would like to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: When this motion is put I leave the Chair and then of course the debate is finished — but there are certain items of revenue to be considered in Committee in this matter of Ways and Means.

MR. CURTIS: I would say, Mr. Speaker, there would be five items to be considered by that committee (1) the Loan Bill referred to in the Budget Speech (2) the regular Public Service Act (3) the Amendment to the Social Security Assessment Act (4) An Act in Relation to the Imposition of Tax on Insurance Companies — a field vacated by Ottawa — and (5) An Amendment to the Revenue and Audit Act. These five items will be referred to in Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable the Attorney General wish the House to go into a Committee of Ways and Means now?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, Mr. Speaker. On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee.

MR. CURTIS: There are five resolutions, Mr. Chairman. I suggest

first we take the Public Services Accounts — The sum of money is set out in the appended draft Bill, for defraying certain expenses for the financial year ending March 31st, 1958. I understand the practice is: after Committee of Supply passes all estimates all these estimates then come to Committee of Ways and Means that just recommends the Appropriations Bill.

On motion, Resolution — "That the sums of money set out in the appended draft Bill be granted to Her Majesty for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the 31st day of March 1958. (2) that the Bill be introduced to give effect to these Resolutions" —carried:

MR. CURTIS: The next is the two interim supply.

On motion Resolution carried.

MR. CURTIS: The next one is the three million dollar Act.

Motion, "That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the raising of a loan of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) on the credit of the Province."

MR. HOLLETT: I realize we will have another opportunity to speak on this. It is not our intention to delay the Committee. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, the Government already have authority to raise a loan of fourteen million, on which they borrowed six million, which means they may, under that Loan Act, borrow another eight million.

MR. CURTIS: Plus three millions.

MR. HOLLETT: That makes it a total of eleven million dollars.

MR. CURTIS: That is what the Budget Speech said.

On motion Resolution carried.

Motion, "That it is expedient to bring in a provision to extend certain exemptions now granted to bona fide commercial fishermen to bona fide commercial processors of fishery products in respect of apparatus and supplies purchased for use in the commercial catching or processing of fish."

MR. CURTIS: They are exempted from the tax.

Motion carried:

Motion, "That it is expedient to bring in a measure to impose on insurance companies a tax of two per centum of the gross premiums receivable each year by those companies on account of business transacted by them in Newfoundland."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, this is a field we rented to the Federal Government at Ottawa five years ago. It is a tax on insurance companies of two per cent, I think, on the premiums; the insurance companies pass it on to the insured. Everybody has been paying the tax up to now and it does not represent any additional tax as far as anybody is concerned; but that tax now will be payable to the Newfoundland Government instead of Ottawa. The amount comes to, I think, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars a year or something in that neighborhood. It was referred to in the Budget Speech, and I do not think it necessary to make any further comment.

Resolution carried:

A Bill, "An Act Regarding the Imposition of Tax on Insurance Companies" passed without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

MR. CURTIS: This matter came before us in March 1956, and I think it was at that time decided it was never intended to tax these items, therefore immediately no tax was collected on these items.

MR. HOLLETT: You will not have to pay back anything?

MR. CURTIS: No, we just did not collect it — This is now authorizing it.

On motion Bill passed without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Revenue and Audit Act."

MR. CURTIS: The effect of this amendment is simply to extend the ten per cent increase of the civil servants to the Auditor General and to the Controller of the Treasury. These are statutory positions and therefore they do not come under the general increase unless we amend the Act.

On motion Act passed without amendment.

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money By Way of a Loan on the Credit of the Province."

MR. HOLLETT: I do not think the rates will be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. CURTIS: We have to determine them. I do not say we won't be assisted.

MR. HOLLETT: They have to determine whether they accept them or not.

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

On motion Bill passed without amendment.

MR. CURTIS: I move, Mr. Speaker, the Committee rise and report having passed these Resolutions and recommended Bills be brought in to give effect to them.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered a number of Resolutions; the first one in connection with the Public Accounts, and directs me to report same.

On motion report received and adopted, resolutions read a first and second time, ordered a Bill be brought in based on these resolutions.

First Reading of Bill, "An Act For Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Services for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-First Day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight, and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

Second Reading of said Bill.

Third Reading of said Bill. Ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole also considered resolutions in connection with the Loan Act and directed me to report same.

On motion said resolutions read a first and second time.

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Raising of a Sum of Money by Way of Loan on the Credit of the Province," read a first, second and third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, The Committee of the Whole also considered a resolution in connection with

the Social Security Assessment Act, and directed me to report same.

On motion report received and adopted, resolution read a first and second time.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act," read a first time, read a second, and a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole also considered a resolution in connection with a Bill, "An Act Respecting the Imposition of a Tax on Insurance Companies."

On Motion report received and adopted, resolution read a first and second time.

On motion Bill read a first, second and third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Ways and Means considered resolutions in connection with the Audit Act and directs me to report same. The Committee agreed to certain resolutions and recommended a Bill be brought in to give effect to same.

On motion report received, resolutions read a first and second time.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Revenue and Audit Act," on motion read a first time, read a second time, read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

Motion, that the Committee sit again on tomorrow, carried:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries

has asked me in his absence to pilot this Bill through the House.

Some years ago the House approved an enabling Act to provide Authority for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations to regulate and control the sale and the distribution of fishery salt by weight specifying certificates to be furnished in respect of fishery salt imported into and sold in Newfoundland and the persons by whom and to whom certain copies of the certificates should be furnished, to prohibit and control the mixing of fishery salt of different origins, prescribe the grades, qualities and standards of salt which may be used in the curing and processing of fish, require importers of salt to furnish to the Minister or an approved analyst for analysis adequate samples of salt imported by them and providing for making the results of the analysis known to the Minister and to the purchasers of the salt; provided for the designation by the Minister of persons as approved analysis for the purpose of analysing samples of salt and prescribing the requirements and qualifications which a person must meet and fulfill in order to be designated as an approved analysis for the purpose of this Act, prohibit the use in the curing and processing of fish or salt other than that prescribed in regulations made under this Act; regulate the handling, storage, transportation and sale of salt, prescribe the treatment and manner of treatment to be given to any equipment or vehicle to eradicate, control or prevent the contamination of salt: prescribe the procedure to be followed in an appeal to the Minister under this Act.

Now these regulations could not be effectively administered principally because the old Act did not provide for appointment of inspectors and in any

case because there was no person available to the Department concerned to enforce the regulations.

Recently the Minister of Fisheries has made an arrangement with his counterpart at Ottawa wherein the Federal Fish Inspectors will serve as inspectors for the purpose of the legislation before the House.

It will be noted that the Bill repeals the old Act but restores to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council full powers to make regulations for the control and for the sale and distribution of fishery salt; in addition powers to make regulations for storage and use of fishery salt. The Bill also provides for the appointment of inspectors and defines their powers. The Minister of Fisheries will be advised in drafting future regulations under this legislation by a salt advisory board recently appointed by the Government, consisting of Mr. Eric Gosse, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries; Mr. Ross Young a member of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority; Mr. James Grieves a director of H. B. Clyde Lake, Limited; Mr. John Hennessey of the staff of the Federal Fisheries Laboratory here in St. John's and Mrs. C. Maxwell Lane in the capacity of General Secretary of the Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen.

As I said, the Bill repeals the old Act then restores the power with some additional ones.

I move the second reading Mr. Speaker.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House presently.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, this Bill consists of an amendment, a repeal and a substitution.

The amendment proposes that the Minister shall have authority, subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations prescribing amongst other things the royalties that may be charged in respect of pelts, skins or other parts of wild animals.

The repeal and substitution section is the section that we hope will put some teeth into the Wild Life Law. Now the section of the Wild Life Act to be repealed is Section Ten. When wild life officer shall have reasonable grounds to suspect any material, appliance or vehicle to take, kill or possess in violation of this Act or the regulations made under shall be declared by the convicting magistrate to be forfeited to the Crown and shall be disposed of as the Minister may direct. Now the substitution is set forth in this Bill is first of all clearing up any ambiguity as to what was an instrument, implement or appliance used in violation of the Act. As far as my office is concerned when the wild life officer finds a man and a gun and a freshly killed caribou in a car out of season then the car is an instrument used in the violation as is the gun. Now according to existing law it could possibly be interpreted differently. It could be held that only the gun has been used in violation of the Act because that has been the only instrument used to do the killing. This sub-section spells it out by defining what implements are; they are defined as motor or other vehicles of every description, aircraft, rafts, skiffs, punts, boats and vessels of every description; guns, ammunition, traps, trapping accessories, snares, materials, implements and ap-

pliances, of every description and all wild life. So that if and when this Bill passes there will be no doubt for the future.

As the law stands now a magistrate must upon conviction confiscate firearms and he may confiscate any other material or appliance used in violation of the Act. This substitution will make confiscation of all materials implements and appliances used in violation of the Act mandatory upon conviction.

Now I should draw the attention of the House to an error in printing in Section 3(2) of the Bill and again in sub-section (b) where it says — "Upon conviction of any person for an offence against this Act or the regulations, a magistrate may." I mean to move in Committee of the Whole that "may" will become "shall" so that the law will be in future that if a magistrate convicts he must confiscate. I may say that is a hard law. A man may go out and shoot a rabbit out of season, put it in his car and end up having it confiscated — his five thousand dollar Buick convertible for one rabbit. That is going a bit too far, but the obvious answer to make is that you do not have to shoot the rabbit in the first place. On the other side of the story — As the House will remember once upon a time not so very long ago we had a renowned herd of caribou on the Topsails, our pride and joy — How many of them do you think are left there today? Well, after an aerial survey conducted last winter by the Department of Mines and Resources, by plane and helicopter the Department of Mines and Resources is convinced that the Topsail herd is down to not much more than two hundred; during that survey it was noted that the small Topsail herd was constantly being harried by poach-

ers in snowmobiles; all the indications pointed to one individual. Unfortunately there was not enough evidence for us to take action. To get enough evidence to convict that law-breaker is going to mean maintaining ground and plane control. What are we going to do if we catch him? Confiscate his gun? I suggest to the House that in another time that gentleman would not only have his snowmobile confiscated but his head as well. The Department is convinced that all types of motor transportation methods are being used: cars, trucks, motorboats even planes are being used to commit game law violations. I have been told that near at least one of our larger centres of population some people are in the business of bootlegging on a commercial scale. Now during the summer of 1956 two wild life officers from the Department of Mines and Resources, assisted by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachments worked through western and central districts, set up road blocks and searched vehicles and practically every vehicle yielded an instrument of violation of Wild Life Game Laws, either by illegal possession of big game or firearms.

So that while the confiscation provision in the Bill may be regarded as to be stiff it seems the time has come when we have to take severe measures if we are to have any wild life left at all.

MR. HOLLETT: I am generally in accordance with the principle of the Bill —

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): I would draw attention if I might — It is a most unfortunate thing, Mr. Speaker, that as far as I can judge all the remarks that the Honourable Leader of the Op-

position may make should be brought most emphatically to the attention of the people of Newfoundland, and as far as I can judge only the members here, most of whom probably know something about it.

MR. HOLLETT: I am heartily in accordance with what the Honourable Minister said. It is rather unfortunate — After all we do look for the press and radio to inform the people of this country of what happens here in this House. Unfortunately they are not here. I do not think they are on strike.

There is just one matter I want to raise. It is six o'clock I see — At any rate the matter I want to raise I object to very strongly, and I will take it up again in Committee of the Whole; the amendment that has been made in Section 2 — Upon the conviction of anyone the magistrate "shall" do this — Now I think that is rather a let down to our magistrates. Usually our magistrates are a fine type and they know the laws which they have to administer and they know how to administer these laws; generally in the laws we make here we give the magistrate discretion, give him the right to use his power of discretion in things like that — To me it is most ridiculous if somebody comes along and finds a rabbit in my car out of season that he can take my car, your car or someone else's car, the Premier's car — It is ridiculous. The magistrate must do it. He has got to do it. It will come out in the press that the magistrates of this country can confiscate a car to the value of five thousand dollars because an unfortunate, misguided man I will say has in his possession a rabbit. I think that is ridiculous. I think we ought to leave it to the discretion of the magistrate as to just how much he

will confiscate. I do not know whether the Honourable the Attorney General agrees with that or not.

MR. CURTIS: I would think, Mr. Speaker, the magistrate would be glad to have mandatory instruction to that effect, because what magistrate likes to impose a severe penalty like that on one of his friends, for instance. "John Jones although a friend of mine I still got to do it" — I find that magistrates are human.

MR. HOLLETT: It is not justice.

MR. CURTIS: If it is not justice let us find some other way of getting it around but let us protect the magistrates by not putting to heavy a responsibility on them — Let us say; "There is the law, you got to enforce it."

MR. SPEAKER: I think that particular point can be well dealt with in Committee.

On motion bill read a second time, ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House presently.

MR. SPEAKER: It being now 6:00 of the Clock I will leave the Chair until 8:00 of the Clock.

The House resumed at 8:00 of the Clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: At the time the House recessed Bill No. 74 had just been read a second time. When shall this Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House?

On motion Bill referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act 1951.

MR. CURTIS: Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether or not my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition is ready to proceed with the second reading of this Bill, if so I would now move it.

It will be remembered that my colleague, the Premier when introducing the Resolutions on the Javelin Bill really introduced this Bill also, and if that would be acceptable to the House I move now formally the second reading of this Bill which gives me the right to reply and to close the debate.

Now I have no desire whatsoever to rush the Opposition nor any of them and if the Honourable Leader of the Opposition would prefer that this matter stand over until tomorrow I will be glad to withdraw, or to agree to an adjournment that he may request. I realize he finds himself there alone at the moment — If he likes we could go ahead with some other item of business first and give him an opportunity to collect his thoughts.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that this Bill be now read a second time.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am quite prepared to go ahead now, I am very happy to see the press here and the radio. They were absent an hour this afternoon and some very important legislation passed this House I think some sixty or seventy million dollars altogether. I take it the press picked it up somewhere on the road. Sir, it is most important that the press and radio hear what any of us have to say relative to this Bill; An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Act, 1953.

I will say immediately, sir, that we on this side of the House are defin-

itely opposed to this Bill, to the principle involved in it. I think it is, I was going to say the most important — I will amend that and say it is the most outrageous Bill that I have ever known to be brought into this House of Assembly, particularly since my time here, since 1952. I will explain as I go along why I consider it outrageous, Sir. I am quite sure the honourable members on the opposite side of the House will agree with me that it is important. I am quite sure that they have studied it, and I am quite sure they have doubts in their minds as to the principle involved in this particular Bill. I regret very much that the Honourable the Premier is not here because I would like to see him and see him taking part in the debate on this Bill.

Sir, in order to properly understand it we have to ask ourselves in connection with this Act, the Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited — The NALCO Act — we have to ask ourselves what is NALCO and for an explanation of that I want to refer to the NALCO Act of 1951. That Act was passed in 1951 over the protests of the then Opposition. It was supposed to be, Sir, or become eventually what was termed the economic arm of the Government of Newfoundland. As a matter of fact the preamble to that Act passed on the 22nd, of June, 1951, I quote: —Whereas it is expedient for the promotion of the industrial and economic development of the Province of Newfoundland and for the development of its natural resources and the improvement of the standards of living of the people of the province that a corporation be formed with the powers and be granted the concessions and rights hereinafter respectively described and set forth — (and they are later described)

Sir, the corporation was constituted. The Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland; Honourable Leslie R. Curtis K.C., Attorney General; Chesley A. Pippy Esquire; Edgar A. Bowring Esquire; H. M. S. Lewin Esquire; Claude S. Richardson, Montreal, Quebec; Littleton C. P. Gould; George McIntosh; Harriman Ripley and Col. Harry S. Griffin, Resident Manager of Wood Gundy together with such persons who hereinafter may become shareholders in the Corporation. This body of men, whose names I have just read, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name "Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited."

Now, Sir, the names therein stated are names, shall I say, of famous men, they are men of quality, they are men who hold high positions in the Government and Financial world, and consequently they are constituting this Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, they had a very grave responsibility. Their responsibilities are outlined in the preamble, where it says that they are to consider granting concessions to themselves for the express purpose of the development of Newfoundland and for the welfare of her people.

Sir, it was to be a Crown Corporation. As definitely stated, it was to be a Crown Corporation. It could never get out of the hands of this Parliament, this House. It was always going to be under the control of this House. I would ask myself why it suddenly changes now? Why the change now?

In proof of what I say, Sir, I want to refer to Hansard, and I must make several references to statements which were made in this House. First and foremost I will quote, If I may Sir,

from the closing speech of the Lieutenant-Governor on page 1325 of the Hansard. This is what is said in this speech by the Lieutenant-Governor — "The creation of the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited provides an original method of dealing with our latent natural resources. In the past the large tracks of land containing valuable timber and mineral have been leased or granted to individuals some of whom evidently had no intention to develop the areas by their own effort but rather hoped to be able to speculate" (But rather hoped to be able to speculate) "by resale at a profit to such parties as might be desirous of bringing the areas into production. The holding of these areas for sub agencies and unreasonable prices has in the past deterred industrial development. The adoption of the Bill, An Act Respecting Timber Licences issued prior to January 1st 1931, will, it is expected either produce development in these areas by the licencees or else make these holdings available for early development. It is anticipated that the inclusion in this Crown Corporation of a minority interest representation of wealthy and powerful New York and Mainland financial interests will afford a new approach and impetus to the development of our natural resources. Under this scheme a major portion of profits derived will accrue to the Government.

So, Sir, it is quite plain there that the idea was that the Government, as agent of the people, were to get returns from the development of our natural resources through this agency of NALCO.

Now, Sir, what did the Premier say — and I refer to Hansard again — In introducing this Bill the Premier on page 975, referring to the Bill, said —

He is very proud indeed to have the privilege to move second reading of the Bill. I think it is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever brought into this Chamber. He goes on for several pages — "I think it would be useful if I tried to explain its procedures first. May I say this; if the Government set up a corporation to develop Newfoundland, which of course included Newfoundland-Labrador, to be developed and owned by this corporation wholly then this corporation would be something very largely in the nature of a state socialization. I don't think there can be any room for doubt on that." Now on the other hand if we are to assist in the creation of a private corporation." — I want that carefully noted because that is exactly what this Bill before us tonight indicates. We are selling NALCO, a emasculated NALCO to Javelin. In proof of that I want to read Section 4, of the Bill, Sub-clause 3 — "The Government of the Province of Newfoundland at any time and from time to time may, if it holds any of the shares of the corporation" — At the present time it holds nine hundred thousand — "may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such shares held by it upon such terms and conditions and for such considerations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall decide."

The Honourable the Premier in introducing the Bill states just that. That this was the intention of the Government, under this Bill, to sell out NALCO to Javelin.

"Now", said the Premier (and that is in 1951) "Now, on the other hand if we are to assist in the creation of a private corporation, wholly owned by private enterprise we would be doing precisely the thing set down further along in this same Bill, in the grant-

ing of concessions the Bill has in mind and the Bill sets forth precisely the things for which we have so roundly condemned Governments of the past. Therefore I point out that in the first place the corporation is neither a Government corporation nor a private enterprise. It is a combination of the two."

I want to quote also, Sir, from Page 982 — "Now as I have already said" (and I quote the Premier) "if it were a private corporation," (That is what they are going to be now) wholly owned by private capital this would be the last Government conceivable that would come into this House and ask to leave land granted even for ninety-nine years and recommend a lease of twenty-five and ten thousand square miles to a private corporation." "That would be the last thing this Government would do." That was in 1951. True this is 1957. "But it is not a private corporation. It is a public company, a British Corporation, a Crown Corporation."

On page 983 — You see, Mr. Speaker, how insistent the Honourable the Premier was. "As sure as day follows night NALCO will develop these resources. "So that by the men of this corporation and the connections which are thereby created with these American and Canadian Firms we fully expect to bring into Newfoundland and Labrador a rather important number of Canadian and American firms for the purpose of prospecting and doing with their own money what hitherto we have been doing with public money drawn from the surplus. "Now I want to emphasize this point that the crown corporation starts off as a Crown Corporation and remains a Crown Corporation" . . . etc. If I go on to page 994 the Premier continues to say it will always be a Crown Corporation. So

that if the House passes this Bill into law and grants to the corporation this particular grant of land in Labrador and Newfoundland which they do, on the Premier's word it will be always a Crown Corporation; they granted tracts of land up to twenty-four thousand square miles, ten thousand of which are in Newfoundland, on the Premier's say-so that it would always be a Crown Corporation. "It will always be a Crown Corporation." "So that if the House passes this Bill into law and grants to the corporation these tracts of land in Labrador and Newfoundland for ninety-nine years it will not be passed over to a private company, but rather to a private corporation owned as to no less than ninety per cent, it may be more, it will never be less."

Mr. Speaker, these are the Premier's words. That was in 1951. "Rather a Crown Corporation as to no less than ninety per cent it may be more—it will never be less; by the Government of Newfoundland itself."

I quote these things, Sir, to show what I mean when I say this Bill is an outrageous Bill.

I come to Page 95—"Now there is one other point of great importance in this Bill to which I ought to refer. There are two vetoes, one an overriding veto enjoyed by the Government, by the Government directors on the board of the corporation. Not alone has the Government a majority of the stock and a majority of the directors but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as such has the power of veto over all the transactions of the corporation. In short, if the House is apprehensive of the effect of the voting of large stretches of public domain to a corporation owned ninety per cent by the Crown and on whose board the Government has a majority of the directors, or less someone in this

corporation would make some use of these resources leased to them, these apprehensions can be put aside because the final veto is exercised by the Government itself."

I come to page 986. I pass over page 986 and I come to page 987. This is the same speech—See how concerned the Honourable the Premier was about this matter. He was telling the House, he was telling the country, he was telling the world that this is a Crown Corporation and it will always be a Crown Corporation and therefore you need have no fears. It was right and proper that the Honourable the Premier should justify such an Act. "It shall always be a Crown Corporation—If the House can devise any clause on that point to make sure that there is nothing omitted, that ensures that it will always be a Crown Corporation with never less than ninety per cent of the shares, then we would very heartily welcome any suggestion or amendment which would achieve that purpose. The Government would have the right to guarantee the bonds of the Corporation up to a maximum of ten million dollars." Then again the Premier says it will always be a Crown Corporation owned as to ninety per cent shares by the Government. Then on the same page—"I cannot emphasize too much—We found ourselves in Cabinet for weeks on end viewing this corporation as some thing apart from us, viewing it as if it were Morgans or Eatons or some other separate company. It took us quite a while to familiarize ourselves with the fact it was still us, the corporation is Newfoundland itself, the Government of Newfoundland, because it is always a Crown Corporation owned ninety per cent and not less—always. It always belongs to the Crown." Sir,

it is important that we get this in a true perspective.

Page 999 says — "We have felt the need to create an economic thrust through which we can negotiate on far more economical terms with business men and traders and economists and financiers and industrialists and so on."

Now let me go over to page 1029 and I arrive not into a speech by the Honourable the Premier but by the Honourable the Attorney General; if I may: — "What would my honourable friend like us to do? What? To farm out the territories to all our friends piece-a-piece. Here it is for you and you and you. Go ahead and clean up. Is that what you would like us to do? We have big industries in Newfoundland, three or four of them. I refer particularly to the AND at Grand Falls. Who made the money on the original incorporation of these companies? Speculators who got it from the Newfoundland Government for nothing and sold it for huge profits. What happened in the case of Corner Brook . . ." so on and on. That is not particularly the one I wanted to refer to but it shows the thinking. On the next page the Honourable the Attorney General says: "We have organized this corporation in which we have ninety per cent interest, and this corporation will handle and dispose of these interests for whom? For the benefit of the country. Ninety cents of every dollar profit will come to the country, the Government and the people. The other ten per cent will go to the rest. Is not that better than the old arrangements? Is not ninety per cent of this profit better than nothing? That is what other Governments got — nothing."

That is good reasoning. I am not criticizing the Attorney General. It

is good reasoning. I am trying not to quote things that are not too applicable here.

The Attorney General says:—"The corporation may from time to time with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under authority of resolutions to directors, borrow money upon the credit of the corporation, limit or increase the amount, issue bonds and debentures, mortgages —pledge all or any of the real or personal property present or future and rights of the corporation to secure any such and debentures." It is always with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In other words they cannot alienate them. They can do nothing without our consent."

Now this may be a bit boring, Sir, but it is rather by way of introducing.

MR. CURTIS: I am not suggesting that anything I said is boring.

MR. HOLLETT: No. Of course that is right.

On page 1191 — The Honourable the Premier says:— 'Now on the other hand if we were to bring in a Bill setting up a corporation wholly owned by private interests and the Bill proposed to give to that corporation the same areas named in this Bill would not that be an absolutely unprecedented thing for the Government?' That is so important I want to read it again. 'Now on the other hand if we were' — (and that is exactly what is proposed to do here, what the Premier abhorred in 1951). 'Now on the other hand if we were to bring in a Bill setting up a corporation wholly owned by private interest and this Bill proposed to give to that corporation the same areas (twenty-five thousand square miles) named in this Bill. would not that be an absolutely

unprecedented thing for the Government?"

So it goes on and I could quote a score of other cases in this Hansard, Mr. Speaker, which bears out the point that in 1951 the very idea of doing what the Government proposes to do under this present Bill was an abhorrent thing to the Honourable the Premier, to the Attorney General and to the then Liberal Government. So if it was abhorrent then I am quite correct in saying it is outrageous now.

What is NALCO. Sir? I refer now to the Act 1953. That was an amending Act. In that Act there is outlined in the schedule a parcel of land which was made over to NALCO. This is an amending Act in 1953, amending the 1951 Act, and speaks of all the areas of land in Lake Melville and goes on to describe the longitude and latitude and so on, and finally says: "containing nine thousand five hundred square miles more or less. That is in Lot No. 1. In Lot No. 2 they come back to Newfoundland and they grant to NALCO an area of land containing nine thousand seven hundred square miles more or less. In Lot No. 3 they grant land containing four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five square miles more or less, and in Lot No. 4 four hundred square miles on the Burin Peninsula. In Lot No. 5 another area Merasheen Island, in all, Sir, some twenty-four thousand odd and nearly twenty-five thousand square miles. NALCO was set up and was given the right to explore, to lease, to grant permits in and the sole right to do that in areas totalling twenty-four or twenty-five thousand square miles, the sole right — They went on about their business. According to the Honourable the Attorney General a day or so ago, we have to thank NALCO for the fact that they

brought in Javelin, brought in the Steel Company of Canada and the two American Companies. The Premier is not so sure of that. He does not like NALCO. NALCO has not done so good, according to the Honourable the Premier. Sir, just to give an idea I have here the maps which show the areas which this Act granted, this NALCO Act granted to NALCO, and which NALCO or which the Government will not give to Javelin under the proposed legislation. This is the map of Labrador, and here, Sir, are the two areas, one the Wabush Area and the other in the Lake Melville Area, and there you have nearly five thousand square miles of wooded area right in the heart of Newfoundland. Are you going to hand that over to John C. Doyle?

Then I come back to Newfoundland — Just one quarter of the territory, Sir, and I see it outlined in red, all this area containing New World Island, Fogo, an area going right from Little Denier Island over past Fogo Island, continuing straight down through Newfoundland, the centre of Newfoundland to Fortune Bay, all that area, nineteen thousand square miles was given to NALCO and the Government now proposes to sell NALCO to Javelin, to John C. Doyle the sole right in that area there in Newfoundland, Sir, where our ancestors were born, and where we perhaps hoped our children will live for generations to come. That has been placed in the hands of one man, one man who is out to enrich himself. Nobody can doubt that — If they do, refer to the Act we passed here yesterday at second reading. In addition to that we have the tip of the Burin Peninsula, and I am ashamed to see that red mark. I come from Burin. Nobody else will go on that land now if this Act passes, except Javelin, John C. Doyle.

They can go on it but if they find anything they must go to Mr. Doyle on their hands and knees and ask; please Mr. Doyle, will you give me a permit to do some thing here. One quarter of the area of this island, of this area of Newfoundland in the hands of John C. Doyle, if this Government passes this Act, twenty-five thousand square miles, one-sixth of the total area of Newfoundland and Labrador to John C. Doyle, a fine man, a smart man. He can make a quick dollar, Oh Yes! He can lose it just as quick. John C. Doyle, and don't anybody tell me different. John C. Doyle controls Javelin. He is Javelin — The idea of selling out NALCO to Javelin is selling it out to John C. Doyle.

It is an important piece of legislation. It is one, I think, which should cause us all to pause and look at the Bill again.

I want to bring up again, if I may this Clause 4 Sub-Clause 3—"The Government of the Province of Newfoundland at any time and from time to time may if it holds any shares of the Corporation, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such shares held by it upon such terms and conditions and for such considerations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall decide." The Honourable the Premier told us that is the intention of the Government, to sell out NALCO, to Javelin and Doyle, for, I think it was, forty thousand shares or something like a million two hundred thousand dollars. Here may I inject something: When the Honourable Premier suggested that we might assist so in suggestion how best it could be paid for — Would we take the cash and leave the rest or would we take shares in Javelin — Now I do not think the Premier was really in earnest on that — I

think he was quite sure he was not going to take any shares in Javelin. I certainly would not expect him to. I would not want this Government to go in business with John C. Doyle and Javelin. John C. Doyle and Javelin will have this twenty-four thousand square miles concession for the sole purpose of making a quick, fast dollar by getting this one to take out a permit there and someone else there and so on and he will rake in the money. I will come to the point in a moment or two where I will show we will get very little out of it, if anything. I do not think the Honourable the Premier would want to involve this Government in becoming a shareholder of this promoter John C. Doyle and Javelin.

Sir the Corporation is incorporated, with the object and powers set forth in the appendix hereto — NALCO — each and all of which it shall have the capacity to do, perform and exercise. You will note, Sir, that in the original NALCO Act the preamble states what the idea is: to develop Newfoundland for the welfare of our people. There is where it stops. But look where this now emasculated piece of NALCO is going to do. They are going to set up in business — But it won't be this corporation, Sir. It will be Javelin who will do it.

We go over to the appendix, and I will mention a few things they can do: They can explore and investigate and develop and so on. Then in Sub-Clause 3 they acquire by purchase, lease, concession, licence etc. land etc. municipal properties and so on, and then to sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with same or any part they own or any interest they own — They can sell, lease and grant land, for that matter. Under Clause 5 they have the power to purchase, take on lease or

licence, exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any timber lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license, or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber etc. Then in Clause 6 they have the right to prospect, explore, drill for, produce and accumulate petroleum oil and gas; to buy lease or otherwise acquire, and sell or otherwise dispose of oil, gas and any and all materials incidental to or necessary for the production of oil and gas and all the by-products thereof, to buy lease or otherwise acquire and sell or otherwise dispose of oil and gas rights, privileges and leases of all kinds and descriptions. Someone spoke of a pipe line here today. That is not the same kind of a pipeline. Under Clause 7 they have the power to construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of Corporation or on property controlled by the Corporation, airfields, railways, tramways, telegraph, or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes race and other ways, waterpower, aqueducts, wells, roads, bridges, piers, wharves, docks, buildings, shops, smelters, refineries, dredges, furnaces, mills and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description and to buy, sell manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the Corporation or its workmen or servants.

Then under Clause 12, this Corporation, which if this Act is passed, will be owned by and controlled by John C. Doyle and Javelin will have the right to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation may think fit (including but so as not to restrict the generality of the foregoing) by mortgage, charge, hypothecation or pledge, of or upon all or any of the Corporation's property, both present and future, and

also by the issue of bonds, debentures, stock or other securities and to secure the same by mortgage or charge, by way of trust deed or otherwise, upon any or all of the Corporation's property, both present and future — In other words they can mortgage anything in which they have an interest.

Then under Clause 21 they will have the right to invest and deal with the money of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

That is one reason why if Javelin controls NALCO, why the Government should have no share in Javelin. This Javelin controlled NALCO is able to invest and deal with money of the Corporation not required etc. Then they have the right to lend money to such persons and companies on such terms as may seem expedient to the Corporation and to guarantee performances of contracts by any such companies. Then under Clause 24 they have the right to lend money to guarantee contracts etc., one other reason why the Government should not have any shares in Javelin. Then they can promote a company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this corporation or for any other purpose. In other words they can set up subsidiary companies to take over any or all of the property and liabilities of this Corporation. That is what that says. Then they can purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or stocks etc. of any other company or corporation. That is what your NALCO can do under Javelin. Mind you they got twenty-four thousand square miles to sell or lease, exchange, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, real or

personal, or of the business or undertaking of the Corporation or any part thereof to any person, firm or company for such considerations as this Corporation may think fit and in particular (but so as not to restrict the generality of the foregoing) for shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or securities of any other company carrying on business in whole or in part or having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Corporation. I read from the appendix to show the power of NALCO as compared with the powers as outlined in the 1951 Act.

Now, Sir, having taken another look at the Act we find that from Section 6 to Section 12 inclusive that the period during which leases and permits will be taken out have been increased, we find the words or figures 13th. December 1972 substituted there for the word and figure 1977, and so it goes on. The year is altered in Section 8-B, that goes up to 1963 and 1968 and 1973. These clauses enlarge or shall I say put further ahead the time limit in which permits and leases may be taken out.

Now, Sir, I come to what I think is a very important paragraph and it is a part of the principle of the Bill, and that is why I refer to it now: "Demised Premises" means any part of the premises described in the First Schedule to an Agreement registered in the Registry of Deeds for Newfoundland in Volume 349 at folios 293-311 both inclusive; but shall not include any part for the NALCO-Javelin (Mineral Lands) Act, 1957."

I read now Section 2, keeping in mind, mind you that demised premises is an area of twenty-three hundred square miles on the Labrador.

Section 12 (2) "The Corporation or such person, firm or company (here-

in sometimes called the Lessee) actually carrying on mining operations for iron ore under any mining leases granted with respect to the demised premises" (that is that twenty-three hundred square miles) "shall pay to the Government a sum to be determined at the rate of twenty-two cents per ton for every gross ton of iron ore products mined and shipped from the demised premises." Payments to be made on certain dates, "and shall be in respect of all iron ore products shipped during the calendar quarter immediately preceding the first day of the month in which payment is to be made as aforesaid," etc.

In other words they have twenty-four thousand square miles NALCO which they can deal in with other companies, which they can sublet or lease or transfer or what not. They have twenty-four thousand square miles but only if there is iron ore shipped and mined from this twenty-four hundred square miles area, only then are we entitled to twenty-two cents a ton. I want everybody to know that because sub-section (3) of subsection twelve goes on to say: "The Corporation or its assignees or transferees shall pay to the Government in respect of any other mining lease granted under this Act (a) in respect of minerals, other than iron ore in the demised premises and in any premises which may be demised under or by virtue of the provisions of the NALCO-Javelin (Mineral Lands) Act, 1957, tax as computed under the Mining Tax Act, 1950, at the maximum rate of five per centum or any lower rate for the time being in force; (b) in respect of petroleum, natural gas, and related hydrocarbons, royalty not exceeding twelve and one-half per centum of the wholesale value at the well-head."

So you see, Sir, that may look good, that twenty-two cents a ton, but you have to remember there are twenty-four thousand square miles but only on the twenty-three hundred square miles are we entitled to any twenty-two cents a ton on iron ore shipped out. So it is possible in that twenty-four thousand square miles to develop mines and negate that twenty-three hundred square miles.

It is interesting too, Sir, I read Section 80 (1) "In consideration of the concessions and rights granted or to be granted to the Corporation under this Act the Corporation agrees to pay a rental in each year during the subsistence thereof equal to eight per centum of the net profits of the Corporation as hereinafter defined."

Now let us see what net profits mean: Mind you that is all other except the twenty-three hundred square miles. We are entitled to net profit—What is net profit? "Net Profit" means the net profits less losses of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies in so far as they are attributable to the Corporation's Housing therein computes as shown in the Consolidated Accounts approved by the Auditors of the Corporation for submission the shareholders in any financial year of the Corporation and excluding any profit arising out of the exploitation, production, sale or other dealing with or disposal of iron ore and any profit or loss arising on the disposal of fixed assets of the Corporation of any subsidiary company of the Corporation otherwise than in connection with the sale, lease or alienation of any of the leases, licences, or rights granted to or hereby to be granted to the Corporation and after charging all usual and proper expenses, other than the rental payable pursuant to this section but including the taxes, royalties

or rentals payable under Section 8A and 8B hereof etc.

So you see, Sir, another eight per cent we are tied up because if the subsidiary companies have losses, if there are a dozen subsidiary companies and half of them have losses and the others have profits we get nothing because it is the subsidiary companies makes a loss and the loss of that subsidiary company is taken out of any profit made by any other companies which may be formed by NALCO through the agency of Javelin setting up subsidiary companies to operate mines here, there and elsewhere. All of these subsidiaries are taken as a whole and there has to be a general profit from all taken together before we are entitled to eight per cent on the net profit. So you see, Sir, it does not look very cosy at that.

"(5) The rental payable under this section shall be calculated and paid only on the profits of the Corporation as herein defined and shall not devolve upon or be payable by any assignee of the Corporation." What Corporation? NALCO, owned by Javelin, controlled by John C. Doyle. See how easy it is for the Corporation to get clear of paying anything into the Newfoundland Government. Mr. Speaker, the rental payable under this section shall be calculated and paid only on the profits of the Corporation as herein defined and shall not devolve upon or be payable by any assignee of the Corporation. The idea, of course—Well, nobody can know what the idea is.

Here is another matter which causes a little concern: "The Government at the request of or with the consent and approval of the Corporation and subject to the rights of assignees and sub-lessees of the Corporation, may by order in council alter, modify, vary or

amend any of the terms and conditions of any licence, exploration lease, mining lease, concession or right already granted to or vested in the Corporation pursuant to this Act, or make new terms and conditions either in substitution for or in addition to any or all of the said terms and conditions."

"The Government may by order in council." Don't bring it before this House. No. Don't let the House know what it is doing. Do it by order in council.

Sir, just to show you—I called this an emasculated Act a moment ago. I will prove that now.

Section 14 repeals Sections 7, 12 of the original Act of 1951. Mind you in 26, 12 and 7 you will find only the concessions which were given. That is all is there. Section 13 is taken out—That is the limitation of liability of shareholders. Section 12 is taken out, Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the said Act are all taken out. I think that brings us pretty near up to the end of the Act. Here is the NALCO Act containing thirty-one pages. It now has five pages exclusive of the concessions. The concessions are taken up in four pages. In other words the NALCO Act consisting of thirty-nine pages is reduced to four or five pages and the concessions added on, and these concessions together with the amendments made in 1952 and 1953 contain an area, as I pointed out, of twenty-four and nearly twenty-five thousand square miles. In other words the only thing that you are selling to Javelin if you pass this Act is the concessions. That is all you are selling to them. You might just as well amend the whole Act. Throw it out and make a concession to Javelin or

John C. Doyle. That is exactly what you are doing. You are cutting out all these various sections here. You are leaving seven or eight sections and you are leaving the concessions. The other section, Sir, all they do is that Section (1) gives the name of the Act, (2) gives the names of the gentlemen who are the Corporation—I read them before—Section (3) makes the Premier Honourary Chairman. Section 4 states the authorized capital is three million dollars, now raised to five million. Section (5) says the head office shall be in St. John's. Section (6) states the objects of the Act; Section (7) says something—Yes—Then you go on to the concessions.

Sir, I said here I was distinctly worried at the outset, and I cannot see how any body of public men—mind you I say that with all due solemnity, and when I say a body of elected men I include ourselves on this side of the House too, I fail to see, Sir, how we can possibly pass this Bill. Can you visualize one-sixth of the total area of Newfoundland and Labrador is to be placed in the hands of John C. Doyle to gamble with. Because you do not need to tell me that Mr. Doyle is doing this simply because he loves Newfoundland. Oh no—We can see a bit of evidence in this other Act which was brought in yesterday how John C. Doyle is looking after himself, is looking after John C. Doyle. I have nothing against John C. Doyle, I have nothing against him. I would say the same if it were the Honourable the Attorney General in his place or anybody else. But the Act we had yesterday clearly indicated to us that John C. Doyle will feather his nest, and if there are a few straws left over from that nest, Sir, we may get some—we may—Can you and I, Sir, then acquiesce in the passing of this Bill which

hands over for gambling one-sixth of our total area in Newfoundland and Labrador including one quarter of the total area of Newfoundland? Will we be able to look our selves in the face? I put it to you, Sir, that this is one of the most important Bills, so far as the attention given to it is concerned, we ought to give it all sorts of attention, we ought to ask ourselves what will the people of this country say. It is being held out to us that John C. Doyle will develop it, he will bring in all sorts of companies, do this and that. John C. Doyle has been trying to build a railway there of forty miles in Labrador since 1951. He has not done it, has he? He is going to produce two million tons of ore last year. Has he done it? Oh, no! He has not done anything. He spent eight million dollars, so he said. We gave him two millions at least we made it possible for him to raise two millions. How? I went down to the Registry of Deeds — The intention is, as I understand, to take away, to remove the lien on us. That is not in this Act. It is the other one — Pardon me!

But I want to say, Sir, right here that every member in this House must know tonight if he votes on this Bill that the people of Newfoundland are watching them. It was all very well up to a point. — I never liked NALCO — The NALCO Act — But it was all very well when we owned ninety per cent or when we owned eighty-three per cent later on — It was all very fine, we controlled, we had to have the last word. But now we are going to sell it.

The Government of Newfoundland at any time and from time to time may, if it holds any of the shares of the Corporation, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of such shares held by it upon such terms and conditions

and for such considerations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall decide. The Honourable the Premier spoke of the intention of selling all the concessions, NALCO with all its concessions to Javelin.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could persuade the honourable gentlemen opposite to withdraw this Bill tonight, because I am quite sure that if we pass this Bill we are not doing something in the best interest of Newfoundland. Why should we allow, in this day and age — and I quoted from Hansard how the Premier abhorred the idea of setting up a private corporation to control all these concessions. He would not do it for the life of him. "This Liberal Government," he said, "would not dare do it." That was only 1951. Now you are bringing in this piece of legislation, Mr. Speaker, which is doing something which was abhorrent not only to the Premier but every member on the Government side of the House as well as on the Opposition side in 1951 — We see ourselves doing that — Gentlemen I ask you — Better to hold on to our NALCO. After all if we had no NALCO there is a possibility we would not have had Wabush Area or the likelihood of that being developed. Although I am not a lover of NALCO I do think they have done some good, at any rate they spent a good deal of money, and I am pretty sure if they spent money some good came out of it. I am quite sure all these firms the Premier read out here did know that company is the work of NALCO. John C. Doyle is the promoter, yes, and a smart promoter, but did you ever hear talk of a promoter yet who did not promote for his own interests in the first instance? Is that the way to develop his country of course? Is that the way we are going to create wealth in the interest

of our people, by allowing some man to gamble with our territory?

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to delay this House any longer, I could go on. I feel very badly over this, not badly but I feel aggrieved to think that anybody on the opposite side of the House, the Government side of the House, could be persuaded by John C. Doyle to introduce legislation like that into this House. I tried to explain it as I see it, Sir, and I do hope that the members on the opposite side, the Government side, will see as I do because I can assure you that is what is in the Act. The things I have said are there. The statements I have made are true, and I think, Sir, we ought to have time to consider it. In view of that, Sir, I want to move that this Bill be sent to a select committee of this House for the purpose of further study, for the said committee to have power to sit out of session and to report back to this House at its next regular session. I move that, Sir, with the hope — and I want to say this too — I do it with the knowledge that not passing this Bill will have no effect on putting into effect the agreements which are here. They were introduced together, but, Sir, they are two entirely separate Bills. As soon as the House passes this legislation here, and it will pass it tomorrow, I take it, then John C. Doyle and Javelin can take Pickands and Mather, Steel Co., and Wabush and NALCO and can get to work and develop Wabush. It has no relationship whatsoever with this. But Mr. Doyle, being a smart promoter, suggested that this be brought in too. I am afraid it is not so good as it looks — but what a lovely time to bring in this Bill. Mr. Doyle wanted to buy out NALCO last year, even approached me and wanted to know what my attitude would be towards it. I

said, nothing doing — But what a lovely time to bring in this Bill.

I ask you, Sir, if this House would consider this amendment which I have introduced to give us time, give us the people time at any rate to know what it is all about before we mortgage for an unknown letter "X" twenty-five thousand square miles, one-sixth of our territory in Newfoundland and Labrador, before we mortgage that to John C. Doyle and Javelin.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker I would like to second the motion proposed by my colleague, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. I think he has done a lovely job in his exposition of the implications of this legislation. I am not going to say anything beyond expressing amazement at the haste with which this is rushed through the House. It seems to me, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, it is an entirely separate Bill from the other legislation, the other Bill. There is no reason in the world why one should be dependent upon the other. It is quite obvious that the passage of this Bill would mean parting with the best of our Crown Lands.

I heartily support and second the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The original motion was that this Bill be now read a second time. Instead the motion now is that it be not now read a second time, and the following words are then inserted — "but that this Bill be sent to a select committee of the House for further study, the said committee to have power to sit out of session and to report back to the House at its next regular session."

MR. CURTIS: Might I ask, Mr. Speaker, that you inform the House

as to just what the position would be if this motion as put is lost — Does the second reading go automatically or the debate resume?

MR. SPEAKER: If this motion is put and lost then the debate will be resumed because they are additional to the word "not" After the word "not" — But the mover and seconder have lost their right to speak, and any person who now speaks to the amendment will not be allowed to speak to the main motion which will be put after. Any person who speaks now to this amendment will not speak to the main motion. In other words, if the Attorney General wishes he can speak on the main motion which will be put immediately after this, or it can be adjourned. That has been our position.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I am just speaking now to a point of order — If any member on this side speaks now to the motion of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: Any member on either side.

MR. CURTIS: I can only see members on this side. Then they have lost then the right to participate in the debate, although they are speaking on a motion which is really a motion to send it to a select committee — If they speak on that motion their right to speak on the original motion is lost? Are you sure that is correct?

MR. SPEAKER: That has been our position.

MR. FORSEY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the amendment, and I hope the people of my riding are watching me. I won't support the motion made by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, seconded by the Honourable Member for St. John's

Centre. This Government did not give the Buchans Mining concession nor the Bowater nor AND Concession. Are we to sit here and feel that the people of Newfoundland lost by that? Are we to sit here in this House tonight and listen to a ridiculous —

MR. SPEAKER: Order — I must object to the word ridiculous there.

MR. FORSEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that, but the word "Gamble" Mr. Speaker, on such an important piece of legislation I think should have been more consideration and more clarification by the Leader of the Opposition. I stand in this House as a new member, as a back bencher. I have to reply and support the Executive Government, my senior colleague as it were, as I like to call them. I cannot see for the life of me, Mr. Speaker, how I could feel justified in supporting this motion that would send this legislation to a select committee, when it has already been debated, discussed and approved by the Cabinet, by the Government, and I feel sure that it is not wise to have any select committee to discuss any piece of legislation unless there are means whereby the select committee are equipped with the proper and legal advice that a document requires, legal advice from the select committee. I stand, and I pray to God that the press in my district will forget their antagonism towards our party long enough to repeat the words I utter here tonight because I am not a bit ashamed to put my faith in the Government of which I have been a member and in the executive body. If I were, Mr. Speaker, I would not sit in this House and keep quiet and support things they do from time to time. While I sit in this House, if I do not approve of their actions or the actions of their Departments I

will not be the last to rise and express my dismay. I have Mr. Speaker, already made as my vow and my promise that I will see things in my district are carried out in a proper manner, to the best of my ability. I feel this piece of legislation going through here now has a wealth of possibilities for our people, for our future, and if it is a gamble, and I think it is not, if it is a gamble then, Sir, all I can say is that it is too bad that those who had the chance to do it in the past had not a little more of the gambling spirit.

MR. SPEAKER: I must say now I believe I owe an apology to the honourable member who just spoke. He was perfectly in order in applying the word "ridiculous." He added the word "gamble." I thought at the time he said a "ridiculous words" which would have been a reflection on the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. But what he said was the "ridiculous word gamble."

MR. HOLLETT: We did not mind being ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: No honourable member may call another honourable member "ridiculous" even though he feels it he must not say so.

On motion amendment lost.

MR. HOLLETT: Divide for the sake of the future let us see you stand.

MR. SPEAKER: All those who vote for the amendment please stand:

Mr. Hollett, Mr. Duffy:

MR. SPEAKER: All those who voted against the amendment please stand: Honourable the Attorney General; Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources; Honourable Minister of Welfare; Honourable the Minister of Finance; Honourable Minister of

Education; Honourable Minister of Health; Honourable Minister of Public Works; Honourable Minister of Highways; Honourable Mr. Lewis; Mr. Smith; Mr. Forsey; Mr. Strickland; Mr. Windsor; Mr. Whalen; Mr. Strange; Mr. Sellars; Mr. Mifflin; Mr. Clarke; Mr. Lane; Mr. Canning.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the amendment lost. Motion is that this Bill be now read a second time.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, if nobody else wishes to speak I think I might close the debate on behalf of the Government.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition on his speech in opposing this measure. He made a very excellent presentation indeed. But the presentation, unfortunately for him, lacked the benefit of consultations. I can see that my honourable friend had gotten himself into a little room and had studied this Bill very carefully and has come out with his criticisms of it. But he has not had the benefit of talking it over with others, as we have had on this side of the House.

First of all before going into the matter of the merits of his speech I would like to reply particularly to his references to the powers of the company as contained in the appendix to this Act. It is true that the new NALCO will have the powers set forth in the appendix, but, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend and indeed no member of the House who is not a lawyer will take too seriously the powers contained in a memorandum of association. I remember some years ago when I was a partner of Sir Richard

Squires that he incorporated a company to be known as "Industries Limited," and the articles of that company were drafted by Mr. Conroy and the articles gave the company power to do everything inclusive of including the sale of Government bonds on commission. The "Telegram" of the day came out with a great editorial — What great scheme is under foot? Here is Sir Richard Squires incorporating a company and one of the things it has power to do is to sell Government bonds and securities." All the bond and investment houses were to be put out of business because there was a clause in the memorandum of this company which said they could sell Government bonds. Now, for the benefit of the House, for the members of the House who are not lawyers, I would like to say that a company is a legal fixture created by certain people who become its shareholders. The constitution of that company is drafted by their lawyers. That company, Mr. Speaker, as many of the members will know, can only do these things which its memorandum allows it to do. For that reason every good draftsman puts in to the memorandum of association every possible thing he can think of, whether the company proposes to do it or not, because some day by some means that company may be able to do one of the many, many dozens of things set forth in the memorandum.

Now the memorandum in this case, the objects, there are thirty-one of them; a reasonably small memorandum. I am quite satisfied that if my honourable friend would go down to the Registry of Companies he could find many, many memoranda of association which have objects twice as lengthy as these. In fact if my honourable friend wanted to start a bull's eye shop and wanted to incorporate

a company or wanted to start an ice-cream parlour he would probably find all these identical objects as part of the memorandum, and if his colleagues to his left wanted to incorporate his business he would be surprised himself if he would find what powers his company has. I do not know whether he has an incorporated company or not. If he has he knows, and he might contemplate doing half of the things he is entitled to do but he would not do them if he could and would not know how to do them if he would. First of all, Mr. Speaker, we can forget the references of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to the objects, the objects for which the corporation is being incorporated, they are all-inclusive, and ten chances to one thirty of the thirty-one will never be used.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, the Premier in introducing this told the House that these two propositions, this proposition and the Javelin Deal, were tied together as one and the same deal. Although he did say that the Government had not yet decided the terms and conditions under which it would part with its shares in NALCO. Indeed my colleague asked the honourable Leader the the Opposition, and he asked the members opposite to suggest to him what in their opinion we should do — Should we sell our shares in NALCO for cash? Should we exchange the shares for shares in Javelin, or what should we do? My honourable leader frankly asked my honourable friends opposite that question. I do not know whether they have answered it or not — I rather think they have not. But they have gone into a tirade against NALCO, a tirade very, very similar —

MR. HOLLETT: Not against NALCO.

MR. CURTIS: Against the proposition of selling NALCO, not the price but against the proposition, and very, very similar to the tirade that was raised when BRINCO was formed in 1953. Now it is true, Mr. Speaker, that in 1951 we did incorporate NALCO and at the time NALCO was a new concept. It is likewise true that the Premier of the day made the statements that he is reported to have made in Hansard, and I have no doubt that the quotations that my honourable friend read are quotations from what I also said on the same occasion. But I would submit that the Premier and his Government have altered their concept since that date. In fact in a very short while after 1951 they altered their concept. Because in 1953 I was with the Premier when we went to London, when we interviewed Sir Winston Churchill, and when we secured the Rothschilds to come to Newfoundland and organize BRINCO. Oh yes, Mr. Speaker, BRINCO is a very, very popular company just now, even with the Opposition!

MR. HOLLETT: Who says so?

MR. CURTIS: Originally it was called BUNCO. But lately, in fact earlier in this session, if I remember correctly, the members on the other side withdrew their stigma of BUNCO — if I remember correctly, and I stand corrected if I am wrong — I think they agreed that BRINCO was a masterpiece.

MR. HOLLETT: Never.

MR. CURTIS: It was a corporation that commanded all our respect and sympathy. Now then what did we do to BRINCO? We did to BRINCO what we are doing to NALCO. It is true that originally, Mr. Speaker, we intended that NALCO should be

ninety per cent Government owned and that it should continue to be ninety per cent Government owned, and that it would operate indefinitely as a Government owned corporation. That can be best evidenced by the fact that the Government put in ninety per cent of the money. In addition the original Act contained clauses which authorized the Government of Newfoundland on request to guarantee a bond issue up to ten million dollars, so that NALCO would have lots of money. NALCO had the right to ask the Government to guarantee its bond issues up to ten millions, and the Government, by legislation, had the right to do that without reference to this House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, NALCO started with a million dollars, and we succeeded in getting another fifty thousand dollars from the Canada Military Authorities for getting them an area in Labrador as an aerial missile sight or something like that. So that NALCO had really one million and fifty thousand dollars. That money, Mr. Speaker, has all with the exception of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, been spent. There are about a hundred and twenty thousand dollars left in the till. There is not enough left, Mr. Speaker, to finance the operation of NALCO for another whole year. In fact I do not know if it would be worth while putting prospecting parties in the field and sending out geologists with one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to spend. We have spent nearly a million in the past. What is to be done with NALCO? Is this House prepared to refinance NALCO? Is this House prepared to give NALCO another two million or more dollars to enable it to continue as a Government controlled corporation? I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, if I remember rightly how

we were abused for putting in our nine hundred thousand dollars in 1951, what would happen if we asked today this House to give us another million dollars to spend on NALCO,

MR. HOLLETT: We gave you a million yesterday didn't we?

MR. CURTIS: I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, you would hear such a storm of protest from the other side — "What are you doing with NALCO? Get clear of it." — That is what we would be told — "Get clear of it."

We have reached with NALCO, Mr. Speaker, what we might call the parting of the ways. Its capital has been spent — spent not wasted — spent in exploring and in trying to develop areas in Newfoundland. Not only has it spent the million dollars that was put into it but we spent in addition a further three hundred thousand dollars that was invested in it by Javelin. So that we have spent in the past six years roughly twelve hundred thousand dollars, and not nine hundred as I said.

Now what is to happen to NALCO? The money is gone. It can no longer do its exploration work for which it was designed. We can go in the market and sell shares, or we can turn it into another BRINCO. The latter step has been the step that the Government has decided to recommend to the House.

MR. HOLLETT: BRINCO with John C. Doyle at its head.

MR. CURTIS: We are trying to Brincoize NALCO (to coin a word). The amendment before us today is simply that and nothing more. It is taking the NALCO Act, it is taking the NALCO Areas, it is changing the Act from a NALCO Act to a BRINCO Act. As my honourable friend will

remember, the secret of the BRINCO Act is the fact that in addition to all other taxes eight per cent is to go to the Government before income taxes are paid, which makes it practically equivalent to sixteen per cent of the income.

All the rest that has been said by my honourable friend was said when the BRINCO Act was before the House — "you are giving them huge areas." My honourable friend produced today a map — "look at the areas in Newfoundland — Look at the areas in Labrador." Mr. Speaker, we have not given them any land. We have not granted them a piece of land, not a piece. We have simply given to them the right to explore and develop much of these areas as are capable of exploration and development. We have given them certain rights to timber, which rights are safeguarded, wherein it is provided there shall be revenue to Newfoundland if, as and when this wood is utilized. If we did not give these areas, Mr. Speaker, to NALCO what would we do with them? The other day we gave Boylen an area of land on conditions that he spend so much on it. Before the House now there is another Bill giving to other men areas of land to explore.

MR. HOLLETT: Just small matters they are.

MR. CURTIS: Who cares whether they are small or large? We would give away the whole country tomorrow if people would undertake to work and spend money on the areas. The lands are no good lying there undeveloped, unexplored. Where will you get development if you do that? If we did not have NALCO we would not have Javelin and if we did not have Javelin we would not have this huge proposition that is being con-

sidered as part of this. I know my honourable friend is tired of hearing that because it hurts. It hurts. He and his associates did everything they could, or his predecessors in office did every thing they could to damage NALCO and BRINCO — and it turned out damn good.

But, Mr. Speaker, the areas that we have got in Newfoundland, we have not like the man with the one talent to stay buried, but we have not put to use and develop. I do not care whether it is John Jones, Bill Smith or John Doyle, if any man will come and take an area of this country and undertake to spend so much money on it within a certain period of time he is the man that should have it. Far too much of our territory has been given away in the past. Why, Mr. Speaker, just before we came in the Commission of Government gave a huge area to Buchans. I think it was fifteen hundred square miles, running from Buchans right west for fifteen hundred square miles. I do not think there was any comment on that nor any contract on their part to spend any money. But who objected? How otherwise are we going to do it? Are we going to just let it stay there and let the Crown's Land Act apply to any Tom, Dick or Harry and can go in and take out a mining license. That was all right, Mr. Speaker, before mineral exploration became so scientific. But mineral exploration now is not a job for a small man with his little hatchet. It is a big job involving huge expenditures, it involves aeromatic surveys, it calls for land surveys, it calls for the expenditure of huge amounts of money. It has grown out of the hands of the small prospector and it is now in the hands of the big interests. If Newfoundland is to flourish we have got

to get these big interests into Newfoundland, into every nook and cranny of Newfoundland, and Mr. Speaker, into Labrador and into every nook and cranny of Labrador. Our work will not be finished, Mr. Speaker, until every foot of Newfoundland has been examined and explored and investigated, because until that is done we will not be satisfied that there is not in any area the markings of a mine, the makings of an industry for our people and the making of prosperity for our country.

Now we have decided that since we cannot continue to finance NALCO it has got to cease to be controlled by the Crown. We cannot control NALCO without putting more money into it, otherwise NALCO will become a dead issue. These two deals, Mr. Speaker, are tied together in one respect. It has been estimated what we would get out of the iron if we continued in NALCO, and twenty-two cents has been computed as the figures the Government would get if it continued to hold NALCO, and if NALCO continued to operate in this area. So in that way the Government is protected to the extent of twenty-two cents a ton, a huge figure if you compare it with figures received by us on any other area. Indeed I understand it is greater than has been received for any other similar area. I speak of course on that subject to correction. I am not an authority as to what is given. But if we had come to the Opposition and told them five years ago, when we started NALCO here, we can get you twenty-two cents a ton for every bit of iron ore up there, well, they would have told us we were crazy, and we would have believed it. But because we worked up and worked up and got it up to twenty-two cents they naturally say; well, you should have gotten more. I

would like to get more. Everyone on this side would like to get more. But as I said yesterday in another debate, we are not going to throw away a certainty for a shadow. If we are satisfied that the twenty-two cents is the best we can get and that it does give the country a fair return, we will sign. But as I said none of this thing is fixed yet. This whole scheme is still in the fluid stage. We have not made our final decisions. We ask only the authority of the House, putting our cards on the table, not coming to them with "un fait accompli." If we did that it would be another story — "They did it without consulting us" — We have said; here is the proposition, what are your views on it? We feel that we may take it, and the results to Newfoundland will be enduring.

Now then this new Act, as I say, Mr. Speaker, re-enacts the NALCO Act. As from this year all the amendments that are referred to in this NALCO Act as if it came into force this year. All these dates which you see crossed out in each case, Mr. Speaker, is an extension of five years. In other words we are saying to NALCO. We have operated NALCO for seven years. We have been reasonably successful. We have discovered a good mine. We have discovered a source of income to the Province of twenty-two cents a ton on all iron ore mined and shipped anywhere in the NALCO concession. We have done very well. Apart from that we have not made any great financial success of NALCO. Therefore let us now, since we cannot continue with it, pass it over to private enterprise, give it a constitution similar to BRINCO and say to the Corporation start in now as of today, start in with these areas — the shedding principle is still there, start in with these — every five years

you must start to shed; pay us in addition to the five per cent royalty on all minerals other than iron pay us twenty-two cents a ton on all iron.

MR. HOLLETT: Not on the twenty-three hundred square miles.

MR. CURTIS: That is the only area, I think, Mr. Speaker, they find any iron in. That is the iron area. Give us that and in addition give us eight per cent of the profit. Turn it into another BRINCO. Here you are now. We will let you start. BRINCO started in 1953. You start in 1957, and just as they had to do, shed every five years you must shed every five years. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, what must NALCO do in order to continue to hold these areas? They must spend I think it is a million or is it a million, two hundred and fifty thousand, in the first five years, and at the end of five years they must undertake to spend a similar amount in the ensuing five years, or the area lapses. They must spend a million dollars every subsequent five year period.

MR. HOLLETT: What section is that?

MR. CURTIS: Section 8(b)—3 of the amendment, of 1953 of the NALCO Act. They do not get this area for nothing. They do not get this area to sit on. They got to jolly well pay to hold this area, and they got to spend a million in the first five years and another million in the second five years period and another in the third years period, and each year they got to shed thousand of miles. Does that look like a grab? Does that look like a gift? Is that anything we are ashamed of?

MR. HOLLETT: Time will tell.

MR. CURTIS: Time will tell, but in the meantime time is passing.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would submit to the House that this amendment we are suggesting and asking the House to adopt is not a gift. It is a straight business deal. The only difficulty is that we have — we are frank with the House — we are quite sure as to the terms under which we should sell our nine hundred thousand shares. We have gotten a good return for that investment. Shall we not get our money back and still collect our twenty-two cents, or will we take something else in lieu of it? That is the only question. I never thought for a moment when I came here tonight that my honourable friend would raise the points he did, that he would go back over the sad old story and tell it again to me. We have heard that so often, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: You will hear it again.

MR. CURTIS: We are listening to that story long before my honourable friend came here — I think time has shown that the story is wrong and that the future will also show that his forecast is wrong.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope so.

MR. CURTIS: We not only hope so, Mr. Speaker, but we sincerely believe so. I do not think there is much more I need say. I think I have covered the ground very fully. NALCO has brought in a lot of investors. If we want to hold NALCO as we have held it for the past seven years we cannot spend any more money. We would just have to sit down and invite prospectors to come in and invite companies to come in and take this area and that area, just as the Government has gotten these people whose concession we have just passed this year. That is all we can do.

MR. HOLLETT: There is nothing wrong with that.

MR. CURTIS: But we feel, Mr. Speaker, that NALCO might perhaps get some more money into it if it were developed into a Private Organization. That NALCO might, since we cannot give it any more money, collect more money from investors, and that instead of being capitalized at a million dollars it may take in a couple of million dollars in shares and thus be able to get the million dollars that it has to spend for the next five years, and spend it. That is our reasons. We want to have the country developed. We want to have the NALCO areas developed. We want to have money spent on them. Since we are not prepared to put the money in ourselves, Mr. Speaker, we are saying to NALCO — Go out into the highways and byways and sell shares and get money. Do your work yourselves. What you cannot do yourselves do in conjunction with other companies.

MR. HOLLETT: I thought the Government was going to sell the shares.

MR. CURTIS: I think, Mr. Speaker, that is about all I have to say, and I would therefore close the debate.

On motion bill ordered read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, on entering the House this evening it was my purpose to rise to a Point of Privilege to make a slight explanation. On that occasion, as the House will recall, we were in the process of discussing the Javelin Bill, or the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Bill, and so the opportunity did not

offer. I now, with your permission, Sir, ask the privilege of referring to the item which I have in mind.

The House will recall that on yesterday, June 5th, by virtue of my office I tabled here in answer to a question by the Honourable member for St. John's Center certain information regarding loans, a loan obtained from the Workmen's Compensation Board. That information showed very clearly — I shall not bore the House to read it — showed very clearly — I tabled copies sufficient for all concerned, the press the radio and the members of the House, so that there would be no misunderstanding about it whatsoever, and made it very clear just what happened in tabling that answer. Sir, to quote my point I want to refer the answer given on temporary borrowing memorandum by the Minister of Finance, and that was the actual information tabled by me.

It will be recalled that under the authority of the Revenue and Audit Act, Chapter 31, Revised Statutes 1952, and in accordance with provisions of minute of councils etc. a temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum was borrowed from the Workmen's Compensation Board on the 14th. Day of June, 1956, as it will clearly be impossible to repay that from our existing resources I suggest a new M. C. authorizing a further borrowing of five hundred thousand dollars from the Workmen's Compensation Board to replace the existing loan. That is very clear Mr. Speaker. The next paragraph goes on to say, "In view of the marked increase in bank interest rates since June 1956 I consider that we should pay the Workmen's Compensation Board at an increased rate of interest, namely four and one-quarter per centum per annum

in respect of the replacement borrowing of five hundred thousand dollars." This is the rate we would have been called upon to pay if we had arranged the accommodations with the Bank of Montreal Mr. Speaker, that is the information tabled by me.

I want to refer to the report on this item in the "Evening Telegram" of today's date. I want to say in referring to that item that I have no doubt it is a misunderstanding. I believe that the press concerned will honestly clarify this headline which they have put here in today's paper, and to which I refer. Because, Mr. Speaker, it is a very definite misunderstanding and a misquotation of the figures tabled by me on behalf of the Department of Finance, on behalf of the Department of Government, rather, in this House yesterday. The headlines I refer to, Mr. Speaker, is on page three I believe, of the "Evening Telegram" of today's date and the headlines says: "Report on One Million Dollars Borrowed to Help the Budget—" I would point out to the House, Mr. Speaker, that that is a very definite misquotation. As I said, I do not think it is a deliberate misquotation. I think it is merely a misunderstanding on the part of the reporter or whoever is responsible for it. If that honourable gentleman, whoever he may be, will read the copy of the minutes I tabled in reply to my honourable friend opposite he will definitely see that only five, one loan of five hundred thousand dollars, half a million dollars, in other words, was borrowed from the Workmen's Compensation Board and not a million dollars as reported in this headline. I do not propose to read the whole article, Mr. Speaker, but I want the House to understand, and I do hope my friend the reporter repre-

senting this press will be good enough to see that the correction is made.

This second half million referred to is clearly stated here — It was felt that by the end of the calendar year (Not to the end of the fiscal year) that the original loan that was raised on the 14th. of June 1956 and which was due to be paid off in December, at which time we felt that our finances were at a stage that we felt we were unable to pay it back in total. So we arranged to pay it back and get a new loan of the same amount and to increase the interest rate to the people concerned, which was the Workmen's Compensation Board.

I hope I have made myself clear, Mr. Speaker. The article I am referring to is in today's "Evening Telegram" and says we borrowed a million dollars. It is untrue. It is incorrect. I trust that the correction will be made in accordance with the minute as tabled by me. The point is that only half a million dollars was borrowed and not one million.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I speak on that?

MR. SPEAKER: No—That is not. . .

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a point of personal privilege which is not debatable.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member could have at any time asked the honourable member to yield, and get some information. I think we can extend the rules to allow a question.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, what I want to ask is this; Was this five hundred thousand dollars paid back within the six months stipulated

in the Auditt Act? According to this it was not. Perhaps the Minister can answer that question.

MR. SPENCER: For the benefit of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition I can't say definitely.

MR. HOLLETT: The date is here.

MR. SPENCER: The date is very definite in December 1956. The original loan was in June 1956, and due to be paid back in six months. At that time the loan was paid back. A cheque was paid over to the Workmen's Compensation Board and a new loan raised from the same board at an increased rate of interest. So that outstanding at this moment is the loan of half a million dollars, which it is stated here clearly in this, will be repaid at the end of the six months with four and a quarter per cent interest.

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Minister has not quite answered this question. The dates are here, and it could be answered from this. I am not allowed to answer it. Apparently they are here, and the Minister could answer whether or not the loan was paid back within the six months period required by the Audit Act.

MR. SPENCER: I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the loan was paid back. A new loan was raised to replace it.

MR. HOLLETT: The dates are here. Why not quote them?

MR. SPENCER: I thought I had read, Mr. Speaker, the complete article. It says that the original loan was borrowed from the board on the 1st day of June 1956 and then the later one in December 1956.

MR. HOLLETT: The 20th of December.

MR. SPENCER: Oh, this might be three or four days overdue.

MR. HOLLETT: Six days overdue.

MR. SPENCER: Is that the point the honourable member would have clarified? It could be three or four days overdue.

MR. HOLLETT: Not according to the Audit Act, it could not. However the loan was paid back and a new loan was raised. In effect it was a renewal of the original loan.

MR. SPENCER: In effect it might be taken that way. It still is not a million dollars as reported.

MR. CURTIS: It was a new loan at an increased interest rate.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the House might now go into Committee of the Whole on miscellaneous Bills. There are about ten of them. We might be able to select which ones in Committee.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

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

Items 2 to Item 10.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, might we take up item 8 - A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act, No. 59."

Mr. Speaker, when I introduced the second reading of this Bill I intimated there would be certain amendments which the Government would be proposing to that Bill. I propose that these amendments be circulated now, and not necessarily acted upon at once. I think it is only fair that the members of the Commit-

tee might have an opportunity to peruse them at their leisure. I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, that we should debate those now, but I wonder if I might just explain them so that it might assist members.

Now the first amendment which I propose is a Government amendment and it deals with a reference under the Shop Act, to which reference was made earlier in the session. This amendment provides that subject to this section the Council may if it is requested by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall by order provide for the holding at the Municipal Election being held on the 12th day of November a referendum for the purpose of ascertaining the views of residents respecting the day, if any, to be observed as the weekly holiday, and prescribes the number of polling stations to be opened for those residents who are now eligible to vote for the candidates at the Municipal Election. It then provides who is to vote, and follows the Council Act with one exception, it extends the franchise to all voters in the small boundary, over twenty-one or to all persons over twenty-one. In other words it is a universal franchise in so far as this question is concerned, as not only tax payers can vote as in the Municipal Election but the entire public will be able to vote, over twenty-one. In a Municipal Election every taxpayer who lives within a mile of the city can vote. Under this provision any elector within the city or within a mile will be able to vote. But it is clear there will have to be two different polling stations, one polling station for municipal voters and another for those voters who are non municipal voters. In that way it will be possible to ascertain the general wishes of the public.

MR. DUFFY: Would the Honourable Minister excuse me if I asked a question? There will be on the municipal ballot the question?

MR. CURTIS: My feeling is that there will be two ballots, one for the candidates for the elections and the second a smaller one, and by the way, a coloured one setting forth the question of the referendum. So they simply mark their "X" "Yes" or "No" to a question. For instance the question might be—Do you favour Saturday as the weekly holiday? Then "Yes or "No." The wording has not of course yet been considered. But the idea is that when this House meets, and perhaps before the House meets or after this House meets it might have before it the views of the citizens and that might assist the House in solving this very vexing question of the weekly holiday. That is the first amendment. That amendment, Mr. Chairman, is a Government amendment to this Bill, which otherwise was brought in as an all-council measure.

The second amendment is a council amendment. It deals with the question, the possibility of the council having to undertake a bus service in St. John's. I understand the situation with regard to the bus company is pretty unsatisfactory. I understand they have asked for an increase in fares which have not been granted, and it is not without the range of possibility that sometime in the foreseeable future the city may find itself without a bus service.

The object of this amendment is purely an enabling provision. It is a provision which will enable the council if they deem it necessary to operate its own bus service. I cannot see any objection to that.

I do not know whether my honourable friends, having heard my explanation now, are prepared to have this continue in committee or whether they would rather that the matter be allowed to stand until tomorrow. We are in their hands in this. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we do not want to rush anything through.

MR. HOLLETT Mr. Chairman, there is no reason why we should not go into it now. The two amendments are quite simple in that they are easily understood. But I have yet to see that they are quite so simple to arrange. I am afraid there will be quite a tangle in the whole matter, having this election the Municipal Council is going to have and a plebiscite on the same day and in the same polling stations etc. I am not so sure of the wisdom of linking up the issues involved in the election of the Municipal Council and the issues involved in the holiday question. The candidates who will go out for election in the Municipal Election, I am quite sure, will have different ideas on the holiday question. Their job, of course, is to set before the people their ideas about Municipal Government. On top of that you are injecting this matter, as the Honourable the Attorney General said, of a very vexing question, this matter of a public holiday. I fear, Sir, that the Municipal Council candidates are not going to be too well pleased over this. I may be wrong. They may welcome it. But the feeling I have is that the matter of the public holiday should be one and separate from that of the election of the council, a Government of a city.

MR. CURTIS: Don't you think it might bring out the electorate?

MR. HOLLETT: Well I think the electorate will get out anyway. But

the plebiscite in connection with the holiday question will bring out a lot of people. There is no doubt about that. But it must see it is going to be fair even for the unions because all householders and housewives who have to shop and have to buy their groceries and things on this day or that day (I won't mention any day) will take greater interest, I think, in getting to the polls for the plebiscite on that day. So it is as fair, I suppose, for one as it is for the other. On the other hand I am afraid it is going to involve a lot of trouble. You are going to have, I take it, twice the number of polling stations. Personally I do not like the idea. I have no great objection to it but would like to hear from any councillors who may be in the House. Our councillor is speaking at another place tonight, I think, as is the Premier of Newfoundland — But I am a bit worried about this holding of an election on two separate issues on the same day. I do not think it is going to work. I am afraid it is going to snarl up the whole issue, to use a Newfoundland phrase, of the Municipal Election and the holiday question. I have no great objection to it, but I have to point out the danger there.

MR. NIGHTENGALE: Mr. Chairman, I might say in this particular case that we are getting two complications thrown in our lap, first of all the plebiscite and now the bus company. I do not think we are going to get that bus company in a hurry because we have not any plebiscite, the actual people interested, we are going to hold a plebiscite in St. John's. It does not seem the correct measure. If the union were taking that plebiscite they would take it from the particular bunch complaining, that is the retail trade. That is where

the plebiscite should come from and not from the whole city. Those other people in the city are satisfied with the holiday and things are going along smoothly. It is those other people who do not want it. They are the people actually running the thing. No doubt if it had been the Fishermen's Union they would have had one long ago, I can tell you that. Mr. Speaker, that is not the only thing I got to object to on this Bill. These are more or less tacked on to the end of it you know. But it would be a good idea and save a lot of time to have these ballot boxes set up in the city. It will be blamed on the people in the city election for putting this stuff into it. It does not seem hardly fair to throw this particular thing in the lap of the city council, although it is all very nice and easy. It will not make any particular difference to the members going for election. Nobody will say which thing he is for. But it throws it on us just the same—we might be for it or against it—and it lays a doubt in their minds. I think it is too bad after this committee of the whole discusses this plebiscite to throw it back in a hurry like that. I really think it should go to the people who it was intended for, the retail workers of the city of St. John's, and of course an awful lot outside the City of St. John's who will not get a vote. You should see the buses loaded with people coming to work in the mornings. There are quite a lot of people there. How will they vote. Will they vote in special booths in the city?

MR. CURTIS: They won't vote.

MR. NIGHTENGALE: They work in the stores, and they are the chaps who want to go home week ends. They want to take the last bus for home

on Friday nights and be there all day Saturday. I think it is going to make a difference.

While I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman, there is one other thing about this Bill here—This section here—“When a vehicle has been (a) permitted to stand upon any street in such a position that it may “cause serious interference with traffic,” I agree with that (II) “constitutes a hindrance to the maintenance, repair or improvement of the street,” I agree with that. (III) Hinder or impede the removal of snow or ice from the streets. I agree with that except any vehicle can be removed that the engineer thinks is breaking the law. He can remove it. The trouble is that we have streets in this town that as soon as the first snow falls, on Bond Street, Gower Street, Job's Street, we have an awful lot of streets where a man cannot find any place, where there is no driveway to put a car. Most of the people in the House have, and I have a driveway on LeMarchant Road and all I have to do is put my car in the driveway and I am safe. But this other fellow in a blinding snowstorm has to park outside his door, Sir. The first thing along comes a policeman and gives him a ticket. It is making a law which cannot be enforced. If we had off the street parking places big enough to park these cars they could drive there and park them. But no we just go in the same old rut year after year. If it only said “no parking” on one side of the street. That would not bar the street and in the morning the chap who parks there would just take the snow on the top of his car and take it away. That is the simple thing, as far as I can see—but I cannot get them to agree with that in the City Council. They just say “no get them

off the street.” What happens is that you find one fellow stuck on one side of the street and another fellow on the other side. They are staggered all over and we cannot plow either side. If we would only get some sense into it and allow parking on one side only and then plow from the other side. I do not think we would then have any trouble. The Attorney General might be able to tell me the correct way to put that in, so we could agree to that.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, here is just one observation I would like to make. It seems to me we are overlooking the fact that this is only enabling legislation, this proposed amendment regarding the election. Now I do not think the Government has taken any irrefutable decision on the matter of the referendum. I am not aware of any irrefutable decision taken by the Government on this matter.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, may I make a brief observation. I believe having been a member of that select committee and that select committee having produced a very well considered report based on evidence that it received from responsible individuals and responsible bodies, it seems to me it is a little dangerous, because as I think it pointed out in the report that while many of us in that select committee personally thought Saturday would suit fine, but when we heard from responsible bodies and individuals that Saturday could probably have an adverse effect on the economy of the town then we have to think of more than just the pleasure of having Saturday off. Now the trouble in my opinion lies in the fact that if you have a plebiscite you will have people voting for it who are not irresponsible but who have not

the knowledge of what the damage that could be done.

MR. SPENCER: They would not be in St. John's surely?

MR. DUFFY: I for one did not have the knowledge before I sat on this select committee that I have now. I think that many people would find themselves in that position. I am not questioning their intelligence, of course. I am questioning their knowledge of this particular thing. It seems to me this House should consider very carefully the effect it could have on the economy of the town. That was pointed out to us. I think everyone on that committee felt it would be fine to have Saturday, but then found they had to think more than of just convenience. There is one thing I would like to have cleared up, maybe it is too early to ask about it. There is a plurality of voting in municipal election. A man who is a property owner has a number of votes, I think. Are these people to vote from a voters list. If they are, and I presume they will have to vote from a voters list, if now I can conceive of people going in to vote on the municipal election and then going and voting on the voters list. That could happen. But I think the House should consider very seriously the implications of this plebiscite.

MR. SPENCER: The qualifications of voters are laid down.

MR. CURTIS: All these things must be gone into by the Government before we take a final step. It is purely enabling legislation, as my honourable colleague pointed out. My feeling is that voting in the same booth would have the expense of opening up three times as many booths. Here are a certain number of people going to vote. Here is the chance

to find out their wishes. We may abandon it. The present feeling is that it may be a good thing. We are not committed to do what the people vote. We would just find out if they had a great preponderance, I see a lot of letters in the papers. So here is a good opportunity to find out what the universal feeling is, find out what the wishes of the people are. Surely there is no objection to that?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I think my honourable colleague raised a good point. Here is another thing. How many people in St. John's today under twenty-one who are working in stores? We have quite a large number of people under twenty-one who are working and are entitled to their holiday, and they at least should be given a chance to express their opinion although they have not reached the age of twenty-one. We give our soldiers of eighteen a right to vote because they are soldiers. A clerk in a store earning their livelihood and helping to support their families surely has the right to vote in this matter I submit there are lots of changes could be suggested. The honourable member for St. John's North mentioned the danger of mixing up this thing with the municipal election. I think if we are going to have a plebiscite we should have it on a separate day, and we must have a voters list.

MR. CURTIS: Well perhaps the committee might rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, Mr. Chairman. Actually it was not my intention when introducing these amendments tonight to have them carried. I just wanted to introduce them so the committee could have a look at them.

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred, have made progress on Bill Number 59, and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received, committee ordered sit again on tomorrow.

On motion all further orders of the day do stand deferred.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that we have made so much progress in connection with our legislation, I would suggest, and I understand my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition, approves, we might meet tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock. The Government has not set any target date for closing. We are in no hurry to close the House, but we realize that honourable members have been here a long time and that they would like to get about their other business. Therefore I feel that if we meet tomorrow morning we might probably be able to perhaps conclude all our business tomorrow night.

I think that everything that the Government has to bring in, with the exception of one Bill, of which notice has been given today, is now before the House. As the House will know we reached the Committee stage on practically every Bill except that one. So I do not anticipate that we would have much difficulty, barring unexpected outbursts, in finishing up tomorrow.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday at 11:00 of the Clock.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Friday at 11:00 of the Clock.

FRIDAY, June 7, 1957.

The House met at eleven of the clock, in the morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Presenting Petitions

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of the citizens of Woods Island in the Bay of Islands. Woods Island is a big island and there are six or seven hundred people living in that island, mostly fishermen. This petition is signed by some two hundred of the citizens, headed by the Rev. Father Woodrow; requesting a ferry to bring passengers between Woods Island and the mainland of the province at Frenchman's Cove where they have access by road to the other parts of the province.

A lot of those people on Wood's Island also work with Bowaters and other firms in and around the Corner Brook Area, and a ferry of some sort is most essential, I would say. I certainly heartily approve their request and associate myself with them in requesting that some service of this sort be given to the people. I therefore, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of these citizens ask that the petition be received by the House and referred to to the department to which it relates.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Notices of Motion

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will later today ask leave to introduce a Bill, which I think will meet no opposition, A Bill, "An Act To Provide For the Repeal of the Wa-

bush Lake Railway Company Limited Loan and Guarantee Act, 1955, the Recision of the Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: Before calling the Order of the Day I would like to say I was very surprised to read this morning that during debate on second reading of the Municipal Council Bill there had been an uproar in the House. If there was an uproar in the House it escaped me entirely. It certainly must have been the tiniest uproar that ever there was in any House. As I recollect it there have been no uproars whatever this year; and certainly there was not one yesterday.

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I was here all day yesterday and I saw no signs of the uproar — maybe they had it over there.

MR. CURTIS: I am glad, Mr Speaker, to hear the Opposition criticize the press.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not, Mr. Speaker, criticizing the press — All I think is that someone misplaced a headline.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not have an uproar over it.

HON. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I think some of us forget that the person here who reports is not the one who puts the headlines in, at least I do not think so. Often the headline is by someone else, not here at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is a good point. We know that. I just mentioned it in a jocular fashion.

Orders of the Day

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, yesterday there was a discussion at least when the Attorney General made a statement about Bell Island Ferry Service — I pointed out to him I thought the former operators of the ferry service had sought this franchise and were prepared to put on an adequate service on the Tickle. I understood from the Attorney General that was not so — I think he was probably misinformed because I have here before me in the paper that which clearly indicates, and there is correspondence in connection with it which clearly indicates, that both the Terra Nova Transportation Company and the Bell Island Steamship company offered to provide a four hundred thousand dollar ferry on this service. Now in connection with this, one of the principals of one of these firms went to Scotland and got proper blue prints and the necessary information on a ferry that would be adequate; and having done that wrote a letter of application to the chairman of the Board of Public Utilities requesting a franchise. This correspondence is quoted here in the paper I have before me. I will not read it unless you want me to—I suppose it is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it as read.

MR. DUFFY: I can table the paper. At any rate to put it briefly, when he wrote the letter of application the Board of Public Utilities, the Chairman of the Board, replied and said, he was not in a position to award a franchise because the Act governing it had not come into force. In reply the solicitor for the company wrote the Chairman, Mr. Jack Grant at the time, and pointed out to them that

he would like the Board to keep the application on file. Subsequently the Act was passed and neither of these companies was approached with reference to the franchise.

Now the point is, Mr. Speaker, that these were companies, local companies, Terra Nova Transportation and Bell Island Steamship Company were companies of fine substance well able to, without going to the Government for assistance — if they did it would be quite proper, of course — but on their own worth were quite capable and competent and the proper people to operate a service of this kind. I am mystified by the thing because quite clearly the correspondence quoted the solicitor who were reputable people, a reputable firm of solicitors in St. John's.

MR. CURTIS: Has the honourable gentleman got the date of the application, the month and date?

MR. DUFFY: July 17, 1954, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities. I won't read the letter but just a short sentence to bring out the point — "They wished their application to remain on file with the Board until such time as the Act comes into effect." Now in this paper also there is a very good description of the type of boat necessary.

MR. CURTIS: What paper is that?

MR. DUFFY: A well-known paper, "The Sunday Herald."

MR. CURTIS: Do you read that?

MR. DUFFY: At times, if there is anything interesting in it. Now, Mr. Speaker, the point I am going to make is that these firms of financial worth apparently did not get the opportunity to provide an adequate service,

but could have done so. Had that been done there would be no problem and this thing would not have dumped in our lap and in the lap of the Premier and the Attorney General the Canadian National Railway or anybody else — the problem would not have arisen at all. I think that should be made quite clear.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I thank my honourable friend for drawing this matter to my attention. It is a strange thing. As the Attorney General the Public Utilities Commission reports to me; and this is the first I heard of that letter. So that whatever happened to the letter it did not come to me, and consequently I know nothing about it. My information, Mr. Speaker, came from an unassailable source. I am told by the Premier that he, before doing anything in connection with the ferry at Bell Island both the companies were given an opportunity to tender for the service or to apply for a Franchise. And I understand from my honourable colleague that the answer he got from both companies was that they were not interested. Now then my honourable friend tells me that on July 17, 1954 they were interested and wrote a letter to that effect. But he forgets and he does not tell us that previous to that date they were not interested. They said they were not interested; and previous to that date the Government had already committed itself to Mr. McLellan because they had failed to show any interest. And if you look up the Act for 1954 — and that is the reason I just went to the Table — On June 22, 1954, a whole month before that letter this House passed a loan Bill guaranteeing a loan of forty five thousand dollars to Mr. McLellan for this service. So it would appear, Mr. Speaker, as if

these people who were willing subsequently to take over this service if they could get a proper franchise were a bit late. I am told — I know nothing personally and of my own knowledge — I am told that previously they had shown no interest and that it was because they had shown no interest that the Government made the deal with Mr. McLellan — and the deal with Mr. McLellan was made; the evidence is here, it is here before you in the form of a statute on June 22, 1954, when His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor assented to a Bill giving Mr. McLellan a loan of forty-five thousand dollars — but that loan was probably given six months before then. This was a ratification but was ratified by this House in June of 1954; whereas the letter my honourable friend refers to is dated July 1954, which bears out the fact that probably both statements are correct, that these people did show an interest in getting the franchise but that they had previously shown no interest, and because they had previously shown no interest arrangements had been made in the meantime. Both stories would seem to tally.

MR. DUFFY: The only point I want to make there, Mr. Speaker, is this — despite the fact the Attorney General says Mr. McLellan had come into the picture the fact does remain that the Act permitting the Board to give a franchise had not yet come into force, and prior to its coming into force a letter was on file at the Department pointing out these two companies I speak of were interested, and requesting to keep the letter on file until the Act were in force — but there was no further contract.

QUESTION NO. 104:

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Mines and Resources): It was not until this morning I had an opportunity to turn it in to the department for preparation of the answer. I hope to have some information later in the day for the honourable gentleman.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, again on the Bell Island Ferry and particularly the "Kipawa" and with reference to the statement made in one of the daily newspapers this morning in connection with something which was said yesterday, I would like to say that we on this side of the House made a careful investigation into the accident which happened to the Kipawa. I myself interviewed Mr. Salt of the Federal Department. I was informed and am informed, and this was some time ago, that each of these boats is supposed to have a crew of seven including the captain and the engineer — seven men are supposed to be on board —

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, is this in order. I do not want to shut off my honourable friend, but the only matter under dispute was in connection with the captain and the engineer. This is the first I have heard of any number of the crew. I do not think my honourable friend should be allowed to drag something completely new into the discussion at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: As a matter of fact the Attorney General was not in order when he spoke just now. The honourable member for St. John's Centre was not in order when he spoke the second time, and the Leader of the Opposition is not in order unless he is rising to a point of personal privilege to make an explanation. I assume that when the honourable member for St. John's Centre spoke

just now he was speaking with leave of the House, and I assumed when the honourable Leader of the Opposition rose he was rising to a point of personal explanation to explain something which had been said in one of the passages which concerned him. Would the honourable member please explain?

MR. HOLLETT: I was leading up to the point I wanted to make, Mr. Speaker. The point I wanted to make was that the captain of the Kipawa and the engineer, the regular engineer, were not on board that particular time, and more than that there were only five men — And according to Federal Law there are supposed to be seven men; two men each for each life boat, four for that and three others. There were only five on board and I was informed by the Federal Government that was a breach. They investigated and found it was a breach. It did happen there were also statements taken from the crew, which stated that the captain and the engineer were not on board. True there was a man there with a certificate, but the captain was home and the engineer was home. I just want to make this statement, as a point of personal privilege. This thing appeared in the newspaper this morning stating that it appears as if we are talking through our hats.

MR. SPEAKER: I must say, I do not think I can permit any further debate on this, unless the Attorney General wants to say something. It sounds to me like the argument between the old man and his wife — one said; "twas" and the other said "twas not."

MR. CURTIS: No, Mr. Speaker, As far as I am concerned I am not trying to defend the operators of this

boat if they violated any of the Canadian Steamship Laws. If so let them be punished and let the law take its course. All I know is that I did telephone and ask if there was any truth in the story that they did not have a proper captain and a proper engineer; and he told me they had competent officials in both capacities.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. CURTIS: That is as much as I said, and that my honourable friend does not contradict. Now he comes in with something quite new about an insufficient crew. If there was insufficient crew let the law take its course, and if Mr. Salt says so let us get at the bottom of it and punish the offenders. I am not here to defend any breaches of any law under any circumstances.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, another matter — I am wondering if the appropriate minister could inform the House what progress if any is being made in the matter of supplying a fish market for the fishermen of St. John's. I may say, Sir, a lot of us are in the habit of going down to try and get a fresh fish. Only this morning I was down there; and if you could see the trouble which these few fishermen there had in endeavouring to sell their codfish to the people; and there were all sorts of people there to get a fish at the time I was there. The fishermen had to move and cars had to be moved and the men were harassed to death — I would like to know if the Government had been able to make any new arrangement whereby the fishermen of St. John's have half a chance.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I am acting for the Minister of Fisheries in his absence. I must say that that

is one of the matters I did not go over with him. I do not know his views on the matter and do not know what his plans are. That is one of the matters I did not get an opportunity to discuss with him and I do not know his views, what has been done or what he has in mind.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on personal privilege and personal explanation, on a matter that has caused some controversy with some of the honourable gentlemen on the other side of the House. I refer to the word that I used in reference to my remarks on the temporary loans by the Government from the Workmen's Compensation Board. It may of course be coincidence that since this controversy started I have received a threatening letter from the Department of the Attorney General on behalf of the Department of Labour drawing to my attention and giving me a limited time to discharge a debt of five dollars that I owe for a boiler inspection. I am prepared to agree that was a coincidence, and admit it is overdue.

MR. CURTIS: What date is the letter?

MR. DUFFY: I did not bother to look.

MR. CURTIS: Purely coincidental.

MR. DUFFY: In my remarks about temporary loans I used the word "misappropriation." I am not prepared to let the Attorney General, the Minister of Labour, The Premier or anyone else put words in my mouth which were not there. In the last few days the Premier mentioned the word "embezzlement." I suggest if he wanted to describe the transaction that way it was up to him, it was the Premier's word and not mine. The Attorney General added some-

thing to the word I used. I think the record will show what I said. I think, I feel, in view of the obvious interference I made an irresponsible statement, I think you, Mr. Speaker, will permit me to both clarify the position, as I see it, and explain to the honourable gentlemen across the way my motives in making these remarks. When I made that statement, Mr. Speaker, I did so for this reason — The Attorney General might interpret me, but I am a layman and not a lawyer. For that reason maybe I see it more clearly, I do not know, because lawyers do get very academic at times — I am not referring to any lawyers in the House; but as a rule the position can be highly technical and maybe the layman (I am not suggesting he has more common sense) because of his lack of training may reach the thing more quickly — Now when I made reference to the temporary loans I said there was a wide difference between loans that are set up by the Government and set up with Government funds, that is loan boards, obviously trust funds set up by the people's money; and for that reason I expressed concern over the fact that the Government would borrow from a loan board of this kind or funds of this kind.

The Premier made a rather extraordinary statement in this connection; that all these boards are creatures of the Government and the minister can do what he likes with the funds, or something to that effect. That is the impression he gave me — which I think is absolutely without common sense to say the least.

MR. FORSEY: To a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the honourable member entitled — either he is wrong or he is not wrong in using the word he used — is he entitled to go into this

lengthy oration, bringing in a third party not involved in the matter now before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not agree that the point is well taken, yet I do think that the honourable member is giving rather a lengthy preamble to his explanation. The honourable member will continue. He is entitled, of course, to make reference to anything that happened at the time or anything was said at the time.

MR. DUFFY: I will be brief, Mr. Speaker, but I do not think it is over lengthy to try to point out the background for my remark in reference to the temporary loan of the Government, and I do think — I may not be given credit for this — I do think it in the interest of what I consider sound and good administration, good business practice and for that reason I think that I should be permitted to emphasize the point that I made.

Now when I was criticized or taken to task by the Premier and the Attorney General and the Minister of Labour I said; I did not get upset about it; I said I would be prepared to give the matter further study, and with that end in view I very properly, I think it will be agreed, asked certain questions here from the minister, from the appropriate minister, the minister of Labour and the minister of Finance. The minister of Finance very promptly, for which I express my appreciation, very promptly gave the information I sought. The minister of Labour refused flatly to give me the information. Now the information I wanted from the Department of Labour was the correspondence tabled which referred to these temporary loans. In view of the attitude of the minister of Labour

I don't think there was any correspondence in connection with these temporary loans, and I have no reason to think there is now.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order — Is my honourable friend inferring he has good reason to believe there was no correspondence, there was no this and that and the other thing, and he is going into a great and wonderful oration about something he evidently knows nothing about or he would have brought it up in the first place. He has on a previous occasion used the word "misappropriation" of funds, which you Mr. Speaker, or the House requested that he should retract. He has not done so now. He is just beating about the bush in order to get away from what he owes this House.

MR. DUFFY: I rise to —

MR. SPEAKER: Order — I think before the honourable member goes on with his point of order I might say that I suppose you cannot blame the honourable minister of Labour for being a little angry — The honourable member said that he had no reason to think that there was correspondence. On the other hand this might also be said there was no reason to think there was not, apart from the fact the honourable minister had refused to answer this question; which of course he is entitled to do. On the other hand I might point out that he was in error in saying the honourable member was ordered to retract.

MR. BALLAM: Asked to retract.

MR. SPEAKER: He was not ordered, and the speaker, did not ask him to retract because a point of order must be raised immediately that the offending words are used. This did not happen in this case. Will the

honourable member please continue his explanation and try not to ruffle tempers — It is an explanation the honourable member is giving —

MR. DUFFY: I may say the honourable minister of Labour misquoted me anyway when he made the charge.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I cleared that point.

MR. DUFFY: I think I have on one or two points. In relation to this — When the minister of Finance was giving the promised information I asked for, attached to this, as a memorandum from the then minister of Finance, with reference to a loan of five hundred thousand dollars from the Workmen's Compensation Board — I think, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of winning a political argument here. I think I should be permitted to say something about this because, as I say, it is in the interest of sound administration.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt my honourable friend, and I have sat still thus far, but he is really going outside all the realms of reason in either retracting or not retracting the statement he made. I asked him the other day if he would take back the word he used, which was the word "misappropriation." Now I want to ask, will he take back the word or won't he? I do not want him to try and justify the word he used. He can do that on another occasion and in another place at another time; but cannot take up the time of this House at this particular juncture by going into a long and frenzied explanation as to why he said what he did when he did. I don't care what he said, when he said it or if he said it at all. All I know

is that he did charge us with misappropriation. He repeated the word. And I want to know now, Mr. Speaker, will he take back that word and stop beating around the bush and talking a lot of nonsense.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I am not talking a lot of nonsense. I was about to quote a memo from the minister of Finance when I was interrupted — if that is nonsense.

MR. CURTIS: At this juncture it is.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, there is some merit in the honourable the Attorney General's accusation. I am not too clear as to what the honourable member is doing. When he got up I thought he was about to explain his position and to say that the words that he used he did not mean them in legal sense — I do not know what he intended to do — But I thought if there was not a retraction and an apology there would be an explanation that would have satisfied the Government, because the honourable member is not entitled at this time to defend himself on anything he said — There is no doubt about that — And I am not too clear as to just what he is doing. I would ask him to be brief, and tell us exactly what he is doing. He is not entitled to defend himself nor go on over and over this debate again. He must speak briefly and clearly if he intends to retract or to explain in what sense he used the word, but he is not to rehash the debate, which he seems to be doing at this time.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, I am attempting to explain my position; and I was referring to the answer I was given. Surely I am permitted to

talk about the answer given me by the minister of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is, you see, that the honourable member rose, I thought, to comply with the honourable the Attorney General's request and his own promise that after he had considered the statement he might retract or he might explain the position — He might say that he did not accuse the Government of any crime, or something like that; which is what I thought he was doing when he rose — But the honourable member is not entitled to revive the debate. That is quite clear. He is not entitled to revive the debate nor repeat anything he said before. I think the honourable member will appreciate my position in this matter.

MR. DUFFY: May I say, Mr. Speaker, I have no wish to hold up the business of the House, nor no wish to prolong this thing; but if I got up and said I retracted without any further explanation it puts me in the position of a fool, and at least I hope I am not a fool. If I said I do not retract it puts me in the position of members saying I made an irresponsible statement — I am merely trying to explain the position, how I arrived at the conclusion I did. If I am not permitted to finish I am happy to sit down and let it go at that.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the honourable member try —

MR. DUFFY: I only do that—

MR. CURTIS: I take it the honourable gentleman opposite will not retract a statement he made.

MR. HOLLETT: I rise to that, I think it unfair, We on this side recognize the fact we do not have to retract a statement on the order of any member on the other side — We

do realize and we will retract on order of Mr. Speaker.

MR. CURTIS: In other words the honourable Leader of the Opposition take the position he can say we misappropriated moneys and when we say we have not he won't take it back.

MR. HOLLETT: No I don't want that — Nobody accused the Government of misappropriation. I tried to explain it yesterday, that the honourable member on my left used the word "misappropriation."

MR. CURTIS: And repeated it.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, and I think he was trying to base the statement he made on replies which he had received. He did not say that the Government did any misappropriation at all; but there is a question when you borrow from a board locally, temporarily, there is a question and the Attorney General knows in the Audit Act the money must be paid back in a period of six months. That money was not paid pack in a period of six months.

MR. CURTIS: That is not misappropriation.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two points I would like to settle. One is, that one honourable member makes a statement in this House and we must assume he does it in good faith on his honour as a member of this House and second if an honourable member finds out he is wrong he naturally does not have to be pressed to retract. Now I am not quite clear what the honourable member rose to do, and I would like to have that point clarified in my mind. Did the honourable member rise with the intention of retracting this statement or did he not?

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, it is quite apparent to me, quite obvious as far as the Attorney General is concerned if I say I retract than going on with all this process of reasoning I have before me, at least I think it is reasonable, if I am not prepared to retract — and he does not know if I am or not — I was building up to the thing, to explain and clarify. He said I am not going to retract and does not want me to talk.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the honourable member is leaving the Speaker out. I think when he rose he should inform the House so the Speaker would know what action he was going to take. . . Perhaps I was in fault in not asking the honourable member what his intentions were when he rose. The honourable member did not answer my question, so therefore I feel somewhat guilty about this myself. I assumed that he was going to retract. I do not know whether he was or not, and unless the honourable member is willing to tell me naturally I cannot permit the debate to go any further.

MR. CURTIS: I might say, Mr. Speaker, we are not interested whether or not the honourable member takes back the statement. I have made the statement that there was no misappropriation and I think the public will accept that as an honest statement of fact; and if the honourable member refuses to withdraw the remark it can only reflect upon himself.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, as long as the honourable the Attorney General is allowed to speak on the "Orders of the Day" on that subject again, I think that it is an unfair conclusion for the Attorney General to come to because of the fact my col-

league has not been given the opportunity to explain his reasoning, and he has not therefore been allowed to arrive at any particular conclusion; and I think it is unfair for any minister of the Government side to get up and state such a thing, it only reflects on himself.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take that statement to say—"reflects on himself" I would like to point out I don't think I can permit any debate on this matter any further. I did ask the honourable member what his intentions were. He is not being closed off. If he told what his intentions were I would consider my next step, but naturally I cannot permit reviving a debate that is closed, if that is all is being done in order for the honourable member to justify himself. This puts me in a rather awkward position. Perhaps I should not have allowed the debate at all without finding out first exactly what was the purpose for which the honourable member rose.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Speaker, may I say I have no desire at all to put you in an embarrassing position. If I have done so I apologize because I feel your attitude right through has been one of impartiality and I think no one can quarrel with your rulings. I apologize if I have put you in an awkward position.

Orders of the Day

Third reading of a Bill, "An Act to Provide For the Advance of Guarantee of Loans by the Government and To Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Various Bills; Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clark, Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 31 was allowed to stand on June 4th.

MR. HOLLETT: There was a question on Clause 31(3) "A pensioner or a widow whose yearly income is less than fifteen hundred dollars and any other person whose yearly income is less than six hundred dollars shall not be liable to pay the School Tax imposed in accordance with one or both of the methods described in Sections 27 and 29".

I think six hundred dollars is a very small income in this day and generation, a man and his wife and probably two or three children if he is earning anything over six hundred dollars is taxed. We think on this side of the House that there are a number of people in this country today earning much more than six hundred dollars well able to pay taxes for schools and other purposes and they should first be taxed if necessary a little more so that the man getting six hundred dollars or eight hundred dollars or a thousand dollars would not have to pay such taxes. I thought you might raise the bracket there a little bit.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, there is an amendment we have prepared, which I think meets the wish of my honourable friend and indeed the wishes of the House. Mr. Chairman, we take section 31 — Sub-section (1) stands. Sub-section (2) stands. Sub-section (3) comes out. Sub-sec-

tion (4) becomes (3) and then there is a new sub-section (4) and a new sub-section (5). If the Clerk will read the draft I will pass the honourable Leader of the Opposition a copy.

Section 31(4) "Any person whose yearly income is less than six hundred dollars is not liable to pay the school tax.

(5) Read by Clerk.

(5) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, an Authority may by order prescribe that any class or classes of persons whose yearly income is less than an amount in excess of six hundred dollars to be specified in the order shall be exempted from liability to pay the School Tax, and when an order is made under this subsection the class or classes of persons described in the order shall be exempted from such liability.

MR. CURTIS: This leaves it open.

DR. ROWE: That amendment was drawn up by the Attorney General's Department and the Department of Education in consultation with Corner Brook.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the honourable minister in connection with that. It gives some discretion anyway.

On motion clause 31 as amended carried.

Clause 43:

MR. CURTIS: There is a whole new section 43 to be substituted—get new clause from final bill—

43—(1) Subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, whenever an Authority imposes the School Tax, the Authority shall by order prescribe

a period or periods in each of its financial years, not exceeding twelve, in respect of which the School Tax shall be apportioned and distributed in accordance with this Act, and the periods prescribed under this subsection are not required to be equal periods, but every such period shall expire on the last day of a calendar month and the expiration of the last period in a financial year shall coincide with the expiration of that financial year.

(2) The Minister of Education may order any Authority to withhold from the moneys raised by it during any period prescribed under and in accordance with subsection (1) for a financial year a specified sum for the payment of salaries and expenses pending the next collection of the School Tax.

(3) Every Authority shall, within the forty-five days immediately following the expiration of each of the periods prescribed under and in accordance with subsection (1) and subject to this Act, apportion to each school board in the appropriate Tax area from all moneys raised by the Authority under this Act and not previously apportioned and distributed, an amount bearing the same ratio to the aggregate of all such moneys as the total enrolment at the schools conducted in the Tax Area by that school board bears to the total enrolment in respect of that period shown by the certificate issued and furnished by the Minister of Education in accordance with Section 44, and the Authority shall in accordance with any regulations made under Section 46 pay the amounts so apportioned to the school board.

(4) In apportioning and distributing moneys raised under this Act, all schools shall be taken into account that have been conducted in the Tax

Area concerned during the period in respect of which the apportionment and distribution are made or during any part of that period.

MR. CURTIS: The other question was in Clause 48, and I think the point was raised by my honourable friend. I move that the clause be amended to read "such fine and imprisonment", and then take out the words "each day's continuance of the failure to pay constitutes a separate offence."

On motion clause 48 as amended carried.

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

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed By The Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and To Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan For Distribution Among School Boards Pending The Collection of Taxes."

On motion clauses 1, 2, 3, carried.

MR. CURTIS: There is a slight change, Mr. Chairman in clause 4 (6), "An Appeal may be taken to a judge of a District Court from any decision of a court" instead of "a Court" it is "the court." I would not call that an amendment.

On motion clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, carried.

MR. HOLLETT: I would like to have this clarified—Clause 9—and each day continuance of the failure to pay the tax constitutes a separate offence."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I move we put a full stop after the

word "imprisonment and take out the remainder of the sentence.

On motion clause as amended carried.

On motion clauses 10, 11, 12 and 13 carried.

Motion that the committee report having passed this Bill with some amendments carried.

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council To Enter Into An Agreement With E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister could tell us who are E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight?

MR. KEOUGH: I have some notes:

E. T. Donaldson, is a prospector and developer. Some of his associations are as follows:

1. A Director of Northspan Uranium Mines Limited which is a uranium prospect in the Blind River Area of Ontario on which a production shaft was being sunk as of June 1956. Present status unknown.

2. A Director of Conecho Mines Limited which is a series of mining prospects under development in Ontario.

3. A Director of Mindamar Metals Corporation having fully developed mines in Nova Scotia which have been idle for some time, but which are under consideration for re-opening.

4. President of Quejo Mines Limited a small prospect (five claims) of mineralized ground near Noranda.

5. Rio Tinto Mines Limited, one of the largest mining corporations in the world holds shares in Northspan and Conecho.

H. W. Knight Sr. is an investor and is President of Draper Dobie and Company, a brokerage firm of Montreal. His family controls this firm and during 1955 was instrumental in financing various mining projects in Canada to the extent of \$37,000,000.

Knight and Donaldson associated and made joint application for the Gregory Plateau Concession Area.

They formed a Company, known as Bonne Bay Mines Limited, in 1956, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000 to develop Gregory Plateau.

The solicitors for this Company are Hughes, Agar, Amys, Steen, and Basel of 357 Bay Street, Toronto.

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, I believe we passed section 1 and section 2 of this Bill, and we were on section 3 when we deferred discussion on a question raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, in regard to amending the section in some way to make it possible for the general public to take sand and other beach material for their own use.

Well, Mr. Chairman, since we discussed that here I have had an opportunity of going over the matter with my department, and candidly in

view of the storm of protests we have had over the last ten or more years we do not see how we can possibly agree to that. You see there has been a general public protest running back to sometime during the last war when construction companies began to get going, and the protests have not only been against the construction companies removing beach materials but there has been a great volume of protest, and a lot of it has been quite violent, against the indiscriminate removal of beach materials by individuals. For example we gave a permit to an individual in a certain community to remove three barrels of sand from the beach and he removed much more, and there was the Devil to pay. I suppose half the community wrote us about it. The department feels that if you leave individuals free to help themselves they are going to help themselves too much—in any case the whole tenor of the protests we have been receiving over the past ten years is to the effect that the people don't want people to help themselves to beach materials. There is something else, there are a number of beaches in the island from which simply no more beach material must be removed. Whilst we do not want to be a means of inconveniencing anybody we do not see how, with the great protests we have had from the public, to preserve the beaches of the Province except by prohibiting the taking of beach materials other than by permit.

I would like to refer back to what I said on second reading, which was that we do not refuse permits unless the community itself objects or unless our geologists advise us not to give out the permits, but wherein these two are in conflict and the community itself says they want the beach material we let the community have

their way and issue permits anyway. I do not think we could be any more reasonable than that.

MR. HOLLETT: In other words, it is a crime now to pick up a pebble on the beach and throw it into the sea—you got to have a permit—

MR. KEOUGH: It has been for the past twelve years, I suppose. I suppose if you went out tomorrow and boiled a kettle you break the law in Newfoundland—you are not allowed to light a fire without a permit, but I do not suppose you would be put in jail for it.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope not.

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

Clause 1 and clause 2 carried.

MR. NIGHTENGALE: I think I will handle that in City Hall. It is not right to make a law which cannot be enforced. In this particular case what is going to happen? There is no place they can go. The only thing is, I am letting it go through and will handle it down in City Hall.

MR. CURTIS: Yes — You people asked for it.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, before this section is carried — I do not like this sub-section (a) "an action or other legal proceedings does not lie against the Council or any person acting under the authority of this section in respect of anything done hereunder."

If I left my car on the street and the Council came along and hooked on a snowplough or a wrecker and

started to drag it off to the city dump or wherever they put it and break my car up in the process, I think I should have some right of asking for recovery of damage against the City Council.

MR. CURTIS: I think you are right. I think we ought to strike that out.

MR. SHEPPARD: If I have no place to put my car, I do not want to see my car broken up, nor somebody else's.

MR. NIGHTENGALE: With a decent wrecker I do not think you would have any trouble. But what I am particularly pleased about this Bill for Mr. Chairman, is the fact we can remove the derelict cars from around the city. That is one thing I want to see moved fast.

MR. CURTIS: I would not like to hamper the council, but agree with what my honourable friends says. I think we should strike it out altogether.

Motion, that sub-section 2(a) of clause 3 be stricken out, carried.

Motion, clause 4 passed, carried.

MR. CURTIS: This is the clause now, Mr. Speaker, clause 5, which is to be renumbered as clause 6, and the new clause 4 and 5 are circulated. The present section 4 will be renumbered as section 6, and the new sections numbered section 4 and section 5.

On motion clauses 4 and 5 carried.

4. The said Act is further amended by inserting therein immediately after Section 200 the following as Section 200A:

"200A. (1) In this section unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) "BUS" means any vehicle adapted to carry more than six adult passengers in addition to the driver;

(b) "BUS SERVICE" means a service for the transportation of passengers by bus for reward between points within the limits of the City.

(2) The Council is empowered to establish and operate a bus service in the City under the management and control of the Council or a Commission appointed by the Council to operate, manage and control the bus service on behalf of the Council and for such purposes the Council shall have power.

(a) to provide, purchase, lease or in any manner acquire lands, buildings, buses, vehicles, equipment and any property or assets deemed necessary for the operation of a bus passenger service;

(b) to borrow moneys by issue of bonds or through bank or other loans or by mortgage, charge, lien or security of any kind on or over any lands, buildings, buses, vehicles, equipment, property or assets provided, purchased, leased or acquired for the operation of such bus passenger service;

(c) to fix, determine, change or vary, and to charge fares or rates for the transportation of passengers by bus or to empower the Commission to fix, determine, change or vary and to charge such fares or rates.

(3) The Council is also empowered to extend the operations of the bus service to areas and places outside the limits of the City.

(4) The provisions of the Public Utilities Act shall not apply to any bus service operated by or on behalf of the Council in the City.

(5) If the Council shall decide by resolution to establish and operate a bus service in the City, the Council thereupon shall have the sole and exclusive right by itself or the said commission to transport passengers by bus for reward between points within the limits of the City.

Motion, that the committee report having passed this Bill with some amendments, carried.

Bill No. 62, A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

On motion clauses 1 and 2 carried.

MR. FORSEY: I am very glad to see this clause in, Sir, and hope it has a broad interpretation because driving over the Deer Lake—Corner Brook Highway yesterday I was amazed to find cars allowed to remain standing on the road after crashing for two years with no effort made by the owners or whoever is responsible to remove it, and constituting another danger. I do not know if I am allowed to speak of it under this Bill, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to refer to the increased number of shacks, as it were, which seem to be growing up along that highway.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is certainly not relevant to this section here.

MR. CURTIS: It is a matter the Government has under consideration.

On motion clauses 3, 4, 5, carried.

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

A Bill, An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

On motion clauses 1 through 4 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: There is just a word or two I would like to say on that—it is only "by-the-way," but I do hope the fisheries will not be cluttered up with too many regulations, particularly the salt fishery. If you have salt you have to have regulations but not have too many regulations.

MR. CURTIS: Agreed.

MR. HOLLETT: It is likely to destroy the aim of the thing. I think it is a good thing.

On motion clauses 5 through 9 carried.

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

On motion clause 1 and 2 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: We had something to say on that yesterday.

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, in regard to clause 3, the Committee will remember that on yesterday I said in committee of the Whole I would propose to move that the word "may" in line 3 of sub-clause (b) should become "shall." The effect of that would be to make it mandatory upon a magistrate to order confiscated implements used in a breach of the Wild Life Act, upon conviction. I remember the Honourable Leader of the Opposition took exception to that; and I have found since that he is not the only one in the House who is, shall I say, decidedly opposed. I have been prevailed upon by my friends on this side of the House not to proceed with making such an amendment. As of now the action I propose is this—Let the law with regard to confisca-

tion stand as it is at least for another year and we will have a look at it during that time. Let the law stand as is now. As it is now the magistrate upon conviction must confiscate firearms and may confiscate any other implement. That can be achieved by removing section 3 from this Bill — I would appreciate it if the Honourable Minister of Welfare would make that amendment.

MR. NIGHTINGALE: I was just wondering what IAC would do if a car belonging to them were seized.

MR. HOLLETT: Who are the IAC?

MR. CHALKER: Insurance Acceptance Corporation.

MR. HOLLETT: They have a great interest in this country at the present time.

MR. CHALKER: They sure have.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Chairman, I move the amendment, that Section 3 be removed.

Motion, that clause 3 (2) (b) be deleted, carried.

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

MR. CURTIS: When reporting all these Bills, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could still hold the St. John's one. I have my staff working on a substitute for that sub-section (1) in the St. John's Act, clause (a) which I did not like and the House did not like. Mr. Chairman, if we could report progress on that and ask leave to sit again.

Motion, that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

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

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred, and directed me to report Bill No. 70, 69, 62 and 73 without amendment.

On motion report received, bills ordered read a third time now and by leave.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act — on motion and by leave Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order paper.

Third Session of Bill, "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight," on motion and by leave Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

Third Reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt." On motion and by leave Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matters to them referred and have directed me to report having passed Bills No. 67, 74, and 41 with some amendments.

On motion report received, on motion and by leave Bills ordered read a third time now:

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook

School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority To Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act" on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act To Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools." On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the Whole have considered Bill No. 59. "An Act To Amend the City of St. John's Act" have made progress and asks leave to sit again.

On motion report received, ordered sit again at a later hour today.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Amend the Mining Tax Act."

On motion Bill read a first time.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to rescind that motion and the Bill will have to come in by way of Resolutions.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the House go into Committee on this Bill, and at the same time go into committee again on Bill No. 59, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that this motion be rescinded and it is moved and seconded the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions on this Bill and the Com-

mittee also be empowered to consider Bill No. 59.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

MR. CLARKE: Chairman of Committee of the Whole:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman when the Bill was last in committee I myself suggested and at the suggestion of the honourable member for Harbour Grace that we strike out subsection (a) on page 2 of the Bill, "An Action or other legal proceedings does not lie against the Council or any person acting under the authority of this section in respect of anything done hereunder." I do not like that reference to (a) there. I would move, with the permission of the Committee an amendment to the City of St. John's Act, No. 59, that instead of (a) the following new sub-section 3. Strike out (a) and I am suggesting the following clause be put in. (a) should be section 3 of the clause 3. "An Action or other legal proceedings in respect of anything done under this section does not lie against the Council nor any person acting thereunder where the action or other legal proceedings is not based on malfeasance or misfeasance.

MR. HOLLETT: It is very difficult to prove malfeasance in cases like that. Somebody takes a car in the night and takes off and tears all the gears out of it.

MR. CURTIS: I think the vehicle would speak for itself would it not? The mere fact of doing it does not create a wrong but if it is not done properly — I don't think anybody should be allowed to take your car

and injure it. I move that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

On motion clause 3 as amended carried.

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

Resolutions on Bill, "An Act To Amend the Mining Tax Act."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say first of all that this is recommended to the Government, to be brought into the House, by our two financial advisers, Mr. Perry and the Attorney General.

The Bill is in two sections, two amendments are involved. The first one in particular is necessary in order to bring our Mining Tax Act in line with the new tax rental Agreement. Now the matter is quite complicated; and I asked the person who is best qualified in the Government service to let me have an explanation in a layman's language that I could give to the House. This is the explanation (whether it is in layman's language or not is another question). Our Mining Tax Act at present confines within certain formula the net income for the purpose of taxes, the taxpayer should arrive at, then is allowed certain deductions. Well the section of this Bill deals with the amendment of section 4 of the main Act, and the one, which as I said is necessary in order to bring our law in line with the Tax Rental Agreement. As our law now stands it allows as deductions an amount equivalent to eight per cent of the original tax cost of the plant used in processing minerals or it goes further than that and it relates the deductions to the metallic combinations of the ores — for example where both copper

and nickel are recovered in amounts in excess in value of five per cent of the total value of the metal recovered the deduction is either eight per cent of the cost of the plant used in the processing of the ores or forty per cent of the net mining profits, whichever is greater. That is the present law. Now after this amendment is made the deductions will not depend upon the metallic combinations of the ores it will be either eight per cent of the original cost of the plant used in processing the minerals or an amount not in excess of sixty-five per cent nor less than fifteen per cent of the net mining profits, as the Province may determine.

This amendment was provided for in the new Tax Rental Agreement at the insistence of a number of the Provinces. The amendment is to the advantage of the Provinces because it gives the Province discretionary powers which it did not have before. In other words the amendment may result in the increase in revenue under the Mining Tax Act; in any case it cannot result in a decrease in revenue under the Mining Tax Act.

The second amendment in section 3 of this Bill is to defeat any attempt on the part of the taxpayer to minimize the tax payable under the Act. It provides for disallowance of any payment by the taxpayer on account of royalties and such like payments by the taxpayer on account of royalties and such like payments to sub-lessee.

On motion resolutions carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report both items.

On motion the committee rose to report having passed these items.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered Bill No. 59, and directs me to report same with some amendment.

On motion report received, on motion and by leave of the House Bill ordered read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered Resolutions in connection with the Mining Tax Act, and directed me to report same.

On motion said resolutions read a first and second time. On motion a Bill based on said resolution introduced, read a first time, read a second time. On motion and by leave of the House this Bill was not referred to a Committee of the Whole. On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

On motion of Mr. Curtis the House then recessed until three of the clock.

Pursuant to recess the House resumed at three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion before the House.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, if it is in order, on a point of privilege, I would direct the attention of the House to a report appearing in the Daily News of this morning, which referred to a Bill, "An Act to Amend the City of St. John's Act"; under the heading St. John's Bill cause uproar"—It may cause an uproar somewhere

else, but that is bye-the-bye. The last sentence, Sir, is the one to which I would draw attention of the House. The Acting-Premier said: "This is not a Government Act but purely a private measure and the St. John's Municipal Council has asked to put it through." Now, Sir, that might tend to create an incorrect impression in the mind of the public if not corrected. It is perfectly true the major portion of the Bill was submitted at the request of the Council but one portion of the Bill was not inserted at the request of the Council but was a matter of implementing a Government decision—I refer, Sir, to the provision for the holding of a plebiscite in connection with the proposed year-around holiday. I think, in justice to the St. John's Municipal Council; and I may say I am making this motion at the request of the Mayor of St. John's who feels that the Council may be put in an incorrect light, so that we should have it clearly understood that the proposal—

MR. SPEAKER: Will the honourable member excuse me! Is the honourable member speaking as a member of the House?

MR. HIGGINS: I am speaking as a member of this House, Sir, but at another time and in another place I have visions of things happening to my person. The position is, as I am sure the Honourable the Attorney General will be the first to agree and will be only too ready to clarify the insertion of the clause covering the plebiscite was a matter implementing Government policy and not a request of the Municipal Council. If that statement were made I am sure it would be greatly appreciated.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I made it quite clear yesterday when I intro-

duced this Bill that the Bill originally was a Bill from the Council, and I am afraid that the alleged uproar, if there was any, was on account of the sections of the Bill that the Council had requested. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the objection of this House was to the motor car section of the legislation and not the holiday question nor the plebiscite.

MR. HIGGINS: I am not worried about the uproar but the fact that the plebiscite was not requested by the Council.

MR. CURTIS: There is no question about that. I made it quite clear yesterday, the legislation with regard to the promenade and with the right of the council to remove vehicles from the roads came from the Council and that the Government superimposed the plebiscite matter dealing with the holiday question, and that the bus situation was put in at the request of the Council. I made that perfectly clear; and I hope that miserable sinner who represents the "Daily News"—but the "Daily News" is never wrong, Mr. Speaker. But I hope the offender if he is here, innocent though he be, will make the necessary correction.

MR. HIGGINS: Thank you very much!

On motion that the House go into committee on Bills No. 71 and 72; Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council To Enter Into An Agreement With Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited; Canadian Javelin Limited;

Pickands Mather & Co., the Steel Company of Canada, Limited; and to provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the same purpose."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951."

Bill No. 71:

Clause 1, carried.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask before going if it is to be taken by sections? I prefer to take it by sub-sections, if agreed. Could the Honourable Minister tell me how many square miles are involved in No. 1. I have 2.24. I do not know if it is correct or not.

MR. CURTIS: Lease No. 1 is just 2 square miles. The five miles are included in the twenty-three hundred square miles?

MR. HOLLETT: "Nalco" will mean something else after the passing of this Act."

MR. CURTIS: It will still be the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation.

MR. HOLLETT: There are certain amendments made.

MR. CURTIS: No amendments to the name.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder if the Attorney General would explain what is meant by "Option Agreement." I have an idea but think the minister should clarify it.

MR. CURTIS: It is an unusual term, Mr. Chairman, but it is really a concession agreement. That would be a better word to use. The only thing

the word "Concession" Agreement is already in existence because Nalco gave Javelin a concession agreement while Javelin is giving Pickand Mathers, Steel Company of Canada and Wabush Iron Company an Option agreement. It is really a concession agreement. It just means it is an area over which these optionees have the right to explore and develop, if they find anything, apply for and secure a mining grant.

On motion clause 2 carried: Clause 3 carried: Clause 4 carried: Clause 5 carried: Clause 6:

MR. HOLLETT: That clause refers to the section in the Statutory Agreement whereby the Government gets twenty two cents, is that correct?

MR. CURTIS: That is right.

MR. HOLLETT: That clause enlarge on that 22c at all. I have a feeling, Sir, that twenty-two cents is very small, very insufficient. We remember when concession was given to Bell Island, it must be fifty years ago now, the Government got ten cents per ton, I suppose the price of iron ore then was probably four or five dollars.

MR. CURTIS: I do not think that is correct. The Bell Island people paid ten cents and eight cents to the Newfoundland Government in lieu of taxes.

MR. HOLLETT: That is all we got out of it.

MR. CURTIS: We get ten cents for the first million and a half, but that is based not in lieu of mining taxes but that is in lieu of income tax, which was forty or fifty per cent tax in those days. It is a different

matter. These people still pay income tax and we still get taxes from them indirectly. It goes to the Federal Government but we get some of it back. They pay fifty per cent income tax. They pay us twenty-two cents in lieu of mining tax. Now if we did not know what they were getting we would think we were doing handsomely. The only thing worries my honourable friend and worries me and worries the Government on this side of the House is the fact we happen to know what other people are getting. Now if my honourable friend checked up and saw what is happening at Knob Lake the situation is still worse as far as Newfoundland is concerned, because in that case I believe the royalty per ton is at least fifty cents if not indeed a dollar, but the Newfoundland Government gets about five.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the point, but surely the Honourable the Attorney General is not going to tell me that the Bell Island people had to pay income tax fifty years ago when it started. I do not think income tax was even thought about in those days. No, they paid a straight ten cents on the first million and a half and eight cents thereafter; and that was the only tax they paid, and that was not exactly a tax, that was a royalty.

MR. CURTIS: If my recollection serves me right the fixed tax paid by Dominion Iron and Steel about twenty-five years or thirty years ago was fifteen cents a ton and three cents. This ten cents and eight cents is a recent creation.

MR. HOLLETT: I say twenty-five or thirty years ago.

MR. CURTIS: I do not think we got anything thirty years ago.

MR. HOLLETT: I must say I cannot say definitely about that, I know for a good many years we have been getting ten cents.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, in place of income tax.

MR. HOLLETT: I think you will find that twenty-two cents today is insignificant compared with ten cents when they started to pay it. I do not suppose there is any point in raising the question nor any hope for the Government getting any more than twenty-two cents. I wonder if the Honourable the Attorney General could tell me if that twenty-two cents is paid on the pelletized iron or the gross tonnage from the mine.

MR. CURTIS: The pelletized iron.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Honourable the Attorney General tell me how much iron it takes to make a ton of pelletized iron?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I am not an iron-monger, but I think it takes two tons of raw material to turn out one ton of exportable ore. If I recollect, the ore in that vicinity is about thirty-two per cent. Now thirty-two per cent ore is valueless, but thirty-two per cent concentrated two for one into sixty-five per cent is quite good ore.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, does the Attorney General and the Government consider they are getting a good bargain with twenty-two cents a ton when the promoter of this affair is getting a dollar a ton? I wonder do they think that is a good bargain? I certainly do not. We are the owners of the ore, the people of this country, and we have the right to all that ore we own, we get twenty-two

cents, and Mr. Doyle or Javelin, who promoted the scheme gets one dollar a ton—I wonder do they think they are getting a good deal on that? I certainly do not think so, and I do not think the people of this country think so or will think so when it dawns on them what has been done. I think the Government should endeavour to get a little more than twenty-two cents even if it means a reduction on the promoter.

MR. CURTIS: I have already intimated to the House, Mr. Chairman, that this Act is really an enabling Act, enabling the Government to sign this, and I have already intimated that in my opinion the amount should be increased. The only question arising is to whether or not we can take a chance and say to these people pay us more, else—That is the risk we have to take. And we are dealing with people who are big people. We might take such a stand and get away with it and we might take such a stand and lose the whole deal on it. Then where would we be if we lost the whole deal? The matter is a very serious one, which we realize, and I think you have to trust the Government, Mr. Chairman, and the assurance we intend to do our best.

MR. DUFFY: Mr. Chairman, the Attorney General says there is a danger of the whole deal falling through. I cannot agree, because this is a big thing. These steel companies are not coming into this business to develop Newfoundland, it is a good deal for them too. So that the fact we would look for better concessions does not mean they are just going to walk away. I think it is just a matter of negotiations. They are out for a good thing and I think we should be.

MR. CURTIS: Except this, my instructions are, and my information is

—There is the proposition—Take it or leave it. Now how far can we go?

MR. HOLLETT: From where is the Attorney General taking instructions?

MR. CURTIS: These other parties—"Here are the terms under which we are prepared to come in."

MR. HOLLETT: Surely the Attorney General should not take instructions from these other parties.

MR. CURTIS: I certainly do not intend to. At the same time it is a business proposition.

MR. HOLLETT: I know. The Attorney General says perhaps if we try to get more they won't have anything to do with it, but we must not forget that down in Knob Lake these people spent three hundred and fifty million; away north of Wabush. Do you mean to tell me here, if there is so much iron ore in Wabush as we are led to believe and hope is there that any people who have the lease on it are going to have a chance to have a lease on it are going to renege on that because the Newfoundland Government wants a few more cents than twenty-two—I do not think the Attorney General is running any risk whatever; and I think the interest of Newfoundland-Labrador is at stake when he comes to a final decision.

On motion clauses 6 through 13 carried.

Preamble carried.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it these agreements are drawn up by the lawyers for the various firms.

MR. CURTIS: Sixteen lawyers, I believe.

MR. HOLLETT: Clause 3 (3) (a) if the determination of the Statutory

Lease shall have occurred because of the determination of the right of Javelin under which the Statutory Lease was issued and should the right of Nalco remain undetermined, Nalco will at the request of the Lessee and subject to this clause issue to the Lessee a lease for a term commencing on the date of the determination of the right of Javelin and ending on the expiration of the term provided in the Statutory Lease, containing the same terms and conditions and all other provisions of the Statutory Lease and extending to the Lessee all rights and credits to which the Lessee would have been entitled if the Statutory Lease had not been determined.

How does that apply now in the event that the legislation which was discussed here yesterday, the Nalco-Javelin Bill becomes law? Is it a fact that Nalco will be absorbed wholly and solely by Javelin?

MR. CURTIS: No. Nalco would be continued. All we would sell would be our shares in Nalco.

MR. HOLLETT: Javelin would have complete control?

MR. CURTIS: As long as it held these shares.

MR. HOLLETT: If the lease is determined in the right of Javelin will not that also assure it is determined in the right of Nalco?

MR. CURTIS: I did not quite get you.

MR. HOLLETT: I say Nalco, Mr. Chairman, will be absorbed by Javelin and if the right of Javelin is determined then also would not the right of Nalco be determined since it is part and parcel of Javelin?

MR. CURTIS: I think the whole reason, Mr. Chairman for all this, the

fact they want it in legislative form is because of the possibility that Javelin might become one of the major shareholders of Nalco and (2) the lessee of Nalco and if Javelin becomes both the controlling power of Nalco and the lessee it might in its combined capacity sort of wipe out the leases. So for this reason you find all these clauses there, so as to protect the sub-concessions of Pickand Mathers and their Wabush Iron Company and these other people to protect them in the event of Nalco controlled by Javelin having a lease to Javelin and perhaps having some monkey business back and forth cancelling its lease or something like that. So I think the reason for all these clauses is purely to protect the sub-operator.

MR. HOLLETT: Would the Attorney General say, Mr. Speaker, Nalco may become the child of the Lessee, may be controlled by the Lessee.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, like when a man buys a house leasehold and subsequently buys the land the house is on the Lessee then absorbs the house, under law he owns the fee simple. It is just to deal with a situation somewhat similar to that.

MR. HOLLETT: Now I will have to say something on this, this is entirely new. This is another area altogether of twenty-four hundred square miles. If my view is correct, my information is this refers to another piece of land, another twenty-three hundred square miles—I wonder if the Attorney General could explain that.

MR. CURTIS: I think it is all the one area, Mr. Chairman, because Lease No. 1, 2, 3, are all in the one area. These other concessions are sub-concessions. I will have to check up, but my understanding is it is the

same. We might let section 4 stand, Mr. Chairman—4. "In accordance with clause 17 of the Javelin (North) Concession Agreement, and clause 16 of the Agreement dated the 15th day of March, 1953, registered at the Registry of Deeds for Newfoundland in Volume 349 at Folios 316 to 332 (both inclusive) and made between Nalco and Javelin, Nalco hereby approves the transfer of the rights of Javelin to Pickands and Stelco and to Wabush Iron under and in accordance with the Option Agreement, Lease No. 1, Lease No. 2, and Lease No. 3. stand.

Clause 5 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it the Attorney General will not consent to any of this until Javelin gives proof it has released the sixteen and a half millions.

MR. CURTIS: They have taken out that clause originally drafted which said the Attorney General has to give a certificate. Now I understand the Government will not assent to the Bill until it is done.

MR. HOLLETT: There was provision in the proof agreement I have which takes care of that.

MR. CURTIS: I checked up the position, Mr. Chairman. I knew that clause was originally there, the Attorney General had to give a certificate. Instead of that however, my honourable friend will note the original Bill, which we have just read, will see at the end of page 9, Section 13-4-11 will come into force on a date to be proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council will not proclaim this Act until satisfied that the provision of Section 6 have been complied with.

MR. HIGGINS: That is the idea — it does not say they must do it though.

MR. CURTIS: We might continue going on and take into consideration the question whether we should write that in. I know I want to be clear of responsibility of having a certificate.

MR. HIGGINS: I do not think the Attorney General escapes his responsibility like that because there are sixteen and a half million dollars at stake.

MR. CURTIS: What I write in I would write in as part of Section 12 of the Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: As far as I recollect there is nothing in that clause in the Bill having reference to Section 4 of the Act or Section 6 of the Act.

MR. CURTIS: No, but it is a very easy matter to say — What I would envisage, subject to consultation with my officials, would be sections 4 to 11 would come into force on a date to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council — but not before this has been done — or something like that.

MR. HOLLETT: Could the Attorney General tell us why it has been taken out?

MR. CURTIS: No the draftsmen took it out — I did suggest I did not like it.

MR. HIGGINS: That is not a very good reason.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest we put it back again. We ought to protect ourselves now by statutory agreement.

MR. CURTIS: I undertake not to pass the law without that being carried out.

MR. HOLLETT: The Attorney General may be here today and gone tomorrow like some of the rest of us.

MR. HIGGINS: Suppose the grim reaper comes along — He is always on the alert, I suggest the Attorney General ought to put that clause in — Then too the Steel Company and Wash and Pickands Mathers are not going to sign the agreement until they know Javelin has cleared that, and they want a certificate from you — If I may, Mr. Chairman, they want a certificate from the Attorney General or some official of the Government to say that there is no further lien on the Newfoundland Government for a guarantee of sixteen and a half million dollars — They are not going to sign the agreement until they get a certificate from the Attorney General or some other minister of the Crown — They are fools if they do —

MR. CURTIS: We could have the section stand, Mr. Chairman.

Motion, clause 6 stand, carried:
Clause 7

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I still don't like that idea, in sub-clause 2, of limiting us to twenty-two cents. There seems to me to be no reason why we can't have an escalator clause in there.

MR. HOLLETT: We raised that point, Mr. Chairman, the other day, the point my honourable and learned friend on my left just raised, that there should be some sort of an escalator or safety clause in that section with reference to the twenty-two cents a ton (Clause 7 (2) Pickands and Stelco shall pay to the Government a sum to be calculated at the rate of twenty-two cents (22c.) for every gross ton of iron ore products

mined and shipped by Wabush iron from the premises that shall have been demised by Lease No. 1, Lease No. 3 or any lease issued to Pickands and Stelco under sub-clause (1) or (3) of Clause 3 of this agreement or any part of such premises.

We feel there ought to be some provision there which would take care of the price of iron ore rising from twelve dollars a ton as it is now to twenty dollars a ton, if need be. And we think if there was a small percentage there five per cent on the price of the gross ton at the boathside or on board ship, five per cent on each gross ton, on the value, the price, the value. I do not mean on the profit but on the value at the ship's side — I think it is around eleven dollars now.

MR. CURTIS: About eleven.

MR. HOLLETT: Even there that would be fifty-five cents and not twenty-two.

MR. CURTIS: As I say, Mr. Chairman, this is not a matter we can settle here. Somebody has to trust somebody to negotiate. I think the House knows my views, and I certainly know the views of the Opposition. I know that there is a strong argument to be made in favour of both our views, which in this case happen to coincide. It is not a matter to be settled here. We cannot write both sides of the agreement. This is a matter for negotiation. This is an enabling Act which enables us to act subsequently, to take any measure that would be better for us. In other words; this is the worst we can decide. We cannot make it any worse than this but if we can better it we will be within our rights.

MR. DUFFY: Will an attempt be made to better it?

MR. CURTIS: Of course, definitely, and was made before my honourable friends raised the question.

MR. HOLLETT: Surely, Mr. Chairman, it ought to be the duty of this House to know exactly what we are signing away and what we are to get. It is all very well to say the Honourable the Attorney General hopes to drive a better bargain; but I think a fair price of the valuation ought to come to the people of this country, and there ought to be some sort of clause in here which will help the Attorney General, authority, if necessary, some escape gap, once we pass this legislation this statutory agreement, we have had it. I might say there is quite a feeling in Newfoundland today, particularly amongst those people who have heard the Bill quite a feeling over the fact we are only getting twenty-two cents a ton.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, does not the reverse also apply, with the opening up of these deposits now there is a possibility that the price of iron might go down and the company might stand to lose. We could not foresee far enough into the future to know what new mines are going to come into production in the next fifty years; but right at this time with a big development like this the price of iron might possibly go down.

MR. DUFFY: Have a floor on it.

MR. SHEPPARD: We probably here have to look at it from the point of view of the Government and the point of view of the people, but looking at it from the point of view of the other negotiators to this agreement, they might think that the price of iron will go down.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes but look what it gives John C. Doyle and Jav-

elin. The price of iron ore going down is too small a chance for me to swallow. The price of everything is going up and will go up. What actually is happening is that the value of the dollars is becoming less.

MR. CURTIS: Except copper — Copper seems to be going down.

MR. HOLLETT: In any case when it does go down we shall be able to take the loss as well as the people running the mines.

MR. CURTIS: There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, from the point of view of terms twenty-two cents today is a large return. I admit in ten years time if the price goes up then twenty-two cents is too low. On the other hand in current prices it is a high one. But my honourable friends and the House, Mr. Chairman, will have to trust the Government in this matter. As is well known we might have signed this Bill and brought it in un fait accompli. We have not done that. We think we may be able to make a better one. But we brought it in here taking the House into our confidence, in fact I think perhaps too much so, when you discuss a thing like this in a place like this you are really putting your cards on the table and other people see besides yourself. I believe we would be in a better position if a debate like this did not take place; although I am glad myself to see newspaper arguments and hear criticisms. The more of that there is the better I think we will be able to negotiate.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, we have had too many agreements signed behind closed doors, without this House having any knowledge of them; the Seigheim deal and lots of others, all fixed up; and what did we get out of it?

MR. CURTIS: What did anybody else get out of it?

MR. HOLLETT: I think if he does not take the House into his confidence—

MR. CURTIS: I am doing it.

MR. HOLLETT: But don't up and say you think you are doing wrong by doing it.

MR. CURTIS: Not from the point of view of the House but the reports going out.

MR. HOLLETT: This thing was reported in the United States and Canada before it came here, and we heard a statement made by the honourable the Premier the other day when he came out quite clearly and without any reservations and said it is the intention of the Government to sell Nalco to Javelin — The only thing we are objecting to is the small return to Newfoundland compared with the large return of a dollar a ton to John C. Doyle. Here is a man unknown to us three or four years ago, never heard of him nor nobody else had heard, here he comes in and suddenly gets a concession, a grant from NALCO and then goes on and eventually he owns NALCO, he owns control of the granting of leases and licenses in an area of twenty-four thousand square miles of the country — and he gets a dollar a ton for every ton comes out of that for the next ninety nine years; and we, the people of Newfoundland, will get a paltry twenty-two cents. That is the point we object to, and we will continue to object to it, and we shall strenuously object to it as far as we are here in the House. I do hope that the Government will be able to make a better deal than that, otherwise it has to be a great disap-

pointment to the people of this country.

MR. CURTIS: Really, Mr. Chairman, I have been very lenient, I do not want to shut off debate in any way but this was really a discussion of the principle of the Bill. I have not raised any objection, but I do not think we should prolong it too much otherwise we have second reading all over again. I would just say in reply to my honourable friend; John Doyle had come to us five years ago and asked us for a mineral concession on that area. Before this property went to Nalco if he had come to the Government and asked us for a concession on this five miles we would have been happy to give it to him, and would have been happy if he would undertake to spend one hundred thousand dollars on it, and would have been delighted if he had been prepared to pay us five per cent mining tax on the net income — We would have been delighted. We gave a concession to Donaldson and Knight yesterday just for that and we gave property to Boylen just for that. But because he has done well with an area which has been refused we are considering as to whether or not we should not jump on him and ask for much more than we would have asked if he had come to us and we did not know that. Now it is true, as my honourable friend said, I am as anxious to get what we can for the country as they are and I am worried. I have fluctuated from one side to the other; we are getting too much and, we are not getting enough — and there are two sides to it; and I assure the honourable members that there are members of this Cabinet, members of this side of the House who think we are doing handsomely in getting twenty-two cents and other

times probably these same members wonder if we are getting enough — We are getting a wonderful deal on this compared with any other iron ore area I have ever heard of. We are getting about four times as much from this area as we are from the whole area that the Labrador Mining Company is expending, four times as much per ton. Now we have to be reasonable. It is true when you know someone is making a kill you like to bring the Government in on it if you are representing the Government as we are, but on the other hand you have to be fair, you got to be fair. These people have got to compete. These people have got to compete with the Labrador Mining and Smelting Company we have a similar area on Lake Wabush, which if they develop will only pay us five per cent on the profit. Remember that there are two deposits in Lake Wabush Area — there are three deposits there. The deposit that the Labrador Mining and Smelting or whatever you want to call it; both companies have similar areas in the same vicinity — We are asking these people to pay us twenty-two cents a ton and the other people will pay us five per cent of the net profits or five cents a ton. You have to consider these things. It is very easy to turn around and say: "you are only giving us twenty-two. You should give us thirty-two." But look what the other fellows are giving us, five and six cents and we are happy to get the five and six cents because when we made that agreement with them it was iron ore that could not be mined. There are two sides to every question, and although the Government is as anxious as anybody in the country to get the last cent out of it we got to be fair and we got to look at both sides.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, there is one point I would like to raise, the question of principle — I was not discussing the principle I was discussing the clause on the twenty two cents. And I am talking about twenty-two cents and I can talk on that until next week if I want to.

MR. CURTIS: Talk about increasing it.

MR. HOLLETT: I am talking about a saving clause that will ensure that if the value of iron ore goes up, perhaps fifty years from now, the people will get a greater return than they get under this particular clause as it is now. After all you are dealing with something which is going on for a hundred years, and there is no reason why there should be such a rush to put this through the House in a day or two. In my opinion it is ridiculous. Here we are in a sense ceding all this area, and some parts of Labrador to be leased for a period up to ninety-nine years, and here we are endeavouring to rush it through. We cannot even take time out so that the Attorney General can sit with the other partners of this agreement and see if he can't do a little better. Why not do that? Here is something the people of this country are bound by for ninety-nine years and there is no reason a week or so or a month or a couple or several months can not be taken so that the matter is finally thrashed out — Because, Mr. Chairman, we have a feeling on this side of the House that if these people can afford to pay Javelin these huge profits, if they can pay them a million dollars up to 1963 whether any iron ore comes out or not and two million from 1963 to 1965 whether any iron ore comes out or not and three million for the next two years, irrespective of whether any iron ore comes out, and up to five

million a year thereafter — That is what they are paying Javelin for this concession and here are we content with a mere twenty-two cents a ton with no saving clause to take care of us twenty-five or thirty years hence. I won't be here but our offspring will be here, I hope, and I hope they won't blame us too much. That is all I have to say on that section.

On motion clause 7 carried: Clause 8 through 10 carried.

MR. CURTIS: There is just another point, and I want the House to know the full and true position. The Government leased this area or gave this area to NALCO under a certain option. That option provided the Corporation or its assignees shall pay to the Government in respect of any mining lease granted under this Act in respect of mineral taxes as computed under the Mining Tax Act, 1950, a maximum rate of five per cent. In other words the most the Government can legally collect from NALCO or its assignees on this property is five per cent. That is by the 1953 Act. We are getting twenty-two cents. The company would be very willing to pay us the five per cent and forget the twenty-two cents, but we are collecting this additional money in addition, the difference between five per cent and twenty-two cents as shareholders of NALCO. I just want to make the position clear.

MR. HOLLETT: Also amending the Mining Tax Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two sections held up, I think.

MR. CURTIS: There is a second area there, two concessions given by NALCO to Javelin, called the "North" and "South" concessions. This reference is to the South concession. They

are giving Pickands Mathers rights to explore both concessions. Now I do not know what to do about Section 6. I am advised that the law officers of the Crown feel this is sufficient, but if it is still felt that we should use the clause that was in the original draft we can have it put back.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the way we feel about it, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CURTIS: There was a clause, Mr. Chairman, in the original draft which we submitted — It just says — whether or not it is executed and delivered in accordance with section 3 the Statutory Agreement shall not be valid or binding upon the parties thereto until the Attorney General of the Province has given a certificate stating that he has been satisfied that Javelin has performed and fulfilled all of its covenant set forth in clause 6 of the Statutory Agreement. If the House wants that clause we will put it back. If Javelin defaults we just do not proclaim the Act, This, of course, puts a personal responsibility on the Attorney General.

MR. HOLLETT: Does not the Attorney General agree somebody should have that responsibility?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, I wish it were the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to revert to page 19, on this one here, section 6 I am not sure I have the Statutory Agreement, although there is a section which says: except where necessary to employ technical experts the lessee at all times in the work of production will employ Newfoundland workmen if they are available. "Except where it is necessary to employ technical experts." I

take it there are no technical experts in Newfoundland? Does that debar Newfoundlanders?

MR. CURTIS: Heavens! No! They prefer Newfoundland technical help.

Appendix "A"—Statutory Agreement — carried.

MR. CURTIS: We are not even party to that.

Appendix "B"—Statutory Agreement carried:

MR. HOLLETT: What do we get out of it from the Wabush people?

MR. CURTIS: I think you will find we get twenty-two cents, twenty-two cents a ton on every ton of iron ore taken from these concessions! and we get five per cent on everything else.

Appendix "C" carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of changes to be written in there — On page 67, Schedule B — Paragraph 2, Sixth line the word "with" is to be written in at the beginning of the line.

On page 44, the reference to seventeen cents in the fifth line "17c." (seventeen cents) should be written out.

On page 39 — Nine lines from the bottom of the page — "hundreds" should be "hundredth" Schedule 'C' page 71 carried.

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

On motion the committee recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.

Committee of the Whole On Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the New-

foundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951."

On motion clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, the Government may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of such shares. Has the Government decided what it intends to do?

MR. CURTIS: No.

MR. HOLLETT: To sell how or what?

MR. CURTIS: We are asking for power. No final decision has been made. The situation is exactly as it was yesterday when I reported to the House, but we will make the best deal we can. I am not so sure we needed that section. I think we could sell anyway, but preferred to come to the House to clarify the position.

MR. HOLLETT: Does the minister think it will be wise to hold shares in Javelin?

MR. CURTIS: I would rather not answer that Mr. Chairman because it is surely unusual, as to whether or not it is wise. Take the offer we have, stock for our nine hundred thousand shares, forty thousand shares in Javelin. Well, the last quotation I heard from Javelin was \$32 New York, and I understand some people who make it their business to assess the value of stocks have suggested, on the basis of everything passing through or merging these shares might be worth a hundred and sixty dollars each. I do not know. It is one of these things, whatever you do you are going to be wrong. You are acting in the best interest but whatever you do you may do wrong or may do right.

MR. DUFFY: Those shares taken out would they be at current market prices?

MR. CURTIS: Not any price, forty thousand shares. If they should come to one hundred dollars a share we would feel like fools to turn it down.

MR. HOLLETT: Certainly I am very much against the Government going into business and getting on the stock market.

MR. CURTIS: It is unusual.

MR. HOLLETT: I object to it very much, and I think, Sir, that is the attitude of the Opposition. I would like the Attorney General to know that now.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you!

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, carried.

MR. CURTIS: Clause 9 (a) first line—actually I think it should be first of April 1958,

Clauses 10, 11 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Clause 12—I notice there "iron ore products" means and includes iron ore, crude iron-bearing material and any material or composition produced from iron ore or crude iron bearing material.

MR. CURTIS: Whatever they ship they pay for by the ton; whatever they move, if they put it on a train and take it out they pay twenty-two cents a ton, whatever it is, just as it is.

MR. HOLLETT: The Attorney General told me it was pelletized.

MR. CURTIS: I suppose pellets would be crude iron.

MR. HOLLETT: When they take it out of the ground it is iron ore is it?

MR. CURTIS: No I would not say it would be iron ore. It is mixed.

MR. HOLLETT: Is the Attorney General quite sure it is pellets?

MR. CURTIS: It is whatever they ship. If they should ship whatever is there raw they pay us, and if they concentrate it they pay for it concentrated and if pelletized they pay for it pelletized, whatever they ship.

Clause 12 carried: Clause 13 carried: Clause 14 carried:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, there should be a clause 15—"The said Act is further amended by adding thereto as an appendix to this Act"—That sort of gives this appendix a place. There is a new clause, 16, Mr. Chairman: "This Act shall come into force by and on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council" — Still carrying out the idea, this is an enabling Act.

Clause 15 and clause 16 carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, there are just one or two minor changes throughout the Bill. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report having passed this Bill with some amendments; and ask leave to sit again.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered Bill No. 72, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951" and directed me to report same with some amendment.

On motion report received, on motion Bill ordered read a third time now.

MR. HOLLETT: I do not wish to delay the House any longer, Sir, with expressing our disagreement with this Bill, our objection to it, and our grave reason for so doing. I think it is

our duty therefore to move that this Bill be not now read but be read a third time six months hence—without any further remarks I make that motion.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case I shall put the motion "That the word 'Now' do stand part of the question. If the motion carried the amendment is lost, which means the Bill is automatically read a third time,

Motion carried.

MR. HIGGINS: On division.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be entered in the records "on division."

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered the matter to it referred and directs me to report progress on Bill No. 71, and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received, committee ordered sit again.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled An Act to Provide For the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Loan and Guarantee Act, 1955 and Trust Deed made pursuant to that Act and Discharge the Liability Thereunder. With the Consent of the House I would like to have that Bill now read a first time.

On motion and by leave Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time, now, by leave of the House.

MR. HOLLETT: The best Bill that has been brought in in a long time agreed.

On motion Bill read a second time ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House presently:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act To Provide For the Redistribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands."

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I think it is a fair summary of the general position to say that in regard to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Forestry and the Royal Commission on Agriculture steps have been taken in regard to most and indeed practically all of the recommendations to provide for their implementation, and the steps which have been taken constitute a number of long term and short term policies of my department.

The legislation now before us, although not specifically designed as such, is a further step in the direction of implementing both of these reports. It will be recalled that the Royal Commission on Forestry recommended that the Crown should try to acquire by revision, by expropriation and in any other proper way portions of productive forest land and the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture made pretty well the same recommendation in regard to unused agricultural land.

This legislation is aimed at acquiring for the Crown additional areas of productive forest lands and also additional areas of land useful for agriculture. Now I may say that the legislation grew out of a decision taken by Cabinet sometime ago to recover to the Crown certain land held under grants the conditions of which have not been fulfilled. However it was subsequently seen that since the burden to prove that the conditions that attach to the grant would rest on the Government we might well be in court until the cows come home, trying to prove our case and trying to acquire the desired acreage. So that the legal department of the Govern-

ment came up with this special expropriation Bill, The Bill provides that certain specified areas of land, as described in the schedule, may be expropriated from time to time. And of course the schedule itself may be expanded from time to time. Now the Bill also provides for a floor and a ceiling as far as compensation is concerned. Compensation is to be paid at the rate of thirty cents an acre, except that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is to have the power to approve higher rates provided the highest rate does not exceed one dollar per acre. The idea of setting these minimum and maximum prices is to see that the Government does not get stuck with too big a Bill in expropriation awards.

Now the schedule presently attached to this Act is concerned only with what are commonly known as the "Telegraph Blocks" and I myself have a particular interest in one of these blocks, i.e. at Robinsons, with some of the most industrious and best farmers in the Island, between Crabbes and Fishel's River. But all they have to farm is a strip of land from the seashore extending inward a quarter of a mile here and a half a mile there and perhaps a mile somewhere else. Actually they are running out of land. They have no room to expand, and they have no new land upon which to set up their holdings. And in the hinterland there is a strip of some of the finest agricultural land in the Province, and some of it in forests. It is about twenty thousand acres in all.

That area was granted to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company in 1854 and was acquired from them by the Newfoundland Colonization Company in 1873. The Act under which the land was granted originally required the

company to settle one person for every so many acres of the land granted. Now during all the years that the company have had the land they have paid very little attention to it except to issue permits every now and then for wood cutting. And their wood cutting operation is so completely disorganized that the value of the stand of timber upon the thirty square mile area has been seriously reduced.

Now here is an asset of Newfoundland that has been frittered away. Mind you we have fought and we have paid for two world wars so that the owner would come and merely sit on that and do nothing about it except draw stumpage every now and then whilst the people out around there have had to do without sufficient land for expansion purposes. Now the people at Heatherton, Robinsons, Jefferies, MacKay's, St. David's, St. Fintan's and the Highlands are tired of doing without, and they are asking this House to do something about it. They are not the only people, there are other people in exactly the same situation in other places throughout the Island. As I have said, the schedule to the Act at the moment covers the "Telegraph" lots. It may be expanded from time to time as circumstances warrant. And I think it will be a good thing for Newfoundland when these acreages come back to the Crown to serve the needs of agriculture and to come under forest management.

Mr. Speaker I move the second reading.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, generally we are agreed in principle on this Bill. There is just one item, Mr. Speaker, which will need to come before us in Committee of the Whole, that is for damages, no compensation

for injurious affection. I think that is rather harsh. I would like to read Clause 3(3) "Subject to Section 8, no action lies against the Minister of Mines and Resources or any other person for any loss or damage suffered by any person arising out of anything done under sub-section (2)". It takes away the right of the individual for damages for wrong doing. Then again under sub-section 3 of clause 6, "no compensation other than compensation for the land expropriated provided by or under sub-section (1) and (2) is payable to any owner of land to which this Act applies for or in respect of injurious affection resulting from any expropriation done under and in accordance with this Act." I do not think the House is justified in passing that with this Act." I do not think the House is justified in passing that sort of legislation. Apart from that we have no objection to it.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House presently, by leave of the House.

MR. CURTIS: Might the House go into committee now, Mr. Speaker, on Bill No. 77, "An Act to Provide for the Redistribution By the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands," on Bill No. 80 and on Bill No. 71.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

MR. GLARKE: Chairman of Committees:

"A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into An Agreement With Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited; Canadian Javelin Limited; Pickands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and

Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose.

MR. CURTIS: In connection with this, Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the Opposition is acceptable to the Government. They want a clause reinstated that was in the original draft. I propose that it be in the Bill and not in the Statutory Agreement. In the Statutory Agreement, page 19, Mr. Chairman, if you would refer to that, we would let that stand, but in (6) we would change that word "co-incidentally" to the word "concurrently."

On motion clause 6, as amended carried.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if you would refer back to the Bill, page 9, clause 13 — "Sections 4 to 11 shall come into force on a date to be proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. We would call that subsection (1) and now a new sub-section (2) "A proclamation shall not be made under sub-section (1) until the Attorney General of the Province has given a certificate stating that he is satisfied that Javelin has performed and fulfilled all of the covenants of Javelin set forth in clause 6 of the Statutory Agreement." That is the same clause, only it puts it in the Bill. I move that amendment, Mr. Chairman, at least my honourable colleague, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply moves it.

On motion clause 13 as amended carried.

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Dedistribution By the Crown Certain Unimproved Lands."

Clauses 1 and 2 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, under clause 3 sub-section (3) that

is the one I spoke about — "No compensation, other than compensation for the land expropriated provided by or under sub-sections (1) and (2) is payable to any owner of land to which this Act applies for or in respect of injurious affection resulting from any expropriation done under and in accordance with this Act." I wonder if we have the right to put that clause in.

MR. CURTIS: Frankly I have not seen this Bill before. It is done by the deputies. I have not had time to even read it.

MR. HIGGINS: I have a recollection that that is a standard clause.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't think it is right. I don't care if it is standard — Every man should have a right to appeal to the courts of law. I think every Newfoundland citizen, every British subject has a right of recourse to the courts of law if injured in his person or property or in his well being by anybody whether it be a Government or whoever it is.

MR. CURTIS: This is subject to Sub-section 8 — "Claims by the owners of land that is not land to which this Act applies for all damages caused by injurious affection to such land necessarily resulting from the expropriation of land under and in accordance with this Act shall be dealt with and disposed of under the Expropriation Act, 1957, as if the injurious affection was caused by an expropriation of land done under the Act."

MR. HOLLETT: They have the right at least to be dealt with under the Expropriation Act, 1957. Under that Act, if I remember rightly there is a recourse. Here under this Act the people if injured have no recourse whatsoever.

MR. CURTIS: Actually I do not care if we take it in or leave it out. If it is a usual clause I think it should stay in — If the House wants to take it out we can.

MR. HIGGINS: Take it out and then we will have peace.

On motion sub-section 3 section 3 deleted.

On motion clause 3 as amended carried.

On motion clauses 4 and 5 carried.

MR. HOLLETT: Clause 6 is the same, no compensation other than for the land expropriated.

MR. CURTIS: Take that out too.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, might I ask who arrived at the figure of thirty cents an acre?

MR. KEOUGH: The figure was arrived at by the Commission of Government in a deal arranged in the late 1930's and early 1940's when they paid thirty cents an acre for an area of land.

MR. HIGGINS: Surely Mr. Chairman, we are not going to accept the standards of the Commission of Government to cover this Act now. It is the first time I have ever seen any attempt to draw a parallel between the scale of public services between the two Governments. Thirty cents in 1935 might be worth more than fifty cents today.

MR. CURTIS: Actually I think it is the same as we pay Bowaters.

MR. HIGGINS: But Bowaters is different from some poor hangashore with ten acres who gets three dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: Land in Newfoundland is worth thirty cents an acre. Do they own the Land?

MR. CURTIS: I notice there is a right to pay more.

MR. KEOUGH: Actually they are not entitled to anything.

MR. HIGGINS: Suppose the man had strawberry plants set out?

MR. SPENCER: It would not be taken if he had strawberry plants. If he developed the land it would not be taken, but when it is held for fifty or a hundred years undeveloped it is another matter.

MR. CURTIS: It is idle land.

MR. HIGGINS: And ill-took too!

On motion clauses 6 through 10 carried.

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

MR. CURTIS I am afraid we have to wait for Bill No. 80, Mr. Chairman — the reading is being checked. I think there is an error. Perhaps the Committee might rise, report progress on Bill No. 80, and report having passed Bills No. 71 and 77.

On motion the Committee rose to report progress.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have considered Bill No. 71, and Bill No. 77, and directs me to report same with some amendments.

On motion report received, bills ordered read a third time now, by leave of the House.

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council To enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited; Canadian Javelin Limited;

Pickands Mather Limited; the Steel Company of Canada, Limited and Wash Iron Co. Limited and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose," read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Redistribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands," read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee of the Whole have considered Bill No. 80 and have directed me to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

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

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act."

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this Bill, which is very brief, I want to point out just one reference which makes it clear for the purpose of this Bill — It is provided that continued service with the Federal Government is as if it had been provincial service in the case of Newfoundland civil servants who transferred to the Federal authority on union and subsequently rejoined the Provincial service.

Now I have a note before me, information provided by my department, or the department over which I have the honour to preside, which states that at the moment it effects just two very, very prominent individuals in the civil service. I do not think I need go very far into that other than to say one happens to be the Auditor General. These two paragraphs make it very clear for the purpose. It so happens that on the date of union one or two of these civil servants with the Provincial Government were trans-

ferred to the Federal Service and subsequently rejoined the Provincial Service — This Bill is merely to give effect to the desire or the reason for having them reinstated and their period of service in the General Service counted as Provincial service.

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

On motion Bill read the second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House now, and by leave of the House.

On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

On motion clause I carried.

MR. SHEPPARD: Mr. Chairman, I understand that there were some Newfoundlanders employed as Federal servants before union who have transferred to the Provincial service. I was wondering if any consideration has been given to including these individuals under the terms of this Act, or whether it could be done? I am thinking of some of the people at Gander.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, I can say that matter has been under consideration and is still under consideration. This Bill does not specifically cover these, but refers to those who were employed at the date of union with the Provincial Government. Meanwhile the other matter is under consideration.

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

MR. CURTIS: Having had Bill No. 80 referred to a Committee of the Whole now, I might say we have had

the Bill proof-read and there are a few minor changes. Perhaps we might read the Bill now, Mr. Chairman.

On motion clause I read, carried. Clause 2 carried.

MR. CURTIS: In clause 3, reference to the Wabush Trustee should say "the said Trustee," and instead of full stop put in "subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council provisions may be made etc. That is all, Mr. Chairman. It is really only proof reading.

In Clause 4 — It should say section (3) instead of subsection (1). It is just improved drafting.

On motion clauses 4 and 5 carried: Clause 6 carried.

Motion, that the committee rise and report these Bills carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole considered Bill No. 78 and directs me to report same without amendment.

On motion report received, Bill ordered read a third time now.

On motion A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act" and by leave read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole also considered Bill No. 80, and directs me to report same with some amendments.

On motion report received, and by leave Bill ordered read a third time now.

On motion report received, and by leave Bill ordered read a third time now.

On motion a Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited Loan and Guarantee Act, 1955, the Rescission of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of That Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder," read a third time, ordered passed and title to be as on the Order Paper.

MR. CURTIS: I think this concludes the business of the House, Mr. Speaker, except for Item No. 4 which we do not intend to proceed with. It is still on the Order Paper, so I would move that that orders of the Day do stand deferred?

Motion carried.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I might say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested he might be available to prorogue this session of the Legislature on Wednesday next at three of the clock, but I do not like to suggest that the House adjourn from now until that time, but that our usual adjournment until Monday at three of the clock. I would suggest that perhaps His Honour, the Speaker, might arrange to come on Monday and again on Tuesday, when he can adjourn the House for want of a quorum. On the other hand if a meeting should be desired for any purpose in connection with this or any other legislation we will be on call. So I would move, Mr. Speaker that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Monday at three of the clock. Honourable members will be informed if there will be a session on that day and they will also be informed if there will be no session on Tuesday, The present understanding is, however, there will be no session until Wednesday when His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor

will prorogue the House. I hope I make myself clear.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Monday at three of the Clock.

MONDAY, June 10th, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At quarter past three, there being no quorum present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow, afternoon, Tuesday, June 11th., at three of the Clock.

TUESDAY, June 11th, 1957.

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At quarter past three, there being no quorum present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, June 12th, at three of the Clock.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th, 1957.

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

SEARGEANT-AT-ARMS: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has 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 Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Survivorship Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange for a Part of Reid Lot 97."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Expropriation of Land."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

A Bill, An "Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Legislative Disabilities Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Maritimes Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporated Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

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

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

A Bill, "An Act further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act further to Amend Newfoundland Architects Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter Into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Redistribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans By the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

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 Further to Amend the Revenue Audit Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Imposition of a Tax on Insurance Companies."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Enter Into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

An Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Railway Company Limited (Loan Guarantee) Act, 1955, the Recision of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Company, the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush Iron Company, Limited, and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose."

HIS HONOUR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: 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 Ending the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Seven and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

A Bill, "An Act For Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight and For Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

HIS HONOUR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: In Her Majesty's name I thank Her loyal subjects and assent to these Bills.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

I am very happy to release you from further attendance after what has been a long and busy session, and to thank you for the careful consideration you have given to the various matters which my Ministers have placed before you.

The most important piece of legislation that has had your consideration has been a Bill designed to facilitate the early development of the very substantial iron resources available in

the Lake Wabush Area of Labrador; and I trust that as a result of the passage of this measure my Ministers will be successful in having an Agreement executed which will be beneficial to the best interests of the Province. Other legislation which it is hoped will bring about the further development of the Natural Resources of the Province are the amendments which have been passed to the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Act, the M. J. Knight (Agreement) Act. I trust the hopes of my Ministers in these measures will be fully realized.

In the field of Dominion-Provincial relations two Bills have had your consideration. The first authorizes my Ministers to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada to bring into effect in this Province a scheme whereby hospitalization and diagnostic treatment will become available to all our people under the joint sponsorship of the Federal and Provincial Governments. Such a scheme should prove a real blessing to our people. The second Bill authorizes my Government to conclude a Tax Rental Agreement with the Federal Government. Implementation of this will involve the payment by the Federal Government of substantially increased amounts which will assist my Government in meeting the increased cost of the Civil Service, and other expenditures for which there is an increased demand.

Various Bills dealing with Local Government matters show the important growth of Local Government throughout the Province. Miscellaneous Bills involving substantial amendments to existing legislation bring the number of measures dealt with to an impressive total. My Ministers hope that the adoption of these Bills will

greatly facilitate the work of the various Government Departments and promote greater efficiency in the public service.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

I thank you for the provision you have made for all the essential services for the present fiscal year and assure you the monies voted will be wisely and judiciously expended by my ministers.

My Ministers are looking forward with great interest to the sittings of the Royal Commissions for the Revision of the Terms of Union provided for in Term 29 of those Terms. An extremely able Commission has been set up which will commence its deliberations later on during the present month. My Ministers will see to it that Newfoundland's case, which has been very carefully prepared by its own Commission, will be fully and capably presented and I am sure that in their effort to secure the very fullest support of the people of this province.

In releasing you from your duties I express the hope that Divine Providence will continue to guide you in your various callings and that His Blessing will be on all our people as they continue their various avocations on the sea, in the forests, in the mines, in industry and in every field of their labour.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday the sixteenth day of July next, and this Assembly is prorogued accordingly,

Journal and Proceedings
of the First Session
of the
Thirty-First General Assembly
of Newfoundland

BEGUN and holden at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, Anno Domini, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-seven, being in the Sixth 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.

TUESDAY, March 19th., 1957.

His Honour, Albert Joseph Walsh, Esquire, Knight Bachelor, Chief Justice, Administrator in and over the Province of Newfoundland by His Proclamation bearing date the 11th day of March having appointed Tuesday the nineteenth day of March for the Meeting of the General Assembly for the despatch of business The following are the names of the Members returned by the Returning Officers for the Several Electoral Districts to represent the said Districts in the General Assembly.

Joseph P. O'Driscoll, Esq.,	District of Bell Island
The Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood	District of Bonavista North
Eric S. Jones, Esq.,	District of Burin
The Honourable John T. Cheeseman	District of Burgeo and LaPoile
Uriah F. Strickland, Esq.,	District of Bonavista South
George W. Clarke, Esq.,	District of Carbonar—Bay de Verde
The Honourable Myles P. Murray, Q.C.,	District of Ferryland
Isaac Mercer, Esq., Q.C.,	District of Fogo
John R. Courage, Esq.,	District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage
The Honourable Beaton J. Abbott,	District of Gander
The Honourable Edward S. Spencer,	District of Grand Falls
William R. Smallwood, Esq.,	District of Green Bay
Claude A. Sheppard, Esq.,	District of Harbour Grace
The Honourable Philip J. Lewis, Q.C., and Matthew P. Whelan, Esq.,	District of Harbour Main
John A. Forsey, Esq.,	District of Humber East
The Honourable Charles H. Ballam	District of Humber West
Earl W. Winsor, Esq.,	District of Labrador North
George Sellars, Esq.,	District of Labrador South
The Honourable Gregory J. Power,	District of Placentia East
Patrick J. Canning, Esq.,	District of Placentia West
Stephen K. Smith, Esq.,	District of Port-au-Port
Llewellyn Strange, Esq.,	District of Port de Grave
The Honourable James R. Chalker,	District of St. Barbe
The Honourable William J. Keough,	District of St. George's
Augustine M. Duffy, Esq.,	District of St. John's Centre
James D. Higgins, Esq., Q.C.,	District of St. John's East
George M. Nightingale, Esq.,	District of St. John's North
William J. Browne, Esq., Q.C.,	District of St. John's South
Malcolm Hollett, Esq.,	District of St. John's West
The Honourable James M. McGrath,	District of St. Mary's
Arthur S. Miffin, Esq.,	District of Trinity North
The Honourable Samuel J. Hefferton,	District of Trinity South
The Honourable Leslie R. Curtis, Q.C.,	District of Twillingate
C. Maxwell Lane, Esq.,	District of White Bay North
The Honourable Frederick W. Rowe,	District of White Bay South

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, to the Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield and the Honourable Harry A. Winter, Judges of the Supreme Court, which is as follows:—

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.

Albert J. Walsh,
Administrator.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

KNOW YE that we have appointed Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield and Honourable Harry A. Winter, Judges of the Supreme Court, to be Commissioners, they, or either of them, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the under-mentioned persons elected to serve in the House of Assembly for the several Districts set opposite their names, respectively, and appointed by Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Newfoundland to be holden in St. John's on the nineteenth day of this instant month:—

Joseph P. O'Driscoll, Esq.,	District of Bell Island
The Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood,	District of Bonavista North
Eric S. Jones, Esq.,	District of Burin
The Honourable John T. Cheeseman,	District of Burgeo and LaPoile
Uriah F. Strickland, Esq.,	District of Bonavista South
George W. Clarke, Esq.,	District of Carbonear — Bay de Verde
The Honourable Myles P. Murray, Q.C.,	District of Ferryland
Isaac Mercer, Esq., Q.C.,	District of Fogo
John R. Courage, Esq.,	District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage
The Honourable Beaton J. Abbott,	District of Grand Falls
The Honourable Edward S. Spencer,	District of Green Bay
William R. Smallwood, Esq.,	District of Harbour Grace
Claude A. Sheppard, Esq.	
The Honourable Philip J. Lewis, Q.C., and Matthew P. Whelan, Esq.,	District of Harbour Main
John A. Forsey, Esq.,	District of Humber East
The Honourable Charles H. Ballam	District of Humber West
Earl W. Winsor, Esq.,	District of Labrador North
George Sellars, Esq.,	District of Labrador South
The Honourable Gregory J. Power,	District of Placentia East
Patrick J. Canning, Esq.,	District of Placentia West
Stephen K. Smith, Esq.,	District of Port-au-Port
Llewellyn Strange, Esq.,	District of Port de Grave
The Honourable James R. Chalker	District of St. Barbe
The Honourable William J. Keough	District of St. George's
Augustine M. Duffy, Esq.,	District of St. John's Centre
James D. Higgins, Esq., Q.C.,	District of St. John's East
George M. Nightingale, Esq.,	District of St. John's North
William J. Browne, Esq., Q.C.,	District of St. John's South
Makcolm Hollett, Esq.,	District of St. John's West
The Honourable James M. McGrath,	District of St. Mary's
Arthur S. Mifflin, Esq.,	District of Trinity North
The Honourable Samuel J. Hefferton,	District of Trinity South
The Honourable Leslie R. Curtis,	District of Twillingate
C. Maxwell Lane, Esq.,	District of White Bay North
The Honourable Frederick W. Rowe,	District of White Bay South

Giving to them, or either of them, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all whatsoever they, or either of them, shall do and perform in this behalf and whereof they, or either of them, are to make due return under their hands and seals unto our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province, with these Presents annexed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge Knight Bachelor, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in Our Army, Lieutenant-Governor in and over Our Province of Newfoundland.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of St. John's this 11th day of March, A.D., 1957, in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing,

for MINISTER OF PROVINCAL AFFAIRS

The said Commissioners came into the Assembly at noon on the nineteenth day of March, Robert W. Shepherd, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, as in duty bound attending.

The following Commission was read by the Clerk of the House:

Albert J. Walsh,
Administrator.

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.

TO: HONOURABLE SIR BRIAN DUNFIELD, and
HONOURABLE HARRY A. WINTER.

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that confiding in your loyalty, fidelity and circumspection, We, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council for the Province of Newfoundland, have thought fit to constitute and appoint and by these presents do constitute and appoint you to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of administering the Oath of Allegiance to the persons elected to be Members of Our General Assembly for Newfoundland at the General Election recently holden hereby granting unto you all the rights, powers and advantages which to the said office do or may lawfully appertain, and requiring you diligently to perform the duties thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our trusty and well-beloved Sir
Albert Joseph Walsh, Knight Bachelor,
Chief Justice, Administrator in and over
Our Province of Newfoundland.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our
City of St. John's this 15th day of March,
A.D., 1957 and in the Sixth year of Our
Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing,

for MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

The names of the Members returned for the several Districts and Divisions of Districts having been called over by the Clerk, they appeared with the exception of The Honourable James M. McGrath, and took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance in the presence of the said Commissioners, as follows:

Joseph P. O'Driscoll, Esq.,	District of Bell Island
The Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood,	District of Bonavista North
Eric S. Jones, Esq.,	District of Burin
The Honourable John T. Cheeseman,	District of Burgeo and LaPoile
Uriah F. Strickland, Esq.,	District of Bonavista South
George W. Clarke, Esq.,	District of Carbonear — Bay de Verde
The Honourable Myles P. Murray,	
Q.C.,	District of Ferryland
Isaac Mercer, Esq., Q.C.,	District of Fogo
John R. Courage, Esq.,	District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage
The Honourable Beaton J. Abbott,	District of Gander
The Honourable Edward S. Spencer,	District of Grand Falls
William R. Smallwood, Esq.,	District of Green Bay
Claude A. Sheppard, Esq.,	District of Harbour Grace
The Honourable Philip J. Lewis, Q.C.,	
and Matthew P. Whelan, Esq.,	District of Harbour Main
John A. Forsey, Esq.,	District of Humber East
The Honourable Charles H. Ballam,	District of Humber West
Earl W. Winsor, Esq.,	District of Labrador North
George Sellars, Esq.,	District of Labrador South
The Honourable Gregory J. Power,	District of Placentia East
Patrick J. Canning, Esq.,	District of Placentia West
Stephen K. Smith, Esq.,	District of Port-au-Port
Llewellyn Strange, Esq.,	District of Port de Grave
The Honourable James R. Chalker,	District of St. Barbe.
The Honourable William J. Keough	District of St. George's
Augustine M. Duffy, Esq.,	District of St. John's Centre
James D. Higgins, Esq., Q.C.	District of St. John's East
George M. Nightingale, Esq.,	District of St. John's North
William J. Brown, Esq., Q.C.	District of St. John's South
Malcolm Hollett, Esq.,	District of St. John's West
The Honourable James M. McGrath,	District of St. Mary's
Arthur S. Mifflin, Esq.,	District of Trinity North
The Honourable Samuel J. Hefferton,	District of Trinity South
The Honourable Leslie R. Curtis, Q.C.,	District of Twillingate
C. Maxwell Lane, Esq.,	District of White Bay North
The Honourable Frederick W. Rowe,	District of White Bay South

The Said Commissioners left the Assembly Chamber. The House adjourned until three of the clock.

At three of the clock the Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield and the Honourable Harry A. Winter, Judges of the Supreme Court, entered the Assembly Chamber.

The following Commission was then read by the Clerk of the House:

BY HIS HONOUR Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant-Governor,

TO: HONOURABLE SIR BRIAN DUNFIELD, and
HONOURABLE HARRY A. WINTER,

Judges of the Supreme Court,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS I have deemed it expedient that the First Session of the Thirty-First General Assembly should be open for the despatch of business on Tuesday the nineteenth day of this instant month, whereof I have given notice in my Proclamation dated the eleventh day of March, and

WHEREAS it is not convenient that the purposes for which I have called the said General Assembly together should be declared on the said day nor until the Members of the House of Assembly have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, you the said Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield and Honourable Harry A. Winter are, or either of you is, hereby authorized and directed to signify to the Members of the said House of Assembly on the nineteenth day of this instant month that it is my pleasure that they should proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker and present such person on the following day for my approbation.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at the Government House, St. John's, this 11th day of March, A.D., 1957.

By His Honour's Command

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing,

for MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield, one of the said Commissioners, then said:

Members of the Honourable House of Assembly,

We have it in command from His Honour the Administrator to acquaint you that His Honour will, as soon as the Members of this House shall be sworn, declare the causes of his calling this Assembly, and it being necessary that a Speaker of this House should be first chosen, it is his pleasure that you do proceed to the appointment of some proper person to be your Speaker and that you present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow at three of the clock for His Honour's approbation.

And the said Judges having left the Assembly Chamber, the Honourable the Premier then addressed himself to the Clerk, who standing up, pointed to him and then sat down, moved "that John R. Courage, Esq., Member elected for the District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage, do take the Chair of the House as Speaker" which motion was seconded by Malcolm Hollett, Esq., Member elected for the District of St. John's West.

No other person being proposed as Speaker, Mr. Courage was unanimously called by the House to the Chair, and was conducted to the Chair by the Members who proposed and seconded him.

Whereupon, Mr. Speaker, standing on the steps, addressed the House, expressing his gratitude to the Honourable Members for the high honour unanimously conferred upon him.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, March 20th, at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1957.

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

At three of the clock the Sergeant-at-Arms notified Mr. Speaker that His Honour, the Administrator, Sir Albert Walsh, Knight Bachelor, had arrived; whereupon Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair.

The Sergeant-at-Arms preceded His Honour, the Administrator, to the Chair.

Whereupon, the Administrator, having taken his seat, Honourable the Premier addressed His Honour as follows:

May it please your Honour. The House of Assembly agreeable to Your Honour's Command, have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected John R. Courage, Esquire, Member for the District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage, to that office, and by their direction I present him for the approbation of Your Honour.

His Honour was pleased to reply:

On behalf of Her Majesty I assure you of my sense of your efficiency and I do most fully approve and confirm you as the Speaker.

Whereupon, Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows:

Your Honour's ready approval of the choice with which I have been honoured by the House having constituted me in due form the Speaker of the House of Assembly, it has now become my duty in the name of the representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Province, and respectfully to claim of Your Honour their accustomed rights and privileges and that they shall have freedom of

speech in their debates, that they may be free from arrest during their attendance in Parliament and that I, as Speaker, may have full access to Your Honour's presence and that they have confirmed to them all their ancient rights and privileges which have been confirmed to them by Your Honour's predecessors.

His Honour was pleased to reply:

On behalf of Her Majesty I do confirm this House in the enjoyment of all its ancient and undoubted rights and privileges.

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:

I welcome you to this first Session of the Thirty-First General Assembly of Newfoundland, and congratulate you upon your election to this House. I trust that you will have a pleasant term of useful service to the people of our Province and that under your wise guidance the interests of Newfoundland will be materially advanced. You are the third General Assembly since Confederation, and although much has been accomplished in the two General Assemblies that have preceded you, much remains to be accomplished if Newfoundland is to be a thoroughly successful and happy part of the fast-growing Canadian nation. For all of you it will, I feel, be a labour of patriotic zeal to shape your legislation always with the thought of Newfoundland's true welfare in mind.

As you are aware, the Prime Minister of Canada has announced the appointment of the Royal Commission, the creation of which was provided for

in Term 29 of the Terms of Union under which Canada and Newfoundland united federally in 1949. Term 29 provided for the appointment of a Royal Commission that would review the financial consequences of union upon the finances of the Government of the New Province, and would recommend to the Government of Canada the form and scale of the additional financial assistance, if any, that might be required by the Province to enable it to continue Public Services. You are, I am sure, quite familiar with the wording of Term 29, so I do not need to dwell upon that subject at this time. My Ministers feel that the work and recommendations of the Royal Commission are of very great importance to the future of Newfoundland, and they feel that Newfoundland's case will receive skilled, fair and sympathetic consideration by the Royal Commission. My Ministers, for over three years past, through the members of the Newfoundland Commission on Revision of the Financial Terms of Union, have energetically prepared evidence and argument to be laid before the Royal Commission. They feel that the preparation of the case for the Province has been made with great thoroughness and efficiency by the committee of distinguished Newfoundlanders to whom the task was entrusted, and they await the outcome of the review with confidence.

A few months ago my Ministers appointed the firm of Arthur D. Little Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts, to undertake an economic and commercial analysis of the new industries established in recent years by means of Government loans. This firm has commenced the work of making this analysis, and my Ministers hope to have the benefit of its report within the next few weeks.

My Ministers last year appointed a Royal Commission to examine into economic and social conditions along the South West Coast of the Province. The Commission completed their examination some time ago, and their report is now nearing completion. It is hoped that this report can be laid before you in the present session. My Ministers have no knowledge of the contents of the report, and are unable to determine whether its implementation will require action by you in the present session.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a growing feeling that there is a need for a review of the whole matter of Civil Service pensions in this Province. The considerable growth of the Civil Service, both established and non-established, in recent years has caused the question of pensions to become a concern of major importance, and my Ministers propose soon to appoint a Royal Commission to take evidence and make recommendations on the question.

Announcement has already been made of the fact that the plans and specifications of the first four new University buildings have been completed, and of the Government's hope soon to award a contract for their construction. You will be asked to vote the necessary funds and I am sure that you will do so with considerable satisfaction. The notable growth of the Memorial University in recent years has given all Newfoundlanders much cause for pride, and there will be universal confidence that this growth will be maintained and even increased in the next few years.

There has been considerable controversy, arising out of differences of opinion, in recent years over the matter of the weekly closing day in shops and such establishments. My Ministers

will propose to the House the setting up of a Select Committee to conduct public hearings and take evidence from all persons or groups who wish to appear, and to report to the House.

For a great many years in Newfoundland there has been a strong feeling amongst many of our fishermen, that the customary measure for salt dried codfish, namely, the quintal, is no longer a satisfactory one. My Ministers have received from the Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen a request that they propose to this House a law that would abolish the quintal as a unit of measurement of salt fish, and substitute a simple measurement by pounds avoirdupois. It is proposed to ask the House to set up a Select Committee to hold public hearings at which all interested parties will have the opportunity of expressing their preferences. This Select Committee will report back to the House.

Mr. Speaker, some few years ago your House passed legislation enabling the Government to deal with certain grants of mineral lands and forests lands. Many of these areas had been granted a good many years ago, on certain conditions of development. The conditions had not been carried out, but the grants had never been cancelled and the lands in question reverted in the Crown. This Honourable House passed laws requiring that the conditions be fulfilled, and that the land revert to the Crown in case of continued failure to fulfill them. This legislation, which went a long way in the direction of giving the concessionaires in question ample opportunity even at the last hour, to carry out the conditions of their grants, has been the means of bringing back into possession of the Crown considerable areas of mineral and timber lands of value and importance. My Ministers are so

encouraged by the results of that legislation that they propose, in this Session, to ask you to pass similar legislation affecting other kinds of land granted under conditions which have not in fact been carried out. It is now proposed that this legislation shall apply to land measuring less than 200 acres in area. Although the number of cases involved would be small, the areas of land would be considerable. The continued failure to fulfill the original grants of this land has retarded and continues to retard, Newfoundland's progress. My Ministers feel that the time has come when steps should be taken to provide the proper remedy.

It is the belief of my Ministers that an indispensable feature of Newfoundland's rapid expansion and progress in the next few years is the construction of many miles of new roads and reconstruction of many miles of existing roads throughout the Province. My Ministers intend to embark upon a large programme of such road building, and with that in mind they will request you to pass legislation dividing the present Department of Public Works into two, by creating a new Department of Highways and giving it jurisdiction over all matters of roads, bridges and the like. All other functions of the Department of Public Works would continue to be discharged by the existing Department.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

You will be requested to make provision of Supply to Her Majesty.

I know that you will apply yourselves with zeal to the public business that will come before you in this Session, and I pray the blessing of Providence upon your labours.

The Administrator then left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Hon. the Attorney General asked leave to introduce the Bill, "An Act to Amend the Trade Union 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 Administrator, had been pleased to make a speech to the Members met in General Assembly, and that for greater accuracy he had obtained a copy.

It was unanimously agreed that the Clerk should not read the Speech.

It was moved by Mr. Sheppard and seconded by Mr. O'Driscoll that an address of thanks be presented to His Honour, the Administrator, 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 Members were appointed to said Committee:

Mr. Sheppard
Mr. O'Driscoll
Mr. Duffy.

The Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Department of Highways."

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to in-

roduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Co-operative Societies Act."

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to make Further Provision Respecting the Supply of Water in the Town of Carbonear."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Community Councils Act, 1956."

Honourable the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

Mr. Brown gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Duffy gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday, March 25th at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 25th, 1957

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

Mr. Sheppard, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to draft a reply to the Speech of His Honour

the Administrator, presented the report of the Select Committee as follows:

To His Honour the Administrator, Sir Albert J. Walsh, Knight Bachelor.

May it please Your Honour,

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session assembled, beg to thank Your Honour for the Gracious Speech which Your Honour has addressed to this House.

(Sdg.) Claude A. Sheppard,

Joseph P. O'Driscoll,

A. M. Duffy.

Assembly Room,
March 21st., 1957.

On motion, it was ordered that the Debate on the Address in Reply be deferred to a later hour in the day.

Honourable the Minister of Economic Development tabled "Report of the Industrial Development Loan Board of Newfoundland for the year ended March 31st., 1956."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Duffy gave notice of Questions.

Honourable the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for the granting of Supply to Her Majesty.

Honourable the Minister of Finance tabled "Public Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1956" and was granted leave to have copies printed for distribution to the House.

Mr. Speaker announced that the following Members had been appointed

to the Internal Economy Commission:—

Mr. Speaker

Chairman of Committees

Honourable the Premier

Honourable the Attorney General

Honourable the Minister of Finance.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Premier, the Bill entitled:

"An Act Respecting the Department of Highways"

was introduced and read a first time, and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the following Bills were introduced and were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow:

"An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

"An Act to Amend the Co-operative Societies Act."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow:

"An Act to Make Further Provision Respecting The Supply of Water in the Town of Carbonear."

"An Act to Amend the Community Councils Act, 1956."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Education, the following Bill was in-

troduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow:

"An Act Further to Amend The Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

The Address in Reply was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate until to-morrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, March 26th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 26th, 1957.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Smallwood from Burlington and Silverdale, Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply from Markland, Re Electrical Services.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

Honourable the Minister of Health gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the

following Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act."

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bill entitled "An Act To Amend the St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further Debate on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Finance informed the House that he had received a Communication from His Honour the Administrator, which Mr. Speaker read to the House as follows: The Honourable the Minister of Finance:

I, the Administrator of the Province of Newfoundland, recommend that, pending the tabling of the Estimates for the financial year 1957-58, a vote on account of Six Million dollars, calculated on the basis of approximately one-tenth of the total Vote for the year 1956-57 to meet essential public services, be provided by the Provincial Legislature.

(Sgd.) A. J. Walsh,
Administrator.

March 26th., 1957.

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Finance, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply to consider certain resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supply to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Honourable 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-Eight and for Other Purposes of 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 Honourable 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 Honourable the Minister of Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act For Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and

that it be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for His Assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1957.

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

The Honourable the Minister of Education presented a petition from Coachmans Cove, Re Roads.

The Honourable the Minister of Health tabled: "Annual Report of the Department of Health, 1955" and a pamphlet relating to "Childrens' Health Service."

The Honourable the Minister of Fisheries tabled "The Report of the Fisheries Development Authority Ending March 31st., 1956" and "The Report of the Fisheries Development Loan Board Ending March 31st., 1956."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued 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, Thursday March 28th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1957

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

Mr. Whelan presented a petition from Chapel's Cove, Re Road.

The Honourable Minister of Labour tabled: "Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1956."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

The Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled: "An Act Respecting the Department of Fisheries."

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled: "An Act to Amend the Partnership Act."

Honourable 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 Department of Mines and Resources Act."

Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of the Honourable Minister of Health, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the Bill entitled: "An Act Further To Amend the Corrections Act, 1953."

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow:

A Bill; "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill: "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill: "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955"

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable the Minister of Health, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act." was introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the St. John's Housing Corporation 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 Honourable the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Trade Union 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 a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Highways" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources the following Bills were read a second time and ordered to be

referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Cooperative Societies Act."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the following Bills were read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

A Bill, 'An Act to Make Further Provision Respecting the Supply of Water in the Town of Carbonear."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Community Councils Act, 1956."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Education, a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act" was read a second time and ordered to 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 Friday afternoon, March 29th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 29th, 1957

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

The Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

Mr. Browne gave notice that he would on tomorrow move: "For all books of accounts including ledgers, bank statements and check stubs, and all order books and receipt books of the former Superior Rubber Company Ltd. "

Mr. Hollett gave notice of questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Premier a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Partnership 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 Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Department of Mines and Resources 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 Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Corrections Act" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the De-

partment of Highways" was read a second time and it was ordered that 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 afternoon, April 1st, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 1st, 1957.

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

Honourable the Premier made a statement re "The Eighth Anniversary of the Union of Newfoundland with Canada."

Mr. Shepherd presented petitions from:

Bristol's Hope Re Electoral Services New Harbour and Spaniard's Bay Re Road.

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare tabled "Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare for the year ended 31st March, 1956."

Honourable the Minister of Labour tabled:

"Report of the matters transacted by the Minister of Labour during 1956 under the provision of the Labour Relations Act."

"Report of Newfoundland Labour Relations Board for the year 1956."

"Report of the Proceedings of the Minimum Wage Board established

under the Minimum Wage Act covering the year 1956."

Mr. Browne gave notice of questions.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

The Sergeant of Arms announced that His Honour the Administrator had arrived.

His Honour the Administrator took the Chair.

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 a Bill for the appropriation of Supply granted in the Present Session.

Whereupon the Clerk read 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-Eight and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service.'

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's Name I thank Her Loyal Subjects, I accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

His Honour the Administrator left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Honourable the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend

The Education (Teacher Training) Act."

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further to amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Premier the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable 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 Trade Union Act.'

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Make Further Provision Respecting the Supply of Water in the Town of Carbonear."

A Bill 'An Act To Amend the Community Councils Act, 1956.'

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Trade Union Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Make Further Provision Respecting the Supply of Water in the Town of Carbonear."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Community Councils Act, 1956."

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend The Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

On motion the 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 the Department of Highways," had made some progress and asked 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 Tuesday afternoon, April 2nd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 2nd, 1957.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from:

Beaumont North Re School.

Honourable the Minister of Education tabled the "Annual Report of The Department of Education for the year ending March 31st, 1956."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to order the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Trade Union Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Make Further Provision Respecting the Supply of Water in The Town of Carbonear."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Community Council Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his ascent.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of honourable the minister of Education the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Education (Teacher Training) Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Public

Welfare the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Welfare of Children 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 Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act." was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Department of Highways."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Wednesday Afternoon, April 3rd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd, 1957.

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

Mr. Canning presented a petition from the Maritime Hospital Association asking for the amendment of its "Act of Reincorporation, 1949."

It was ordered that the petition be referred to a Committee on Standing Orders.

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to notice it was moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by Mr. Higgins that an order be made for the production of all books of accounts including ledgers, bank statements and cheque stubs and all order books and receipts of the former Superior Rubber Company.

On division the motion was lost.

On motion of Honourable the Premier the following gentlemen were appointed as Nominating Committee under Standing Order 88.

Mr. Jones

Mr. O'Driscoll

Mr. Strange

Mr. Nightingale

Mr. Duffy

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued 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 Thursday afternoon, April 4th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 4th, 1957.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Mercer presented a petition from Carmanville Re Roads.

Mr. O'Driscoll presented the report of the Nominating Committee as follows:

COMMITTEES

Privileges and Elections

Hon. the Attorney General
 Hon. Mr. Lewis
 Mr. Forsey
 Mr. Canning
 Mr. Duffy

Standing Orders and the Library

Mr. Speaker
 Hon. the Minister of Education
 Mr. Mercer
 Mr. Hollett
 Mr. Clarke

Miscellaneous Private Bills

Hon. the Minister of Public Welfare
 Mr. Sellars
 Mr. Browne
 Mr. Mifflin
 Mr. Sheppard

Municipal Affairs

Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply

Hon. the Minister of Labour
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. Strickland
 Mr. Whelan

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of questions.

Mr. Duffy gave notice of Questions.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Honourable the Attorney General the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Department of Public Works."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

It was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move "that a Select Committee be appointed to consider whether any amendments are desirable in the Legislation relating to weekly closing days in shops and such establishments, and to report to the House."

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Friday Afternoon, April 5th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 5th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Education presented a petition from La Scie Re Highway.

Mr. Mifflin presented a petition from New Bonaventure Re Road.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources tabled report of the "Mines (Safety of Workmen) Regulations, 1957."

Honourable 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 Corner Brook Act, 1955."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Premier it was moved "that a Select Committee be appointed to consider whether any amendments are desirable in the Legislation relating to weekly closing days in shops and such establishments and to report to the House." The Members of said Committee to be :—

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs

Honourable the Member for St. John's North

Honourable the Member for St. Johns Centre.

Honourable the Member for St. John's East.

Honourable the Member for Carbonear-Bay de Verde

Honourable the Jr. Member for Harbour Main

Honourable the Member for Humber East.

The motion was carried.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Partnership Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Department of Mines and Resources Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Corrections Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

It was ordered that the said Bills 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 afternoon, April 8th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 8th, 1957.

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

Mr. Jones presented a petition from: Garnish Re Sea Wall.

On motion of Mr. Canning, seconded by Mr. Mercer, a petition from the Congregational Church asking that "An Act to regulate the election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Congregational Church in St. John's" be repealed, was received and it was ordered that said petition be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled, "An Act Further to Amend the City of Corner Brook Act, 1955" was introduced and read a

first time and it was ordered that said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education Act" was read a second time and was ordered that said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Department of Highways."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, 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 Tuesday afternoon, April 9th, at three o'f the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 9th, 1957.

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

A petition was presented by Honourable the Premier from: The Dental Mechanics of the Province asking that the Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Dental Act", presently before the House, be referred to a Select Committee.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:

Honourable the Minister of Health

Honourable the Leader of the Opposition

Honourable the Member for Burin

Honourable the Member for Port de Grave

Honourable the Member for St. John's South.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General a Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Corner Brook Act, 1955" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General a Bill entitled "An Act Further 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 to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Highways."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Public Works."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Department of Mines and Resources Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, April 10th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Premier made a statement re: Plans of New University.

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from: Shoe Cove Re Road.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Companies Act."

Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable 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 Local Government (Receivership) Act."

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Survivorship Act."

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Highways."

A Bill "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

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 Thursday afternoon, April 11th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 11th, 1957

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

Mr. Lane rose to a Point of Privilege concerning an article of the J.C.C. in a recent issue of the St. John's "Daily News."

Honourable the Premier made a statement concerning The O'Brien Gold Mines Limited.

Honourable the Premier tabled correspondence between the Government and Mr. J. Harvey Perry of the Canadian Tax Foundation.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Highways."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Public Works."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Corner Brook Act, 1955."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Department of Highways" with some amendment.

On motion the report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 without amendment:

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Public Works."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Corner Brook Act, 1955."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order the following Bills were read a third time and passed unanimously:

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Highways."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Public Works."

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend The Corner Brook Act, 1955."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, Friday, April 12th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 12th, 1957.

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

Mr. Higgins rose to a Point of Privilege re an article in the St. John's "Evening Telegram" of recent date, and tabled a copy of said newspaper.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had arrived.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour as follows:

May it please your Honour, the General Assembly of this Province has at its present Session passed certain Bills, to which, in the name and on behalf of the General Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Trade Union Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Co-operative Development Loan Act."

A Bill "An Act To Make Further Provision Respecting The Supply of Water in The Town of Carbonear."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Community Councils Act, 1956."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Highways."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Public Works."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The City of Corner Brook Act, 1955."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills."

His Honour left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Canning gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949."

A Bill "An Act To Regulate The Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for The Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

Mr. Browne gave notice that he would on to-morrow move "That the matter of the expenditure of public monies by The Department of Public Works on Hefferman's Road at the Goulds, District of St. John's South in the General Election of 1956 be referred to the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to the committee to ascertain whether the Liberal Candidate by himself or with others endeavoured to be elected to the House of Assembly by bribery or any other corrupt practices and to report to the House thereon during the present Session."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Companies Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Survivorship Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Local Government (Receivership) Act."

were introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs a Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (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.

The second reading of a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate at a later hour in the day.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate at a later hour in the day.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was deferred for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs a Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Automobile Insurance Act" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill

be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance" 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 Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance" 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 Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance" 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 Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, 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 it tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, April 24th., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Premier made a statement re: The Increase in Salaries of Civil Servants and Teachers.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to notice it was moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by Mr. Higgins "That the matter of the expenditure of public monies by the Department of Public Works on Hefferman's Road at the Goulds, District of St. John's South in the General Election of 1956, be referred to the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to the committee to ascertain whether the Liberal Candidate by himself or with others endeavoured to be elected to the House of Assembly by bribery or any other corrupt practices and to report to the House thereon during the present Session."

The House divided. There appeared in favour of the motion: Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. J. Browne, Mr. J. Higgins and Mr.

A. Duffy (4); and against it: Honourable the Premier, Honourable the Attorney General, Honourable the Minister of Education, Honourable the Minister of Labour, Honourable the Minister of Health, Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Sellars, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nighthingale, Mr. Canning, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Whelan, Mr. O'Driscoll, Mr. Lane, Mr. Strange, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Mifflin. (23). The motion was lost.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Mr. Canning, A Bill "An Act To Amend The Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow,

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Mr. Canning, A Bill "An Act To Regulate The Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for The Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow,

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued and on motion was 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 Thursday afternoon, April 25th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 25th, 1957.

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

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from: Little Bay Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Labour presented a petition from: Goose Arm Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Education presented a petition from: Brents Cove Re Roads.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend The Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Penitentiary Act."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

Honourable the Minister of Education gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act To Provide Assistance For Teachers By Way of Loans For Certain Purposes."

A Bill "An Act Relating To The Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

The Debate on the Address in Reply was continued 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 Friday afternoon, April 26th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 26th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply presented a petition from: Sunnyside Re Electricity.

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply presented a petition from: Middle Arm Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply tabled a report of the "St. John's Approaches (Sub-division) Regulations, 1957."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

The Debate on the Address in Reply was concluded.

On motion the report of the Select Committee appointed to draft a Reply to the Opening Speech of His Honour the Administrator, was adopted.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday afternoon, April 29th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 29th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply presented a

petition from: Norman's Cove Re Electricity.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Legislative Disabilities Act."

Honourable 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 Assessment Act."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Penitentiary Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill "An Act To Provide Assistance For Teachers By Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

A Bill Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a

Committee of the Whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act" without amendment.

On motion the report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order the Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Public Utilities Act" was read a third time and on motion 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 Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Partnership Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Partnership 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 Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The St. John's Housing Corporation Act", had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Department of Mines and Resources Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Corrections Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Department of Mines and Resources 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 matters to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

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 Tuesday afternoon, April 30th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 30th, 1957

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

Mr. Whalen presented a petition from: Bacon Cove Re Road.

Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act To Authorize The Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

A Bill "An Act To Consolidate and Amend The Law Relating to The Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the following Bills were read a third time and passed unanimously:

A Bill "An Act To Amend The St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

A Bill "An Act Respecting The Department of Fisheries."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Partnership Act."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Department of Mines and Resources Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as

above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Legislative Disabilities Act" was introduced and read a first time and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Assessment Act" was introduced and read a first time and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Corrections Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Education Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Corrections Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licencing) 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 Bill entitled, "An Act Further to Amend the Welfare of Children Act" 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 matters to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received 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 Wednesday afternoon, May 1st, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st, 1957

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

Honourable the Minister of Health presented a petition re: A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Dental Act."

On motion this petition was referred to a Select Committee on said Bill.

Mr. Jones gave notice of Question.

Honourable the Premier announced changes in the following Ministerial offices:

Honourable the Member for Trinity South to be Minister of Public Welfare.

Honourable the Member for St. Barbe to be Minister of Public Works.

Honourable the Member for Placentia East to be Minister of Highways.

Honourable the Member for Gander to be Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply.

Honourable the Premier to be Minister of Economic Development.

On motion of Honourable the Premier, seconded by Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Clarke was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Canning, seconded by Mr. Mercer, the Bill entitled "An Act To Regulate The Election of Trustees of

Lands and Chattels for The Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's" 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. Canning

Mr. Strickland

Mr. Mercer

Dr. Rowe

Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Mr. Canning, seconded by Mr. Mifflin, the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:

Dr. McGrath

Mr. Browne

Mr. Canning

Mr. Mifflin

Mr. Sellars.

Pursuant to order the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Corrections Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Welfare of Children Act."

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend The Education Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill "An Act To Authorize The Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

A Bill "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

A Bill "An Act To Consolidate The Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, a Bill entitled "An Act To Provide Assistance for Teachers By Way of Loans for Certain Purposes" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Thursday afternoon, May 2nd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 2nd, 1957.

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

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow

ask leave to introduce the following Bills:

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

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating To the Newfoundland Teachers' Association" was read a second time and on motion was referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize The Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited, "was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Legislative Disabilities Act" was, on division, read a second time and on motion was 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 Friday afternoon, May 3rd., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 3rd., 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs presented a petition from: Bay Bulls re Road.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Respecting The Expropriation of Land."

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance Act, 1954."

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Amend The Local Government Act, 1956."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize The Government of Newfoundland to Enter into An Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration 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 notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills entitled:

"An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act."

"An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

were introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order the second reading of Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of

Local Taxes for Schools," was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on Tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills entitled:

"An Act to Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

"An Act Further to Amend the Local Government (Receivership) Act."

"An Act Further to Amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act." were read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to motion of Honourable 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 Legislative Disabilities Act"

A Bill, "An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide Assistance for Teachers by Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Legislative Disabilities 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 following Bills entitled:

A Bill, 'An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association'

A Bill, "An Act to Provide Assistance for Teachers by Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

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.

Honourable the Premier gave notice that he would on tomorrow move: "for the appointment of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and the Honourable Members for Placentia West, Bonavista South, Burin and the Honourable Member for White Bay North, who shall be Chairman, to be a Select Committee to consider the question of the unit of measurement or weight of salt codfish, and to report their findings and recommendations to the House."

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday Afternoon, May 6th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, MAY 6th., 1957.

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.

Mr. Browne gave notice of Questions.

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act To Amend The Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

Pursuant to order the second reading of a Bill "An Act To Consolidate The Law Relating To The Raising of Local Taxes For Schools" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills entitled:

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Companies Act"

A Bill "An Act To Amend The Assessment Act"

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Judicature Act."

were read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General,

the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting The Expropriation of Land" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, the Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance 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 Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Local Government Act, 1956" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance"

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Automobile Insurance Act"

A Bill "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance"

A Bill "An Act To Provide Assistance for Teachers By Way of Loans For Certain Purposes"

A Bill "An Act Relating To The Newfoundland Teachers' Association"

A Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Local Government (Receivership) Act"

A Bill "An Act To Authorize The Government of Newfoundland To Enter into An Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited"

A Bill "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Local Government (Receivership) Act"

A Bill "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

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 also reported that they had considered the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance"

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance." and had passed the said Bills 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 matters 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 Tuesday afternoon, May 7th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 7th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Health presented a report from the Committee to consider the Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act," which read as follows:

"The Select Committee appointed to hear evidence and to report on the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act" have considered the matter to them referred, have held public hearings on the provisions of said Bill and recommend unanimously that the said Bill be not proceeded with."

(Sgd.) James McGrath,
Chairman Select Committee.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize The Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Com-

pany Limited in Exchange for a Part of Reid Lot 97."

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions.

On motion that the Bill, "An Act to Amend the Legislative Disabilities Act" be now read a third time, it was moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, that the word "now" be deleted and the words "six months hence" be substituted. On division the amendment was lost.

Pursuant to order the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Legislative Disabilities Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government (Receivership) Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Health it was ordered that the previous order to refer the Bill entitled, "An Act Further to Amend The Dental Act" to a Committee of the Whole House, be discharged and

that the Bill be withdrawn from the Order Paper..

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Notaries Public" be recommitted.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 with some amendment:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries public."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Survivorship Act."

A Bill, 'An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Social Assistance Act, 1954."

were read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion that the Bill "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools" be now read a second time, it was moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, that the word "now" be deleted and the words "Six Months hence" be inserted in its place. On division the amendment was lost and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be now read a second time.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled,

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to The Raising of Local Taxes For Schools"

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 Honourable the Attorney General, 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 Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act."

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Assessment 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 also reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the following Bills with some amendment:

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

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 matters 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 Wednesday afternoon, May 8th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th, 1957.

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

Mr. Nightingale presented a petition from: St. John's North Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Grant by the Crown to Dominion Wabana Ore Limited of the Reversionary Interest of the Crown in Certain Lands now Held Under Lease by that Company."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Gentlemen:

Mr. Lane (Chairman)

Mr. Canning

Mr. Strickland

Mr. Jones

Honourable the Leader of the Opposition

were appointed to be a Select Committee to consider the question of the unit of measurement or weight of

salt codfish and to report their findings and recommendations to the House.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1955" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange for a Part of Reid Lot 97" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a third time and passed;

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize The Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted

to the Lieutenant Governor for his assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill "An Act Respecting the Expropriation of Land" 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 Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Judicature Act"

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Survivorship Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to The Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Judicature Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Survivorship 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 other matters 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 Thursday afternoon, May 9th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May, 9th, 1957

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

Mr. Strange presented a petition from: Cupids Re Road.

Honourable 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 (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

Mr. Duffy gave notice of Question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Survivorship Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Grant by the Crown to Dominion Wabana Ore Limited of the Reversionary Interest of the Crown in Certain Lands Now Held Under Lease By That Company."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange for a part of Reid Lot 97."

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 Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Expropriation of Land."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, 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 Friday afternoon, May 10th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 10th, 1957.

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

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from: Nippers Harbour Re Nursing Services.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) 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 the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Grant by the Crown to Dominion Wabana Ore Limited of the Reversionary Interest of the Crown in Certain Crown Lands Now Held Under Lease by that Company."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Land Development Act."

It was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Bills:

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize The Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange For a Part of Reid Lot 97."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting The Expropriation of Land."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act To Confirm To United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act To Consolidate The Law Relating To The Raising of Local Taxes For Schools."

A Bill, "An Act Relating To The Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

A Bill, "An Act To Provide Assistance For Teachers By Way of Loans For Certain Purposes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act To Confirm To United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Relating To The Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

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 also reported that they had passed the following Bills with some amendment:

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize The Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange For a Part of Reid Lot 97."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting The Expropriation of Land."

A Bill, "An Act To Provide Assistance for Teachers By Way of Loans For Certain Purposes."

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 To Consolidate The Law Relating To The Raising of Local Taxes For Schools," had made some progress and asked leave to sit again to tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources it was

ordered that the previous order, that the Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Co-operative Societies Act" be read a second time, be discharged and the bill be withdrawn.

It was resolved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Tuesday afternoon, May 14th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 14th, 1957.

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

At quarter past three, there being no quorum present Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon Wednesday, May 15th, at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th, 1957.

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

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, seconded by Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved: That this House desires to record the expression of its deepest sympathy to Honourable the Premier and Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. Phenius Boone of Botwood, Mrs. Wass the widow, and the family of the Pilot, and all others bereaved by the sad tragedy of Sunday, May 12th.

Mr. Speaker then instructed the Clerk to convey the feelings of the House to the Honourable the Premier and Mrs. Smallwood, and others bereaved.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General the Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon, May 20th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 20th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951."

Honourable the Minister of Health gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into An Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

Honourable the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the granting of supplementary supply to Her Majesty."

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Honourable the Attorney General,

the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Provide Assistance for Teachers by Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

A Bill, "An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Expropriation of Land."

Bill, "An Act to Amend the Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in exchange for a Part of Reid Lot 97."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) 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 notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Welfare the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

On motion it was ordered that by leave, said Bills be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a second time

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances 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 Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke took the Chair of Committee.

Mr Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Bill "An Act to Amend the Land Development 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.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that by leave, said Bill be read a second time presently.

The second reading of a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that by leave, said Bill be read a second time presently.

The Second Reading of a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada" was debated and on motion was adjourned for further debate on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General it was ordered that the previous order, to refer the following Bills to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow, be rescinded:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Education (Teachers Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowance Act."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of Supply.

Honourable the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, May 22nd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, 1957.

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

Mr. Canning reported "that the Select Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949" have considered the said Bill and have found that the rules of the House with respect to Private Bills have been complied with and the preamble proven."

Mr. Canning reported "that the Select Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's" have considered the said Bill and have found that the rules of the House with respect to Private Bills have been complied with and the preamble proven."

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, Honourable the Minister of Finance delivered the Budget Speech and concluded with the motion that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair.

On motion of Honourable the Premier, it was ordered that the debate on the said motion be deferred until tomorrow.

Honourable 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 the Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit Estimates of sums required for the public service of the Province for the year ending the 31st March, 1958, aggregating Fifty-eight Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-six Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars (\$58,396,500), and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended, I recommend the Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant Governor.

May 20th, 1957.

On motion of Honourable 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. Clarke took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday afternoon, May 23rd, at three of the Clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Education presented a petition from: Westport Re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Highways made a statement relating to raising of rates of pay and the reduction of working hours of workmen on the Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Highways gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a third time:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Land Development Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada" was

read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Welfare the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Health, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Health, the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Bill "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland" was introduced and read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

The Budget Speech 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 Monday afternoon, May 27th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 27th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs tabled report of the Select Committee "to consider whether any amendments are desirable in the legislation regarding weekly closing days in shops and such establishments and to report to the House."

Honourable the Minister of Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Highways, the Bill "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.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Health, the following Bills were read a second time:

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The Budget Speech 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 Tuesday afternoon, May 28th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 28th, 1957.

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

Honourable the Minister of Education made a statement re an Agreement between the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada re Vocational Schools.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen."

Honourable the Minister of Public Works gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

Mr. Lane presented the report of the Select Committee appointed "to consider the question of the unit of measurement or weight of salt codfish and to report their findings and recommendations to the House."

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had arrived.

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 a Bill for the Appropriation of Supplementary Supply granted in the present session.

Whereupon the Clerk read the following Bill 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 Ending the Thirty-First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Fifty-Eight and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name, I thank her loyal subjects, I accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

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 Further to Amend the Public Utilities Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Department of Mines and Resources Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Partnership Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Department of Fisheries."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Bulk Sales Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Fire Department Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Notaries Public."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Corrections Act, 1953."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teacher Training) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Welfare of Children Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Accident Insurance Companies (Licensing) Act."

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

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Local Government (Receivership) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the M. James Boylen (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Housing Corporation Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with British Newfoundland Exploration Limited."

His Honour then said "In Her Majesty's name I assent to these Bills."

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Public Welfare, the Bill "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.

The Debate on the Budget Speech was continued 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

Wednesday afternoon, May 29th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1957.

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

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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:

A Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention 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 Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. 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 Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects 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 the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

Mr. Clarke 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 estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings:

II—Legislative

Items 201 and 202 with some amendment to
Items 201 — 01.

III—Executive Council

Items 301 to 304 inclusive.

IV—Department of Education

Items 601 to 614 inclusive
Items 616, 617, 619, 620, 621.

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 forenoon, Thursday, May 30th, at 11 of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 30th, 1957.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Canning gave notice of Questions.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Crown Lands Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings:

VI — Department of Education Item 615.

VII — Department of The Attorney General Items 701 to 713 inclusive. Items 715 and 716.

VIII — Department of Mines and Resources Items 801 to 805 inclusive, Items 808, 810 — 813 inclusive, Items 820 to 823 inclusive.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Friday afternoon, May 31st, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 31st, 1957.

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

Mr. Jones gave notice of Question.

On motion of Honourable the Premier it was ordered that the House do not adjourn at six of the clock.

Honourable the Attorney General, on behalf of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act To Authorize The Lieutenant-Governor in Council To Enter Into An Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

The Debate on the Budget Speech was continued and on motion was adjourned for further debate on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed estimates of Current Expenditure under the following headings:

IX — Department of Public Works

XVI — Department of Labour

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

XV — Department of Economic Development

XVIII — Department of Highways

V — Department of Provincial Affairs

IV — Department of Finance.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed estimates of Capital Expenditure under the following headings:

I — Consolidated Fund Services

IV — Department of Finance

VI — Department of Education

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

XV — Department of Economic Development

XVIII — Department of Highways

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 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, June 3rd, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 3rd, 1957.

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

Mr. Winsor presented a petition from: North West River re Bridge.

Mr. Strickland presented a petition from: Terra Nova re Road.

Mr. Duffy gave notice of Questions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure enabling the Government to enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pick-

ands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada Limited, and Wabush Iron Co. Limited providing for the mining of iron ore in Labrador and to bring in measures ancillary thereto."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 resolution and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

The said resolution 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 Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather and Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush Iron Co., Limited and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose."

A Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951."

It was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until

tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, June 4th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 4th, 1957.

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

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from: Wellmans Cove re Removal to Centralized Area.

Mr. Nightingale presented a petition from: Bauline re New Haulage Cable.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following Bills entitled:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, on behalf of Honourable Minister of Finance, gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans By the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

Honourable the Minister of Welfare gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Welfare 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 the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The Crown Lands Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council To Enter into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

On motion and by leave of the House, it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to confirm and validate certain taxes imposed by the Corner

Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to raise a loan of Sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars for distribution among School Boards pending the collection of taxes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 resolution and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

The said resolution 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 Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes," was introduced and by leave of the House, read a first and second time and it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, it was ordered that the previous order, to refer the Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Water and Sewerage Corporation of Greater Corner Brook Act, 1951" to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow, be rescinded, and that the said Bill be

referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

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 Health and Public Welfare Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize The Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands 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 Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Dental Act" 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 also reported that they had considered the other matters to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon, June 5th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 1957

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

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to in-

roduce a Bill, 'An Act to Provide for the Re-Distribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands.'

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt" was introduced and read a first time and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act" was introduced and read a first time. On motion and by leave of the House, it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the guarantee of the repayment of bonds or debentures issued by, the guarantee of the repayment of loans made to, and the advance of loans to certain persons, companies and Boards of Education, the sum of such guarantees and Loans amounting to four million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty cents (\$4,967,136.40)."

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the guarantee of the repayment of bonds or debentures issued by, the guarantee of the repayment of loans advanced to, and the advance of loans to certain Local Authorities, the sum of such guarantees and loans amounting to one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$1,365,000.00)."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the Bill "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush Iron Co., Limited and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose" was read a second time and on motion it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Finance, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to the Grant of Supplementary Supply to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Supplementary Supply to Her Majesty, 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 Honourable 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-seven and for other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a third time presently and passed

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Minister of Finance, the 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-Seven and for Other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter

into A Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered By Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurances and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

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 Health and Public Welfare Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M. James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Newfoundland Architects Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

It was ordered that the Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they 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 un-

til tomorrow, Thursday afternoon, June 6th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 6th, 1957

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

Honourable the Attorney General made a statement re Ferry Service to Bell Island.

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs presented a petition from: Renews re Roads.

Honourable the Minister of Provincial Affairs presented a petition from: Portugal Cove South re Pipeline.

Mr. Smallwood presented a petition from: Brighton and Triton re Causeway.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources gave notice that he would presently ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act."

Honourable the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would presently ask leave to introduce a Bill An Act Further to Amend The Civil Service Act."

On motion of Honourable the Minister of Finance the said Bill was read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Hollett gave notice of Questions

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend The City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

It was ordered that, by leave, the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions. Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 certain resolutions and recommended that Bills be brought in to give effect to the same.

The said resolutions were then read a first and second time.

On motion this report was received and adopted and on motion of the Honourable the Attorney General, and by leave of the House, the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees" was introduced and read a first and second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the said Committee, and by leave of the House, the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees" was read a first, second and 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 Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Re-Distribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself in to a Committee of Ways and Means to consider certain resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 certain resolutions and recommended that Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

The said resolutions were then read a first and second time.

Pursuant to the recommendation of Committee of Ways and Means, the 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-Eight and for other Purposes Relating to the Public Service" was read a first, second and 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 the recommendations of the Committee of Ways and Means, the following Bills were read a first, second and third time and passed:

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 Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Imposition of a Tax on Insurance Companies."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Revenue and Audit Act."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His Assent.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

On motion and by leave of the House, it was ordered that the said Bills be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

On the motion that the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Act, 1951" be now read a second time, it was moved in amendment by Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Duffy, that:

"This Bill be sent to a Select Committee of the House for further study, said Committee to have power to sit out of Session and to report back to the House at its next regular Session."

Mr. Speaker put the amendment. The House divided and there appeared in favour of the amendment: Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Duffy (2) and against the amendment: Honourable the Attorney General, Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources, Honourable the Minister of Welfare, Honourable the Minister of Finance, Honourable the Minister of Education, Honourable the Minister of Public Works, Honourable the Minister of Highways, Honourable Mr. Lewis, Mr. Smith, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Forsey, Mr. Whalen, Mr. Strange, Mr. Sellars, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lane, Mr. Canning (20). The amendment was lost.

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the said Bill was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Finance rose to a Point of Privilege in reference to headline in St. John's Evening Telegram of June 6th.,

On motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill, "An Act to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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

made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion the remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow, Friday forenoon, June 7th, at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 7th., 1957.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Honourable the Minister of Labour presented a petition from: Woods Island re Ferry.

Honourable the Attorney General gave notice that he would presently ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited (Loan Guarantee) Act, 1955, The Revision of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder."

Pursuant to order the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees" 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 Honourable the Attorney General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

On motion and with unanimous consent of the House, 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 to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by The Corner Brook School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution among

School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law Relating to The Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

On motion this report was received and adopted and with unanimous consent of the House, it was ordered that said Bills be read a third time presently.

The Chairman from the Committee also reported that they had considered the matters to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the following Bills were read a third time and passed:

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by The Corner Brook School Tax Authority and The Deer Lake School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate The Law Relating to The Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

On motion it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to The Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions and a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

The said resolutions were then read a first and second time.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole House the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act" was introduced and read a first, second and third time and passed. It was ordered that said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the Bill, 'An Act to Amend the City of St. John's Act' with some amendment.

Pursuant to order the said Bill was introduced and read a first, second and third time and passed. It was ordered that said Bill be printed, being entitled as above and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

Mr. Higgins rose to a Point of Privilege re an Article in St. John's Daily News of June 7th.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Honourable the Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951" with some amendment.

On motion that the said Bill be read a third time, it was moved by Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, Seconded by Mr. Duffy, "That this Bill be not now read but be read a third time six months hence."

Mr. Speaker put the motion that the word "now" do stand part of the question. On division the motion was carried and the said Bill was read a third time and passed. It was ordered that said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the Bill entitled "An Act

to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush Iron Co., Limited, and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose," had made some progress and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

Pursuant to order the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Re-Distribution by the Crown of Certain unimproved Lands" 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 the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Clarke 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 with some amendment:

A Bill, "An Act To Provide For The Re-Distribution by The Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands."

A Bill, "An Act To Authorize The Lieutenant Governor in Council To Enter Into An Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush

Iron Co., Limited, And To Provide Certain Statutory Provisions For The Same Purpose."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a third time presently.

On motion the said Bills were read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bills be printed, being entitled as above, and that they be submitted to The Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the Bill "An Act To Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited (Loan and Guarantee) Act, 1955, The Recision of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder", had made some progress and asked leave to sit again presently.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

Pursuant to order the Bill entitled "An Act To Amend The Civil Service Act" was read a second time and was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

Mr Clarke 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 "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act" without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order the said Bill was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that said Bill be printed being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His assent.

The Chairman from the Committee further reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited (Loan and Guarantee) Act, 1955, the Recision of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder" with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order the said Bill was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that said Bill be printed, being entitled as above, and that it be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for His Assent.

On motion the remaining orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, Monday afternoon, June 10th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 10th, 1957.

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

At quarter past three, there being no quorum present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, June 11th., at three of the clock.

TUESDAY, June 11th., 1957.

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

At quarter past three, there being no quorum present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, June 12th., at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th, 1957.

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

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had arrived.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor 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 Respecting Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Automobile Insurance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting Policies of Fire Insurance."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Survivorship Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Penitentiary Act."

A Bill, "An Act Relating to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm to United Towns Electric Company Limited Certain Rights and Powers."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Assistance Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Local Government Act, 1956."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Bills of Sale Act, 1955."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issue of a Grant of a Piece of Land to Reid Newfoundland Company Limited in Exchange for a Part of Reid Lot 97."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting The Expropriation of Land."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide Assistance for Teachers by Way of Loans for Certain Purposes."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Land Development Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Old Age Assistance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Disabled Persons Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Legislative Disabilities Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Maritime Hospital Service Association Re-Incorporation Act, 1949."

A Bill, "An Act to Regulate the Election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Queen's Road Presbyterian Church in St. John's."

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

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the use of the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Slum Clearance Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Fire Prevention Act, 1954."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend The Newfoundland Architects Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into a Tax Rental Agreement with the Government of Canada."

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

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Government of Newfoundland to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada Providing for Contributions by Canada in Respect of Programmes Administered by Newfoundland Providing for Hospital Insurance and Laboratory and Other Services in Aid of Diagnosis."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with M James Boylen."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

A Bill, An Act Respecting the Sale and Distribution of Fishery Salt."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Wild Life Act."

A Bill, ("An Act to Provide for the Redistribution by the Crown of Certain Unimproved Lands."

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Mining Tax Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Social Security Assessment Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Advance and Guarantee of Loans by the Government and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Raising of Moneys by Certain Local Authorities and to Amend Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees."

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 Further to Amend the Revenue and Audit Act."

A Bill, "An Act Respecting the Imposition of a Tax on Insurance Companies."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to

Enter into an Agreement with E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight."

A Bill, "An Act to Provide for the Repeal of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Limited (Loan Guarantees) Act, 1955, the Recision of a Loan Agreement and of a Trust Deed Made Under or in Pursuance of that Act and the Discharge of Liability Thereunder."

A Bill, "An Act to Confirm and Validate Certain Taxes Imposed by the Corner Brook School Tax Authority and the Deer Lake School Tax Authority and to Empower the Corner Brook School Tax Authority to Raise a Loan for Distribution Among School Boards Pending the Collection of Taxes.

A Bill, An Act Further to Amend the Civil Service Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the City of St. John's Act."

A Bill, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Raising of Local Taxes for Schools."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited Act, 1951."

A Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to Enter into an Agreement with Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Canadian Javelin Limited, Pickands Mather & Co., The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Wabush Iron Co., Limited and to Provide Certain Statutory Provisions for the Same Purpose."

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 Services for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty First Day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Seven 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 Services for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-First day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight 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:

I am very happy to release you from further attendance after what has been a long and busy session, and to thank you for the careful consideration you have given to the various matters which my Ministers have placed before you.

The most important piece of legislation that has had your consideration has been a Bill designed to

facilitate the early development of the very substantial iron resources available in the Lake Wabush area of Labrador; and I trust that as a result of the passage of this measure my Ministers will be successful in having an Agreement executed which will be beneficial to the best interests of the Province. Other legislation which it is hoped will bring about the further development of the natural resources of the Province are the amendments which have been passed to the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporations Act, the M. J. Boylen Confirmation of Agreement Act, the British-Newfoundland Exploration Co. Ltd Act and the Government-E. T. Donaldson and H. W. Knight (Agreement) Act. I trust the hopes of my Ministers in these measures will be fully realized.

In the field of Dominion-Provincial relations two Bills have had your consideration. The first authorizes my Ministers to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada to bring into effect in this Province a scheme whereby hospitalization and diagnostic treatment will become available to all our people under the joint sponsorship of the Federal and Provincial Governments. Such a scheme should prove a real blessing to our people. The second Bill authorizes my Government to conclude a Tax Rental Agreement with the Federal Government. Implementation of this will involve the payment by the Federal Government of substantially increased amounts which will assist my Government in meeting the increased cost of the Civil Service, and other expenditures for which there is an increased demand.

Various Bills dealing with Local Government matters to show the important growth of Local Government

throughout the Province. Miscellaneous Bills involving substantial amendments to existing legislation bring the number of measures dealt with to an impressive total. My Ministers hope that the adoption of these Bills will greatly facilitate the work of the various Governments and promote greater efficiency in the public service.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF
THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY:

I thank you for the provision you have made for all essential services for the present fiscal year and assure you the monies voted will be wisely and judiciously expended by my Ministers.

My Ministers are looking forward with great interest to the sittings of the Royal Commission for the Revision of the Terms of Union provided for in Term 29 of those Terms. An extremely able Commission has been set up which will commence its deliberations later on during the present month. My Ministers will see to it that Newfoundland's case, which has

been very carefully prepared by its own Commission, will be fully and capably presented and I am sure that in their efforts to secure the very best possible revision of the Terms my Ministers will have the fullest support of the people of this Province.

In releasing you from your duties I express the hope that Divine Providence will continue to guide you in your various callings and that His blessing will be on all our people as they continue their various avocations on the sea, in the forests, in the mines, in industry and in every field of their labour.

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 Tuesday the sixteenth day of July next, and this Assembly is prorogued accordingly.

ROBERT W. SHEPHARD,
Clerk of the House of Assembly

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The following answers, deposited with the Clerk of the House,
are printed in the official report of debates.

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March 25, 1957

QUESTION No. 1—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

What is the nature of the present arrangement for the operation of the Birch Plant? Who are the present Directors and Shareholders of the Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.? Who is the present manager, when was he appointed and what is his salary?

Table a copy of the agreement with Samuel Grant and his Associates for the operation of the Plant prior to the present arrangement. Why did they cease to operate the said Plant?

What has been the total cost to the Treasury of this Plant up to date?

Answer: The present directors of the Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited are: Mr. S. Grant; Mr. Eric Dawe; Mr. G. A. Ayres, the present manager. He was appointed in April last.

His salary is \$14,400.

The present arrangement for the operation of the Birch Plant is that it is being continued in operation by the present directors pending the report of

Arthur D. Little, Limited. The registered shareholders are the President, Mr. Grant, and his two associates in Montreal, but the shares have been returned to us, endorsed in blank. At the moment there are no registered shareholders in respect of those shares except the three in whose name they are issued.

I table here a written copy of the agreement. They ceased to operate the said plant because the gentlemen could not profitably continue to operate.

The total cost to the Treasury to date \$4,354,000.

QUESTION No. 2—Mr. Duffy.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

Question—Table all correspondence between the Government and any Department thereof, and BRINCO and/or any paper manufacturing company in the United States of America or Italy which was reported to be negotiating for the erection of a paper mill or mills in Newfoundland.

Answer—In reply to Question No. 2, all correspondence on this matter is marked "Private" and "Confidential" and so cannot be released.

QUESTION No. 3—Mr. Duffy.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question (1) What was the total amount charged to the account of Travelling Expenses by each Department of Government since April 1st, 1956?

(2) State amount charged directly to Open Vote and amounts charged to Suspense Accounts for Travelling.

Answer—(1) Travelling Expenses from April 1st, 1956 to March 31st, 1957:—

Executive Council	\$ 3,448.64	
Finance	35,911.45	
Provincial Affairs	4,846.99	
Education	33,902.63	
Attorney General	15,511.36	
Mines & Resources	92,440.71	
Public Works	24,940.37	
Health	53,868.89	
Welfare	87,509.53	
Board of Liquor Control	5,190.99	
Municipal Affairs and Supply	17,314.58	
Fisheries & Co-operatives	38,726.01	
Economic Development	18,477.03	
Labour	12,395.78	\$444,484.96
(2) Travelling Expenses charged directly to "Open Votes"		178,513.24
Travelling Advances not yet accounted for and charged to Suspense Account		86,243.76

QUESTION No. 4—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question—(1) A certified copy of the Minutes of Council passed since April 1st 1956. A copy of Reports and Recommendations of the Treasury Board in accordance with Section 37 (Par. 2) Revenue and Audit Act since April 1st, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Public Accounts,
W. J. Keough,

Minister of Finance and Chairman of
the Treasury Board (Acting).

J. G. Channing,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Date of Signature,

24th Jan. 1957.

Leonard Outerbridge

Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Honour Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant

Under Section 37 (a) (a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland 1952.

In accordance with Minutes of Council numbered 531, 886 dated the 5th of July and the 12th of September, 1956 and with unnumbered Minutes dated the 11th of December, 1956, and the 15th of January respectively, copies of which Minutes are attached hereto to-

gether with reports required in accordance with Section 37 (2) of the Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, which documents are identical by the signature of the Comptroller of Finance, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make issues from the Newfoundland Exchequer Account, in such sums as may be required from time to time for the purposes designated in the governing Minutes, in an aggregate sum of fifteen thousand three hundred dollars (\$15,300), and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and required to do whatsoever may be necessary in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provisions of the above Act.

W. M. Marshall,
C & D. M. of F.

I, William J. Keough, Minister of Finance (Acting), in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, Section 37 (2) (a) and (b), do report that no provision has been made to defray the costs of three services not foreseen when the Estimates 1956/57 were approved by the Legislature in an aggregate sum of ONE HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$103,000) and inadequate provision was made in the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000) in respect of one service.

Dated at St. John's this 21st day of January, A.D. 1957.

W. J. KEOUGH,
Minister of Finance (Acting).

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

Provincial Government of Newfoundland
531 - '56

Certified copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland and approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-

Governor on 5th July, 1956 relating to the Meeting held on 12th June, 1956.

E. D. 22-'56. Ordered that, under authority of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, as amended, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the token amount of \$100.00 in favour of the Vote of the Department of Economic Development to permit the purchase of a replacement motor vehicle for the use of the Office of the Director General of Economic Development.

J. G. CHANNING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

Provincial Government of Newfoundland
866 - '56

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 12th September, 1956, relating to the Meeting held on August 29th, 1956.

Ordered that, under authority of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of \$100.00 in favour of the Vote of the Department of Fisheries and Co-operatives (Subhead 1440/01) to permit the payment of certain outstanding accounts owed to fishermen by O'Brien Fisheries Limited of Curling in respect of quantities of lobster sold to the said Company by such fishermen.

J. G. CHANNING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

Provincial Government of Newfoundland

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 11th December, 1956, relating to the Meeting held on 3rd December, 1956.

Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of \$15,000.00 in favour of Head V to permit the payment of certain outstanding expenses in respect of the recent General Election.

J. G. CHANNING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.
W. M. Marshall, C.F.

Provincial Government of Newfoundland

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 15th January, 1957, relating to the meeting held on 11th January, 1957.

Ordered that, under authority of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of

Amount of Expenditure	Amount of Warrant	New Services
\$ 60,000	\$100	Loans to School Boards
42,000	100	Loans, Fishing Industry
1,000	100	Purchase of Motor Vehicles
		Existing Services
15,000	15,000	Election Expenses
<hr/>	<hr/>	
\$118,000	\$15,300	

W. M. MARSHALL, C. F.

the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, as amended, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of \$60,000.00 in favour of Head VI (Education) in order to permit a loan in that amount to be made forthwith to the Church of England Board of Education of St. John's.

J. G. CHANNING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

Under the Terms of Section 37 (2) a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, we, the four Ministers whose signatures are appended at foot hereof do hereby report that it is urgently necessary to incur expenditure, as shown at foot, in an aggregate of approximately ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$118,000) which can be covered in part by countervailing savings within the Votes approved by the Legislature. A Special Warrant in an aggregate of FIFTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$15,300) is required to permit the authorization of three Subhead of Charge, and to replenish the fourth Subhead of Charge.

Dated at St. John's this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1957.

Head	Signature
Education	F. W. Rowe, Minister of Education
Fisheries & Co-operatives	John J. Cheeseman, Minister of Fisheries
Economic Development	Myles Murray Minister of Economic Development (Acting)
Executive Council	Myles Murray Minister of Provincial Affairs

Under the provisions of Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, the Treasury Board hereby recommends that a Special Warrant be prepared for signature by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in an amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$15,300), being the sum required for issue in respect of the services referred to in this Warrant.

Dated at St. John's this 21st day of January, 1957.

W. J. KEOUGH,

Minister of Finance and
Chairman of the Treasury
Board (Acting).

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

E. S. SPENCER,

Minister of Finance and Chairman of
the Treasury Board.

J. G. Channing,

Clerk of the Executive Council

Date of Signature,
27th February, 1957.

Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Honour Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant

Under Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952.

In accordance with Minute of Council unnumbered, dated the 13th of February, 1957, a copy of which Minute is attached hereto together with reports required in accordance with Section 37 (2) of the Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, which documents are identified by the signature of the Comptroller of Finance, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make issues from the Newfoundland Exchequer Account, in such sums as may be required from time to time for purposes designated in the governing Minutes, in an aggregate sum of ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1,881,200), and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and required to do whatsoever may be necessary in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provisions of the above Act.

W. M. Marshall,
C. & D. M. of P.

Entered:

Provincial Government of Newfoundland

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 19th February, 1957, relating to the Meeting held on 13th February, 1957.

F. 12-'57. Ordered that, under authority of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, as amended, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of \$1,881,200 in anticipation of the granting of Supplementary Supply for 1956-57 in the amount of \$1,896,500.

J. G. CHANNING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Under the provision of Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, the Treasury Board hereby recommends that a Special Warrant be prepared for signature by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in an amount of ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1,881,200) being the sum required for issues in respect of the services referred to in this Warrant.

Dated at St. John's this 19th day of February, 1957.

E. S. SPENCER,
Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board.

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

I, Edward S. Spencer, Minister of Finance, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, Section 37 (2) (a) and (b), do report that no provision has been made to defray the costs of five services not foreseen when the Estimates 1956/57 were approved by the Legislature in an aggregate sum of SEVENTY NINE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$79,200) and inadequate provision was made in the sum of ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED AND

EIGHTY THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1,880,700) in respect of fourteen services.

Dated at St. John's this 19th day of February, A. D. 1957.

E. S. SPENCER,
Minister of Finance.

W. M. MARSHALL, C.F.

Under the terms of Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of the Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, we, the eight Ministers whose signatures are appended at foot hereof report that it is urgently necessary to incur expenditure, as shown at foot, in an aggregate of ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1,959,900) which can be covered by countervailing savings within the Votes approved by the Legislature. A Special Warrant in an aggregate of ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1,881,200) is required to permit the authorization of five Subheads of Charge, and to replenish the fourteen Subheads of Charge for which inadequate provision was made.

Dated at St. John's this 26th day of February, A.D. 1957.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

7

Amount of Expenditure	Amount of Warrant	New Services	Head	Signature
\$ 3,000	\$100	Budgetary Survey	Finance	E. S. Spencer Minister of Finance
32,800	100	Transportation: Board Schools	Education	
1,900	100	Sundry (Int. R. C. Loan)	Education	F. W. Rowe. Minister of Education
40,500	100	Loans Fishing Industry	Fisheries	John T. Cheeseman Minister of Fisheries
1,000	100	Minister's Salary	Economic Development	J. R. Chalker Min. of Econ. Dev.
<hr/>	<hr/>			
\$79,200	200			
		Existing Services		
	500	Office Expenses	Legislative	
10,000		Printing		
		Hansard	Legislative	
2,200		Electoral Salaries	Executive	
300		Electoral Travelling	Executive	
1,400		Ministers Traveling	Prop. Aff.	M. P. Murray Min. of Prov. Aff.
370,400		Road Maint.	Pub. Works	
150,000		Snow Clearing	Pub. Works	
128,600		Roads Improv.	Pub. Works	James McGrath
100,000		Roads New	Pub. Works	Min. of Public Works
33,700		I.G.A.	Health	James McGrath (Act.)
85,100		Carbonear	Health	Minister of Health
425,000		Relief	Welfare	
323,500		Social Assst.	Welfare	B. J. Abbott
250,000		Old Age Assist.	Welfare	Minister of Welfare
<hr/>	<hr/>			
\$1,881,200				

W. M. Marshall, C.F.

QUESTION No. 5—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

Question (1) What amounts of money on Capital Account was spent by the Department under the following Headings since April 1st, 1956:

- (a) Improvement and reconstruction of Roads and Bridges.
- (b) New Construction.
- (c) New Machinery.

(2) What amounts were spent since April 1st, 1956 on the Trans-Canada Highway under the following headings:

- (a) Goobies and Terra Nova.
- (b) Gander - Exploits.
- (c) Cormack.
- (d) Steel Mountain Road.
- (e) Codroy Pond and Port-aux-Basques.

(f) Other sections of the Trans-Canada Highway.

Answer:

1.

- (a) Improvement and reconstruction of Roads and Bridges\$1,766,096
- (b) New Construction 2,956,342
- (c) New Machinery 260,813

2.

- (a) Goobies and Terra Nova 35,655
- (b) Gander - Exploits 431,059
- (c) Cormack 171,954
- (d) Steel Mountain Road..... 328,521
- (e) Codroy Pond and Port-aux-Basques 116,179

(f) Other Sections of the Trans-Canada Highway 726,033

QUESTION No. 6—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question.—Give the amounts of loans made to the various new industries since April 1st, 1956.

A list showing the total amounts of loans made to each of the new industries since its incorporation under the heading

- (a) Guaranteed Loans.
- (b) Cash Loans.

Table figures showing the number of employees in each of the new industries at the present time.

Question 6, Part 1. Loans since 1st April, 1956.

	Amount of Loan
A. Adler of Canada Ltd. A	\$150,000.00
A. Adler of Canada Ltd. B	55,000.00
Atlantic Gloves Ltd. B	175,000.00
Eckhardt Mills Ltd. B	70,000.00
Gold Sail Leather Goods Ltd.	B 15,000.00
Hanning Electric Co. Ltd. B	50,000.00
Koch Shoes Ltd.	B 240,000.00
Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.	B 375,000.00
Newfoundland Tanneries (Wm. Dorn Ltd.).....	B 100,000.00
United Cotton Mills Ltd. B	50,000.00
A. Cash Loans.	
B. Guaranteed Bank Loans.	

QUESTION No. 7—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
(Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question: An account of the Labrador Mining & Exploration company Ltd. in connection with the work of survey examinations and development for the year 1955-56.

What amount of money, if any, has been paid to the Newfoundland Government by the said Labrador Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. for the same year as royalties?

Table a copy of the sworn return by the said Company for the year 1955-56 as required by the Act 1944.

Answer: I have been informed by my department, no work of this nature was done by the company for the year in question, in Labrador.

The amount of money received to date \$61,786.81. I might say that is not a final settlement.

I am afraid the returns of the company have to be considered in the category of private documents, containing a lot of information held to be the private information of the company, relating to their statements of profit and loss and their balance sheet. The Government, in any case, has consistently for eight years refused to table similar information with regard to other private companies. I am afraid I have to hold that the information may not be tabled here, because it immediately becomes public.

March 25, 1957.

QUESTION No. 8—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question: Has Wabush Lake Railway Company Ltd. given any specific

First Mortgage to the Government in accordance with Section 4 (1A) of the Wabush Lake Railway Company Act. If so, table a copy of said First Mortgage.

Has Canadian Javelin Ltd. guaranteed the re-payment of the loan of \$16,500,000 as to the Principal and Interest and has the said Company given a specific First Mortgage in accordance with Section 4 (1B) of the aforementioned Act. If so, will the Government table a copy of the said Guarantee and First Mortgage?

In what Bank or Banks were deposited the proceeds of any Bonds or Debentures issued by Wabush under the Government Guarantee?

Has the Government given any approval for the withdrawal from said account of any monies in accordance with Section 4, Sub-section 7 of said Wabush Lake Railway Company Act?

If any of said monies have been withdrawn from any such account will the Government state who signed the necessary certificate required by the aforementioned Sub-Section of the Act.

Has the Government had any occasion to prohibit any withdrawals of said monies?

Has any Government Nominee issued any certificate for the purpose of allowing withdrawals from said account?

Has the Government given any approval in writing allowing Wabush to advance any monies obtained by the selling of said Bonds or Debentures. If so, state the amount for which approval to advance was given?

Give the names of the Government nominated Directors to the Boards of Directors of both Wabush and Javelin.

Has either Wabush or Javelin made any transfers or assignments of any of their fixed assets in the Province of Newfoundland. If so, was consent in writing given by the Government?

Is the Government satisfied that both Wabush and Javelin have proceeded with the utmost expedition to carry out their undertaking as required by Section 2—Sub-Clause 17 of said Act?

Answer:

- (1) The answer to the first part of the question is, No.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal and the Toronto Dominion Bank, Montreal. In each case it is in the Montreal office of the bank in question.
- (4) Yes. The Government's nominee is Mr. D. W. G. Allen, the Auditor General. He issued one certificate for an amount of \$47,316 under a conditional sales contract.
- (5) Frank R. Trasnik and Harold Lebrock. These are officers of the company.
- (6) No.
- (7) No. Possibly the amount of \$47,316 should be the answer to that section of the question.

(8) The answer is no in each case, none advanced.

(9) The Honourable the Attorney General, the Honourable the Minister of Public Works.

(10) No.

(11) Yes.

QUESTION No. 9—Mr. Hollett.
Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1)—The amount spent for Travelling Expenses under Tourist Development since April 1st, 1956, and the total amount spent on Travelling or account of Tourist Development since April 1st, 1952.

Answer: \$5,353.52.

Question (2)—The amount spent under the following heads for Tourist Development since April 1st, 1956.

- (a) General Publicity.
- (b) Development.
- (c) Documentary Films.
- (d) Local Tourist Boards.
- (e) Travelling on account of Loan Boards.

Answer:

- (a) \$28,229.75.
- (b) \$12,031.55.
- (c) \$18,671.99.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) \$762.76.

March 27th, 1957

Question No. 9. Part 3:

Tourist Development Loans

Borrower	Location	Amount
Hotel St. George	Deer Lake	\$15,000.00
Harry and Kathleen Short,	Deer Lake	8,000.00
Elias Kawaja	Corner Brook	30,000.00
R. W. Wellon	Steady Brook, Corner Brook	60,000.00
Walter Fradsham	Corner Brook	22,000.00
Marion Hawco	Pasadena	19,250.00
J. F. and Irene Duggan	Grand Falls	20,000.00

Trinity Cabins	Trinity, T.B.	5,000.00
John Moore	Glenwood	6,000.00
Herbert Bowering	Bay Roberts	15,000.00
Martin A. Bourne	Clarenville	4,000.00
Hubert W. Davies	Port Blandford	10,000.00
Caroline Horwood	Donovan's	12,000.00
Leslie J. Hennessey	Kelligrews	25,000.00
Stanley Hutchings	Deer Lake	6,000.00
Valley Properties Ltd.	Goobies	40,000.00
Gordon H. Locke	Trinity West	12,000.00
Mackinson's Ltd.	Mackinson's, C.B.	30,000.00
Claude H. Parsons	Musgravetown	10,000.00
Chalcedony Quinton	Charleston, B.B.	15,000.00
Vincent Mallay	Marystown	3,000.00
Edgar L. Roberts	Bonne Bay	16,000.00
Tourist Cabins Ltd.	Swift Current	60,000.00
Mackenzies Ltd.	St. John's	145,000.00

All Tourist Development Loans have been guaranteed by the Government of Newfoundland.

Question No. 9 (4).—Table a copy of the Regulations governing the standards and operations of Tourist Establishments.

Copy of Tourist Establishments Regulations, Dec. 1st, 1957, tabled.

Have the Regulations been conformed to in every instance?

Answer: No. When violations of the Regulations are discovered the R.C.M.P. is notified by the Justice Department, if such violation is outside the City of St. John's, and instructions are issued to the operator to have such violation adjusted. In no instance has it been found necessary to cancel a licence as provided for in the Regulations.

Part 5.—New Tourist Establishments 1956: Thirteen (13).

Al's Tourist Lodge, 8 rooms, Ball Diversion, Corner Brook.

Daisy Bank Motel, 8 rooms, Pasadena.

Dunrovin' Hotel, 10 rooms, Lethbridge.

Lakeside Cabins and Restaurant, 6 cabins, Charleston, B.B.

Riverside Cabins, 5 cabins, Champneys East.

Bayview Cabins, 5 cabins, Bay Roberts.

Old Grand Haven Tourist Home, 5 rooms, Harbour Grace.

King's Bridge Tourist Home, 5 rooms, St. John's.

O'Brien's Tourist Home, 3 rooms, St. John's.

Avalonia Inn, 6 rooms, Kelligrews.

Inder's Inn, 4 rooms, Badger.

Hillview Inn, 8 rooms, Grand Falls.

Sheppard's Boarding House, 13 rooms, Corner Brook.

Total number of establishments licensed for 1956—140.

Accommodation for 2557 persons.

ACCOMMODATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Name and Address	No. of Persons Accommodated	Rate Per Day	Type of Establishment
ST. JOHN'S			
Newfoundland Hotel	240	(S) \$6.50 & \$ 7.50	
		(D) 9.25 & 10.50 (EP)	Hotel
Cochrane Hotel	46	4.00 to 5.00 (EP)	Hotel
Crosbie Hotel, Duckworth St.	69	(S) 3.50 to 5.50	
		(D) 6.50 to 8.50 (EP)	Hotel
Mrs. B. Collins, Brownsdale Hotel, Brazil Square	28	4.00 (AP)	Hotel
Mrs. C. Butt, Maple House, Brazil Square	14	4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. K. Coleman, 122 LeMarchant Road	8	4.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. M. Dancey, 15 Livingstone St.	8	4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. K. Flynn, 123 Patrick St.	10	2.50 to 5.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. J. P. Kelly, 27 Gower St.	5	5.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Balsam Hotel, Barnes Road	44	6.50 to 7.50 (AP)	Hotel
Mr. Hedley Drover, King's Bridge Tourist Home, King's Bridge Road	18	*(S) 5.50	Tourist Home
		(D) 8.00 (EP)	
		10.00 private bath	
Mrs. J. T. O'Brien, 14 Gower St.	4	3.00 to 5.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Robert Simmons, 93 St. Clare Ave.	6	(S) 6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
* Meals served if required.		(D) 4.00 (EP)	

CONCEPTION BAY

Mrs. Caroline Horwood, Karwood Cabins, Donovans, C.B.	8	\$2.50 (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mrs. Josephine Hickey, Butterpot Inn, Holyrood.....	6	4.50 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. William Byrne, Holyrood	6	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Evelyn Godson, Godson's Hotel, Holyrood	14	5.00 (AP)	Lodge
Mrs. Wm. Furey, Furey's Hotel, Holyrood	10	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mr. Geo. T. Mackinson, Mackinson's Motels and Cabins	32	4.00 (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mackinson's	7	5.50 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. Catherine Clarke, Clarke's Hotel, Georgetown, Brigus	5	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Arch Badcock, Bay Roberts	10	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. Florence Bradbury, Belmont Hotel, Bay Roberts.....		3.00 (EP)	
Mrs. Lloyd Hurst, Bay Roberts	6	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Doris Pike, Pike's Hotel, Harbour Grace	40	5.00 to 6.00 (AP)	Inn
Miss R. Archibald, Archibald's Hotel, Harbour Grace.....	20	5.00 (AP)	Inn
Mr. Arthur G. Godden, Lady Lake Cabins, Harbour Grace	13	10.00 double cabin (EP)	Cabin Establishmen
		6.00 single cabin	
Mrs. Agnes McGrath, Carbonear	10	2.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Mildred Ezekiel, Basha's Hotel, Bell Island.....	18	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. Isabel Lahey, Brickside Hotel, Bell Island	11	6.50 (AP)	Inn
Mr. Leslie J. Hennessey, Avalonia, Kelligrews	12	3.00 (EP)	Inn
Mrs. Mary Jane O'Reilley, Kelly's Tavern, Avondale	8	(S) 8.00	
		(D) 5.00 EP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Herbert Bowering, Bay View Tourist Cabins,	14	5.00 cabin for 2	
Birch Hills, Bay Roberts		7.50 cabin for 3 (EP)	Lodge Establishment
Mrs. Alice Ryan Fiander, Old Grand Haven, Harbour Grace	7-10	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home

ACCOMMODATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Name and Address	No. of Persons Accommodated	Rate Per Day	Type of Establishment
TRINITY BAY			
W. F. Brown, Bronwsdale Cabins, Brownsdale, T.B.....	20	\$2.00	Cabin Establishment
Mrs. J. J. Young, Heart's Content		5.00 (AP)	Lodge
Mrs. Jacob Smith, Heart's Content	8	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Jacob Smith, Heart's Content	8	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Norman Smith, Heart's Content	8	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. A. B. Cranford, New Harbour	12	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Thomas Newhook, Dildo	15	3.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Harold Morris, Blaketown	12	8.00 per cabin (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mr. Philip Stanley, Stanley's Hotel, Clarenville	12	4.50 (AP)	Inn
Mr. Harry Drover, Balmoral Hotel, Clarenville	35	7.50 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. L. Bourne, Clarenville South	10	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. L. Bourne, Clarenville South	16	1.75 for 2, 3.25 for 3 6.00 for 4 (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mr. Gordon H. Locke, Lock Leven Hotel, Trinity	16	7.00 (AP)	Inn
Mr. S. R. Morris, Trinity Cabins, Trinity, T.B.	60	Cabin for 1 \$2.50 Cabin for 2 4.25 Cabin for 3 6.00 Cabin for 4 8.00 Cabin for 5 9.50 Cabin for 6 11.00 (AP)	Cabin Establishment
Port Union Trading Co., Port Union Hotel, Port Union.....	14	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Ross Randell & Bros., Riverside Cabins, Champney's East	8	\$2.00 per person (AP)	Cabin Establishment
Mr. C. C. Mercer, Sunnyside Cabins, Sunnyside, T.B.....	21	\$4.00 cabin for 2 5.25 cabin for 3 6.00 cabin for 4 6.25 cabin for 5 (EP)	Cabin Establishment

BURIN PENINSULA

Mrs. Wm. Ross, Burin	6		\$5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Tobias Mathews, The Bennett Hotel, Fortune	12		8.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. W. F. Goobie, Goobies	1		4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. W. F. Goobie, Goobies Cabins, Terrenceville Rd.....	12		\$3.00 per person (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mr. E. R. Batstone, Cabot Lodge, Goobies	23	(S)	\$3.50	
		(D)	4.50 (EP)	Inn Establishment
Mr. G. B. Hefferton, Kumbi Lodge, Goobies	80	(S)	3.50 (EP)	
		(D)	5.00	Lodge Establishment
Mrs. J. Barry, Marystown	8		4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. V. Mallay, Brooklea Hotel, Marystown	10		6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. E. Giovannini, St. Lawrence	14		5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Blanche Cluett, Grand Bank	6		5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Annie Stoodley, Grand Bank	7		5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Charles Patten, Grand Bank	8		5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. M. Tibbo, Grand Bank	8		6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. D. Thornhill, Thorndyke Hotel, Grand Bank.....	9		5.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. Eliza Forsey, Grand Bank	6		5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. J. C. Beck, Swift Current Cabins, Swift Current.....	40		\$3.00 per person (EP)	Lodge Establishment
			5.00 family rate (EP)	
Mr. Fabian Aylward, Laurentian Cabins Ltd., St. Lawrence	10	(S)	4.50	
		(D)	7.00 (EP)	Lodge Establishment
Mrs. Samuel Pardy, Pardy's Tourist Home, Bay L'Argent....	8		\$4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home

ACCOMMODATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Name and Address	No. of Persons Accommodated	Rate Per Day	Type of Establishment
BONAVISTA BAY			
Mrs. Benjamin Abbott, Bonavista	6	\$5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Mary Slaney, Main Street, Gambo	6	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Thomas Curran, Gambo Hotel, Gambo	12	5.00 (AP)	Inn
Mr. C. E. Ackerman, Glovertown	9	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Geo. H. Dawe, Beaumont House, Summerville.....	8	3.50 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. H. W. Davis, Davis Hotel, Port Blandford.....	9	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. H. W. Quinton, Seven Oaks Bay, The Sea, Portland, B.B.	12	5.00 (AP) 3.00 (EP)	Lodge
Mr. Claude Parsons, Parson's Hotel, Musgravetown.....	20	6.00 (AP)	Lodge Establishment
Mr. Alfred J. Russey, Thornlea Hotel, Bonavista, Lakeside Cabins and Restaurant	20	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mr. Chalcedony Quinton, Charleston, B.B.....	18	7.00 (AP)	Cabin Establishment
PLACENTIA			
John and Gerald Power, Dunville	18	\$6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. A. Lannon, S. E. Placentia	12	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
COLINET			
Mrs. C. Didham, Colinet	6	4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. A. Lundrigan, Roadside Inn Cabins, Colinet	15	3.00 (EP)	Cabin Establishment

SALMONIER

Mr. Jack Power, Riverside Hotel, Salmonier 9 4.50 (AP)

RENEWS

Mrs. Nellie Squires 4 5.00 (AP) Tourist Home

ST. STEPHEN'S

Mr. Herbert Hayward, Riverside Inn, St. Stephen's,
St. Mary's Bay 8 5.00 (AP) Inn

ARNOLD'S COVE

Mrs. N. Adams, Anchorite House, Arnold's Cove
Placentia Bay 8 5.00 (AP) Tourist Home

Mr. Orlando Quinton, Quinton's Cabins, Arnold's Cove,
Placentia Bay 15 2.00 (EP) Cabin Establishment

WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

Mrs. Murdock McClean Gros Morne Cabins, Bonne Bay 8 \$2.50 (EP) Cabin Establishment

Mr. E. L. Roberts, Bonne Bay Cabins, Bonne Bay 16 5.00 (EP) Cabin Establishment

Mrs. E. Legge, Riverside Lodge, Bonne Bay 14 5.00 (AP) Cabin Establishment

ACCOMMODATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND
WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND (Continued)

Name and Address	No. of Persons Accommodated	Rate Per Day	Type of Establishment
Mrs. Jane L. Crocker, Weedy Point, Bonne Bay	6	4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. A. P. Legge, Cartyville	5	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. S. Hutchings, Beechgrove Motel, Deer Lake	10	5.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. W. Wellon, Wellon House, Deer Lake	6	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. K. Short, Deer Lake Hotel, Deer Lake	16	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Mrs. E. Stoyles, Deer Lake	6	4.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
P. R. Doucette & Sons, Ltd., Dhoon Lodge, Deer Lake.....	10	5.00 (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mrs. L. Pike, Port aux Basques	2	7.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. J. Collier, Port aux Basques	8	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. J. F. Chaisson, Channel	6	7.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. L. Cook, Cabot House, Port aux Basques	8	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. R. Gale, Station House, Robinson's	6	5.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. Anastasia Hann, Hann's Tourist Home	5	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. A. V. Gallant, Gallant's Hotel, Stephenville	17	\$7.00 A.P.	Inn
Mr. J. Eddy, Eddy's Inn, Stephenville	12	(S) 3.00	
		(D) 5.00 (EP)	Inn
Mr. F. Cormier, Cormier's Hotel, Stephenville	11	7.00 AP)	Inn
Mr. K. Farris, Caribou Inn, Stephenville Crossing	12	7.00 (AP)	Inn
		4.00 (EP)	
Mr. R. Banfield, Banfield House, Stephenville Crossing.....	12	6.00 (AP)	Inn
Miss S. White, White House, St. George's	16	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Walter Doucette, Riverside Tourist Home, Tompkins	6	10.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. Stanley F. Burke, Burke's Tourist Home, Doyle's	5-7	7.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. M. G. Simms, Westport Inn, Corner Brook	40	6.00 to 8.00 (AP)	Inn

Mrs. E. Rose, Rose's Inn, Corner Brook	12	5.00 (EP)	Inn
Miss G. Gushue, Humberview House, Corner Brook	11	3.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mr. G. Pickering, Pickering's Inn, Corner Brook	20	3.00 (EP)	Inn
Miss H. House, 4 Fisher's Rd., Corner Brook	4	2.50 and 3.00 (EP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. G. Hartery, Holiday Inn, Corner Brook	4	5.00 (EP)	Inn
Mrs. E. Wiseman, Erin House, Corner Brook	25	6.00 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mrs. A. Williams, Williams Inn, Corner Brook	5	3.00 (EP)	Inn
Mr. D. M. Soper, Don's Drive In Cabins, Little Rapids. 12 miles from Corner Brook	8	5.00 (EP)	Cabin Establishment
Mr. Horace Sheppard, Sheppard's Boarding House	15	5.00 (AP)	Lodge
		2.00 (EP)	
Glynmill Inn, Corner Brook	84	(S) \$5.00 to \$11.00	Inn
		(D) 8.00 to 17.00 (EP)	
Mr. Ray Wellon, Wellon's Lodge, Corner Brook	24	\$8.00 per cabin (EP)	Lodge Establishment
Mr. Al Wawaja, Al's Tourist Lodge, Bail Diversion, Corner Brook	20	(S) \$5.50 (EP)	
		(D) 8.00	In Establishment
		14.00 suite	
Mrs. Marion Hawco, Daisy Bank, Pasadena	23	\$10.00 per room	Lodge Establishment
		(breakfast)	
Mr. Eli Lush, Lush's Rooming House, Main St., Stephenville	12	\$4.50 (AP)	Tourist Home
Mr. E. McFatridge, Beach View Hotel, Stephenville Crossing	15	8.00 (AP)	Inn
		4.00 (EP)	
Mr. Wm. P. Maxwell, 52 Valley Road, Corner Brook.....	6	5.00 (EP)	Lodge Establishment
Mrs. Edith Robinson, Twin Town's Inn, Channel, P.A.B.....	7	6.00 (AP)	Hotel

QUESTION No. 10.—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman
(Minister of Fisheries).

1. Q.—What is the total amount of monies loaned to Fishery Products Ltd. by Government since April 1, 1949? Give dates of various loans and state whether Guaranteed or Bank Loans.

Date	Amount	Guaranteed or Cash
4 July 1949.....	\$ 350,000	Guarantee
15 Nov. 1950.....	110,000	Guarantee
8 Apr. 1953.....	29,000	Cash
16 July 1953.....	1,687,000	Cash
1 June 1954.....	1,500,000	Cash
24 Aug. 1955.....	259,965.39	Cash
21 Aug. 1956.....	220,643.72	Guarantee
21 Aug. 1956.....	550,000	Guarantee
	<u>4,656,609.11</u>	

2. Q.—How much, if any, money, was loaned by Government to Fishery Products Ltd., prior to said date—April 1, 1949?

Answer: None.

3. Q.—What is the total amount of monies presently owed to the Government by said Fishery Products Ltd.?

Answer:

(a) Fisheries & Co-operatives:

	Loan Recoveries Since 1/4/56	Original Amount of Loan	Amount Still Owing
Trepassey Fisheries Limited	1,933.33	29,000.00	23,200.01
Alexander Duffett	4,000.00	20,000.00	16,000.00
Lourdes Co-operative Society Ltd.	3,142.86	50,000.00	Nil
Lake & Lake Limited	2,333.33	42,000.00	24,250.02
Northlantic Trawling Co. Ltd.	5,555.61	400,000.00	244,444.39
H. E. Petite Limited	2,000.00	15,000.00	9,500.00
Gaultois Fisheries Limited	1,637.00	150,000.00	68,181.20

(b) Economic Development

Nil

—

—

(c) Others:

St. John's Municipal Council	1,637.00	150,000.00	68,181.20
St. John's Memorial Stadium	5,000.00	100,000.00	90,000.00

Answer:

Direct	\$3,470,165.39
Contingent	929,643.72
Interest	190,679.91
	<u>\$4,590,489.02</u>

4. Q.—What amounts of interest has been paid each and every year on said loans by Fishery Products Ltd.?

Answer:

1953	\$17,075.48
1958	55,031.58
	<u>\$72,107.06</u>

QUESTION No. 11—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by the Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question—(1) A complete list of Loan Recoveries since April 1st, 1956 on account of:

- Fisheries & Co-op's.
- Economic Development.
- Any others.

Show in each case the original amount of the Loan of said Individual or Company and the amount still owing on said Loans.

QUESTION No. 12—M. Mollett.

1. Q.—What is the total Capital Expenditure to date for 1956-57?

A.—\$14,733,589.53.

2. Q.—What is the total expenditure Current Account for same period?

A.—\$43,130,983.72.

3. Q.—What is the total amount of Revenue collected to date on Current Account?

A.—\$42,887,192.20.

4. Q.—What is the total amount collected to date for the year 1956-57 on Capital Account?

A.—\$1,713,474.14.

5. Q.—Why was it deemed inadvisable in the opinion of the Government to float any part of the \$14,000,000 loan authorized at the last Session of the Legislature?

A.—The Government does not feel it incumbent to answer this question.

6. Q.—What was the alternate method of financing devised by the Government to raise the monies authorized by the Legislature by way of the \$14,000,000.

A.—No answer.

7. Q.—What is the total amount of monies presently to the credit of the Nfld. Government at Ottawa under the Provisions of the Terms of Union relative to the financial surplus account?

A.—\$8,059,511.00.

8. Q.—Has any of these monies aforementioned at Ottawa been hypothecated or pledged to secure tempor-

ary loans from any of the Banks? If so, state the name of the Bank from which the temporary loans were secured, also the amount borrowed from each Bank.

A.—Yes—Secured from Government Bankers—Bank of Montreal.

QUESTION No. 13—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question.—A complete list of all loans made by the Government of Newfoundland since April 1st, 1956 together with the name of the firms or individuals to whom said loans were made. State the amounts and terms of each said loan, and whether loans were made as: Fishery Loan, Economic Development Loan, Fishery Development Loan, Industrial Development Loan or Tourist Development Loan.

(2) Table a statement showing the total amount of money to the credit of the Government as of the present date of:

(a) Bank of Montreal

(b) Crown Agents

(c) Government of Canada.

(3) What amounts, if any, by way of Temporary Loans have been advanced to the credit of the Government by any Bank or Banks since April 1st, 1956 and what amounts, if any, are presently owing by the Government to the said Bank or Banks on account of said Temporary Loans or any other Loans or Advances? Give dates and names of Banks.

Answer:

FISHERY LOANS 1st APRIL 1956 TO 27th MARCH 1957

	Date of Loan	Amount Authorized	Advances Since 1/4/56
Gabriel Billard			11,000.00
Cape St. Francis Co-op Society Ltd.....			3,000.00
Fishery Products Ltd.			82,299.52
Fishery Products Ltd.	21/ 8/56	500,000.00	259,965.39
Manuel Fisheries Ltd.	31/ 5/56	30,000.00	30,000.00
William Marry	31/ 5/56	10,000.00	8,100.00
John J. O'Brien			3,000.00
Ronald J. O'Brien	14/ 6/56	20,000.00	20,000.00
Olsen Whaling & Sealing Ltd.			39,329.00
Thomas St. George & Sons Ltd.	3/ 9 56	30,000.00	30,000.00
C. Tilley Ltd.	22/10/56	18,000.00	18,000.00

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS 1st APRIL 1956 TO 27th MARCH 1957

A. Adler of Canada Ltd.			150,000.00
A. Adler of Canada Ltd.	1/ 6/56	150,000.00	150,000.00
Eckhardt Mills Ltd.			120,000.00
Eckhardt Mills Ltd.			195,000.00
Eckhardt Mills Ltd.			30,000.00
Gold Sail Leather Goods Ltd.			5,000.00
Hanning Electric Company Ltd.			150,000.00
Koch Shoes Ltd.			260,000.00
Koch Shoes Ltd.			40,000.00
Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.			1,208.00
Superior Rubber Company Ltd.			150,000.00
Superior Rubber Company Ltd.			50,000.00
Terra Nova Textiles Ltd.			54,840.00

**LIST OF LOANS MADE FROM 1st
April 1956 TO MARCH 28th 1957
BY FISHERIES LOAN BOARD OF
NEWFOUNDLAND**

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
Allan Eford	\$ 750.00	Peter Keats	635.00
Henry J. & George A. Drew....	1,425.00	Robert E. Thornhill	3,000.00
W. J. Murphy	1,500.00	George H. Harris	700.00
James Petten	838.00	Isaac C. Riche	10,000.00
Stephen Maloney	720.00	Victor S. Pelley	600.00
George F. Murphy	4,116.00	Gordon Harris	3,750.00
John Priddle	1,800.00	Crosbie & Co. Ltd.	33,750.00
Albert Penton	778.00	Harold R. Sheppard	4,000.00
Frederick Richards	532.00	Henry Greene	500.00
Isaac C. Rose	532.00	George T. Vallis	19,500.00
Nicholas J. Ryan, et all	1,350.00	Alexander Chaulk	1,335.00
Patrick P. Hynes	1,500.00	Harold W. Johnson	755.00
Frederick G. Whiffen	5,400.00	Harold M. Warehom	648.00
		Jacob G. Brown	426.00
		Raymond Eveleigh	7,000.00
		Raymond Eveleigh	2,700.00
		Frederick W. Adams	500.00

Name	Amount	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN BOARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Eli Rogers	900.00	
John S. Badcock	250.00	Adolphe Roberts
Harold Petten	2,405.00	Eastern Building Supplies Ltd. 20,000.00
Patrick J. Mulrooney	1,675.00	Trask Foundry Ltd.
Aubrey Petten	2,050.00	(Guaranteed)
Edgar Petten	1,920.00	25,000.00
Gilbert F. Ralph	2,320.00	CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT LOAN BOARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Henry Petten	1,555.00	
John F. Bridgeman et al	11,250.00	Placentia West Transportation
John . Tucker	500.00	Co-operative
Kevin A and John B. Wadman	10,000.00	16,000.00
Earle H. Reid	1,920.00	Gander Consumers Co-
George and Clarence Meade	6,375.00	operative
William J & George Kennedy	2,350.00	16,000.00
John L. Hardy	2,480.00	Nfld. Fur Farmers Feed Co-
Arthur E. O'Brien	400.00	operative
		20,000.00

QUESTION No. 14—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question (1) Who are the present members of the Newfoundland Commission for the Revision of the Financial Terms of Union?

Answer—The honourable and learned member for Harbour Main, who is the Chairman; Mr. Philip Gruchy, C.B.E., of Grand Falls; Senator C. C. Pratt and Mr. A. B. Perlin; the late Gerald S. Doyle was a member up to the time of his greatly regretted death.

Question (2) When was the Commission first set up and who were the original members?

Answer.—December 23rd, 1953. The members were the same as they are now with the exception of the late Gerald S. Doyle.

Question (3) What is the total cost of said Commission?

Answer.—\$188,887.37.

Question (4) Table amounts paid as salaries and as travelling expenses to

each said Commissioner since his appointment.

Answer.—Only one of the Commissioners has received a salary or has been willing to accept a salary and that is the Chairman of the Commission. To date his salary has been \$38,870. Travelling expenses incurred by each Commissioner since his appointment:—Chairman of the Commission, \$1,632; the late Gerald S. Doyle, \$309; Mr. Gruchy, \$3,746; and Mr. Perlin \$400; the total amount is \$6,188.

Question (5) When is said Commission likely to terminate its study and will the Government table a copy of said Commission recommendations?

Answer.—It is likely to terminate its studies when the Royal Commission recently appointed by the Government of Canada terminates its hearings. The recommendations will not be tabled in this session.

QUESTION No. 16—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

Question (1) List the number of road contracts put out by the Government since April 1st, 1956 for road building and/or repairs and state where said roads are located.

(2) Give names of all said contractors doing said road construction or repairs together with the amount of money paid to each said contractor and the number of miles of road constructed or repaired under each said contract.

(3) Apart from said contracts state the number of miles of road repaired and/or constructed by the Department since April 1st, 1956.

(4) Where are said roads located and what was the amount of money expended on such work done by the Department apart from the aforementioned contracts.

(5) How much money was spent by the Department in the same period on ordinary road maintenance?

(6) If tenders were called for in any case, give the names of the parties tendering.

(7) State the total amount of money spent during the past winter on snow-clearing. Was any of this snow-clearing let out to contractors and if so give the names of the contractors and the amount paid or payable to each said contractor together with the location of roads cleared of snow by each said contractor.

Answer:

1.
 - (1) Cutting right-of-way between Bunnan's Cove and Port Blandford.
 - (2) Construction access road Traytown to Trans-Canada Highway.
 - (3) Reconstruction from Buchans Brook to town boundary at Buchans.
 - (4) Construction road Brake's Cove, Humbermouth, to Corner Brook Bridge.
 - (5) Construction road Portland Creek towards Port aux Choix.
 - (6) Construction road Baie Verte towards Trans-Canada Highway.
 - (7) Construction road Frenchman's Cove to York Harbour.
 - (8) Construction of section of road from South Brook to Robert's Arm.
 - (9) Construction of road from Isle aux Morts to Rose Blanche.
 - (10) Construction of road from Burlington to connect with the Baie Verte-Trans-Canada Highway road.
 - (11) Construction substructure Marys-town Harbour Bridge.
 - (12) Improvement section Cape Shore Road.
 - (13) Construction road Big Brook to a point 1.5 miles from Traytown.
 - (14) Construction road Charlottetown to Big Brook.

Contractor	Amount Paid	Mileage
2 (1) Alexander Burt	\$ 5,785	32.14 acres cleared and burned (about 4 miles)
(2) Concrete Products (Nfld.) Ltd.	nil	1.5 miles
(3) J. Goodyear & Sons, Ltd.	37,239	3¼ miles
(4) Lundrigan's Construction, Ltd.	551,147	2¼ miles
(5) Lundrigan's Construction, Ltd.	151,797	8 miles
(6) Lundrigan's Construction, Ltd.	131,444	6¼ miles
(7) Lundrigan's Construction, Ltd.	38,580	3 miles
(8) Springdale Construction Co., Ltd.	49,666	2½ miles
(9) Western Construction Co., Ltd.	70,552	3 miles
(10) Thistle and Sons Ltd.	17,503	16 miles grubbed
(11) Grant-Milles Ltd.	43,111	
(12) Royle Excavating Co., Ltd.	46,667	9.5 miles
(13) Concrete Products (Nfld.) Ltd.	nil	.6 miles
(14) Concrete Products (Nfld.) Ltd.	nil	nil

3. 172.45.

4 St. Anthony—Cook's Harbour
 St. Paul's to Daniel's Harbour
 To Cemeteries at Windsor
 Sandy Cove Hill, Twillingate
 From St. Barbe toward's Cook's Harbour
 Hare Bay towards St. Barbe, via Brig Bay
 Moreton's Harbour to Whale's Gulch
 Loon Bay towards Birchy Bay
 Princeton towards Lockston
 Bunyan's Cove to Port Blandford
 New World Island, Virgin Arm to Herring Neck
 Boat Harbour to Brookside
 Norris Arm to Junction Trans-Canada Highway
 To Union East
 Badger-Buchans (Gravel Plant Operations).
 Georgetown toward Cook's Brook
 Little Bay to Beau Bois
 Bay L'Argent towards Harbour Mille via Little Bay
 Blanc Sablon towards Red Bay
 Access road to Flat Bay, St. Theresa's

Seal Cove to Grole
 Coombs Cove to Wreck Cove
 Gaultois to The Valley and Gaultois Road to Point
 Fairhaven towards Cabot Highway
 Fox Harbour to Ship Harbour
 Dunville to connect with the U.S. Highway
 Queen's Cove towards Southport
 St. Alban's to the Government Wharf
 Diversion at Fortune
 Diversion at Holyrood
 Waterville towards Burgoyne's Cove
 Spur roads from Queen's Cove -
 Southport Road to Little Heart's Ease, Butter Cove and Little Harbour
 Point au Bay to Cottrell's Cove
 Point Leamington to Leading Ticks
 King's Point to Jackson's Cove
 Seldom towards Stag Harbour
 Brake's Cove towards Cox's Cove
 Draining at C. of E. School, Foxtrap
 Come-by-Chance Road
 Torbay to Pouch Cove
 St. John's to St. Phillip's
 Horse Cove Line

Colliers	Gravelling Bishop's Cove
Gallows Cove Road	Harbour Grace to Bears Cove Bridge
Peach Town Road	Vicinity of St. David's Church at St. David's
Topsail Station Road	Jeffrey's to Jeffrey's Station
Ridge Road	Acquisition of right of way Shoe Cove
Carbonear towards Old Perlican	Grand River towards O'Regan's Washout at Spillway, Deer Lake
Carbonear towards Heart's Delight	Little Harbour East
Heart's Content towards Old Perlican	Myers Lane at Chapel's Cove
Lewisporte	To fishing stages at St. Bride's North Side of North Harbour, S.M.B.
Irishdown towards Cox's Cove	Between St. Bride's and Branch Norris Point and Rocky Harbour
Winterland towards Grand Bank	Bens Siding near Doyles
Bell Island	Logy Bay Road
St. John's towards Bay Bulls	St. Shott's—Trepassey
Calvert towards Cappahayden	Brigus Junction
Clarke's Road at Stephenville	Fogo Island, marking of snowmobile trails
Swift Current towards Marystown	Snowmobile Trail on Main Trail
Searston to Upper Ferry	Base Verte to Western Arm
Robinsons - Heatherton Road	Snowmobile Trail Mings Bight to Main Trail from LaScie to Base Verte
LaManche Road	Hodgewater Line to Head of Dildo Pond
Hurley's Bridge towards St. Vincent's	Total amount expended—\$3,261,966.
Argentina Highway towards Placentia	5. \$2,338,981
Long Harbour	6. Nil.
Long Harbour to Arlington	7. \$329,252.
Fox Harbour to Villa Marie	No contracts made.
Back Road to McKays	
Jersey Side to U. S. Highway	
To Freshwater	
Jersey Side to Ferndale	
Settlement Hill at Freshwater	
Upper Island Cove	
Southside, Harbour Grace to Bunyan's Cove	

QUESTION No. 16—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question—Name the President and Directors of Naico?

Answer—Leslie Curtis—President.

J. R. Smallwood—Honorary Chairman.

Geo. M. McIntosh—Vice President.

John C. Doyle.

Turka—Secretary-Treasurer.

Question—Is this a Crown Corporation or a Private Corporation?

Answer—It is a Private Corporation.

Question—Who are the Shareholders?

Answer—

Government	900,000 shares	
W. Gundy	28,000 "	
Ed. W. Pickle	9,000 "	
Littlejohn P. Gould	8,000 "	
Charles S. Payson	10,000 "	
Harriman	40,000 "	
Lewin	5,000 "	@ \$1.00 per share

In addition to these there are:

L. J. Forget & Co. Montreal	500 shares	
Britain House, Montreal	500 "	
L. S. Jackson & Co.	500 "	
Burton	500 "	
Canadian Javelin	76,672 "	
Michael Lewin	1,250 "	
Jackson & Co.	250 "	@ \$5.00 per share

QUESTION No. 17—Mr. Kollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question—

- (1) The names of the members of the South Coast Commission of Enquiry
- (2) How much money has been paid to each said Commissioner on said Account? Give dates of said payments.
- (3) What is the total cost of said Commission of Enquiry?
- (4) Table a copy of the report of the said Commission.

Answer—

	Date of Appointment
(1) Hon. J. T. Cheeseman	Appointed by M.C. 536-56 dated 5th July, 1956
H. C. Winsor	" " " " "
E. S. Jones	" " " " "

- (2) Amounts paid to each Commissioner:

Particulars	Date	E. S. Jones	Hon. J. T. Cheeseman	H. C. Winsor
Travelling Expenses	31-5-56	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$300.00
Travelling Expenses	31-5-57		417.00	
Travelling Expenses	29-6-56		212.53	
Travelling Expenses	21-2-57			
		\$100.00	\$1,129.53	\$300.00

- (3) Total costs of the Commission to 27-3-57—\$7,443.00.
- (4) Not finalized.

QUESTION No. 18—Mr. Hollett,

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker
(Minister of Public Works).

Question (1) How much money from
Capital Account was spent by the De-
partment since April 1st, 1956, on:

(a) Memorial University.

Answer (a) \$138,257.87.

Question (b) General Hospital.

Answer (b) \$124,088.69.

Question (c) Home for Aged and In-
firm.

Answer (c) \$73,331.87.

Question (d) Cottage Hospitals.

Answer (d) \$75,118.40.

QUESTION No. 19—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Min-
ister of Public Works).

Question—Give the statement show-
ing:

(a) How much money was spent on
snow clearing for the current fiscal
year?

(b) The amounts spent in the various
divisions.

(c) Details of the amounts spent in the
St. John's District.

If a greater sum was expended than
was voted at the last Session from
what source was the balance obtained?

Table a copy of the report of the
Minister, the recommendation of the
Treasury Board, and the special war-
rant authorizing the additional expendi-
ture.

Answer—

(a) District No. 1 St. John's.....\$123,307
District No. 2 Clarendville..... 72,695
District No. 3 Grand Falls.... 55,529
District No. 4 Deer Lake..... 144,653

(b) \$396,184.

(c) Machine Rentals\$31,389
Gas and Oil, etc. 14,152
Wages 52,891
Hire Machinery, etc. 24,875

Excess of expenditure over provision
made is to be covered by Supplement-
ary Supply.

QUESTION No. 20—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Min-
ister of Public Works).

Question—What contracts, if any,
were made for:

(a) Maintenance of Highroads.

(b) Maintenance of secondary roads in
the St. John's and Deer Lake Divi-
sions during the current fiscal year.

Give nature of the contract and state
whether tenders were called. If ten-
ders were called, give the names of
the parties tendering with the amount
of tender in each case. Indicate the
names of the successful contractors
and state the amount paid to them and
location and nature of work per-
formed.

Answer—

(a) No contracts made for Maintenance
of Highroads.

(b) No contracts made for Secondary
Roads.

QUESTION No. 21—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Min-
ister of Public Works).

Question—Give a list of all contracts
made for:

(a) Electrical Work.

(b) Plumbing.

(c) Heating since April 1st, 1956.

showing amounts paid to each con-
tractor.

State in what contracts tenders were
called, and if tenders were called give
the names of the parties tendering with
the amounts of the tender in each case.

If work was done without calling for
tenders state the reason why tenders
were not called.

Answer to Question No. 21—

(a) Contract for:	Contractor	Amount	Paid
Installation of Electrical Sterilizing Equipment in Cottage Hospitals at:			
Grand Bank	Jas. B. Murphy	\$2,050.00	\$2,050.00
Burin	Jas. B. Murphy	1,850.00	1,850.00
Bonavista	Jos. D. Ashley	2,250.00	1,530.00
Markland	Finn's Garage	285.00	285.00
Old Perlican	Finn's Garage	345.00	345.00
Stephenville Crossing	Locke's Electrical Ltd.	1,675.00	1,675.00
Bonne Bay	Locke's Electrical Ltd.	1,880.00	1,880.00
Installation of Electrical Services and Equipment,			
Mental Hospital Kitchen Wing....	Jas. B. Murphy	1,762.40	Nil
(b) Extension of Plumbing and Heating—			
Mental Hospital Kitchen Wing	R. Barnes	3,499.55	Nil
H. M. Penitentiary—Female Accommodation	I. Bourne	3,688.00	Nil
(c) Extension to Heating System			
Roads Depot, Bennett Ave.	E. J. Learning	5,200.00	2,210.00
Conversion from Coal to Oil, Sanatorium No. 2	W. Tiller, Ltd.	42,998.00	34,000.00
Installation of Heating System:			
Assistant Chief of Police Residence	J. J. Taylor	2,216.50	2,216.50
Public Building, Channel	E. H. Gullage, Ltd.	5,525.00	5,525.00
Supply and Installation of C.I. Sectional Hot Water Heating Boiler—Government House			
	I. Bourne	2,894.00	2,894.00
Modification to existing Heating System—Memorial University Annex			
	W. Tiller, Ltd.	3,176.96	3,176.96

It has never been the practise to give amounts of unsuccessful tenders.

QUESTION No. 22—Mr. Browne.
Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Min-
ister of Public Works).

Question—

- (a) The names of settlements from which applicants were received for the approval of Local Road Boards.
- (b) The dates of the meetings where the Resolution for the establishment of a Road Board was passed.
- (c) The population in the area concerned.
- (d) The number of persons present at the meetings.
- (e) The amount of money allocated to each such Local Road Board.
- (f) A list showing all expenditures under Department of Public Works

subhead 907.03.02 "Local Roads" and giving the following information:

- (i) District.
 - (ii) Location of Road Board.
 - (iii) Chairman of Road Board.
 - (iv) Amount of Grant.
- (g) What Road Boards, if any, received grants under this subhead without passing the Resolution required by the Act.
- (h) What settlements, if any, received grants under this subhead without the information of a Road Board.
- (i) The number of Road Boards established in the various districts.
- (j) The amounts expended in local roads per Electoral District.
- (k) Have all amounts due been paid?

Reply to Question No. 22—

The information sought will be provided in the Annual Report of the Local Road Boards which is now in course of preparation. The work of compiling and collating this report involves a great deal of labour, and it is regretted that the full information will not be available for some time yet. Should the work be completed before the end of the present Session of the Legislature, copies will be tabled in the House. In the meantime the following partial reply can be given.

The Local Roads Board Act, 1956, provides that for the first term the local roads committee previously in being could be appointed to serve as Local Road Boards. Four hundred and forty-seven local roads committees were appointed to act as Local Road Boards and they will continue to serve until December 1958 in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Local Road Boards were elected in ninety-two areas

in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Four hundred and eighty-eight (488) Local Road Boards were authorized to expend grants totalling \$342,079. The distribution by Electoral Districts of these Grants is as follows:

White Bay North	\$ 5,452
White Bay South	7,418
Green Bay	10,196
Gander	11,254
Grand Falls	720
Twillingate	14,522
Fogo	14,980
Bonavista North	11,642
Bonavista South	12,448
Trinity North	17,474
Trinity South	22,367
Carbonear-Bay de Verde	18,844
Harbour Main	26,904
Bell Island	8,000
Harbour Grace	13,360
Port de Grave	10,922
St. John's North	6,100
St. John's East	8,406
St. John's South	2,894
Ferryland	11,560
St. Mary's	8,660
Placentia East	6,023
Placentia West	15,812
Burin	7,972
Fortune - Hermitage	17,104
Burgeo - LaPoile	7,670
St. George's	4,792
Port-au-Port	3,952
Humber East	1,200
Humber West	7,510
St. Barbe	12,637
Labrador South	13,284
TOTAL	\$342,079

At this date accounts have been received and payments made for practically the whole of the Grants authorized.

Grants to Town and Community Councils, etc., totalled \$161,628.00.

Particulars of these Grants are listed hereunder.

Wabana Town Council	\$ 16,000	Milltown Community Council....	700
Windsor Town Council	8,600	Burlington Community Council	600
Carbonear Town Council	8,000	Head of Bay D'Espoir	
Deer Lake Town Council	6,400	Community Council	658
Channel - Port-aux-Basques		Berry Head Community Council	800
Town Council	6,400	Steady Brook Community	
Harbour Grace Town Council	5,200	Council	500
Grand Bank Town Council	4,860	Glenwood Community Council	1,584
Stephenville Town Council	10,000	Carmanville Community	
St. Lawrence Town Council	4,000	Council	1,400
St. Anthony Town Council	4,000	Robert's Arm Community	
Wesleyville Town Council	3,000	Council	1,100
Marystown Town Council	2,500	Little Bay Islands	
Bay Roberts Town Council	2,500	Community Council	1,080
Lewisporte Town Council	4,000	Triton Community Council.....	800
Clarenville Town Council	2,500	Pasadena - Midland Community	
Fogo Town Council	2,330	Council	1,000
Placentia Town Council	3,400	Woody Point - Bonne Bay	
Change Islands Town Council	2,000	Community Council	954
Burgeo Town Council	2,200	Newtown Community Council	1,200
Fortune Town Council	2,500	Port Saunders Community	
Freshwater Town Council	3,200	Council	1,000
Burin Town Council	2,196	Hawke's Bay Community	
Greenspond Town Council	2,000	Council	600
Ramea Town Council	1,800	Cartwright Community	
Belleoram Town Council	1,300	Council	500
Englee Town Council	1,356	Isle aux Morts Community	
Jerseyside Town Council	1,600	Council	1,400
Glovertown Town Council	2,000	Happy Valley Local Improve-	
Mount Pearl Park - Glendale		ment District	2,272
Town Council	4,400	LaScie Local Improvement	
Springdale South Brook Rural		District	1,400
District Council	3,600	TOTAL	\$161,628
Badger's Quay - Pool's Island			
District Council	2,600		
Musgrave Hr. - Doting Cove			
District Council	2,100		
Main Brook - Hare Bay District			
Council	1,400		
St. Alban's Community Council	2,600		
Harbour Breton Community			
Council	1,980		
Roddickton Community Council	2,600		
St. Brendan's Community			
Council	1,658		
Lawn Community Council	1,300		

QUESTION No. 23—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

Question: By what authority were public funds expended in September-October 1956 on the local road known as Heffernan's Road at the Goulds in the District of St. John's South?

Answer: No one seems to know.

Question: From what source were these funds obtained?

Answer: Subhead 9070302.

Question: Who was in charge of the work?

Answer: Mr. Martin Dinn.

Question: Who appointed the person in charge?

Answer: The Department of Public Works.

Question: What was the rate of payment made to truck owners and workmen? Lay on the table of the House a copy of the time sheets show-

ing the names of all persons employed on the job, the hours and days worked and the payment made to each person engaged.

Answer: Payroll attached hereto.

Question: Was work done on any other local road in St. John's South between September 11 and October 2nd, 1956? If so, give full details of such work done and cost of same.

Answer: Tracey's Road, Kilbride—repair to bridge—cost \$111.00. Donovan's Lane, Petty Harbour Road—widening with bulldozer—cost \$180.00.

Payroll for Hefferman's Road at Goulds—September 20th to October 3rd, 1956

NAME	Classification	Hours	Rate	Wages
William Ryan	Labourer	100	\$.70	\$70.00
William Ryan, Jr.	"	110	.70	77.00
Thomas Ryan	"	110	.70	77.00
Patrick Bowe	"	110	.70	77.00
Patrick Barton	"	110	.70	77.00
Kevin Bowe	"	110	.70	77.00
Francis Frizell	"	110	.70	77.00
Michael Frizell	"	110	.70	77.00
Augustus Raymond	"	110	.70	77.00
John Clarke	"	80	.10	56.00
Patrick Hefferman	"	110	.70	77.00
Robert Raymond	"	100	.70	70.00
William Raymond	"	100	.70	70.00
James Raymond	"	100	.70	70.00
Ronald Rideout	"	110	.70	77.00
Timothy Raymond	"	100	.70	70.00
Frank Clarke	"	100	.70	70.00
Peter Dinn	"	110	.70	77.00
Norman Pull	"	100	.70	70.00
Thomas Hefferman	"	100	.70	70.00
Harold Hewlett	"	100	.70	70.00
John Barton	"	70	.70	49.00
Maxwell Howlett	"	55	.70	38.50
Bernard Kieley	"	30	.70	21.00
William Brennan	"	110	.70	77.00
William Bowe	Truck Driver	110	2.75	302.50
John Hefferman	Truck Driver	110	2.75	302.50
William O'Reilly	Truck Driver	110	2.75	302.50
Kevin Hefferman	Truck Driver	110	2.75	302.50
Henry Hefferman	Truck Driver	110	2.75	302.50
TOTAL				\$3,231.00

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

QUESTION No. 24—Mr. Duffy.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question: Give names of individuals and/or companies for whom land was cleared in each year during the period since April 30th, 1950, and the acreage cleared for each individual and/or company for each year, together with location of said land.

Answer: See attached.

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Samuel Butt	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Stanley Bruce	Green's Harbour	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Max Bennett	Green's Harbour .....	.7	.....	.....	.....
James H. Reid	Green's Harbour	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Llewellyn Harnum	Green's Harbour	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Helen Crocker	Green's Harbour	1.3	.....	.....	.....
Roland Branton	Green's Harbour	2.5	.....	.....	.....
John Hillier	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Albert Rowe	Green's Harbour	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Enos S. Walsh	Green's Harbour	5	.....	.....	.....
Victor W. March	Green's Harbour	5.3	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Simmons	Green's Harbour .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
Samuel D. Reid	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Maxwell Green	Green's Harbour .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
Eleazor Crocker	Green's Harbour	2.25	.....	.....	.....
Harrison Hillier	Green's Harbour	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Allan March	Green's Harbour .....	.9	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Ernest March	Green's Harbour	6	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Dunne	Green's Harbour	3	.....	.....	.....
D. Simmons	Green's Harbour	1.6	.....	.....	.....
Charles A. Cooper	Green's Harbour	2.2	.....	.....	.....
Albert M. Rowe	Green's Harbour	1.75	.....	.....	.....
Harry Cooper	Green's Harbour	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Elwood Green	Green's Harbour	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Lotriph Burt	Green's Harbour .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
Alec G. Ethridge	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Alfred J. Simmons	Green's Harbour	1.3	.....	.....	.....
Fred W. Bennett	Green's Harbour	1.6	.....	.....	.....
Jerse March	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
John Bishop	Green's Harbour	2.8	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Howell	Green's Harbour .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
James Walsh	Grene's Harbour	5	.....	.....	.....
Hayward Brace	Green's Harbour	2	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Worthman	Green's Harbour	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Baxter Crocker	Green's Harbour	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas F. Roberts	Green's Harbour	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Crocker	Green's Harbour .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
William March	Green's Harbour	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Henry Crocker	Green's Harbour .....	.6	.....	.....	.....
Ernest White	Green's Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
T. Sharpe	Green's Harbour .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
William Rendell	Whitbourne	1.8	.....	.....	.....

Joseph Clarke	Whitbourne	1.2	.....	.....	.....
A. M. Hutchings	Whitbourne	5.5	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Hutchings	Whitbourne	1	.....	.....	.....
Peter Petipas	Whitbourne	4	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Gushue	Whitbourne	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Howard A. Moore	Dildo	2.5	.....	.....	.....
George F. Chafe	Whitbourne	3	.....	.....	.....
William Phillips	Whitbourne .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
Richard Gosse	Whitbourne	1.1	.....	.....	.....
John Spence	Whitbourne	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Rex C. Moore	Whitbourne .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Snooks	Markland	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Walter Newell	North River	3.2	.....	.....	.....
John B. Newell	North River	4.8	.....	.....	.....
Thomas E. Newell	North River	4.2	.....	.....	.....
James S. Hall	North River	3.7	.....	.....	.....
James Snow	North River	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Bernard Hall	North River	3.3	.....	.....	.....
Elizah Boone	North River .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
Max Anthony	North River	1.2	.....	.....	.....
John W. Mahoney	North River .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
John Morgan	North River	1.2	.....	.....	.....
J. F. Mahoney	North River .....	.4	.....	.....	.....
James Anthony	North River	2.7	.....	.....	.....
Edmund Snow	North River	2	.....	.....	.....
William Delaney	North River .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
Duncan Snow	North River	1.2	.....	.....	.....
John Skehen	North River	6	.....	.....	.....
Moses Wells & Sons	Clarke's Beach	2.5	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
George Mackinson	Mackinsons	5.6	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Snow	North River .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
Abram Snow	North River	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Walter Stevens	North River	1	.....	.....	.....
Albert Eales	Mount Pearl	2	.....	.....	.....
Fred Porter	Long Pond	3	.....	.....	.....
H. A. Butler	Blackmarsh Road	5	.....	.....	.....
James E. Soper	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Soper	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Alex. O. Knight	Mount Pearl	1	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Ruby	Goulds	5	.....	.....	.....
Edward A. Lester	Mount Pearl	3	.....	.....	.....
Harry Hamlyn	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Randolph Duff	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Peter Duff	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
D. H. Gosse	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
John Roche	Torbay Road	5.5	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Pine	Logy Bay Road	5.5	.....	.....	.....
Cecil Lester	Portugal Cove Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Edward Thomas	Portugal Cove Road	5.5	.....	.....	.....
P. J. Murray	Portugal Cove Road	5.5	.....	.....	.....
H. E. Simms	Logy Bay Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Hodder	Portugal Cove Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Kelly	Logy Bay Road	5	.....	.....	.....

John Brennan	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
R. A. Cowan	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Philip Farrell	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Mike Holden	Blackmarsh Road	2	.....	.....	.....
James Holden	Blackmarsh Road	2	.....	.....	.....
Herbert Roberts	Kenmount Road	5	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Kelsey	Kenmount Road	5	.....	.....	.....
E. J. Duff	Oxen Pond Road	3	.....	.....	.....
Eric Ruby	Goulds	5	.....	.....	.....
Leonard Ruby	Goulds	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Lester	Mount Pearl	5	.....	.....	.....
John T. Lester	Mount Pearl	5	.....	.....	.....
Richard Walsh	Goulds	5	.....	.....	.....
Edgar Dawe	Upper Gullies	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Chris Dawe	Upper Gullies	1.1	.....	.....	.....
James Coates	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Ronald Scott	Upper Gullies	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Philip Petten	Upper Gullies .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
Abe Porter	Upper Gullies	6	.....	.....	.....
Ronald Morgan	Upper Gullies	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Frank Dawe	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Henry Scott	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Hayward Scott	Upper Gullies	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Fred Coates	Upper Gullies	2.6	.....	.....	.....
Chesley Rideout	Upper Gullies	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Joshua Warford	Upper Gullies .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
John Dawe	Upper Gullies	1.6	.....	.....	.....
George Warford	Upper Gullies .....	.7	.....	.....	.....
Ralph Coates	Upper Gullies .....	.75	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Alfred Scott	Upper Gullies	1.8	.....	.....	.....
Charles Coates	Upper Gullies .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Casey	Upper Gullies	5	.....	.....	.....
Sam Rideout	Upper Gullies .....	.6	.....	.....	.....
Edgar Morgan	Upper Gullies	2.2	.....	.....	.....
W. R. Warford	Upper Gullies	7.6	.....	.....	.....
Abram Dawe	Upper Gullies	3	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Wyatt	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herbert Higgins	Glovertown	3.4	.....	2.5	.....
Nelson Sparkes	Glovertown	3	.....	5.5	.....
Maxwell Burry	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	5	.....
Nelson Burry	Glovertown	2	.....	2	.....
U. C. Parsonage	Glovertown .....	.8	.....	1	.....
C. E. Ackerman	Glovertown	1	.....	1	.....
Arch Way	Glovertown	1	.....	5	.....
Stephen Hicks	Glovertown	3	.....	3	.....
Moses Feltham	Glovertown .....	.4	.....	.5	.....
G. E. Trickett	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
John Brooking	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Hayward Stroud	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Earl Briffett	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gideon Sweetapple	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Otto Wells	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Harry Ledrew	Traytown .....	.....	.....	1	.....

Fred Osborne	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
Martin Osborne	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
John Osborne	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
Raymond Arnold	Glovertown .....	.9	1	.....
Bert Briffett	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
Ed. Arnold	Glovertown	1.5	1	.....
Ambrose Hunter	Traytown .....	.....	1	.....
John Hapgood	Sandringham	1.3	1	.....
Thomas Hapgood	Sandringham	1.3	1	.....
Pearce Hapgood	Sandringham	1.3	2.3	.....
Ephraim Brown	Sandringham	2.6	2	.....
Isaac Hunt	Sandringham	1.5	2	.....
Alfred Squire	Sandringham	2.5	3	.....
Harvey Oldford	Sandringham	3.6	2	.....
Fred Hancock	Sandringham	1.1	1	.....
Clyde Samson	Sandringham .....	.4	.5	.....
Kenneth Bradley	Sandringham	1	1	.....
Abram Lane	Sandringham	2.3	2	.....
Martin House	Glovertown .....	.....	.5	.....
Douglas Buffett	Glovertown	1.1	1	.....
Robert Sweetapple	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
John House	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
Carson Pardy	Glovertown .....	.....	2	.....
Naboth Sweetapple	Glovertown .....	.....	2	.....
George Wellon	Glovertown .....	.....	2	.....
Edgar Blackwood	Glovertown .....	.....	3	.....
George Blackwood	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
John Skiffington	Glovertown .....	.....	1	.....
Alonzo Skiffington	Glovertown	1	1	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Frank Parsons	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Horatio Diamond	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alexander House	Glovertown	1	.....	1	.....
Avalon Sparkes	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Hubert House	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
William Crewe	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Roland Holloway	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pearce Holloway	Glovertown	1	.....	1	.....
Eric Buffett	Glovertown	1	.....	1	.....
Sylvester Parsons	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Thomas Cheeks	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Hedley Gordon	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Edgar Butt	Glovertown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Gene Saunders	Glovertown	1	.....	1	.....
Hubert Strong	Clareville .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
L. Singleton	Clareville .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
R. C. Gullafor'd	Clareville .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Robert Sweetapple	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Roland Holloway	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank L. Parsons	Glovertown	3	.....	.....	.....
William Crewe	Glovertown	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Wyatt	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Otto Wells	Glovertown .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
Earl K. Buffett	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....

Harry Ledrew	Glovertown	1.3	.....	.....	.....
G. E. Trickett	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Gideon Sweetapple	Glovertown .....	.7	.....	.....	.....
Bert Buffett	Glovertown	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Maxwell Bury	Glovertown	4	.....	.....	.....
Archibald Way	Glovertown	3	.....	.....	.....
Hayward Stroud	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
John Brooking	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Ambrose Hunter	Traytown	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Alexander Vivian	Traytown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Fred W. Stroud	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Robert Russell	Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Frank Brown	Musgravetown	1	.....	.5	.....
Eldon Oldford	Musgravetown	1	.....	.5	.....
Rex Greening	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sylvester Matthews	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cluny Skiffington	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Willis Greening	Musgravetown	1	.....	2.5	.....
Frank Greening	Musgravetown	1	.....	4	.....
Otto Skiffington	Musgravetown	5.4	.....	4	.....
Guy Saint	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Angus J. Little	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Chaffey	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rufus J. Penney	Musgravetown	1	.....	1	.....
Thomas Brown	Lethbridge	2	.....	7.5	.....
Wilfred Ash	Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	.....
John Bennett	Brooklyn	1	.....	.5	.....
Percy Bennett	Brooklyn	1	.....	.5	.....
Joseph Palmer	Brooklyn	1	1	1	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
George Curtis	Jamestown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
A. Pike	Jamestown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
William Russell	Winterbrook	1	1	2	.....
H. W. Quinton	Portland	4.6	.....	4	.....
James Samson	Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herman Handcock	Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Joseph Butt	Brooklyn	1	.....	1.5	.....
Robert Pye	Brooklyn	1.6	.....	1	.....
R. S. Reader	Bloomfield	1.9	.....	2	.....
Ezekiel Holloway	Lethbridge	5	.....	4.5	.....
William Harris	Lethbridge	2	.....	1	.....
Hector Moss	Jamestown	1	.....	1	.....
Abe Matthews	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	1	.....
Malcolm Brown	Musgravetown	2.3	3	1	.....
Leslie Legge	Jamestown	2.5	.....	1	.....
Willis Kneese	Jamestown .....	.8	.....	1	.....
Mark Frye	Jamestown	3.1	.....	3	.....
Reg. Wells	Jamestown	1.1	.....	1	.....
Reg. Blundon	Jamestown .....	.6	.....	1	.....
John Greening	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Walter Greening	Musgravetown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
John J. Reid	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
Fred Handcock	Sandringham	2.3	4	.....	.....
Richard Handcock	Brooklyn	1	.....	.....	.....

Harry Elliott	Brooklyn	1	.....	.....
William Pike	Brooklyn	1.5	1	.....
William Blundon	Brooklyn .....	.....	1	.....
Harvey Guy	Brooklyn .....	.....	1	.....
Jabez Saint	Brooklyn	1.8	.....	.....
C. F. Parsons	Musgravetown	1.3	3	.....
Edgar Parsons & Sons	Bloomfield	2	.....	.....
John Little	Musgravetown	1	.....	1
William Rin Greening	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....
Jaspeh Butt	Brooklyn	1	1	.....
Eli Diamond	Lethbridge	2	1	.....
Lethbridge Locker	Lethbridge	1	.....	.....
Job Holloway	Lethbridge	2	.....	.....
Robert Penney	Lethbridge .....	.5	.....	.....
Nathaniel Penney	Lethbridge .....	.5	.....	.....
Alphaeus Penney	Lethbridge	1	.....	.....
Carter Knee	Jamestown	1.1	.....	.....
James S. Harris	Lethbridge	1.5	.....	.....
Leslie Penney	Lethbridge	2	.....	.....
W. W. Young	Musgravetown	2.1	.....	.....
Maxwell Skiffington	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....
Lyman Brown	Musgravetown .....	.7	.....	.....
Fred Vincent	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....
Donald Sharpe	Little Rapids	10.3	.....	.....
Edwin Sharpe	Little Rapids	10.3	.....	.....
Robert Sharpe	Little Rapids	10.3	.....	.....
H. W. Atkinson	Pasadena	10.2	.....	.....
Alex. Stentaford	Pasadena	10.0	.....	.....
Harold Oake	Corner Brook	10.2	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Charles Oake	Corner Brook	10.2	.....	.....	.....
Percy Legge	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Max. Shears	Cartyville .....	.8	.....	1	.....
Abram Gill	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Thomas Legge	Robinsons	1.9	.....	2	.....
Thomas Alley	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	3	.....
H. Hulm	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	2.3	.....
R. A. Legge	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	3	.....
J. Cooke	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Thomas Gale	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	2.3	.....
R. E. Shears	Robinsons	1.5	.....	1	.....
J. Brown	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
C. Russell	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Austin Legge	Robinsons	1.1	.....	1.3	.....
Noah Legge	Robinsons	4.3	.....	4	.....
Arthur Legge	Robinsons	3	.....	4	.....
S. Morris	Robinsons	1.2	.....	1.5	.....
William Legge	Robinsons	1	.....	1	.....
L. Gale	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Charles Gale	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. B. Shears	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1	.....
A. J. Shears	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1	.....
A. Fortune	Jeffries	1.1	.....	2	.....
W. Gillam	Jeffries .....	.....	.....	1	.....

H. Chaffey	Jeffries .....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. S. Morris	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Roy Alley	Robinsons	1.9	2	2	.....
Noah Legge	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
George Moore	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	.....	.5
Fred McPherson	Heatherton	2.7	.....	2.6	.....
L. McDonald	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	3	.....
James Gillam	Heatherton	3.5	.....	3.5	.....
Roy Shears	Robinsons	1.5	.....	1.5	.....
Cecil Butt	Heatherton	1	.....	.8	.....
J. Butt	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1.8	.....
J. Brown	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
D. Gillam	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	.8	.....
W. Young	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1	.....
P. Dwyer	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Noah Tilley	Robinsons .....	.....	3.5	3.8	.....
H. Hulan	Robinsons .....	.....	1	2.3	.....
James Shears	Robinsons .....	.8	.....	.8	.....
H. Renouf	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
J. McDonald	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ron Butt	Heatherton .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Charles Gale	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gul Hulan	Robinsons .....	.9	.....	.9	.....
R. E. Shears	Robinsons	2	.....	2	.....
C. McEachern	Jeffries	1	.....	1	.....
Allan Knott	Jeffries	1	.....	1	.....
W. J. Harvey	Jeffries .....	.....	.....	1.3	.....
H. Craffey	Jeffries .....	.....	.....	1.8	.....
Hobbs Brothers	Black Duck .....	.....	.....	10	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

New Land	Old Land	Ploughed and/or Farm Roads Built and NAME	Cleared (Acres)	Improved (Acres)	Disced Location of Land (Acres)	Improved
H. Madore		Jeffries	2	1	.....	.....
L. Gale		Robinsons .....	.....	.5	.....	.....
Cecil Legge		Cartyville .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
D. J. Legge		Cartyville	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Louis McDonald		Heatherton	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Percy Gale		Robinsons .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
Arthur G. Shears		Robinsons .....	.9	.....	.....	.....
George Moore		Robinsons	2.1	.....	.....	.....
Cyril H. Hulan		McKays	1.1	.....	.....	.....
W. James Hulan		Cartyville	1	.....	.....	.....
Peter McKay		McKays .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
R. S. Hulan		McKays	1	.....	.....	.....
William McKay		McKays .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
J. D. McEachern		Jeffries	2	.....	.....	.....
Osborne Hulan		McKays	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Menefic Hulan		McKays	3.9	.....	.....	.....
Steve McEachern		Jeffries	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Arnold Hulan		Jeffries	1	.....	.....	.....
Emmanuel Morris		Jeffries	1	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Morris		Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Warren Chaffey		Jeffries	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Roy Renouf		St. Davids	2	.....	2.2	.....
Ed. Alley		St. Davids .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Al Pike		St. Davids .....	.....	.....	2.7	.....

H. Alley	St. Davids .....		.5
John Alley	St. Davids	3.2	1
William Alley	St. Davids	2.2	2
Dan Alley	St. Davids		1
Chesley Morris	St. Davids		1
P. Hulan	St. Davids		1
A. Renouf	St. Davids		3.8
C. Pike	St. Davids	2	.03
A. Chaffey	St. Davids	1.5	2.8
S. Chaffey	St. Davids	1.2	1.2
James Chaffey	St. Davids		1
James C. Morris	St. Davids	1	5
John Hulan	St. Davids		1
Gabriel Chaffey	St. Davids		3
Elvin Gillam	St. Davids		1
Walter Chaffey	St. Davids	2	2
Jerry Chaffey	St. Davids		3
J. Gillam	St. Davids		2
J. McPatridge	St. Davids		1.5
Hayward Hulan	St. Davids	1	.5
C. Alley	St. Davids .....		.7
L. Renouf	St. Davids		5.4
L. McArthur	Highlands .....	.9	1
John Gillis	Highlands	1	1
John Quilty	Highlands		1.5
H. B. Gillis	Highlands	5	1
Sandy McInnis	Highlands .....		.6
Angus Gillis	Highlands	1.9	2.4
John J. Gillis	Highlands	2	2.5

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Mike Gillis	Highlands	1.9	.....	1	.....
R. McEachern	Highlands .....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
John McEachern	Highlands .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Mike Quilty	Highlands	3	.....	1	.....
J. Quilty	Highlands .....	.....	.....	1	.....
D. McPherson	Highlands	3	.....	2	.....
Ronald Gillis	Highlands .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rodaly Gillis	Lochleven .....	.....	.....	1	.....
John Gale	Lochleven .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Nick Quilty	St. Fintans .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
Sam Hayman	St. Davids	2.3	.....	.....	.....
Noah Gillam	St. Davids	1	.....	.....	.....
Percy Hulan	St. Davids	1	.....	.....	.....
Silas Fulan	St. Davids	1	.....	.....	.....
Wilfred Hulan	St. Davids	1.9	.....	.....	.....
D. J. Gillis	Highlands	5	.....	.....	.....
D. S. Gillis	Highlands	4	.....	.....	.....
Thomas M. Gillis	Highlands	1.6	.....	.....	.....
Alex. Downy	Highlands	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Bert Downy	O'Regans	2.3	.....	8	.....
F. R. Downy	Great Codroy	4.1	.....	2	.....
James Smith	O'Regans	2.1	.....	1	.....
Placid White	O'Regans	2.1	.....	1.8	.....
A. McEllan	O'Regans	2	.....	1.1	.....

Sandy Ryan	O'Regans	5	3.4
Patrick Dolan	O'Regans	3	2
Dennis Ryan	O'Regans	3.2	1
Edward Ryan	O'Regans		1
D. McIsaac	O'Regans .....	.9	2.7
William White	O'Regans	1.9	2.2
G. Downy	O'Regans	1.9	2.7
J. W. Downy	Great Codroy	3.1	3
Alban Downy	Great Codroy		5
P. Gale	Millville		1
George Gale	Millville		2
A. O'Quinn	Millville .....		.35
J. Hall	Millville		1
A. Gale	Great Codroy	2.6	1
Ted Ryan	Doyles	4.9	4.5
Bert Allen	Doyles		5.5
Joseph Benoit	Upper Ferry .....		.8
Dan White	Upper Ferry	3.5	1.5
Leo Cormier	Upper Ferry	2.5	3
George Cormier	Upper Ferry		2
Allen McArthur	Upper Ferry		3
A. McIsaac	Upper Ferry		2
Angus McNeil	O'Regans .....	.9	2
Paul Ryan	Upper Ferry	5	2.4
Martin Devoe	Upper Ferry		5.3
Archie McNeil	Upper Ferry		3.4
B. McNeil	Searston		3
J. O'Quinn	Searston		5
Paul O'Gorman	Searston		5

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1950

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Fred Chaisson	Searston			3	.....
Sandy McIsaac	Doyles			2.5	.....
Frank McArthur	Upper Ferry			1	.....
Duncan McIsaac	Doyles	3		6	.....
Jack Chaisson	Searston			1	.....
John T. Farrell	O'Regans	1.9			.....
Joseph P. Farrell	O'Regans	2.1			.....
John McInnis	O'Regans .....	.9			.....
Sandy McInnis	O'Regans	2			.....
William Ryan	O'Regans	1			.....
Edward J. Gale	Millville .....	.9			.....
Wilfred Downy	Great Codroy	2			.....
Michael W. Downy	Great Codroy	3.2			.....
Gus O'Regan	Great Codroy	4.2			.....
Bert. O'Regan	Great Codroy	1			.....
Jerome Downy	Great Codroy	3.1			.....
Justin Downy	Great Codroy	1.9			.....
Michael March	Great Codroy	2.2			.....
Paul E. Hall	Millville	1.4			.....
David E. Lomond	Millville	3			.....
Wallace Gale	Millville .....	.8			.....
Wallace Bennett	Doyles	2			.....
Joseph Bennett	Doyles	2.1			.....
Lewis McArthur	Upper Ferry	3			.....
Joseph O'Quinn	Millville	5			.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1951

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Hamlyn Brothers	Topsail Road	13	.....	.....	.....
Leander Peach	Torbay Road	8	.....	.....	.....
John T. Lester	Mount Pearl	10	.....	.....	.....
Hector Parsons	Mount Pearl	7	.....	.....	.....
Phillip O'Leary	Torbay Road	6	.....	.....	.....
Steven Power	Torbay Road	10	.....	.....	.....
Hal Simms	Logy Bay	10	.....	.....	.....
E J. Russell	Roaches Line	30	.....	.....	.....
George Mackinson	Mackinsons	11	.....	.....	.....
James Sparkes	Hodgewater Line	30	.....	.....	.....
Howard Moore	Dildo	14	.....	.....	.....
L. Laurentius	Torbay Road	2	.....	.....	.....
E. W. Russell	Roaches Line	5	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Roberts	Kenmount Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Donald Earles	Mount Pearl	2	.....	.....	.....
Peter Duff	Topsail Road	2	.....	.....	.....
John Pike	Kenmount Road	1	.....	.....	.....
A. Huskins	Portugal Cove Road	3	.....	.....	.....
M. Churchill	Portugal Cove Road .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
P. J. Murray	Portugal Cove Road	2	.....	2	.....
William Walsh	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Mike Holden	Blackmarsh Road	3	.....	.....	.....
James Holden	Blackmarsh Road	2	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1951

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
L. M. Farrell	Topsail Road		2		
H. Roberts	Kenmount Road		5		
A. J. Kelsey	Kenmount Road		5	3	
Arthur Hodder	Long Pond Road		5		
E. J. Thomas	Portugal Cove Road		2		
Can. Ex. Farm	Mount Pearl		5		
Hamlyn Bros.	Topsail Road		5		
James Brennan	Topsail Road		2		
P. Farrell	Topsail Road		4		
M. O'Brien	Topsail Road		5		
C. A. Lester	Mount Pearl			10	
Hector Parsons	Mount Pearl		2	2	
A. Gales	Mount Pearl			3	
Donald Gales	Mount Pearl		2		
Victor Moulton	Winterland	2.4			
Donald Moulton	Winterland	2.4			
Kenneth Masters	Winterland	2.4			
Charles Senior	Winterland	4.2			
R. Dicks	Winterland	2.7			
Gordon Masters	Winterland	5			
Helen Jarvis	Winterland	4.6			
W. B. Moulton	Winterland	3.8			
Raymond Grandy	Winterland	5.4			
Harry Marshall	Winterland	3			

Frank Collins	Winterland	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Clarke	Winterland	3.2	.....	.....	.....
Leslie Kenway	Winterland	1.6	.....	.....	.....
R. S. Knight	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Osmond	Jackson's Cove	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Fred D. Knight.....	Jackson's Cove	5	.....	.....	.....
Bron Batstone	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
C. S. Knight	Jackson's Cove	5	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Moores	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Leslie J. Knight	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Pynn	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Chester W. Knight	Jackson's Cove	4	.....	.....	.....
Lim Knight	Jackson's Cove	6	.....	.....	.....
Leo Osmond	Jackson's Cove	1.5	.....	.....	.....
H. J. Wellman	Jackson's Cove	4	.....	.....	.....
Eugene Flight	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Richard Kirby	Jackson's Cove .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
James W. Batstone	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Leslie Knight	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Pynn	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Donald England	Jackson's Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
George A. Janes	Junction Brook	5	.....	.....	.....
H. P. Janes	Junction Brook	5	.....	3	.....
S. Duffny	Cormack	1.9	.....	1.9	.....
Michael L. Hipditch	Cormack	2.1	.....	2.1	.....
Arthur Taylor	Cormack	4.8	.....	4.8	.....
Edward L. Chaffey	Cormack	3	.....	3	.....
Arthur D. Morris	Cormack	2	.....	2	.....
Ignatius Roberts	Cormack	4.9	.....	4.9	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1951

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
A. R. Roberts	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
Leslie A. Wareham	Cormack	2	.....	2	.....
Ralph Archibald	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
Alex J. Hewitt	Cormack	4.8	.....	4.8	.....
Chesley W. Harding	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
T. O. Hulan	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
Gordon Hoddinott	Cormack	2	.....	2	.....
Pearce Upward	Cormack	3	.....	3	.....
Harold Guzzwell	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
Joseph Hewitt	Cormack	3	.....	3	.....
Hayward Fallier	Corner Brook	10	.....	.....	.....
Warren Dawe	Corner Brook	12.1	.....	.....	.....
Vernon Dawe	Corner Brook	8.3	.....	.....	.....
H. W. Atkinson	Pasadena .....	.....	4.5	.....	.....
Alex Stentafoed	Pasadena .....	.....	.....	10	.....
Robert Sharps	Steady Brook .....	.....	.....	10	.....
Donald Sharpe	Steady Brook .....	.....	.....	10	.....
E. Sharpe	Steady Brook .....	.....	.....	10	.....
Harold Oake	Corner Brook .....	.....	.....	28.6	.....
Warren Dawe	Corner Brook .....	.....	.....	10	.....
Vernon Dawe	Corner Brook .....	.....	.....	10	.....
James Butt	Heatherton	1	.....	1	.....
Albert Brown	Heatherton	1	.....	1	.....
John F. Brown	Heatherton	1.3	.....	1.3	.....

James MacDonald	Heatherton	1.2	1.2
A. D. MacDonald	Heatherton	2.1	.4
Same Rose	Heatherton .....	.9	.9
William J. MacDonald	Heatherton	1	2
William C. Brown	Heatherton	1.3	1.3
Cecil Butt	Heatherton	1.1	1.1
Lindburg Butt	Heatherton	1.2	1.2
Fred MacPherson	Heatherton	1	1
Joe MacPherson	Heatherton	1	1
Alan MacPherson	Heatherton	1	1
James A. Gillam	Heatherton	1	1
W. D. Barkerfield	Heatherton .....	.8	.8
C. J. Barkerfield	Heatherton	1.1	1.1
George Brown	Heatherton .....	.8	.8
Roy Shears	Heatherton .....	.9	.9
D. J. Legge	Heatherton	1	1
T. D. Legge	Heatherton	1.5	1.5
Wilson Legge	Heatherton	1	1
Roy Shears	Heatherton	1	1
D. S. Gillis	Highlands	11	11
S. MacPherson	Highlands	3	3
A. Downy	Highlands	2	2
Thomas Gillis	Highlands	1	1
G. Chaffey	St. Davids	2	2
A. Alley	St. Davids .....	.5	.5
E. Morris	Jeffries	1	1
H. Madore	Jeffries	2.5	2.5
O. Fortune	Jeffries	1	1
W. Chaffey	Jeffries	2.5	2.5

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1951

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
S. McGachern	Jeffries			1	
C. McGachern	Jeffries			1	
H. Hulan	Jeffries			4	
William McKay	McKays			1	
A. Hulan	McKays			1	
N. Gillam	McKays			1	
John Hynes	Searston	3.1	2	7.5	
Frank O'Quinn	Searston	.9		1	
Simon Chaisson	Searston	2.2		4	
James Chaisson	Searston	3.2		5	
Paul O'Gorman	Searston	2.1		2	
Walliam Gale	Searston	1.9		4	
Hugh O'Quinn	Searston	2.9	5.9	8	
Frank McIsaac	Searston	1	1		
Albert Luedee	Searston	2	3.5	6.3	
Mesmin O'Quinn	Searston	1	1		
Joseph Chaisson	Searston	1.1		3	
J. McDonald	Searston		2	2	
Tow Downy	Searston	2	2		
Monsignor Kirwin	Searston		5	4	
Frank McIsaac	Searston		4	3	
Gus Bruce	Searston		2		
John Blanchard	Searston		2	2.5	
Fintan Downy	Searston		3		

William Ryan	Searston	1	.....	.....
Placid White	Searston	1	3	.....
Nicholas Luedee	St. Andrews	2.1	2.1	.....
Thomas A. McNeil	St. Andrews	2.3	2.3	.....
Joseph O'Quinn	St. Andrews .....	.5	1	.....
Albert McNeil	St. Andrews	2.3	4	.....
John J. McNeil	St. Andrews	3	7	.....
John A. McNeil	St. Andrews	2.3	5.4	.....
Earle Doyle	St. Andrews	1.2	1.3	.....
William Luedee	St. Andrews	2	4	.....
Richard White	St. Andrews	2.2	4	.....
William Aucoin	St. Andrews	1.9	4.4	.....
M. Burns	St Andrews	1.4	3	.....
William MacDonald	Searston .....	.....	2	.....
J. Wall	St. Andrews .....	.....	1	.....
Sandy McIsaac	Doyles .....	.....	3.5	.....
Lewis McArthur	Upper Ferry .....	.....	3.5	.....
Bert O'Regan	Great Codroy .....	.....	1	.....
Justin Downy	Great Codroy .....	.....	2	.....
Gus O'Regan	Great Codroy .....	.....	4.2	.....
William Downy	Great Codroy .....	.....	2	.....
Wilfred Downy	Great Codroy .....	.....	2	.....
J. Downy	Great Codroy .....	.....	2	.....
S. McInnis	O'Regans .....	.....	1	.....
Bert Downy	O'Regans .....	.....	2	.....
A. McLellan	O'Regans .....	.....	2	.....
Joseph Farrell	O'Regans .....	.....	2	.....
J. McInnis	O'Regans .....	.....	1	.....
Bert Allen	Doyles .....	.....	5	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1951

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
William Bennett	Doyles .....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
J. Bennett	Doyles .....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
Duncan McIsaac	Doyles .....	.....	.....	3	.....
George Cormier	Doyles .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Leo Cormier	Doyles .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Martin Devoe	Doyles .....	.....	.....	7.5	.....
B. McNeil	O'Regans .....	.....	.....	1.7	.....
Sandy Ryan	O'Regans .....	.....	.....	3.8	.....
John Farrell	Doyles .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Dennis Ryan	O'Regans .....	.....	.....	1	.....
William Ryan	O'Regans .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Fintan Downy	Great Codroy .....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
Paul O'Gorman	Searston .....	.....	.....	3	.....
F. O'Quinn	Searston .....	.....	.....	1	.....
H. O'Quinn	Searston	4.8	.....	.....	.....
A. Luedee	St. Andrews	2	.....	.....	.....
Paul O'Gorman	Searston .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
William Keeping	Searston .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
William McDonald	Searston	2	.....	.....	.....
H. W. Atkinson	Pasadena	10	.....	.....	.....
A. Stentaford	Pasadena	8	.....	.....	.....
Donald Sharpe	Steady Brook	10.2	.....	.....	.....
H. Hilliard	Corner Brook	10	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1952

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
George Hiscock	Blackmarsh Road	4	.....	.....	.....
Aaron Mogridge	Goulds	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Searle	Goulds	2	.....	.....	.....
L. M. Farrell	Topsail Road	2	.....	.....	.....
Can. Ex. Station	Mount Pearl .....	.....	2	.....	.....
C. of E. Orphanage	St. John's	5	.....	.....	.....
R. A. Cowan	Topsail Road .....	.....	4	.....	.....
Phillip O'Leary	Torbay Road	4	.....	.....	.....
William Pennell	Kelligrews .....	.....	5	.....	.....
Ted Tilley	Kelligrews	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Simmonds	Seal Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Stephen Dawe	Seal Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Winsor	Seal Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Morgan	Seal Cove	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Harold Spracklin	Seal Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Sagenes	Seal Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
C. V. Vavasour	Seal Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
John T. Carroll	Holyrood	3	.....	.....	.....
Felix Byrne	Holyrood	2	.....	.....	.....
Matthew Davis	Holyrood	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Godson	Holyrood	4	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Keiley	Holyrood	1	.....	.....	.....
Alphonsus Dunphy	Holyrood	2	.....	.....	.....
Peter Wall	Holyrood	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1952

NAME	of Land Location	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
J. P. Power	Cupids	1	.....	.....	.....
Henry Taylor	Cupids	1	.....	.....	.....
Rex Moore	Clarke's Beach	1	.....	.....	.....
Harold Snow	Clarke's Beach	1	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Dawe	Clarke's Beach	1	.....	.....	.....
Harold Woodman	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Moses Cranford	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Andrew A. George	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
William Cranford	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Harry Thorne	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Clyde Higdon	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
C. Woodman	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
William Thorne	New Harbour	4	.....	.....	.....
Harvey Butler	Roaches Line	5	.....	.....	.....
John Lidster	Cupids	3	.....	.....	.....
John Skehen	North River	5	.....	.....	.....
George Soper	Carbonear	11	.....	.....	.....
Howard Moore	Dildo	30	.....	.....	.....
E. W. Russell	Roaches Line	30	.....	.....	.....
A. A. French	Country Road, Bay Roberts	3	.....	.....	.....
John Spence	Whitbourne	5	.....	.....	.....
Carmen Button	New Melbourne	5	.....	.....	.....
Edward J. Delaney	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Robert W. Cole	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....

William Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Henry B. Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Alexander Rideout	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Chesley Cable	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Walter Cable	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Willis Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Raymond Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Harold Delaney	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
A. Batten	Foxtrap	1	3	.....	.....
Charles F. Butler	Foxtrap	2	.....	.....	.....
Abram Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
John Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Cable	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Leslie R. Butler	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Reg Taylor	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
John A. Taylor	Foxtrap	4	.....	.....	.....
Job Holmes	Shearstown	3	.....	.....	.....
Bert Dwyer	Shearstown	3	.....	.....	.....
John A. Mercer	Shearstown	1	.....	.....	.....
Graham Mercer	Shearstown	2	.....	.....	.....
Mark Goss	Country Road	3	.....	.....	.....
Abraham Dwyer	Country Road	3	.....	.....	.....
Zebeda Stanley	Clarendville	8.5	.....	.....	.....
Edison Stanley	Clarendville	7	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence Gladney	Clarendville	5	.....	.....	.....
A. Tilley	Clarendville	1	.....	.....	.....
T. W. Brown	Musgravetown	10	.....	.....	.....
Frank Greening	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Victor Russell	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1952

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Percy Wheeler	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
William Hollahan	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
W. J. Lane	Princeton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Albert Fry	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Snow	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Richard Fry	Princeton	3	.....	.....	.....
Raymond Moore	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
James Hollahan	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
George Muford	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Quinton	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Kenneth Yetman	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Fry	Southern Bay	1	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Fry	Summerville	1	.....	.....	.....
Edward Russell	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
G. B. Yetman	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Chesley Russell	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
L. G. Fifield	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
John Stephen Fry	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Samson Humby	Princeton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Abbott	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Robert Moss	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Samuel E. Humby	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
William Bowen	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Anthony J. Ryan	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....

William Quinton	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Edward Brennan	Princeton	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Greening	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Andrew J. Fry	Princeton	1	.....	.....	.....
Harry Baldwin	Botwood	8	.....	.....	.....
Ford Roberts	Botwood	3	.....	.....	.....
Stanley Thompson	Botwood	5	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Budgell	Botwood	5	.....	.....	.....
John LeDrew	Botwood	5	.....	.....	.....
Leander Sheppard	Botwood	5	.....	.....	.....
Manuel Pardy	Botwood	2	.....	.....	.....
William Elliott	Botwood	2	.....	.....	.....
Oliver Yates	Botwood	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Easu Burge	Bishops Falls	5	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Antle	Bishops Falls	3	.....	.....	.....
Ambrose O'Reilly	Bishops Falls	5	.....	.....	.....
Reuben Cooper	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
James Ginn	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Cecil Cooper	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
George F. Hale	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Arch Canning	Comfort Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Eveleigh	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Guy Eveleigh	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Richard Kirby	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Lemuel Knight	Jackson's Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Robert Pynn	Jackson's Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Howard Moores	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Osmond	Jackson's Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Ambrose Batstone	Jackson's Cove	4	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1952

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Chester Knight	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
H. J. Wellman	Jackson's Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
J. H. Strong	Jackson's Cove	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Eugene Flight	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Nellie Knight	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
J. W. Batstone	Jackson's Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Bert Allen	Doyles	8	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Downey	Doyles	5	.....	.....	.....
James A. Dyke	Pasadena	6.6	.....	.....	.....
Wilfred Badcock	Corner Brook	5.5	.....	.....	.....
H. W. S. Atkinson	Pasadena	1	.....	.....	.....
A. Stentafor'd	Pasadena	1	.....	.....	.....
Ron Roberts	Little Rapids	12	.....	.....	.....
Leonard Earle	Pasadena	12	.....	.....	.....
W. Clarke	Little Rapids	2	.....	.....	.....
Anthony Gosse	Little Rapids	7	.....	.....	.....
John Dawe	Pasadena	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Howe	Little Rapids	3	.....	.....	.....
K. R. G. Prowse	Deer Lake	5	.....	.....	.....
George James	Junction Brook	5	.....	.....	.....
Ronald James	Junction Brook	5	.....	.....	.....
G. Rumbolt	Junction Brook	5	.....	.....	.....
Charles James	Junction Brook .....	.....	4	.....	.....
Charles Collins	Junction Brook	3	.....	.....	.....

Nathan King	Junction Brook	4	.....	.....	.....
E Hounsell	Junction Brook	3	.....	.....	.....
S. Feltham	Junction Brook	5	.....	.....	.....
M. Sutckless	Junction Brook	3	.....	.....	.....
Noah Legge	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Gale	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
A. S. Morris	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
George Morris	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Morris	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Morris	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Legge	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	.....
Percy Morris	Robinsons	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Hulan	Robinsons	4	.....	.....	.....
Arnold Hulan	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
A. Gill	Robinsons	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Sidney Morris	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
W. E. Legge	Robinsons	3	.....	.....	.....
W. G. Gale	Robinsons	3	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Redpenney	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Gale	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Shears	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Legge	Robinsons	1.5	.....	.....	.....
R. E. Shears	Cartyville	2.5	.....	.....	.....
E. G. Legge	Cartyville	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Gale	Cartyville .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Max G. Shears	Cartyville	3	.....	.....	.....
J. Stephen Hulan	Cartyville	2	.....	.....	.....
J. Richard Shears	Cartyville	2	.....	.....	.....
S. G. Tilley	Cartyville	3	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1952

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Stanley Gillam	Rabinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
W. S. Gillam	Robinsons .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
William McKay	McKays	2	.....	.....	.....
Howard Hulan	McKays	2.25	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Gillam	McKays	2	.....	.....	.....
Jeremiah Hulan	McKays	1	.....	.....	.....
Samuel C. Gillam	McKays	2	.....	.....	.....
Peter McKay	McKays	1	.....	.....	.....
A. N. Shears	McKays	1	.....	.....	.....
Percy Legge	Cartyville	1	.....	.....	.....
John Smith	South Branch	5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph O'Quinn	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Denis Muisé	South Branch	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas McIsaac	South Branch	5	.....	.....	.....
Paul Gale	South Branch	5	.....	.....	.....
Norman Muire	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Cyril McArthur	South Branch	2	.....	.....	.....
Cornelius McIsaac	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
William Aucoin	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Charles McNeil	South Branch	4	.....	.....	.....
Hughie Aucoin	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Norcis Aucoin	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Joseph St. Croix	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
Charles Aucoin	South Branch	2	.....	.....	.....

James R. Haynes	South Branch	3	.....	.....	.....
John McQuarric	St. Andrews	2	.....	.....	.....
Louis O. Luedee	St. Andrews	2	.....	.....	.....
John Doucette	St. Andrews	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Tompkins	St. Andrews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1953

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Lyle Matthews	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Eldon Oldford	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Angus J. Little	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
John Little	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Willis Greening	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Ford Oldford	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Cluny Skiffington	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Malcolm Brown	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Frank W. Brown	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Otto Skiffington	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
George K. Holloway	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Eli Humby	Musgravetown	1	4	.....	.....
Baxter Chaffey	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
Zebeda Stanley	Clareville	1.5	.....	.....	.....
A. Tilley	Clareville	4	.....	.....	.....
Frank Greening	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Brown	Musgravetown .....	.....	5	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1953

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Raymond Eveleigh	Comfort Cove	10	.....	.....	2,640 ft.
Joseph Eveleigh	Comfort Cove	23	.....	.....	2,800 ft.
Walter Cooper	Newstead	2	.....	.....	.....
Reuben Cooper	Newstead	2	.....	.....	.....
James Ginn	Newstead	5	.....	.....	.....
Guy Eveleigh	Comfort Cove	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Head	Comfort Cove	6	.....	.....	1,440 ft.
Robert Adams	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Sidney Fudge	Comfort Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Atwood Cooper	Comfort Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Henry Mills	Comfort Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
A. L. Oake	Comfort Cove	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Fred Hancock	Sandringham	2	.....	.....	.....
Abram Lane	Sandringham	2	.....	.....	.....
Nelson Burry	Sandringham .....	.25	5	.....	.....
Joseph Whelan	Midland	2	.....	.....	.....
James Dyke	Midland	6	.....	.....	.....
Harold Oake	Corner Brook	4	.....	.....	.....
Ron. H. Roberts	Little Rapids	14	.....	.....	.....
Warren Dawe	Corner Brook	5	6	.....	.....
Donald Sharpe	Little Rapids	8	.....	.....	.....
Albert Delaney	St. George's	12	.....	.....	.....
Harold Guzzwell	Cormack .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
B. T. White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	2.5	.....

P. T. White	Cormack .....	.....	6	.....
P. Upward	Cormack .....	.....	2.5	.....
Donald Crocker	Cormack .....	.....	.....	1
K. Balsom	Cormack .....	.....	3	.....
Duncan White	Cormack .....	.....	4	.....
Arthur Taylor	Cormack .....	.....	2	.....
Ray Pack	Cormack .....	.....	3	.....
James Peddle	Cormack .....	.....	7	.....
A. Bourgeois	Cormack .....	.....	1.5	.....
S. Alexander	Cormack .....	.....	2.5	.....
A. Hewitt	Cormack .....	.....	3	.....
H. W. Atkinson	Pasadena	10	10	.....
John F. Brown	Hatherton	4	.....	.....
A. P. Legge	Cartyville	8	.....	125 feet
George E. Cook	Cartyville	1.5	.....	.....
Maxwell Shears	Cartyville	1.5	.....	.....
James S. Hulan	Robinsons	1	.....	.....
R. B. Evans	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	300 feet
Alfred Legge	Cartyville	2	.....	.....
Stephen McEachern	Cartyville	2	.....	.....
Raymond McEachern	Cartyville	3	.....	.....
Morgan Chaffey	Jeffries	1	.....	.....
Arnold Hulan	Robinsons	2	.....	.....
Obediah Fortune	Robinsons	3	.....	.....
Bissett Shears	Cartyville	1	.....	.....
Benjamin Chaffey	Cartyville	1	.....	.....
Edgar Hulan	Robinsons	1	.....	.....
Andrew Fortune	Robinsons	2	.....	.....
Howard Chaffey	Robinsons	2	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1953

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and Zor Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Clyde French	Country Road			2	.....
Mark Gosse	Country Road	26		5	.....
George Peddle	Harbour Grace	6			.....
A. A. Keefe	Coley's Point			4	300 feet
John Holmes	Shearstown			1.5	.....
Arthur Furey	Avondale	2.5			.....
George Soper	Carbonear			16	.....
Thomas Badcock	Shearstown	1		1	.....
Wesley Bartlett	Clarke's Beach	2			.....
James Sparkes	Shearstown			29	.....
Albert Spencer	Country Road	4.5			.....
Leo Yetman	Harbour Grace	5			.....
Samuel Stevenson	Harbour Grace		4		.....
Samuel Roberts	Spaniard's Bay	4.5			.....
Warden Mercer	Country Road		1.5		.....
John A. Mercer	Shearstown	20			.....
John Moirarity	Harbour Grace	5.5			.....
Thomas Powell	Victoria			2	.....
Kenneth Batten	Coleys Point .....	.5			.....
J. H. Dwyer	Shearstown		3		.....
Garfield Sparkes	Shearstown		5		.....
Hayward Bradbury	Shearstown		3		.....
James Deering	Shearstown		1		.....
W. B. Antle	Victoria		3		.....

J. A. Mercer	Shearstown	3		
J. H. Dwyer	Shearstown	1	4	
Graham Mercer	Shearstown	3.5		
Richard Martin	Harbour Grace	5.5		
Absolom Dwyer	Shearstown	2	2	
Bert Dwyer	Shearstown	2.5		2
John Holmes	Shearstown	4		2
Russwood Ranch Ltd.	Roaches Line	80		
George Mackinson	Mackinsons	28		
A. A. French	Clarke's Beach	3		
B. Andrews	Roaches Line			2,000 feet
Fred Cantwell	Holyrood	3		
Wm. P. Cantwell	Holyrood	2		
J. R. Walsh	Holyrood	1		
Frank Grace	Holyrood	2		
Gilbert Newhook	New Harbour	2		
Robert L. Higdon	New Harbour	2		
Winston Williams	New Harbour	2		
Ernest D. Woodman	New Harbour	1		
Clarence Pinsent	New Harbour	1		
John Cranford	New Harbour	1		
Arthur Cranford	New Harbour	1		
William Thorne	New Harbour	1		
Jack Spence	Whitbourne	5		
Moses Brown	Whitbourne	2		
W. Cooper	Whitbourne	1		
H. Green	Green's Harbour	1		
C. Button	New Melbourne	7		
Salmonier Prison Camp	Salmonier Line	2		

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1953

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Norman Warren	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	75 feet
Frank Petipas	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	200 feet
Theodore Chafe	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	2	.....
W. George Rendell	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Howard A. Moore	Dildo .....	.....	.....	6	.....
Andrew Dunne	Hopeall	4	.....	.....	.....
Ellis Tucker	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	150 feet
Charles R. March	Brownsdale	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Ruth Chafe	Whitbourne	10	.....	.....	.....
John Spence	Whitbourne	6	.....	.....	.....
Walter March	Brownsdale	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. May Wheeler	Brownsdale	1	.....	.....	.....
Allan J. Squires	Brownsdale	1	.....	.....	.....
Raymon R. Morgan	Whitbourne	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Elias J. Bishop	Cavendish	5	.....	.....	.....
D. J. MacIsaac	Doyles	3	.....	.....	.....
John Farrell	O'Regan's	3	.....	.....	.....
Leo Cormier	Upper Ferry	4.5	.....	.....	.....
Bert Allen	Doyles	4.5	.....	.....	.....
Dennis Ryan	O'Regan's	2	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Ryan	O'Regans	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Neil MacIsaac	O'Regans	1	.....	.....	.....
Martin Devoe	Doyles	2	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Dolan	O'Regans	4	.....	.....	.....

George Cormier	Doyles	5	.....	.....	.....
J. Bert Downey	Doyles	4	.....	.....	.....
Wallace Benoit	Doyles	5	.....	.....	.....
Augustus Power	Logy Bay Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Hector Parsons	Mount Pearl	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Searle	Goulds	3	.....	.....	.....
Fred Lester	Blackmarsh Road	2	.....	.....	.....
John Dwyer	Kenmount Road	1	.....	.....	.....
David Churchill	Portugal Cove	5	.....	.....	.....
Robert Cowan	Topsail Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Lionel Cameron	Shoe Cove	4	.....	.....	.....
Edward Everard	Goulds	3	.....	.....	.....
William Walsh	Topsail Road	1	.....	.....	.....
James Cantwell	Torbay	12	.....	.....	.....
Herbert Roberts	Kenmount Road	2	2	.....	.....
Donald Earles	Mount Pearl	2.5	.....	.....	.....
E. J. Thomas	Portugal Cove Road	10	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Hail	Mount Pearl	1	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Yeo	Torbay	1	.....	.....	.....
Ron Maunder	Torbay Road	5	.....	.....	.....
Nfld. Sheep Ranch	Topsail	6	.....	.....	.....
George Power	Logy Bay Road .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Leonard Ruby	Mount Pearl	1.5	.....	.....	.....
John T. Lester & Sons	Mount Pearl	5	.....	.....	.....
Can. Exp. Station	Mount Pearl	12	.....	.....	.....
Michael J. Clarke	Torbay	2	.....	.....	.....
C. H. Simms	Mount Pearl	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Samuel D. Taylor	Foxtrap	5	.....	.....	.....
Job Taylor	Foxtrap	5	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1953

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and Zor Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
George H. Lehr	Foxtrap	2	.....	.....	.....
Roy Butler	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Samuel J. Batten	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Hayward Scott	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Jones	Foxtrap	1.5	.....	.....	.....
James Carter	Kelligrews	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Butler	Kelligrews	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Robert Greeley	Greeleytown	1	.....	.....	.....
William Butler	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Rideout	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Reuben Porter	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
William G. Porter	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Butler	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Samuel J. Batten	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Harvey Dawe	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Bert Bishop	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Jacob H. Cable	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Jacob R. Porter	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1954

John O'Brien	Oxen Pond Road	3	.....	.....	.....
Peter Stapleton	Mount Pearl	2	.....	.....	.....
Pat Gladney	Portugal Cove Road	5	.....	.....	.....

John T. Lester	Mount Pearl	3		
J. S. Kelsey	Kenmount Road	6		
John Ryan	Mount Pearl .....	.5		
Rowesgrove Limited	Upper Gullies	2		100 feet
P. J. Murray	Portugal Cove Road	2		200 feet
G. Power	Portugal Cove Road	3		200 feet
Herbert Roberts	Kenmount Road	6		
Thomas Lester	Mount Pearl	4		
Nicholas F. Quilty	St. Fintans	3		
Walter Chaffey	St. Davids	3.5		100 feet
Percy Hulan	St. Davids	2		
Albert Pike	St. Davids	1.5		
Stephen Chaffey	St. Davids	1.75		
Roy Renouf	St. Davids	1		
Harold Alley	St. Fintans	2		
Joseph E. Hulan	St. Davids .....	.75		
Arthur Chaffey	St. Davids	3.5		
Gabriel Chaffey	St. Davids	1.5		200 feet
Thomas M. Gillis	Loch Leven .....	.5		
R. V. Gillis	Loch Leven	2.5		
Willoughly Alley	St. Davids .....	.25		
Thomas Hapgood	Sandringham	8		
Ken Squire	Sandringham	8		
William Russell	Sandringham	3		
Isaac Hunt	Sandringham	8		
Alfred Squire	Sandringham	1		
Pearce Hapgood	Sandringham	1		
Harvey Oldford	Sandringham	1		
William Chaytor	Sandringham	2		

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1954

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Cyril Drodge	Adeytown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Eli King	Sandy Cove	4	.....	.....	.....
Wesley K. Bradly	Eastport	3	.....	.....	.....
Abram Lane	Sandringham	11	.....	.....	.....
Chesley Bull	Eastport	5	.....	.....	.....
George Dyke	Eastport	7	.....	.....	.....
Fred Hancock	Sandringham	9.5	.....	.....	.....
Pearce Hapgood	Sandringham	4	.....	.....	.....
Vernon Stead	Sandringham	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Edward Ryan	Torbay	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Martin	Flatrock	2	.....	.....	.....
William Martin	Flatrock	3	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Hudson	Pouch Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Maher	Flatrock	2.5	.....	.....	.....
John Everson	Flatrock	1	.....	.....	.....
James Maynard	Flatrock	10	.....	.....	.....
Chris Kavanaugh	Flatrock	5	.....	.....	.....
Dennis Maher (Jr)	Flatrock	3	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Kavanaugh	Flatrock	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Stanley Sullivan	Pouch Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Legge	Heatherton	1.25	.....	.....	.....
W. D. Barkerfield	Heatherton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
A. D. MacDonald	Heatherton	1.75	.....	.....	.....
James Butt	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....

Ronald H. Butt	Heatherton	1	.....	.....	.....
Morgan Chaffey	Jeffries	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Howard Chaffey	Jeffries	2.25	.....	.....	.....
Isaac McKay	McKays .....	.....	.....	.....	500 feet
John B. Shears	Robinsons	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Russell	Heatherton	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Louis McDonald	Heatherton	1.25	.....	.....	.....
William MacDonald	Heatherton	3.25	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Fortune	Jeffries	1.50	.....	.....	.....
Albert E. Brown	Heatherton .....	.75	.....	.....	.....
A. P. Legge	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	.....	800 feet
W. E. Legge	Robinsons	1.5	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Shears	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	.....
Dean Major	Heatherton	1.25	.....	.....	.....
George E. Cook	Cartyville .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Alfred Legge	Cartyville	1.5	.....	.....	.....
James S. Hulan	Robinsons .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
John McPherson	Heatherton	1.00	.....	.....	.....
William White	O'Regans	4	.....	.....	.....
Frank McArthur	Doyles	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Lewis McArthur	Doyles	3	.....	.....	.....
Paul Ryan	O'Regans	1	.....	.....	600 feet
Sandy McInnis	O'Regans	3	.....	.....	.....
Bert Allen	Doyles .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 feet
Larry O'Gorman	Searston	3	.....	.....	.....
James Chaisson	Searston	5	.....	.....	.....
Jerome Downey	Great odroy	1.5	.....	.....	400 feet
Arthur H. Marks	Codroy .....	.....	.....	.....	400 feet
Neil McIsaac	O'Regans	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1954

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
James W. Downey	Great Codroy	2	.....	.....	.....
Abram Fagan	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Sidney E. Andrews	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
George Bishop	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
Harold Delaney	Foxtrap .....	.....	.....	.....	200 feet
Charles Winsor	Seal Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Walter Cable	Foxtrap .....	.....	.....	.....	200 feet
H. F. Butler	Kelligrews	3	.....	.....	.....
Jabez Butler	Seal Cove	10	.....	.....	.....
Alec Butler	Seal Cove	10	.....	.....	.....
Nath. Petten	Kelligrews	3	.....	.....	.....
Moses Kennedy	Foxtrap	3	.....	.....	.....
Alfred Scott	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Max Tilley	Kelligrews	4	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Porter	Kelligrews	4	.....	.....	.....
Sam Dawe	Long Pond	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Morgan	Seal Cove	3	.....	.....	.....
Frank Dawe	Upper Gullies	3	.....	.....	.....
Samuel J. Butler	Foxtrap .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reuben Warford	Upper Gullies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harold Lear	Seal Cove	1	.....	.....	.....
Allan Taylor	Kelligrews	5	.....	.....	.....
Lloyd M. Walters	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Charles Summers	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....

Thomas Andrews	Upper Gullies	3	.....	.....	.....
Walter Dawe	Long Pond .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John E. Dawe	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
George Warford	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Butler	Kelligrews	3	.....	.....	.....
William Andrews	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
George Peach	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Joshua Warford	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Haines	Kelligrews	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Edgar Morgan	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
William Jefford	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Edward Stanley	Long Pond .....	.....	5	.....	.....
John Morgan	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Peter Greenslade	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sam Searle	Long Pond .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. L. Lingard	Bishop's Falls	15	.....	.....	700 feet
Mrs. James Ivors	Bishop's Falls	15	.....	.....	.....
William G. Mugford	Hodgewater Line	2	.....	.....	.....
John A. Mercer	Shearstown .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
John Holmes	Shearstown	6.5	.....	.....	.....
James Laracy	Cupids	3	.....	.....	.....
James Sparkes	Shearstown	3	.....	.....	600 feet
George Peddle	Harbour Grace .....	.....	.....	.....	350 feet
Warden Mercer	Bay Roberts	3	.....	.....	.....
Walter Mercer	Coley's Point	2	.....	.....	.....
Mark Gosse	Spaniard's Bay	2	.....	.....	.....
Clyde French	Country Road	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Carroll	Brigus	2	.....	.....	.....
Matthew P. Whalen	Foxmarsh	30	.....	.....	11,000 ft.

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1954

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Marcus Frampton	Victoria	1.5	.....	.....	.....
George Spencer	Country Road .....	.....	.....	.....	500 feet
Russwood Ranch Limited	Brigus	70	.....	.....	1 mile
George Mackinson	Mackinsons .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
George Soper	Carbonear	10	.....	.....	.....
Rufus J. Penney	Bloomfield	1.5	.....	.....	.....
James Harris	Lethbridge	5.5	.....	.....	.....
John A. Greening	Musgravetown	3	.....	.....	.....
Robert Penney	Lethbridge	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas W. Brown	Lethbridge	7	.....	.....	.....
Fred Adams	Milton	3	.....	.....	.....
William J. Reader	Bloomfield	1	.....	.....	.....
William J. Russell	Winter Rock	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Butt	Brooklyn	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Stewart Mills	Shoal Harbour	3	.....	.....	.....
Ford Oldford	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Harold Greening	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Uriah Adams	Milton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Noah Percy	Bloomfield	2	.....	.....	.....
Eli Humby	Musgravetown	4	.....	.....	.....
Charles E. Loveless	Bloomfield	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank Chaffey	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield Lethbridge	Lethbridge	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Adams	Milton	2	.....	.....	.....

Barnett E. Humby	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
James Parsons	Bloomfield	4.5	.....	.....	.....
Leslie Greening	Musgravetown	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Baxter Chaffey	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
James Keats	Bloomfield	1	.....	.....	.....
Mac Brown	Musgravetown	3	.....	.....	.....
Fred Carberry	Milton	1	.....	.....	.....
George K. Holloway	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
Leslie Penney	Lethbridge	1.5	.....	.....	.....
W. K. Adams	Milton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Frank Oldford	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Job Holloway	Lethbridge	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Angus J. Little	Musgravetown	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Willis Greening	Musgravetown	4.5	.....	.....	.....
Harry Maidment	Milton	1	.....	.....	.....
Alpheus Russell	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Boyd Keats	Musgravetown	1	.....	.....	.....
Aaron Adams	Milton	1	.....	.....	.....
Claude Parsons	Musgravetown	3	.....	.....	.....
Edison Stanley	Clarenville	1	.....	.....	.....
Frank H. Greening	Musgravetown	3	.....	.....	.....
L. Gladney	Clarenville	1	.....	.....	.....
Aubrey J. Woodman	New Harbour	2	.....	.....	.....
Samuel V. Higdon	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Hubert A. Higdon	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Ernest Cranford	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Samuel R. Higdon	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Alfred Higdon	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Harold Woodman	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1954

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
R. J. Woodman	New Harbour	3	.....	.....	.....
Andrew A. George	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Michael Williams	Whitbourne .....	.....	.....	3	.....
John Suley	Whitbourne	2	.....	.....	.....
John Spence	Whitbourne	2	.....	.....	2
Reg. Whiteway	Greens Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Hubert S. Higdon	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Williams	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Jack Bishop	Cavandish	3	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Ruth Chafe	Whitbourne	5	.....	.....	.....
Raymond M. Morgan	Whitbourne	1	.....	.....	.....
C. Bonnell	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.6	.....
A. Bishop	Midland .....	.....	.....	.5	.....
J. Bishop	Midland .....	.....	.....	1	.....
J. Wagg	Midland .....	.....	.....	5.1	.....
H. French	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.3	.....
S. Duffey	Cormack .....	.....	.....	2.6	.....
Tom Hillier	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.2	.....
Stan Carroll	Midland .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tom Bishop	Midland .....	.....	.....	4.8	.....
Charles White	Midland .....	.....	.....	2.2	.....
J. Rose	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.1	.....
A. Whiffin	Midland .....	.....	.....	.3	.....
William Whelan	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.1	.....

William Clark	Midland .....	.....	1.4
B. Hodder	Midland .....	.....	2.0
William Walsh	Midland .....	.....	1.0
R. Rideout	Midland .....	.....	4.1
H. Wagg	Midland .....	.....	.4
G. Foote	Midland .....	.....	.9
L. Earle	Midland .....	.....	4.2
Mrs. Antle	Pasadena .....	.....	.5
A. Neville	Pasadena .....	.....	.2
H. White	Pasadena .....	.....	.2
A. E. Sharpe	Cormack .....	.....	12.3
G. A. Saunders	Cormack .....	.....	17.4
J. Smith	Cormack .....	.....	5.8
A. Walsh	Midland .....	.....	1.5
G. Parsons	Cormack .....	.....	10.1
Bernard Casey	Cormack .....	.....	19
F. H. Guzzwell	Cormack .....	.....	12
Thomas Simmons	Cormack .....	.....	1
Lewis Crewe	Cormack .....	.....	7.6
James Cullihall	Cormack .....	.....	3.1
P. T. White	Cormack	3.6	9.8
James Peddle	Cormack	3.4	12.2
H. Simmonds	Cormack .....	.....	2.3
Thomas Coombs	Cormack	4.1	7.0
WilliamM. Murphy	Cormack .....	.....	14
Sam Alexander	Cormack .....	.....	8
H. Hillier	Cormack	4	5
Joseph Wells	Cormack .....	.....	13.7
Gordon Cullihall	Cormack	3.3	5

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1954

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Ernest Rideout	Cormack	3.3	.....	1.5	.....
Harvey Dunne	Cormack	3.4	.....	4	.....
A. Specker	Pynn's Brook	4.3	.....	.....	.....
Herb. Reid	Reidville	8.3	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Cooper	Deer Lake	4.2	.....	.....	.....
H. W. Atkinson	Pasadena	1.5	.....	6.3	.....
John Coles	Cormack	6.2	.....	.....	.....
John Dawe	Pasadena	3	.....	.....	.....
George S. Baker	Cormack	3.7	.....	3	.....
Wesley White	Cormack	3.9	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Elliott	Pasadena .....	.8	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Hewitt	Pasadena	3	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Taylor	Cormack	4.4	.....	.....	.....
B. T. White	Cormack	3.9	.....	.....	.....
A. R. Roberts	Cormack	3.7	.....	.....	.....
P. Upward	Cormack	3.8	.....	.....	.....
G. A. Hulan	Cormack	3.7	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Keats	Cormack	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Hoddinott	Cormack	2.9	.....	.....	.....
Albert Hillier	Cormack	3.6	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1955

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Ralph Higdon	Hodgewater Line	8	.....	.....	.....
James Ivey	Markland	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Harold Woodman	New Harbour	2	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Newhook	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Hubert Higdon	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Abe Thorne	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Pinsent	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
John George	New Harbour	1	.....	.....	.....
Fred Woodman	New Harbour	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Harry LeDrew	Glovertown	3	.....	.....	.....
Edward Doyle	Eastport	6	.....	.....	.....
William Crisby	Eastport	4	.....	.....	.....
Reg Bull	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Sam S. Collins	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Lar Powell	Happy Adventure	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Crisby	Eastport	4	.....	.....	.....
Garland Turner	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
H. T. Napier	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Wesley Powell	Happy Adventure	3	.....	.....	.....
William T. Moss	Happy Adventure	2	.....	.....	.....
Colin Bull	Eastport	4	.....	.....	.....
George H. Lane	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Henry Powell	Happy Adventure	2	.....	.....	.....
Roland Powell	Happy Adventure	2	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1955

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Nelson Sparkes	Glovertown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Ambrose Hunter	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Penny Brothers	Eastport	6	.....	.....	.....
Orlando Bradley	Eastport	3	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert Tulk	Eastport	3	.....	.....	.....
George Dyke	Eastport	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Roy Babstock	Eastport	6	.....	.....	.....
J. W. Bull	Eastport	4	.....	.....	.....
Eli King	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Cyril Drodge	Adeytown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
John Avery	Adeytown	3	.....	.....	.....
Calvin Gosse	Shearstown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Spencer	Shearstown	6	.....	.....	.....
Graham Mercer	Shearstown	4	.....	.....	.....
William R. Clarke	Victoria	4	.....	.....	.....
William Antle	Victoria	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Pleman Clarke	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....
James Sparkes & Sons	Cupids	3	.....	.....	.....
Albert Spencer	Shearstown	4	.....	.....	.....
James Stevenson	Victoria	3	.....	.....	.....
Robert Richards	Shearstown .....	.....	.....	2	.....
John A. Mercer	Shearstown .....	.....	.....	4	.....
James Earle	Shearstown .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Leonard Snow	Victoria .....	.....	.....	1	.....

A. A. Keefe	Coley's Point	1	3
Allan Murray	Victoria	2	
Abe Moore	Foxmarsh	1	
Garfield Sparkes	Shearstown	5	2
Hayward Bradbury	Shearstown	2.5	10
Lionel Priddle	Victoria	2	34
M. P. Whelan	Foxmarsh	2	
Russwood Ranch	Roaches Line	96	
James Parsons	Bloomfield		3
A. Tilley	Clarenville		3
George H. Skiffington	Musgravetown	1.5	
William J. Russell	Winterbrook	6	
Cenick Matthews	Musgravetown	3	
Austin Day	Musgravetown	1.5	
Cluny Skiffington	Musgravetown	1.5	
Harold Greening	Musgravetown	1	
Frank Greening	Musgravetown	5	
Willis Greening	Musgravetown	2.5	
Robert Peddle	Lethbridge	2	
John A. Greening	Musgravetown	1	
Lyle Matthews	Musgravetown	3	
Lorne Matthews	Musgravetown	1	
Elihu Greening	Musgravetown	3	
Malcolm W. Brown	Musgravetown	5	
Gordon Russell	Winter Brook	1	
Larry Gladney	Clarenville	1	
Frank W. Brown	Musgravetown	3	
Charles H. Park	Cormack		8
Moses Burton	Cormack	4.5	

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1955

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Leonard Earle	Pasadena	1.5	.....	.....	.....
B. T. White	Cormack	3	.....	.....	.....
L. Critch	Pasadena	4	.....	.....	.....
Robert Sharpe & Sons	Little Rapids	8	16	.....	.....
Pius Clarke	South Brook	2	.....	.....	.....
K. R. J. Prowse	Nicholville	3	.....	.....	.....
Sam Duffney	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3	.....
George Baker	Cormack .....	.....	.....	5	.....
K. Balsom	Cormack	2.5	.....	3	.....
W. Bonnell	Cormack .....	.....	.....	6	.....
Bert Hillier	Cormack .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hiram Hounsell	Pasadena	2	.....	.....	.....
Lease Critch	Pasadena	1	3	.....	.....
B. T. White	Cormack	4	.....	3.5	.....
P. T. White	Cormack	5	.....	5	.....
Alban Flemming	Cormack .....	.....	.....	8	.....
John Coles	Cormack	3	.....	1.5	.....
Henry Hewitt	Cormack .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Tom Bishop	Midland	2	.....	.....	.....
A. Hillier	Midland .....	.....	.....	5	.....
W. Wells	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3	.....
S. Dunphy	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3	.....
Gordon Keats	Cormack	4	.....	3.5	.....
H. Keats	Cormack .....	.....	.....	.5	.....

W. Hoddinott	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3
C. Pelley	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4
W. Gillingham	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3
C. Payne	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3
A. Morris	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4
J. Peddle	Cormack .....	.....	.....	1
Wilson White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	1.5
S. Coles	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4
J. D. Hulan	Cormack .....	.....	8 .....	.....
Alex Hewitt	Cormack	3 .....	.....	3
R. Nixon	Cormack .....	.....	.....	11
J. Cullihall	Cormack .....	.....	.....	10
D. Crocker	Cormack	1 .....	.....	.....
Wesley White	Cormack	3 .....	.....	.....
Gordon Hoddinott	Cormack	4.5 .....	.....	2
Jack Alexander	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3.5
H. Dunne	Cormack	4 .....	.....	1
Arthur Taylor	Cormack .....	.....	.....	2
John White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3
T. White	Cormack	2 .....	.....	.....
P. Upward	Cormack	4 .....	.....	9
S. Alexander	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3
Gordon Cullihall	Cormack	8 .....	.....	1
G. A. Hulan	Cormack	4.5 .....	.....	.....
Thomas Coombs	Cormack	4 .....	.....	.....
Arthur Morris	Cormack	4 .....	.....	.....
Gordon Parsons	Cormack	8 .....	.....	8
Edward Chaffey	Cormack	4 .....	.....	.....
Ernest Rideout	Cormack	7 .....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1955

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Hubert Hillier	Cormack			3	
Alex Rideout	Foxtrap	2			
Bert Bishop	Greelytown	5			
Shirley Rideout	Long Pond	1.5			
Raymond Dawe	Long Pond	1.5			
Edward Stanley	Long Pond		1		
Samuel Jefford	Long Pond	1	1		
Byron Dawe	Long Pond	1.5			
Sam Dawe	Long Pond	2	2		
Peter Greenslade	Long Pond		1		
Ronald Morgan	Upper Gullies	1			
Cyril Porter	Long Pond .....		.5		
Donald Bussey	Long Pond .....	.5			500 feet
Mervin Pond	Long Pond	2	1		
Charles Warford	Upper Gullies		1		
Aubrey H. Dawe	Upper Gullies	1			
Abram Porter	Upper Gullies	3	2		
Bert Porter	Upper Gullies	1.5	1		
Reuben Warford	Upper Gullies		1		
George Haines	Kelligrews		1		
William Andrews	Upper Gullies	1	.5		
Edgar Dawe	Upper Gullies		1		
Edgar Morgan	Upper Gullies		1		
A. J. Casey	Upper Gullies	4			

Alfred Scott	Upper Gullies	2			
Alexander Morgan	Foxtrap	4	1		
John Fagan	Foxtrap		2		
Rowesgrove Limited	Upper Gullies	4	2		400 feet
James G. Williams	Goulds	3	1		
Aaron Mogridge	Goulds	3			
A. E. Viguers	Goulds	3	1		
Andrew Hannaford	Goulds		2		
E. G. Thomas	Portugal Cove Road	20	3		
Guss Williams	Goulds	1.5	1		
Peter Williams	Goulds	3			
John F. Duggan	Grand Falls	5			
E. F. L. Borland	Bishop Falls	20			
John Chisholm	Badger	12			
Mrs. James Evans	Bishop Falls	4	16		
C. L. Lingard	Bishop Falls	10			
R. H. Dawe	Bishop Falls	2			
Gordon Green	Botwood	5			
F. King	Bishop Falls	5			
R. Cooper	Point Leamington	5			
Walter Chaffey	St. Davids	1			
Joseph E. Hulan	St. Davids .....	.5			
Gabriel Chaffey	St. Davids	1.25			900 feet
Charles Morris	St. Davids	1.5			
Thomas M. Gillis	Loch Leven .....	.5			
D. J. Gillis	Highlands	1.5			
R. J. MacPherson	Highlands	2			
Leonard Hulan	Jeffries	1.5			
E. Legge	Jeffries	1			

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1955

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Herman Madan	Jeffries	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Norman Shears	McKays	3.25	.....	.....	.....
G. M. Shears	Cartyville	2	.....	.....	800 feet
R. J. Shears	Cartyville	3.5	.....	.....	.....
G. Wallace Legge	Cartyville	2.5	.....	.....	600 feet
Edward Hulan	Cartyville	1	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Shears	Cartyville	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Cecil Legge	Cartyville	1.5	.....	.....	½ mile
A. P. Legge	Cartyville	4	.....	.....	300 feet
Abram Gill	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	300 feet
E. W. Legge	Robinsons	3.75	.....	.....	.....
Frank Morris	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Legge	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	½ miel
Noah Legge	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
Percy Gale	Robinsons	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Carl Legge	Robinsons	3	.....	.....	.....
Allan Knott	Jeffries .....	.....	.....	.....	200 feet
Jeremiah Hulan	McKays .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
Earl Gillam	McKays .....	.....	.....	.....	1 mile
Ivor R. Cook	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	.....	600 feet
James S. Hulan	Cartyville .....	.....	.....	.....	600 feet
Arch Kendell	Woodville	2	.....	.....	.....
Kenneth Bragg	Woodville	3	.....	.....	.....
Josiah Kendell	Woodville	2	.....	.....	.....

Elijah Martin	Woodville	2	.....	.....	.....
William Barry	MacDougalls .....	.....	.....	.....	2 miles
William O'Quinn	Millville	2	.....	.....	.....
Wilfred Downey	Great Codroy	6	.....	.....	.....
George Cormier	Doyles	4	.....	.....	.....
Angus McNeil	Loch Lomond	3	.....	.....	.....
Nicholas Luedie	Loch Lomond	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas McNeil	Loch Lomond	3	.....	.....	.....
Jerome Downy	Great Codroy	2	.....	.....	.....
Dan White	Doyles	2	.....	.....	.....
Aiden Kendell	Woodville	2	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING — FISCAL YEAR 1956

George Cormier	Doyles	3	.....	.....	.....
Wallace Benoit	Doyles .....	.....	.....	.....	500 feet
Duncan J. McIsaac	Doyles .....	.....	1	.....	.....
William E. Ryan	O'Regans .....	.....	.....	.....	½ mile
Dan J. MacIsaac	O'Regans .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Joseph Farrell	O'Regans	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Joseph B. Benoit	Doyles	5	.....	.....	.....
Leo Cormier	Doyles	3	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Dolan	O'Regans	6	.....	.....	.....
Dennis Ryan	O'Regans	5	.....	.....	.....
Allie Downey	Great Codroy .....	.....	.....	.....	¼ mile
John Farrell	O'Regans	3	.....	.....	.....
Richard White	Tompkins	3	.....	.....	.....
A. H. Marks	Milleville .....	.....	.....	.....	2 miles
William Barry	MacDougalls .....	.....	.....	.....	3 miles

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1956

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
J. S. Morris	Robinsons	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Eldon Chaffey	Jeffries	1.5	.....	.....	.....
James S. Hulan	Cartyville	5	.....	.....	500 feet
Rodny Hulan	McKays	2	.....	.....	.....
James Butt	Heatherton	2.5	.....	.....	.....
T. D. Legge	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Dan MacDonald	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Frank Major	Heatherton	2.5	.....	.....	.....
W. E. Legge	Robinsons	2	.....	.....	.....
R. G. Butt	Heatherton	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Richard Ivar Cook	Cartyville	2	.....	.....	.....
William J. MacDonald	Heatherton	3	.....	.....	.....
P. R. MacPherson	Heatherton	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Dwyer	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Gale	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	.....	200 feet
Wilson Legge	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Michael MacDonald	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Earl MacIsaac	Heatherton	2	.....	.....	.....
Menefee Hulan	McKays	4	.....	.....	.....
Grant Legge	McKays	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Legge	Robinsons	1	.....	.....	.....
Alfred Legge	Cartyville	3	.....	.....	.....
Ellis Hulan	McKays .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
John S. Hulan	Robinsons	9	.....	.....	500 feet

Vernon Chaffey	St. Davids	2	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Shears	Cartyville	4	.....	.....	200 feet
A. P. Legge	Cartyville	4	.....	.....	.....
Roy Alley	Robinsons .....	.....	.....	.....	600 feet
Gabriel Chaffey	St. Davids .....	.....	.....	.....	300 feet
Edward Hulan	Cartyville	1	.....	.....	.....
L. Earle	Pasadena .....	.....	.....	6	.....
G. Foote	Midland .....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. Wagg	Midland .....	.....	.....	3.5	.....
H. French	Midland .....	.....	.....	2	.....
B. Hodder	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
T. Hillier	Midland .....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. Bishop	Midland	2	.....	2	.....
C. White	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
J. Carroll	Midland .....	.....	.....	2	.....
J. Hownsell	Midland .....	.....	.....	3.5	.....
C. Bonnell	Midland .....	.....	.....	3	.....
W. Walsh	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
P. Walsh	Midland .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
R. Rideout	Pasadena .....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
H. Wight	Pasadena	3	.....	2.5	.....
E. Burton	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4	.....
C. Harding	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4	.....
I. Smith	Cormack .....	.....	.....	5	.....
W. Chaulk	Cormack .....	.....	.....	16	.....
J. Oake	Deer Lake .....	.....	.....	14	.....
P. Upward	Cormack	3.5	.....	7	.....
J. Peddle	Cormack .....	.....	.....	7	.....
C. Sheppard	Cormack .....	.....	.....	8	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1956

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
A. Sutton	Cormack	4	.....	6	.....
A. Taylor	Cormack .....	.....	.....	6	.....
J. White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	7	.....
Tom White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	3.5	.....
J. Coles	Cormack	3	.....	2.5	.....
D. Crocker	Cormack	2.3	.....	2	.....
K. Balsom	Cormack .....	.....	.....	5	.....
E. Roberts	Cormack .....	.....	.....	4	.....
T. oombs	Cormack	5.8	.....	9	.....
E. Rideout	Cormack	4.4	.....	1.5	.....
William Gillingham	Cormack .....	.....	.....	7	.....
C. Payne	Cormack .....	.....	.....	6	.....
E. Chaffey	Cormack .....	.....	.....	18	.....
A. Morris	Cormack .....	.....	.....	5	.....
G. Cullihall	Cormack	4	.....	9	.....
G. Parsons	Cormack	4.5	.....	4	.....
H. Dunne	Cormack .....	.....	.....	5.5	.....
G. K. Keats	Cormack	4.2	.....	8	.....
P. White	Cormack .....	.....	.....	8	.....
B. White	Cormack	4	.....	4	.....
L. Critch	Pasadena	9	.....	.....	.....
A. Neville	Pasadena	1	.....	.....	.....
C. Mews	Pasadena	2.5	.....	.....	.....
J. Dyke	Pasadena	1	.....	.....	.....

Tom Bishop	Pasadena	2.3	.....	.....	.....
A. Walsh	Pasadena	2.7	.....	.....	.....
D. Sharpe	Little Rapids	14	.....	.....	.....
M. Burton	Cormack	4	.....	.....	.....
C. Payne	Cormack	1	.....	.....	.....
H. Atkinson	Pasadena	4.7	.....	.....	.....
George Bayley	Deer Lake	6	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Cooper	Deer Lake	4.5	.....	.....	.....
A. Hewitt	Cormack	6.2	.....	.....	.....
H. Hewitt	Cormack	4.2	.....	.....	.....
J. T. White	Cormack	6	.....	.....	.....
George Baker	Cormack	4.1	.....	.....	.....
Clement J. Thofne	Grand Falls	6	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. James Evans	Botwood	14	20	.....	.....
E. F. Borland	Bishop's Falls	14	.....	.....	.....
Walter Lane	Eastport, B.B.	2	.....	.....	.....
Bert Troke	St. Shads	2	.....	.....	.....
Clyde Butt	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Harry Pike	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Nelson Burry	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Lancelot Saunders	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Crisby	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Randell Babstock	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
John Dyke	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Edgar Matchim	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Napier	Eastport	4	.....	.....	.....
Robert Martin	St. Shads	1	.....	.....	.....
Baxter Diamond	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Henry W. Samson	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1956

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Discd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Robert Powell	Happy Adventure	2	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert Tulk	Eastport	3	.....	.....	.....
Colin Bull	Eastport	1	.....	.....	.....
Chesley Bull	Eastport	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Reg Bull	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
William Crisby	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
George Crisby	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
William Pike	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Earl Briffett	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Abel Cran	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert Feltham	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
George Cran	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Cran	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Eli Glover	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Reg Feltham	Glovertown	1	.....	.....	.....
Nelson Sparkes	Glovertown	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Willis Briffitt	Glovertown .....	.....	5	.....	.....
Henry W. Squires	Eastport	6	.....	.....	.....
Carson Stroude	Glovertown .....	.5	.....	.....	.....
Reg Bates	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
George H. Lane	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Ralph Calloway	Terra Nova	6	.....	.....	.....
Edward Penney	Bloomfield	1	.....	.....	.....
Thomas W. Brown	Lethbridge	1	.....	.....	.....

George K. Holloway	Lethbridge	7	.....	.....	.....
Joshua Brown	Eastport	2	.....	.....	.....
Frank Greening	Musgravetown	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Leslie Greening	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
Frank Brown	Musgravetown	5	.....	.....	.....
Mac Brown	Musgravetowr.	10	.....	.....	.....
Robert Peddle	Lethbridge	4	.....	.....	.....
Hezekiah Stead	Musgravetowr.	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Mark Dominey	Musgravetowr.	1	.....	.....	.....
Barnett Humby	Musgravetowr.	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Eli Humby	Musgravetowr.	2	.....	.....	.....
J. Peddle	Lethbridge	1	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield Lethbridge	Lethbridge	3	.....	.....	.....
William Little	Lethbridge	6	.....	.....	.....
John Humby	Morley's Siding	7	.....	.....	.....
Alpheus Russell	Musgravetown	2	.....	.....	.....
John A. Greening	Musgravetown	3	.....	.....	.....
Aubrey J. Reid	Dildo	1	.....	.....	.....
M. P. Whelan	Foxmarsh	3.5	.....	.....	.....
James Stephenson	Victoria	3	.....	.....	.....
Lionel Peddle	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....
W. R. Clarke	Victoria	3	.....	.....	.....
Gordon Eveley	Victoria	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Harold Noel	Freshwater	3	.....	.....	.....
Tom Penney	Victoria	1.5	.....	.....	.....
John W. Clarke	Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....
Steve Cole	Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....
William Dean	Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....
Hunter Deering	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1956

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disced (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Harold Priddle	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....
W. J. Clarke	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....
Cecil Archibald	Victoria	15	.....	.....	¼ mile
John N. Baggs	Adams Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
George Baggs	Adams Cove	2	.....	.....	.....
Russwood Ranch	Roaches Line	110	.....	.....	.....
James Carter	Kelligrews	1	1	.....	.....
Edward Kennedy	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Job Taylor	Foxtrap .....	.....	5	.....	.....
Raymond Fagan	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Samuel Fagan	Foxtrap	2	2	.....	.....
Henry B. Fagan	Foxtrap .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hubert Cable	Foxtrap	2	.....	.....	.....
Jacob H. Cable	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
George Roberts	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
John Cluney	Foxtrap	1	.....	.....	.....
Eliot Scott	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Butler	Kelligrews	3	1	.....	.....
Cecil Cluney (Jr.)	Kelligrews .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Isaac Porter	Kelligrews	2	.....	.....	.....
Sam D. Taylor	Kelligrews	1	4	.....	.....
Robert Scott	Upper Gullies	1	.....	.....	.....
Ernest Eason	Long Pond	2	.....	.....	.....
Robert Kennedy	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....

Moses Kennedy	Foxtrap	1	3	.....	.....
Charles Winsor	Seal Cove	2	1	.....	.....
John Scott	Upper Gullies .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Henry Morgan	Kelligrews	1	2	.....	.....
Fred Greenslade	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Philip Petten	Upper Gullies	3	.....	.....	.....
Allan Taylor	Kelligrews	1	2	.....	.....
Ralph Dawe	Long Pond	2	.....	.....	.....
Sam Dawe	Long Pond	2	2	.....	.....
Abe Bussey	Long Pond	1	.....	.....	.....
Richard Porter	Long Pond	1	1	.....	.....
Matthew T. Greenslade	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Samuel Rideout	Upper Gullies	1	1	.....	.....
Samuel Jefford	Kelligrews	2	2	.....	.....
Henry Scott	Upper Gullies	2	.....	.....	.....
Roland Morgan	Upper Gullies	2	1	.....	.....
Raymond Dawe	Long Pond	2	1	.....	.....
Benjamin Dawe	Long Pond	2	.....	.....	.....
William Andrews	Upper Gullies	1	1	.....	.....
Frank Haines	Kelligrews .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Harry Haines	Kelligrews	1	4	.....	.....
Rowesgrove Limited	Upper Gullies	3	8	.....	.....
A. J. Casey	Upper Gullies	1	4	.....	.....
Harry Batten	Foxtrap .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cecil Cluney (Sr.)	Kelligrews .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hurst Kennedy	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Alex Rideout	Foxtrap .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wm. Arthur Butler	Kelligrews .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Durmott Greenslade	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....

TRACTOR LAND CLEARING—1956

NAME	Location of Land	New Land Cleared (Acres)	Old Land Improved (Acres)	Ploughed and/or Disc'd (Acres)	Farm Roads Built and Improved
Charles Greenslade	Long Pond .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Shirley Rideout	Long Pond	2	2	.....	.....
Jabez Butler	Seal Cove	1	1	.....	.....
Donald Burry	Long Pond	1	1	.....	.....
Abram Fagan	Foxtrap .....	.....	2	.....	.....
James Cantwell	Torbay	2	1	.....	.....
Walter Dillon	St. John's	2	1	.....	.....
Thomas Lester	Mount Pearl	3	2	.....	.....
Emmanuel Williams	Goulds	1	3	.....	.....
Luke Joyce	Goulds	3	.....	.....	.....
Charles O'Reilly	Goulds	2	.....	.....	.....
R. A. Cowan	Topsail Road .....	.....	4	.....	.....
H. C. Parsons	Mount Pearl	4	.....	.....	.....
John T. Lester	Mount Pearl	4	1	.....	.....
E. J. Thomas	Portugal Cove Road	1	6	.....	.....
Patrick Gladney	Portugal Cove Road .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Canada Ex. Farm	Mount Pearl	2	1	.....	.....
St. John's Mun. Coun.	Mount Pearl	3	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Kelsey	Kenmount Road .....	.....	3	.....	.....

QUESTION No. 25—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. B. J. Abbott (Minister of Supply):

1. What loans, if any, were made on account of (a) Town Councils? (b) Co-operative Housing? Since April 1/56. State the names of Towns and Co-operatives receiving loans with the amounts in each case.

1. (a)—Loans to Town Councils—April 1, 1956 to March 26, 1957 .

Town	Amount
Channel-Port aux Basques	\$25,000.00
Jerseyside	6,250.00
Fortune	2,836.58
Harbour Grace	6,081.75
St. Anthony	2,500.00

1. (b)—Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies—April 1, 1956 to March 26, 1957.

Society	Amount
Enterprise	\$40,000.00
Crossroads	27,500.00
Woodland	27,500.00
Grandview	25,000.00
Lakewood	22,500.00
Constellation	25,000.00
Marchers	30,000.00
Sunnybrook	23,000.00

2. Table a list showing the amount of money spent by the St. John's Housing Authority under the Federal Provincial Projects Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. State also where these projects are in operation.

Location	Expenditure April 1/56— March 25/57
F.P. 1 St. John's	62,642.90
F.P. 3 St. John's	91,064.67
F.P. 4 St. John's	88,536.81
F.P. 5 St. John's	NIL
F.P. 6 St. John's	NIL

3. State the amount spent under the heading of Land Assembly and give the particulars of the various projects.

Location	No. of Lots Assembled	Built Upon	Expenditure Apr. 1/56— Mar. 25/57
F.P. 2 St. John's	554	554	\$ 3.15
(Completed 1954)			
F.P. 1 Corner Brook	212	139½	170.50
(Completed 1955)			
Burin Burin	33		339.84
(Uncompleted)			

4. Were any Special Assistance Grants made to Town Councils since April 1, 1956? If so, state the name to the Town Council and the amount in each case.

**Special Assistance Grants to Town
Councils since April 1, 1956
—March 26, 1957**

Town	Amount
Bay Roberts	\$ 2,000.00
Belleoram	2,000.00
Burgeo	2,500.00
Carbonear	1,484.46
Change Islands	1,500.00
Channel-Port aux Basques...	8,407.50
Deer Lake	5,871.25
Englee	1,000.00
Fogo	1,028.00
Fortune	6,121.25
Freshwater	6,271.25
Grand Bank	6,002.67
Harbour Grace	7,541.76
Jerseyside	6,250.00
Lewisporte	5,015.39
Marystown	1,000.00
Mount Pearl Park - Glendale..	2,500.00
Ramea	2,000.00
St. Anthony	2,500.00
Stephenville	11,108.74
St. Lawrence	20,712.50
Wabana	20,285.50
Windsor	12,296.45
Wesleyville	3,346.62

QUESTION No. 26—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1) Who are the present Directors of Atlantic Gypsum Ltd.?

Answer: The present directors of Atlantic Gypsum Limited are: Norman Loaden of London, England; Mr. John Lawrence of Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. Dawson of Montreal; Honourable the

Attorney General and the Director General of Economic Development.

Question (2) Is Bellrock Gypsum Industries Ltd presently in complete management of the Atlantic Gypsum Plant?

Answer: The answer is yes.

Question (3) How much money has been loaned either by way of cash or Guaranteed Loan to the said operating company—Atlantic Gypsum Limited, since the 4th day of August 1955?

Answer: Guaranteed Loan of five hundred thousand dollars.

Question (4) Who are the present Board of Directors of the said Atlantic Gypsum Company and how many of these persons were nominated by Bellrock?

Answer: Same as the first part of the question, except that the nomination was of three, the first three, Loaden, Lawrence and Dawson.

Question (5) Table for each year since August 4th, 1955 a true copy of the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet of the said Atlantic Gypsum Ltd.

Answer: That is a private company and we do not think we ought to do that.

Question (6) How much money was paid by Atlantic Gypsum Ltd. from the annual Net Profit to:

(a) Bellrock—as a managing fee.

(b) To the Government.

Answer: (a) None.

(b) None.

QUESTION No. 27—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. S. J. Hefferton (Minister of Welfare).

Question—

- (1) The total number of families receiving Able Bodied Relief in each month since April 1st, 1956.
- (2) A statement showing the number of Able Bodied Persons receiving Relief since April 1st, 1956, by Electoral Districts, and the cost of same by Districts.
- (3) Give the rates per person or family receiving Able Bodied Relief.
- (4) Give the amounts paid out by way of Sick Relief in each month since April 1st, 1956, and where possible, by Districts.

**Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
April, 1956**

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	127	219	384	1,152	3,159	6,440
Hr. Main-Bell Island	47	88	133	604	1,072	2,824
Port de Grave	9	32	58	196	355	990
Harbour Grace	3	134	3	794	30	3,665
Carb. Bay de Varde	18	172	120	970	708	4,953
Trinity South	66	130	292	835	1,843	4,139
Trinity North	85	99	384	540	2,420	3,057
Bonavista South	78	81	318	443	1,918	2,343
Bonavista North	21	22	108	117	714	665
Fogo	48	138	231	880	1,450	4,871
Twillingate	32	131	136	783	966	4,539
Grand Falls	45	8	220	53	1,232	207
Green Bay	20	76	83	515	592	2,617
White Bay	90	450	300	2,883	2,330	15,548
St. Barbe	30	52	79	453	655	2,371
Humber	35	3	172	19	969	55
St. George's-Port au Port... ..	72	44	376	321	2,281	1,446
Gurgeo-La Poile	35	173	122	978	743	5,010
Fortune-Hermitage	62	235	233	1,304	1,161	5,817
Burin	59	82	236	541	1,626	2,970
Placentia West	66	272	325	1,556	2,294	9,018
Placentia-St. Mary's	37	80	94	545	651	2,417
Ferryland	29	78	80	500	627	2,715
Labrador	12	247	29	1,243	205	7,054
TOTALS	1,126	3,047	4,516	18,134	29,991	95,721

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
May, 1956

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	118	204	323	1,146	2,957	8,218
Hr. Main-Bell Island	47	87	166	533	1,274	2,845
Port de Grave	10	37	54	225	349	1,160
Harbour Grace	2	154	7	789	60	4,219
Carb. Bay de Verde	10	153	49	915	544	4,454
Trinity South	59	147	283	923	1,865	4,753
Trinity North	64	99	235	438	1,340	2,296
Bonavista South	61	79	235	438	1,340	2,296
Bonavista North	19	16	103	86	701	509
Fogo	49	76	224	484	1,393	2,046
Twillingate	32	74	136	330	987	2,542
Grand Falls	40	10	202	62	1,392	260
Green Bay	19	34	84	214	95	1,100
White Bay	94	417	309	2,461	2,302	14,297
St. Barbe	24	64	97	448	672	2,731
Humber	35	1	184	7	943	35
St. George's-Port au Part....	58	15	329	106	1,900	528
Burgeo-La Poile	32	52	94	321	634	1,594
Fortune-Hermitage	66	119	237	654	1,483	3,304
Burin	62	96	233	597	1,778	3,301
Placentia West	61	177	259	1,025	1,746	5,952
Placentia-St. Mary's	87	10	282	59	2,005	326
Ferryland	22	83	62	560	521	3,214
Labrador	9	179	26	1,084	155	5,015
TOTALS	1,080	2,383	4,159	14,028	28,818	75,901

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
June, 1956

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	124	155	421	905	3,405	5,112
Hr. Main-Bell Island	47	80	169	461	1,272	2,436
Port de Grave	10	30	39	190	387	985
Harbour Grace	4	152	11	777	85	4,201
Carb. Bay de Verde	9	127	45	731	479	3,662
Trinity South	59	92	270	568	1,847	2,836
Trinity North	67	60	282	314	1,880	1,789
Bonavista South	61	62	205	356	1,431	1,853
Bonavista North	14	20	64	97	701	603
Fogo	50	21	222	129	1,393	730
Twillingate	16	53	74	155	987	1,000
Grand Falls	30	4	159	23	1,392	57
Green Bay	22	14	113	88	95	470

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
White Bay	96	133	331	875	2,302	4,694
St. Barbe	18	14	63	154	672	773
Humber	26	1	139	6	943	30
St. George's-Port au Port....	64	13	352	93	1,900	409
Burgeo-La Poile	19	35	78	203	634	1,038
Fortune-Hermitage	65	101	242	541	1,483	2,274
Burin	54	74	207	459	1,788	2,205
Placentia West	59	67	279	421	1,746	1,830
Placentia-St. Mary's	66	12	146	50	2,005	325
Ferryland	12	8	83	48	521	176
Labrador	8	173	27	923	155	4,462
TOTALS	1,000	1,481	4,021	8,567	27,722	43,950

July, 1956

St. John's	201	111	461	644	3,070	3,663
Hr. Main-Bell Island	40	67	141	415	1,164	2,092
Port de Grave	13	29	57	194	483	910
Harbour Grace	7	106	18	549	150	2,964
Carb. Bay de Verde	19	102	52	554	624	2,794
Trinity South	53	45	227	284	1,508	1,472
Trinity North	66	9	311	63	1,889	319
Bonavista South	77	14	309	79	1,955	421
Bonavista North	14	12	66	35	471	265
Fogo	39	2	207	8	1,292	54
Twillingate	21	5	85	31	588	185
Grand Falls	17	19	87	80	880	552
Green Bay	26	—	148	—	879	—
White Bay	60	95	286	612	2,171	3,198
St. Barbe	13	25	39	141	285	1,311
Humber	31	1	140	8	806	40
St. George's-Port au Port....	64	7	357	46	2,131	178
Burgeo-La Poile	59	45	206	272	1,272	1,364
Fortune-Hermitage	52	109	203	568	1,250	2,936
Burin	40	21	158	129	1,165	726
Placentia West	55	95	224	565	1,495	3,318
Placentia-St. Mary's	77	8	158	62	1,449	328
Ferryland	20	45	87	268	513	1,443
Labrador	14	65	37	296	300	1,530
TOTALS	1,078	1,037	4,064	5,903	27,488	32,063

August, 1956

St. John's	180	118	681	678	2,651	3,484
Hr. Main-Bell Island	42	61	157	341	1,227	1,877
Port de Grave	11	10	65	68	439	345
Harbour Grace	14	67	38	326	326	1,688

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
Carb. Bay de Verde	10	77	67	429	621	2,229
Trinity South	55	39	286	233	1,788	1,228
Trinity North	86	7	343	47	2,332	257
Bonavista South	42	6	160	31	1,077	177
Bonavista North	8	9	45	38	365	227
Fogo	45	2	219	6	1,350	64
Twillingate	28	3	128	18	970	73
Grand Falls	25	21	107	96	715	512
Green Bay	10	9	49	61	297	325
St. Barbe	79	10	274	90	2,070	381
Humber	28	—	13	—	807	—
St. George's-Port au Port...	60	8	330	55	1,987	277
Burgeo-La Poile	42	47	154	280	947	1,325
Fortune-Hermitage	53	89	205	449	203	2,285
Burin	40	12	161	66	316	386
Placentia West	64	88	355	506	254	2,785
Placentia-St. Mary's	54	2	122	12	133	65
Ferryland	18	10	105	67	122	362
Labrador	5	38	15	164	95	940
TOTALS	1,025	749	4,181	4,099	26,932	21,881

September, 1956

St. John's	144	116	319	633	2,051	3,263
Hr. Main-Bell Island	38	41	148	244	1,136	1,276
Port de Grave	6	12	47	76	350	385
Harbour Grace	13	60	46	286	366	1,585
Carb. Bay de Verde	15	61	49	383	532	1,963
Trinity South	52	16	260	77	1,684	429
Trinity North	75	11	314	69	2,079	437
Bonavista South	61	5	244	32	1,534	177
Bonavista North	5	11	29	45	262	295
Fogo	36	—	165	—	1,069	—
Twillingate	15	4	68	12	480	92
Grand Falls	24	1	103	6	717	15
Green Bay	15	13	75	83	503	460
White Bay	74	1	230	4	1,775	25
St. Barbe	26	21	123	109	676	642
Humber	26	—	130	—	774	—
St. George's-Port au Port...	59	12	315	97	1,898	442
Burgeo-La Poile	32	34	136	211	824	1,069
Fortune-Hermitage	54	97	208	478	1,291	2,332
Burin	64	26	225	170	1,580	698
Placentia West	76	62	286	365	1,696	2,196
Placentia-St. Mary's	57	5	167	26	1,518	162
Ferryland	13	12	64	99	441	536
Labrador	12	69	38	350	372	3,093
TOTALS	992	690	3,789	3,775	25,808	21,572

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
October, 1956

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	224	125	444	699	2,477	3,593
Hr. Main-Bell Island	32	64	125	332	991	2,145
Port de Grave	11	14	69	86	459	436
Harbour Grace	6	90	28	445	220	2,453
Carb. Bay de Verde	16	69	46	381	514	1,937
Trinity South	53	21	245	103	1,593	573
Trinity North	87	10	369	70	2,407	383
BoNavista South	49	3	167	15	1,151	87
Bonavista North	5	11	26	38	220	268
Fogo	37	2	191	15	220	268
Twillingate	21	3	117	10	785	73
Grand Falls	43	1	187	5	1,320	10
Green Bay	20	12	98	81	653	460
White Bay	78	52	242	375	1,962	1,911
St. Barbe	32	52	103	237	940	1,379
Humber	33	—	188	—	1,001	—
St. George's-Port au Port....	23	13	327	94	2,020	475
Burgeo-La Poile	39	95	136	563	961	2,862
Fortune-Hermitage	69	164	294	865	1,751	4,493
Burin	46	70	171	381	1,442	2,261
Placentia West	65	78	300	485	1,967	2,778
Placentia-St. Mary's	53	5	142	34	1,086	164
Ferryland	19	18	65	128	408	841
Labrador	11	67	29	396	197	2,347
TOTALS	1072	1,039	4,089	5,837	27,531	31,987

November, 1956

St. John's	241	177	402	930	2,335	4,980
Bell Island	8	23	35	129	245	820
Harbour Main	24	49	85	313	704	1,838
Port de Grave	10	18	60	108	373	630
Harbour Grace	7	120	22	574	180	3,203
Car. Bay de Verde.....	19	82	58	770	559	2,461
Trinity South	53	31	219	186	1,563	996
Trinity North	76	29	254	160	1,839	938
Bonavista South	70	29	254	160	1,829	938
Bonavista North	7	13	14	56	263	357
Fogo	41	31	205	200	1,568	984
Twillingate	15	45	66	249	470	1,657
Gander	27	8	128	51	795	330
Grand Falls	26	2	111	11	759	50
Green Bay	22	25	102	152	746	914
White Bay South	61	17	159	130	1,759	610
White Bay North	44	89	145	574	1,045	3,827

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. Barbe	36	55	126	358	1,265	2,035
Humber	31	—	123	—	775	—
St. George's	22	1	90	4	555	25
Port au Port	39	21	219	161	1,413	848
Burgeo-La Poile	35	97	102	595	862	2,934
Fortune-Hermitage	70	265	266	1,433	1,880	7,414
Burin	51	104	179	664	1,525	4,290
Placentia West	77	124	402	766	2,660	4,427
Placentia East	39	—	158	—	1,077	—
St. Mary's	33	4	86	19	646	119
Ferryland	4	26	17	150	105	917
Labrador South	12	66	27	439	285	2,703
Labrador North	4	69	13	259	72	1,650
TOTALS	1,204	1,638	4,019	9,742	30,389	53,039

December, 1956

St. John's	209	228	401	1,225	2,268	6,763
Bell Island	6	24	19	126	150	795
Harbour Main	23	65	73	565	645	2,298
Port de Grave	10	22	60	141	424	760
Harbour Grace	18	101	41	577	345	3,020
Carb. Bay de Verde	18	92	55	569	571	2,819
Trinity South	54	68	233	421	1,551	2,434
Trinity North	70	94	257	593	1,835	3,391
Bonavista South	91	65	293	398	2,222	2,263
Bonavista North	4	12	22	62	175	348
Fogo	37	36	198	251	1,173	1,381
Twillingate	14	126	66	783	470	4,940
Gander	36	29	174	175	1,191	1,150
Grand Falls	22	2	83	11	574	76
Green Bay	24	27	136	200	885	1,057
White Bay South	44	31	147	231	1,154	1,121
White Bay North	41	59	116	796	1,079	4,543
St. Barbe	38	73	137	481	1,150	2,779
Humber	42	7	194	39	1,189	175
St. George's	23	5	95	37	680	175
Port au Port	42	27	248	171	1,495	920
Burgeo-La Poile	34	135	116	824	821	4,270
Fortune-Hermitage	55	289	214	1,604	1,580	8,233
Burin	79	117	249	702	1,961	4,580
Placentia West	77	192	399	1,212	2,637	6,867
Placentia East	51	2	234	16	1,501	86
St. Mary's	57	15	195	87	1,276	504
Ferryland	2	59	17	348	50	1,928
Labrador South	9	81	20	546	230	3,523
Labrador North	1	20	7	89	40	552
TOTALS	1,214	2,142	4,400	13,007	31,495	72,825

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
January, 1957

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	202	268	423	1,432	2,409	7,184
Bell Island	5	38	19	208	130	1,330
Harbour Main	29	94	95	588	819	3,197
Port de Grave	16	26	86	175	564	905
Harbour Grace	11	107	28	629	225	3,172
Carb. Bay de Verde	13	116	48	696	452	3,451
Trinity South	56	62	255	382	1,719	2,047
Trinity North	67	121	259	756	1,802	4,293
Bonavista South	69	68	249	398	1,870	2,205
Bonavista North	8	18	43	95	270	541
Fogo	37	51	181	355	1,111	1,200
Twillingate	18	153	75	900	551	5,790
Gander	41	31	193	182	1,346	1,200
Grand Falls	15	5	65	35	439	174
Green Bay	14	31	65	247	455	1,320
White Bay South	67	40	161	290	1,749	1,574
White Bay South	42	178	126	1,171	981	6,965
St. Barbe	38	111	172	734	1,304	4,662
Humber	52	13	222	84	1,355	365
St. George's	21	8	89	61	610	240
Port au Port	44	29	272	266	1,627	1,035
Burgeo-La Poile	38	183	129	1,084	887	5,544
Fortune-Hermitage	72	239	248	1,913	1,890	9,800
Burin	74	136	248	783	1,895	5,092
Placentia West	67	250	334	1,537	2,328	8,962
Placentia East	59	—	276	—	1,722	—
St. Mary's	44	20	154	150	1,049	866
Ferryland	5	63	29	428	176	2,325
Labrador South	9	112	25	673	300	4,655
Labrador North	—	21	—	122	—	630
TOTALS	1,214	2,696	4,484	16,362	31,495	91,684

Table Showing Sick and Able Bodied Relief by Families, Persons and Cost—
February, 1957

District	Families		Persons		\$ Cost	
	Sick	AB	Sick	AB	Sick	AB
St. John's	187	186	435	991	2,478	5,759
Bell Island	1	39	1	230	20	1,370
Harbour Main	22	94	55	586	480	3,257
Port de Grave	12	26	75	168	524	865
Harbour Grace	16	80	33	466	270	2,498
Carb. Bay de Verde	22	127	61	752	554	3,916
Trinity South	34	41	157	278	1,010	1,571
Trinity North	63	96	205	597	1,582	2,593
Bonavista South	65	57	235	367	980	2,030
Bonavista North	7	24	45	137	275	695
Fogo	29	56	186	362	1,147	2,271
Twillingate	11	58	38	343	306	2,135
Gander	42	22	243	161	1,591	1,010
Grand Falls	13	5	49	39	470	205
Green Bay	13	50	64	376	730	2,007
White Bay South	81	75	197	550	2,183	2,800
White Bay North	44	166	161	1,084	962	5,962
St. Barbe	33	97	109	577	1,101	3,659
Humber	45	11	185	66	1,243	330
St. George's	19	7	93	57	615	260
Port au Port	40	63	248	510	1,541	2,115
Burgeo-La Poile	33	161	152	922	809	1,090
Fortune-Hermitage	62	365	243	2,139	1,810	10,865
Burin	62	147	221	868	1,610	5,792
Placentia West	70	240	347	1,425	2,366	8,521
Placentia East	34	—	168	—	975	—
St. Mary's	51	26	158	135	1,099	843
Ferryland	7	26	39	160	256	937
Labrador South	12	115	34	701	410	4,975
Labrador North	1	65	3	291	25	1,714
TOTALS	1,131	2,525	4,240	14,238	29,333	82,045

March 27th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 28—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Honourable W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (1) How much money was loaned by the Government to Mink Rancher, Ralston Kerr?

Answer: \$25,000.

Question (2) Was this Loan a Cash Loan or a Guaranteed Loan?

Answer: It was neither. It was called an establish farm loan.

Question (3) How much money is owed by said Ralston Kerr to the Government on account of the said loan?

Answer: This is in the wrong form. The situation is: The ranch formerly owned by Kerr is now in the course of repossession by the Farm Loan Board. Installment of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars on repayment of the loan is now passed due. Partial payment of this installment reduces it to four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars. This installment is regarded as a common debt and is now payable by Kerr. The court is now dealing with goods attached by the Board for the settlement of this account.

Question (4) How much money is owed by said Ralston Kerr to Mink Ranchers Co-operative?

Answer: That is a private matter between Kerr and the Mink Farmers Co-operative.

QUESTION No. 29—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by the Honourable J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1) Who are the present Directors of NALCO?

Answer: That was answered yesterday. It is out of order to be on the Order Paper.

Question (2) Give the detailed report of the Activities of NALCO during the fiscal year 1956-57.

Answer: The annual report of NALCO will be tabled in this House in the present session. The Government has not received it yet.

Question (3) Is John C. Doyle presently a Shareholder of NALCO, if so, state the number of shares held and the amount of cash paid for said shares? Has Mr. Doyle any option on further shares in NALCO?

Answer: Mr. Doyle is not now nor has he ever been a shareholder of NALCO. He has never held any shares and therefore has paid nothing for shares that he did not hold. Mr. Doyle has no option on further shares of NALCO.

Question (4) Give a statement showing the present financial condition of NALCO.

Answer: That will appear in the Annual Report when it is tabled here. It is part of the report.

Question (5) Will the Government give this House an assurance that no attempt will be made to change the status of NALCO from Crown Corporation to a Private Corporation without the sanction of this House after opportunity for a free and full discussion of all details of any such proposed change.

Answer: The Government will certainly not make any change in the basic character of NALCO without get-

ting the authority will be asked and will be given, if it is given, only after thorough debate.

QUESTION No. 30—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1) Has BRINCO given notice to the Government of any intention to develop any portion of the 50,000 square miles in Labrador and the 10,000 square miles in Newfoundland for which they have been given Exploration Rights?

Answer: Except in the very general sense in which they would explore for wealth and if found develop it, the answer is no.

Question (2) Have any exclusive Mining Leases (99 years) been granted to BRINCO to date?

Answer: No.

Question (3) What areas, if any, of this territory have been surrendered to the Government?

Answer: None.

Question (4) Has BRINCO exercised the option granted by the Government under clause 10 of the original Agreement of June 9th, 1951, between the Government and Seigheim? If so, what rentals, if any, have been paid?

Answer: None.

QUESTION No. 31—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. I. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (1) How much money was spent on Bog Lands since April 1st, 1956? How many acres of said Bog Lands were drained and seeded during the said period?

Answer: The cost to the Government of Newfoundland was \$47,295.86. Approximately 350 acres of Bog Lands were drained and 100 acres seeded in 1956.

Question (2) What quantity of Grain and Vegetables were grown on said acres and how was it disposed of?

Answer: No grain was grown. Vegetables grown included approximately 10 tons of cabbage, 40 sacks of potatoes, and small quantities only of peas, onions, cauliflower, turnip, kale, lettuce and carrots. The potatoes have been stored for seed and all other vegetables except small quantities used for testing quality were fed to the sheep flock.

Question (3) Were any flocks of sheep grazed on said lands and if so state the names of the owners and said flocks.

Answer: Yes. Owner of flocks. Department of Mines and Resources.

Question (4 and 5) The answers to these questions are attached hereto.

Question (6) State the total amount of loans thus far made by the Government to:

- (a) Newfoundland Fur Farmers Association.
- (b) Newfoundland Fur Farmers Co-operative Society?

Were these Loans, Cash Loans or Guaranteed Loans?

Answer: No Government Loan has been made to the Newfoundland Fur Breeders Association.

The amount of loans to the Newfoundland Fur Farmers Feed Co-operative Society is \$80,000, \$60,000 of which are cash loans and \$20,000 guaranteed bank loans.

Question (7) What price per pound was paid last season to fishermen, whale catchers for:

- (a) Whale meat.
- (b) Whole fat.

Answer: This is a private matter between the fishermen and the Newfoundland Feed Co-operative Society Limited.

Question (8) What price per pound was paid by Mink Ranchers to the Newfoundland Fur Farmers Feed Co-operative Society?

Answer: This is a private matter between the Mink Ranchers and the Newfoundland Fur Farmers Feed Co-operative Society.

Question (9) List the names of the Chairman and members of the Farm Loan Board.

Answer: Mr. F. W. Haynes, Chairman; Members: Mr. P. J. Murray, Mr. J. H. Burrige, Mr. A. J. Hatchings, and Mr. A. C. Badcock.

Question (5) Table a list showing loans made to Mink Ranchers and to whom said loans were made since April 1, 1958.

Answer:

Name and Address	Amt. of Loan
Nathan Smith, Blaketown.....	\$ 5,000.00
Garfield White, Blaketown.....	5,000.00
Leslie Lewis, Blaketown	5,000.00
Mervin Pond, Blaketown	11,000.00
Hames McEntegart, Blaketown	5,000.00
Keith Tweed, Blaketown	5,000.00

April 5th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 32—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question—How long was the Honourable Member for Bonavista South employed by the Government? At what salary was he employed? At what date did he cease to be so employed? Give date and amounts of payments he received on account of salary and expenses.

Answer: The Honourable Member for Bonavista South was never or has never been employed by the Government.

QUESTION No. 33—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

What is the nature of the contract with Mr. Healey the bog expert? What is his salary? For how long has he been engaged? Give a statement showing in detail the full cost to date of the experiment of the utilization of logs for agricultural purposes. Give an account of the quantity of produce grown and state how it was disposed of.

Answer: Mr. Healey is employed as a contractual officer with the Department of Mines and Resources as bogland development supervisor for the term of two years from the 15th day of March, 1956. The employment of Mr. Healey under the terms of the contract is not pensionable and it may be terminated at any time by either party upon three months notice in writing given by the one to the other.

\$500.00.

The total cost of bogland development to the 28th of February, 1957, is \$87,849.18.

The details of the cost are:

Salaries and Wages	37%
Machinery	42.5%
Supplies	20.5%

QUESTION No. 24—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

Question: What is the nature of the arrangement with Arthur Little & Company for the analysis of the new industries? When was it made? If the arrangement is in writing lay a copy of same on the table of the House. When was this investigation commenced? What is the estimated cost of such an analysis? Has any money been paid on this account? If so, out of what account has it been paid? Are all the new industries being investigated? If not, state which industries have been exempted? Lay upon the table of the House copies of correspondence between the Government or any Department thereof relative to the said arrangement.

COPY

February 28th, 1957.

Mr. John C. Stephenson,
Arthur D. Little Inc.,
30 Memorial Drive,
Cambridge 42, Mass.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Stephenson,

Enclosed please find a list of the machinery and equipment requested in your letter of the 21st instant, file No. C-60543.

This list was copied from the one at the Registrar of Companies and Deeds and hope it contains the information you require.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Louise Rowe.

:L.R.
Encl.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive

CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

February 21, 1957.

Mr. Ross Young,
Newfoundland Fisheries Development
Authority,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Young:

C-60543

Mr. Pushie has forwarded on to me your letter of February 18 listing the type and number of marine vessels operating in Newfoundland.

We very much appreciate your kind help in getting this material together for our use, and it will be most helpful for our study of Hanning Electric.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) John Stephenson
John C. Stephenson,

/jgw

Copy: Mr. Gordon Pushie.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive

CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

February 21, 1957.

Mr. Gordon F. Pushie,
Director General
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Pushie:

C-60543

I have today received Ross Young's letter regarding the use of storage

batteries by marine vessels in Newfoundland which you were kind enough to send on to me. It will be most helpful for our study.

With regard to our work on Koch Shoes Ltd., I think that it would be most useful for us to have a copy of the original machinery and equipment list for the factory, which I understand from Stan Inkpen is attached to the incorporation agreement of the company, which is on file at the office of the Registrar of Companies and Deeds.

We would very much appreciate your obtaining a photo copy of such equipment lists as may be available there covering the machinery at Koch Shoes, Ltd., and sending it down to us. When we were at Harbour Grace last week, Baxter Morgan said that the only machinery list he was aware of was that which H. P. Doane and Company had. As I mentioned above, it appears that such a list is in fact only available at the office of the Registrar of Companies and Deeds.

With kindest regards,

Cordially,

(Sgd.) John C. Stephenson
pr.

John C. Stephenson.

/jgw

Enclosure.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

St. John's, Newfoundland
18th February, 1957.

Mr. Gordon Pushie,
Director-General of Economic Development,
Department of Economic Development,
Harvey Road,
St. John's.

Dear Gordon:

Hanning Electric Co. Ltd.

I promised on Friday to let you have today, the figures for Mr. John C. Stephenson of Arthur D. Little, Inc., to indicate what is the possible local use of storage batteries by vessels operating in and around Newfoundland.

First of all, I should perhaps deal with the electric systems in marine use which require storage batteries and these are:

1. 6 Volt D.C. System. Used with most small Gas Engines although some small engines operate on Dry Cell Batteries.
2. 8 Volt D.C. System. Mostly used with Gas Engines of English make.
3. 12 Volt D.C. System. Common for small diesel engines especially English. Generally two 6 volt batteries are installed.
4. 24 Volts D.C. System. Found more often on vessels ranging from 20 to 35 tons. Three 8 volt batteries are used.
5. 32 Volt D.C. System. On larger boats with diesel engines—combination of four 8 volt batteries.
6. 110 Volt D.C. System. In use on a few of the larger boats. Fourteen 8 volt batteries.

Note: Converters are used to change D.C. to A.C. where Radio Telephone, etc., are installed.

I am listing below the various types of vessels of local registry operating in Newfoundland waters:

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

	Over 50 tons Gross	Under 50 tons Gross	Notes
Passenger Vessels 19 (and Ferries)			Spencer II — Elmer Jones — Clarenville Class — Kipawa — others.
Passenger Vessels		109	East Coast 66 South Coast 35 West Coast 8
			<hr/> 109. <hr/>

	Over 150 tons Gross	Under 150 tons Gross	Notes
Coasting Vessels	50		
Coasting Vessels		247	

In this lot 214 can be broken down in the following tonnage groups.

Tons	No. of Vessels
10 — 30	29
30 — 40	22
40 — 50	15
50 — 60	19
60 — 70	19
70 — 80	15
80 — 90	9
90 — 120	28
120 up	58
	<hr/> 214 <hr/>

	Over 80 feet	Under 80 feet
Fishing Vessels	42	
Fishing Vessels		103

Summary

Passenger Vessels	128	
Coasting Vessels	297	
Fishing Vessels	145	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>

I am afraid I can not give you any accurate idea of the number of batteries of the different voltages which are used annually as this would require a survey of all existing vessels to know the systems which they use. This data is not available from any source at present.

You will see that combinations of six and eight volt batteries make up the systems.

It has been said that the cheap batteries in the market will not last longer than two years, whereas the good heavy duty batteries last as long as five years.

If I can help further, please let me know.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Ross Young,
Ross Young,
MEMBER.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive,
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS.

February 12, 1957.

Mr. Gordon Pushie,
Director General
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Pushie:

During Jim Stephenson's absence from Cambridge on a business trip, the attached letter was returned because of an improper address. We regret the delay that this has caused, but are forwarding the letter to you for your information.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) Harry G. Foden.
Harry G. Foden.

/rh:4
Enclosures.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

February 5, 1957.

The Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood,
Premier of Newfoundland,
Parliament Building,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

My dear Mr. Smallwood:

C-60543

In connection with our program for you, we have been requested by Mr. Gordon Pushie to study and report on one additional plant, A. Adler of Canada, Ltd. As indicated to Mr. Pushie, we are pleased to include this as a part of our assignment.

In order to provide the necessary services, we feel that additional funds will be required and request that you authorize charges not to exceed \$5,000 plus out-of-pocket expenses. As under our present arrangement, you will be billed for only the professional time devoted to this work.

If you find this proposal acceptable, we ask that you kindly sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter which we will consider an amendment to our existing agreement dated October 26, 1956.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) John E. Adams,
Contracting Officer.

John E. Adams
Enclosure.

Accepted for the Government of
Newfoundland

By

DAYLETTER

Title

JANUARY 24th, 1957.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

January 21, 1957.

Mr. Gordon F. Pushie,
Director General,
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Pushie:

Mr. Robert E. Ix of our staff anticipates travelling to Montreal and Toronto in the next several weeks in the course of our work for you. During his trip, he hopes to contact a number of people concerned with the marketing of Koch Shoes, Gold Sail Leather goods, Eckhardt (Brigus) Knitwear, and Atlantic Gloves. A list of the sales agents and store managers whom Mr. Ix desires to see is attached.

In order to facilitate information-gathering, Messrs. Forse, Van Bracht and Morgan agreed to write to these persons acquainting them with the general nature of our market study, and requesting them to feel free to discuss sales information with our representative.

We would appreciate it if you or Miss Rowe would be able to obtain for us copies of the letters sent to these individuals which Mr. Ix could take with him on his trip, to insure identification.

Cordially yours,
(Sgd.) John C. Stephenson.
John C. Stephenson.

JCS/nb:4
Enclosure.

JOHN STEPPENSON,
ARTHUR D. LITTLE CO.,
30 MEMORIAL DRIVE,
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASS.

PLAN TO LEAVE HALIFAX FEBRUARY SIXTH OR SEVENTH AM TCA FLIGHT DUE BOSTON TEN AM STOP WOULD THIS BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU AND IF SO WOULD YOU MAKE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR ME AND ADVISE REGARDS.

GORDON PUSHIE.

January 14th, 1957.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD,
MYRTLE BANK HOTEL,
KINGSTON,
JAMAICA, B.W.I.

TEAM OF SEVEN MEN FROM ARTHUR D. LITTLE DUE ST. JOHN'S JANUARY FOURTEENTH.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

December 11, 1956.

Mr. Gordon F. Pushie,
Director General,
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.
Dear Mr. Pushie:

Mr. Drayton and I want to thank you very much for the courtesies extended us during our stay in St. John's last week. We were glad to have the opportunity to meet the Premier and appreciated the fact that we were able to spend last Tuesday with Mr. Johnson and talk to several members of your staff.

We feel that our many conversations with you and the preliminary visits to the plants aided us considerably in our planning and programming of the case work. We look forward to receiving the several reports and statements, which you are planning to send us and, in particular, the auditor's statements covering the 12 companies under study. If Mr. Burrage was able to get the glove pamphlet for Mr. von Bracht last week, we certainly would like to have that as well.

At the present time, we do not know exactly when in January we will bring our team to Newfoundland. As soon as these plans firm up, however, we will be in touch with you.

In the meantime, may we wish you a very merry Christmas and a most pleasant holiday season. With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) John C. Stephenson
John C. Stephenson.

JCS:cbc:4

cc: C.I. Drayton, Jr.

November 19th, 1956.

Mr. John C. Stephenson,
Arthur D. Little, Inc.,
30 Memorial Drive,
Cambridge 42, Mass.,
U.S.A.

Your File 60543

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Mr. G. F. Pushie, who is presently in Europe with Premier Smallwood, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. and to advise you that reservations have been made at the Newfoundland Hotel for you and Mr. Drayton's arrival on December 3rd.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) A. L. Rowe,
Secretary.

:LR.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive

CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

December 11, 1956.

Mr. Gordon F. Pushie,
Director General,
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

Dear Mr. Pushie:

60543

Thank you for your telegram of November 13th indicating that the first week in December will be convenient for you to have us begin our work in Newfoundland.

Mr. Drayton and I have booked space on TCA flight No. 850, leaving Halifax at 8:40 A.M. Monday morning, December 3, and scheduled to arrive in St. John's at 2:35 P.M. that afternoon. We would like to get together with you as soon as practicable after arriving. We will remain in St. John's through Wednesday, December 5th, and we hope that in that period it may be possible to schedule visits to the twelve plants which we are to analyze. The plywood-flooring-door and creosoting company, the battery plant, and the leather glove factory will, of course, by the operations which we will want to see in the greatest detail. We have space out on the Halifax-bound TCA Flight No. 405 leaving St. John's on Wednesday afternoon at 5:25 P.M.

If you would be kind enough to reserve two single rooms for Mr. Drayton and me at a convenient hotel in St. John's for the nights of December 3 and 4, it would be very much appreciated.

We look forward to meeting you early next month.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) John C. Stephenson
John C. Stephenson.

JCS:cbc:4

cc: C. I. Drayton, Jr.
C. C. Harrmann.

AIR MAIL

November 13th, 1956.

DR. C. HERRMANN,
ARTHUR D. LITTLE INC.,
30 MEMORIAL DRIVE,
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASS.,

DELIGHTED TO LEARN THAT YOU CAN MAKE AN EARLIER START STOP DATES SUGGESTED FOR OUR MEETING HERE ARE QUITE SATISFACTORY LOOKING FORWARD SEEING YOU REGARDS.

GORDON F. PUSHIE.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

Thirty Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

November 5, 1956.

Mr. Gordon F. Pushie,
Director General,
Department of Economic Development,
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.
Dear Mr. Pushie:

1-8740

In reply to your letter of October 25 to Dr. Herrman, we will be able to begin work in Newfoundland on the first week in December on the program which we outlined to Premier Smallwood in our proposal of October 26.

If it is convenient for you, Mr. Drayton and I will plan to spend December 3, 4 and 5 in St. John's with you, the

Premier and other members of your staff. Early in January we would plan to return with other of our staff to continue with the analysis of the industries outlined in our proposal.

If your schedule will permit it, we certainly would like to have you spend a day with us in Cambridge in order to meet members of our staff who will be concerned with our work for the Province of Newfoundland.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) John C. Stephenson
John C. Stephenson.

JCS:cbc:4

CC: C. C. Herrmann,
C. I. Drayton, Jr.
AIR MAIL

March 27th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 35—Mr. Browne.
Answered by Hon. L. R. Curtis (Attorney General).

Question: When did Mr. Grant Jack cease to be a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities? How did his services come to be terminated and when did he cease to be employed? If Mr. Jack resigned in writing would the Minister lay the letter upon the table of the House? Who are the present members of the Board? Give the dates of their appointment, positions and salaries. Has the Board made any report of the Minister since its establishment? If so, would the Minister table all such reports which have not hitherto been tabled?

Answer: The Public Utilities Act, Section 3, states, "Unless otherwise directed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, Commissioners shall cease to hold office when attaining the age of seventy years. Mr. Jack became seventy during the year 1956 and by per-

mission of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council remained in office until the end of that year. His resignation dated the 31st of December."

"I wish to place before you my resignation as Chairman of the Board of Public Utilities, the same to take effect January 1st, 1957."

The present members of the Board are: Mr. W. J. Frampton, who is acting Chairman appointed in January 1950, salary five thousand dollars. P. Addison Bown, a commissioner appointed in October 1956, salary five thousand dollars. George M. Norman, a commissioner, appointed December 1956, salary five thousand dollars.

The Board publishes reports every year for the first two or three years. Last year their report was not printed

and consequently was not tabled. They are this year publishing it, and it is now being printed, the report of the last two years, and that report will be tabled. It will be about the middle of April.

March 29th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 36—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question: Give a statement showing the amounts of savings to the credit of depositors in each of the four chartered banks doing business in Newfoundland, and the Newfoundland Savings Bank, as of December 31st, for each year from and including 1941 to and including 1956.

Savings Deposits:	1941	1942	1943	1944
Bank of Montreal	10,310,354	13,321,152	16,819,920	17,751,571
Bank of Nova Scotia	7,829,240	10,273,294	13,989,634	15,785,774
Royal Bank of Canada.....	4,378,843	6,470,180	8,268,057	9,453,184
Can. Bank of Comm.	1,288,876	1,951,567	2,932,621	3,536,642
Nfld. Savings Bank	5,656,102	7,351,532	10,261,827	12,976,297
	\$29,463,215	39,367,725	52,272,059	59,503,468

Savings Deposits	1945	1946	1947	1948
Bank of Montreal	19,579,832	19,594,253	20,870,703	21,054,610
Bank of Nova Scotia	17,949,839	18,742,624	17,443,426	18,610,144
Royal Bank of Canada.....	10,289,636	11,080,699	10,613,852	11,692,137
Can. Bank of Comm.	3,921,310	4,266,793	3,914,255	3,716,503
Nfld. Savings Bank	16,938,174	19,494,059	20,163,118	21,059,310
	\$68,678,791	73,178,418	72,995,354	76,132,704

NOTE: The statistics for the period 1949 to 1956, for the banks other than the Newfoundland Savings Bank are not available.

**Savings Deposits, Newfoundland
Savings Bank, 1949 to 1956**

1949	22,060,427
1950	23,481,114
1951	24,561,048
1952	24,875,733
1953	26,035,571
1954	27,010,991
1955	28,151,709
1956	28,637,052

March 29th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 37—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. Dr. F. W. Rowe
(Minister of Education).

Question: Give in detail the cost to date of preparing the plans and specifications of the Memorial University, stating the names of architects and engineers engaged with amounts and dates of payment in each case.

Answer:

A. J. C. Payne	\$ 2,361.00
Ryan	65,000.00
Dunford	24,771.00
Austin	20,550.00
	<hr/>
	\$112,682.00

Question: Is it the intention of the Government to advertise for tenders for the construction of the four buildings mentioned in the "Speech from the Throne"?

Answer: Tenders will be advertised.

Question: Who is responsible for the general lay-out of the buildings on the proposed site?

Answer: A. J. C. Payne.

QUESTION No. 38—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question: What is the nature of the services to be performed by Harvey Perry, Director of Canada Tax Foundation under the arrangement recently announced? When did this arrangement come into effect? If it is in writing lay a copy of same on the table of the House. What remuneration, if any, has Mr. Perry received to date? What is the rate of such remuneration?

Answer: The nature of his work will be to lower the Budget System. He compiles the estimates from all the Departments and decides what we can spend. This arrangement came into effect some time in December. He was asked to come here by letter, this letter will later be tabled.

His salary is \$200.00 per day and expenses.

He will be assisted by Professor Goundrey—whose salary is \$10,000 per year for three years—Non-pensionable.

5 November, 1956.

COPY

Mr. J. Harvey Perry,
Canadian Tax Foundation,
191 College Street,
Toronto.

My Dear Mr. Perry:

When we first became a Province of Canada we were smart enough to engage the services of Mr. James Thompson, of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, and some of his men, to examine our whole accounts and budgeting system with a view to setting us up properly. They spent a good many months doing so, and they have had a standing Commission ever since to keep our system, as devised by them, thoroughly up to date. We think we have one of the finest systems in Canada.

We ought at the same time to have sought in Canada someone with the experience and background to do something for us in the field of taxation. We did not.

We have just returned from the people in the third General Election since Confederation, and we face the next four or five years with a very strong majority in the House. We are just

about to complete the first eight years of Confederation, and a Royal Commission is about to be appointed by the Government of Canada to review the financial terms of Confederation. This, therefore, seems to us to be an ideal time to have our taxation affairs looked at by someone who could recommend to us a general course of action for the next few years.

Each year, having received from the various Departments the departmental estimates of revenue and expenditure, the Cabinet sits down to shape its finances for the ensuing twelve months. It is at best a hit or miss method and we are not too happy about it. We think it should be possible for us to do our budgeting for longer periods than for one year only, or at all events to do each year's budgeting in a light of a program which itself stretched over a longer period. In such activities as roads, schools, hospitals, municipal development, public housing, economic development, and others, we would like to be able to work out for a number of years to come the proportion of the total expenditure that each of these should receive; and, if possible, how much should actually be spent on each of these things for some years to come. This involves, of course, some estimating of probable revenue. It ought not to be too terribly difficult to make such an estimate. Our revenues will come from mines, water power, and timber royalties from such concerns as Anglo-Newfoundland Development, Bowater's Pulp and Paper Mills, Buchans Mining Company, Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Labrador Mining & Exploration Company, the Iron Ore Company of Canada, British Newfoundland Corporation, and such organizations; as well as trading profits from the liquor departments and receipts from the proceeds of the gasoline tax, the sales tax

and the like. Then of course there are the receipts from Ottawa, including the new subsidies—that will be forthcoming after the Royal Commission to be appointed by Canada early in the new year shall have made its recommendations and Parliament will have acted on them. Once we have a fair idea on probable revenues, it will prove to be reasonably easy to make estimates of what we should spend as a whole and thus under each heading.

Then there is the question of borrowing. What is the prudent limit of our direct debt? And of our indirect debt?

May I put it quite bluntly? We have in Newfoundland today, so far as I know, not even one person with a real knowledge of public finances, or with any real experience in it. Our Cabinet is made up of excellent men. I think, indeed, that it is of higher calibre than any Cabinet in Newfoundland for a great many years. There are lawyers, merchants, former teachers, one medical doctor, former magistrates, and similar types. Not one of them has any real knowledge of public finance.

These would be pretty terrible admissions to have to make in public, but I think they are the simple truth.

I have discussed this problem with the Honourable John W. Pickersgill, M.P., who is Newfoundland's representative in the Government of Canada. He, in turn, has discussed it with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Bank of Canada and others. They agree in recommending you, and I now appeal earnestly to you to agree to my request, now formally expressed, to undertake this work for the Government of Newfoundland.

We would like to have you make a study of our public finances as they

have been in recent years, and are today. In this study, you would, of course, analyse our various types and sources of revenue, and our various headings of expenditure. You would also analyse our borrowing and our present indebtedness, both direct and indirect. You would analyse our probable revenue under various headings for the foreseeable future. You would thus be able to give us some fairly realistic limits to our spending, tax collecting, borrowing, and the like. We would thus have a general guide to follow, and would thus become, in all probability, the only Government in Canada with such a guide, apart from the Government of Canada.

Needless to say, the entire machinery of the Government would be at your disposal. I realize that you would have to spend at least a fortnight here in St. John's, but we would make you very comfortable and give you all the clerical and other help you would conceivably want. You would tell the Civil Servants and others precisely what you wanted and their duty would be to gather this and present it to you without delay. It might be quite practical for you to gather a lot of this data and take it back with you to Toronto to analyse it there. If it then turned out that there were other data needed telegrams or telephone calls from Toronto would bring them quickly to you.

This matter has been carefully considered in Cabinet and we are all looking forward eagerly to your being able to accept our invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. SMALLWOOD,

Premier.

JRS/bd.

COPY

CANADIAN TAX FOUNDATION

154 University Avenue,
Toronto 1, Canada.

23rd November, 1956.

Dear Premier Smallwood:

I am writing to confirm my verbal acceptance given by phone of the assignment you outlined in your letter of November 5th. It is a challenging one, and I promise no miracles. However I can assure you that I will devote the best of my talents to it in the hopes that I can be of some help to you.

We may as well clear up the matter of remuneration in advance, not for mercenary reasons but simply because it is best that these things be understood. For my personal services my fee will be \$200.00 per day and expenses which is customary for this type of undertaking. It will probably be necessary for me to employ some of my own staff here from time to time, and I would like to feel that they would be appropriately compensated for this service. This will not run to a great amount of money, and I am content to leave the matter to be settled after the assignment is completed, if this is satisfactory to you.

I have written to inform your secretary that I have made reservations to come to St. John's early in December. Specifically I will be arriving on Flight 402 on December 2nd, and I will stay on this visit until December 5th which is as much time as I can spare at this stage. I would propose to spend these days in preliminary discussion with yourself and some of your officials. Incidentally I would appreciate it a great deal if you could have your secretary make a reservation for

me at the Hotel Newfoundland for December 2nd.

I look forward to meeting you soon in St. John's.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. Perry, Director.

I do hope that Mr. Channing is satisfactory to you as your liaison to Newfoundland.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. R. SMALLWOOD,
Premier.

JRS/bd.

March 29th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 29—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question: How many vehicles are operated by the Department. Give description of vehicles and cost of same, and name of person operating the same.

What amount was spent by the Department for:

(a) Printing and Stationery. Who are the suppliers?

(b) Telephone and telegraph.

(c) What control, if any, is exercised by the Government over payment of salaries, wages or expenses to persons employed in the new industries? What salary is being paid to Mr. Baxter Morgan and Mr. Gordon Janes?

COPY

19 December, 1956.

Mr. J. Harvey Perry,
Canadian Tax Foundation,
154 University Avenue,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Perry:

I regret very much for the delay in answering your letter of November 23rd, but the fact is that I have been in Europe, and since my return from Europe have been away again.

I accept the terms of your letter, and I am glad that you have accepted our invitation.

Answers to Question 39.

Minister's Office:

Louise Rowe, Shorthand-Typist Grade V (Secretary to Minister).... \$ 3,000.00

Director General's Office:

Gordon F. Pushie, Director General..... 10,000.00
John Foran, Director Grade II 4,900.00

General Office:

Arthur Johnson, Deputy Minister 10,000.00
Herbert Wells, Officer Grade VI 3,925.00
Walter Carter, Officer Grade V 3,425.00
Vida Button, Shorthand-Typist Grade III 2,208.00
Gordon Green, Messenger Grade II 1,800.00

Tourist Office:

O. L. Vardy, Director of Tourist Development	10,000.00
Margaret Godden, Assistant Director	4,200.00
Douglas Wheeler, Officer Grade VI	3,900.00
Berkley King, Officer Grade VI	3,925.00
Raymond Rogers, Officer Grade VI	3,192.00
Eileen Bonfield, Shorthand-Typist Grade III	2,500.00
Noreen Hibbs, Shorthand-Typist Grade II	1,900.00
Ena Kendall, Shorthand-Typist Grade I	1,705.00
Mrs. Hazel Whitten, Temporary Shorthand Typist.....(per month)	173.33
Harold Hollett, Messenger Grade II	1,800.00

Power Commission:

George H. Desbarats, Chairman, Power Commission	12,000.00
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Travelling expenses incurred by members of the staff of the Department of Economic Development during the current fiscal year:

Gordon F. Pushie, Director General	\$ 4,406.12
Arthur Johnson, Deputy Minister	2,277.88
O. L. Vardy, Director of Tourist Development	4,223.83
Berkley King	1,538.06
Raymond Rogers	762.69
John Foran	400.00
Mrs. Hazel Whitten	586.00
Bruce Woodland	325.25
Doug. Wheeler	90.19
Walter Carter	297.35

One car is operated by the Department of Economic Development. The car is a 1956 Meteor; the cost was \$997.71. Employees of the Department operate the car.

(a) Printing and Stationery (Hotel Printing Company, Montreal)\$16,850.17

(b) Telephone and Telegraphs

2,602.23

(c) 1. By Government appointed directors where they sit on Board of Companies.

2. Questions should be directed to the Companies.

QUESTION No. 40—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

Question: The cost of the Superior Rubber Co., Ltd. to the Treasury.

What use is being made of the plant at the present time? Give details.

What has been done with the residence attached to the plant?

What description, if any, has been made of the machinery in the plant?

What plans, if any, has the Government for the future use of this plant?

Answer:

1. Answered previously.

2. Utilized in part for storage of pyrophyllite from Manuels between shipments, and in part for office space.

3. Since the plant closed one has been made available as a school and one has been rented to a Government Engineer.
4. None.
5. The Government is considering several alternative propositions for the utilization of the plant. None of these propositions have reached the implementing stage as yet.

April 1st, 1957.

QUESTION No. 41—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. C. H. Ballam
(Minister of Labour).

Question:

1. A complete report on the activities of the Workmen's Compensation Board in Newfoundland since April 1st, 1956.
2. Give full particulars as to the present time showing total amounts paid out as Compensation, and Surpluses over and above the amounts paid out.
3. Give the total amount at present to the credit of the Workmen's Compensation Board and state whether these monies are invested and if so, where the said certain amounts are invested.

4. How much, if any, of these monies were loaned to the Government since April 1st, 1956?

Answer: Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1956 tabled.

QUESTION No. 42—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question:

1. A list showing the various brands and quantities of alcoholic beverages including beers purchased by the Board of Liquor Control since April 1st, 1956, together with the names of the firms and/or individuals from whom said liquors were bought.
2. Give the total amount of monies paid out for the purchase of alcoholic liquors and the total amount realized by the Board of Liquor Control for sale of same since April 1st, 1956.
3. Give the location of all licensed beer parlours, hotels, taverns and tourist hotels in Newfoundland together with the names of the proprietors.
4. Give the names of all such premises whose licences were revoked and said premises closed since October 2nd 1956. Give cause for closing said premises for sale of alcoholic beverages.

Answer: No. 1—

BOARD OF LIQUOR CONTROL

Purchased April 1, 1956
To February 28, 1957.

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
Bacardi Silver Label Rum	Bacardi Corp. of America.....	200
Lemon Hart Rum	United Rum Merchants	1,600
Bookers Rum	Booker Bros. McConnell	400
Ron Bacardi Rum	Ron Bacardi S/A	1,400
Western Pearl Rum	Southard and Co.	2,100
Havana Club Rum	Josie Archabela	500
Gilbey's Squadron Rum	Ward A. Gilby Co. Ltd.	1,300
Ron Bacardi Carta Amber	Bacardi Corp. of America	1,400
Hudson's Bay Rum	Hudsons Bay Company	1,500
Old Grog Rum	S. Davson & Company	1,398
Siebert's Bouquet Rum	Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons.....	300
Fernandez Vat 19 Rum	Fernandez & Co. Ltd.	700
Favells Rums	White Favell (Winters Ltd.)	1,149
Old Sam Rum	Ed. Young & Co Ltd.	6,000
Wrays Finzi and Old Skipper Rum	J. Wray & Nephew Ltd.	50
Lambs Rum	J. M. Douglas Co. Ltd.	1,300
Captain Morgan Rum	Capt. Morgan Rum Dist.	9,850
Columbus Rum	Christopher Columbus Rum Co. Ltd.	1,200
Seven Seas Rum	McGuinness Maritime Distillers Ltd.	150
Johnnie Walker Whisky	John Walker & Sons Ltd.	4,150
Peppers Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.....	James E. Pepper	50
Black & White Whisky	Jas. Buchanan & Co.	4,800
Cluny McPherson Whisky	John E. McPherson & Sons	200
Haig & Haig Whisky	Haig & Haig Ltd.	850
Sandeman Whisky	T. Gordon & Co.	200
Queen Anne Whisky	Hull Thompsons & Co. Ltd.....	600
Jamieson's Irish Whisky	John Jamieson & Son Ltd.	50
Highland Queen Whisky	McDonald Muir Ltd.	200
Glenn Moray Whisky	McDonald Muir Ltd.	100
Long John Whisky	Long John Distillers Ltd.	500
Hudsons Bay Whisky	Hudsons Bay Company	200
Dewars Whisky	John Dewar & Sons Ltd.	400
Sandersons Vat 69 Whisky	Wm. Sanderson & Sons Ltd.	700
Club Imperial Whisky	Buchanan McKenzie & Co. Ltd....	100
Bells Whisky	Arthur Bell & Sons Ltd.	500
Buchanans Deluxe Whisky	Jas. Buchannan & Company	25
Harpers Bourbon Whisky	J. W. Harper	50
Teachers Whisky	Wm. Teacher & Sons	1,500
Ballantines Whisky	Geo. Ballantine & Son Ltd.....	150

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
King of Hearts Whisky	Jas. Burroughs Ltd.	25
Robertsons B.E.B. Whisky	John Robertsons & Son Ltd.	50
House of Lords Whisky	Wm. Whitley & Co.	400
Jack Daniels Bourbon Whisky	Jack Daniels Distillery	50
Old Taylor Bourbon Whisky	National Distillers Products Corp.	50
Islay Mist Whisky	D. Johnston & Co. Ltd.	25
White Horse Whisky	White Horse Distillers Ltd.	300
Kentucky Tavern Bourbon Whisky	Glenmore Distillers Co.	50
Grand McNish	Robert McNish & Co., Ltd.	50
Loch Corrie Whisky	Marshall Taplow Ltd.	200
Melchers Aristocrat Whisky	Melchers Distilleries Ltd.	300
Calvert Grand Reserve Whisky	Calvert Distillers Ltd.	150
Schenleys Whisky	Canadian Schenley Ltd.	100
Wisers Deluxe Whisky	Wisers Distillery Ltd.	100
Old Plaid Whisky	Lauder and McGregor Ltd.	100
Adams Whisky	Thomas Adams Distillery	600
Gilbeys Golden Velvet Whisky	W. & A. Gilbey and Co.	50
G. & W. Whisky	Gooderham & Worts Ltd.	125
Walkers Whisky	Hiram Walker & Sons	3,400
Seagrams Whisky	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.....	4,150
Corbys Whisky	H. Coby Distillery Ltd.	175
Lord Calvert Whisky	Calvert Distillers Ltd.	400
Gordons Gin	T. Gordon & Co.	3,500
Schenleys London Dry Gin	Canadian Schenley Ltd.	50
Bols Gins	E. Lucas Bols	625
Booths House of Lords Gin	Booth's Distilleries Ltd.	200
Melchers London Club Gin	Melchers Distilleries Ltd.	50
Coates Plymouth Gin	Black Firans Distillery	50
G. & W. Collins Dry Gin	Gooderham & Worts Ltd.	25
Adams Silver Fizz Gin	Thomas Adams Distillery	800
Seagrams Gin	Joseph E. Seagram Ltd.	575
Burroughs Beefeater Gin	Jas. Burroughs Ltd.	50
Gilbeys Gin	W. & A. Gilbey & Co. Ltd.	3,100
Walkers London Dry Gin	Hiram Walker & Sons	400
McGuinness Collins Gin	McGuinness Maratime Distillers Ltd.	25
Burroughs Orange & Lemon Gin	Jas. Burroughs Ltd.	175
Bols Liquors	E. Lucas Bols	145
Benedictine Liqueur	Benedictine France	50
Combiar Liqueurs	White Favell (Vinters) Ltd.....	45
Meaghers Liqueurs	Meaghers Brothers & Co. Ltd.....	50
Drambuie	Drambuie Liqueur Co. Ltd.	100
Morris Sloe Gin	Meaghers Brothers & Co. Ltd....	100
Walkers Manhattan Cocktail	Hiram Walker & Son	25
Monnett Brandy	J. G. Monnett & Co. Ltd.	75
Martells Brandy	J. F. Martell & Co.	50

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
Napoleon Brandy	Timothy Barnes Sales Co.	50
Bay Rum	Brom Bay Rum Co.	5
Akvavit Aalborg	Aalborg Distillery	25
German Korn Brandy	Gerb Schmittmann	20
Cointreau Liqueur	Cointreau Ltd.	25
Barnes Port, Sherry, Etc.	Barnes Wine Company	900
Brights, Port, Sherry, Etc.	T. G. Bright & Co.	1,735
Chateau Gai Port and Sherries, Eac....	Chateau Gai Wines Ltd.	15,650
Danforth, Port Sherry, Etc.	Danforth Wines Ltd.	800
Sandeman Port	Sandeman & Co. Ltd.	50
Harvey's Bristol Cream Sherry	John Harvey & Sons Ltd.	100
Williams & Humbert Sherry	Williams and Humbert Ltd.	100
Taylor's Cream Sherry	Taylor Wines Company	50
Fernandez Amontillado Sherry	Manuel Fernandez & Co.	300
Harveys Amontillado Sherry	John Harveys	50
Sandeman Sherry	Sandeman Bros. & Co.	50
Dry Fly Sherry	Findlater Mackie Todd & Co.....	75
St. Emilion and Julien Claret	Schroler Schyler & Co.	100
Chianti Rosso Italian Wine	M. Collissius & Co.	100
Beaujolais Red Burgundy	Louis Max	52
Bourgogne White Burgundy	Louis Max	52
Guntrums Table Wine	Louis Guntrum	100
Nailly Prat Vermouth	Nailly Prat & Co.	100
Martini & Rossi Vermouth	Martini & Rossi Company	150
Votrix Vermouth	Vine Products Ltd.	75
Sargrape Table Wines	Sociedade Commercial Senas Ltd.	175
Jordan Port and Sherry, Etc.	Jordan Wine Company	1,190
Mumms, Cordon Rouge Champagne.....	G. H. Mumm & Son	120
Heidesieck Champagne	Charles Heidesieck	125
Veuve Clicquot Champagne	B. D. Norgau & Co.	30
Meaghers Asstd. Cordials	Meagher Brothers & Co. Ltd.	220
Bols Asstd. Cordials	E. Lucas Bols	150
Ouds Advocaat	Wed. G. Oud Pz & Company.....	200
Combiar Asstd. Cordials	White Favell (Vinters)	80
Cherry Herring	Peter J. Herring	50
Chipmans Cider	Chipman's Apple Products Ltd....	155
Bulmens Cider	H. P. Bulman & Co. Ltd.	100

IMPORTED BEER, ALE AND STOUT

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
Tuborg Beer	Tuborg Breweries Ltd.	1,000
Carlsberg	Carlsberg Breweries	300
Bass Ale	Export Bottlers Ltd.	1,000
Dow, Ale and Beer	Dow Breweries Ltd.	13,425

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
Carling Red Cap Ale	Canadian Breweries Ltd.	11,575
Heinekens Lager	Heinekens Brewery	500
Molsons Ale	Molsons Breweries Ltd.	30,325
McEwans Strong Ale	McEwans Younger Ltd.	2,400
Olands Export Ale	Oland & Sons Ltd.	10,775
Becks Beer	Beck & Company	700
O'Keefe's Ale	Canadian Breweries Ltd.	16,375
LeBatts Ale	John LeBatt Ltd.	9,850
Schooner Beer	Oland & Sons Ltd.	20,500
Guinness Stout	A. Guinness & Sons Ltd.	4,800
Youngers Ale & Stout	McEwan Younger Ltd.	700

LOCAL ALE AND STOUT

Brand	Firm	No. Cases
India Pale Ale	Newfoundland Brewery	8,756
Dominion Ale, etc.	Bennett Brewery Co. Ltd.	14,124
Jockey Club Ale, etc.	Bavarian Brewery Company.....	13,656

DRAUGHT LIQUOR

Pipes Newman Port	Newman & Company	17
Brls. Jamaica Rum	J. Wray & Nephew Ltd.	750
Drums Nicholsons Gin	J. Wray & Nephew Ltd.	51
Casks S. A. Paarl Brandy	Co-op Wine Growers Assoc. Ltd.	20
Casks Paarl Port	Co-op Wine Growers Assoc. Ltd.	10
Hhds. Australian Brandy	White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.	76
Pipes Lisbon Wine	Nicolai & Co.	20
Casks French Brandy	Fromy Rogee & Co.	4

No. 2.—

Total amount of monies paid out for the purchase of Alcoholic Liquors, including Wine and Beers, from April 1st 1956 to February 28th, 1957	\$3,693,332.67
Total amount of monies realized from the sale of Alcoholic Liquors, including Wine and Beers, from April 1st, 1956 to February 28th, 1957	5,926,500.91

No. 3.—Give the locations of all licensed Beer Parlors, Hotels, Taverns and Tourist Hotels in Newfoundland, together with the names of the Proprietors.

Establishment and Address**Proprietor**

Beer Parlors — No Licence issued under such a heading. (See Taverns).

Hotels

Airlines Inn, Gander	Commercial Caterers Ltd.
Airlines Hotel, Goose Bay	Department of Transport
A.N.D. Co., Ltd.,	
Staff House, Grand Falls	Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., Ltd.
Bradbury, Mrs. Florence, Bay Roberts...	Mrs. Florence Bradbury
Balmoral Hotel, Clarenville	Thornlea Properties Ltd.
Cochrane Hotel, St. John's	Mr. R. T. Ryan
Crosbie Hotel, St. John's	Mr. W. Spurrell
Doucette P. R., Black Duck	Mr. P. R. Doucette
Glynmill Inn, Corner Brook	Bay of Island Hotel Co., Ltd.
Hawco, Mrs. Marion, Pasadena	Mrs. Marion Hawco
Hennessey, Mrs. L., Kelligrews	Mrs. L. Hennessey
Hoddinott, M. A., Grand Falls	M. A. Hoddinott
Kawaja, A., Corner Brook	E. Kawaja
Lock Leven Hotel, Cross Roads, Trinity..	Mr. Gordon Locke
Lundrigan's Hotel, Colinet	Mr. A. Lundrigan
McPatridge's Hotel,	
Stephenville Crossing	Earl McPatridge
Maxwell, W. P., Pasadena	William P. Maxwell
Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's	Canadian National Hotel Ltd.
Power's Hotel,, Dunville, P.B.	Mr. Gerald Power
Pike's Hotel, Harbour Grace	Mr. L. Pike
Power's Hotel, Salmonier	Mr. John Power
Parsons, Claude, Southwest River	Mr. Claude Parsons
Woolfrey's Hotel, Notre Dame Junction	Mr. H. Smith Woolfrey
White House Hotel, St. George's	Misses Sadle and Mary White
Westport Inn, Corner Brook	Mr. M. G. Simms

Taverns

Archibald, Miss Rose, Harbour Grace..	Miss Rose Archibald
Ash, J. M., Harbour Grace	Mr. J. M. Ash
Basha, Joseph S., Corner Brook	Mr. Joseph S. Basha
Boland, M. J. & Son, Stephenville	M. J. Boland & Son
Brown Derby Tavern, Stephenville	Brown Derby Limited
Bowring, H., Bay Roberts	Mr. Herbert Bowring
Beachview Tavern,	
Stephenville Crossing	Mr. Earl McPatridge
Boland, Leo, Curling	Mr. Leo Boland
Cahill, M., Placentia	Mrs. M. Cahill
Cameron & Penny, St. John's	Cameron & Penny
Cranford, Mrs. A. B., New Harbour, T.B.	Mrs. A. B. Cranford
Corner Tavern, St. John's	Georgetown Realty Co.

Establishment and Address**Proprietor**

Crosbie Tavern, St. John's	Mr. W. Spurrell
Crowbie, C. R., Corner Brook	Mr. C. R. Crosbie
Crawley, William, Holyrood	Mr. William Crawley
Davis, Mrs. Hilda, Holyrood	Mrs. Hilda Davis
Dicks, Walter, Bell Island	Mr. Walter Dicks
Doyle, M. F., Conception Harbour.....	Mr. M. F. Doyle
Dunne, Thomas Limited, St. John's.....	Mr. Thomas Dunne
Furey, Mrs. Albert, Harbour Main	Mrs. Albert Furey
Fewer, Mrs. Mary, Avondale	Mrs. Mary Fewer
Furey, Mrs. W., Holyrood	Mrs. W. Furey
Green Lantern Tavern, St. John's	Green Lantern Limited
Green, Gordon, Bishop's Falls	Mr. Gordon Green
Geehan, Miss M., Topsail	Miss M. Geehan
Hiscock's Tavern, Kelligrews	Mr. L. Hiscock
Hickey, J. J., Holyrood	Mrs. J. J. Hickey
Hollett, E., John's Pond	Mr. Ernest Hollett
Hillyview Inn, St. John's	Messrs. Cook & Green
Hearn, James J., Colliers, C.B.	Mr. James J. Hearn
Hamilton Inn, St. John's	Mrs. Susie Joy
Harbour Inn Tavern, St. John's	Harbour Inn Limited
Jim's Tavern, St. John's	Mr. J. White
James Clifford, Brigus, C.B.	Mr. Clifford James
Janes, Guy, Chamberlains	Mr. Guy Janes
Kelly, Mrs. B. (Hilltop Inn), St. John's....	Mrs. B. Kelly
Liddy, Mrs. Mary, Torbay	Mrs. Mary Liddy
Lang, Mrs. Jean, St. John's	Mrs. Jean Lang
McLean, J., Makinsons	Mr. J. McLean
Miller, G., Curling	Mrs. G. Miller
Murrin, L., Spaniard's Bay	Mr. L. Murrin
McDonald's Tavern, Georgetown, Brigus	Mr. P. McDonald
Noseworthy, A., Bay Roberts	Mr. A. Noseworthy
O'Toole, Robert, Conception Harbour.....	Mr. Robert O'Toole
O'Reilly, Mrs. A., Avondale	Mrs. A. O'Reilly
Parsons, R., Seal Cove	Mr. Richard Parsons
Parsons, E., Bell Island	Mr. E. Parsons
Phelan, F. (Cottage Gardens), St. John's	Mr. F. Phelan
Park View Tavern, St. John's	Mr. J. J. Dawson
Riviera Tavern, St. John's	D. A. Mercer (Trustee)
Rowe, Mrs. A., St. John's	Mrs. A. Rowe
Ryall, Miss A., Botwood	Miss A. Ryall
Ritz Tavern, St. John's	Mr. Derek Kearney
Shea, Patrick, Stephenville Crossing	Mr. Patrick Shea
Sterling Tavern, St. John's	Estate of W. Sterling
Sports Tavern, St. John's	Mr. A. Connors
Slaney, H., Bay Bulls	Mr. Harry Slaney
Terra Nova Taverns, Deer Lake	Terra Nova Taverns Limited
Veterans' Inn, Torbay	Messrs. LeMessurier & Cole

Establishment and Address	Proprietor
Vail, Mrs. E. M., St. Mary's	Mrs. E. M. Vail
Walsh, Mrs. P., Goulds	Mrs. P. Walsh
Williams, H. M., Corner Brook	Mr. H. M. Williams
Wheeler, Mrs. M., Curling	Mrs. M. Wheeler
Whelan Brothers, Corner Brook	Messrs. James & Wilfred Whelan

Tourist Hotels—No licence issued under such a heading (see Hotels).

April 1st, 1957. Mr. Hollett, Question..No. 42.

4 Give the names of all such premises whose Licences were revoked and said premises closed since October 2nd, 1956. Give cause for closing said premises for sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

Establishment	Location	Date of Closure	Reason for Closure
Belmont Tavern	St. John's	October 12th, 1956	Breach of Section 53(b) (d) (g), Section 54 and Section 58(2) of the Alcoholic Liquors Act. Breach of Section 19, Section 25(c), Section 26(b) and Section 29(a) of the Alcoholic Liquors Regulations.
Queen Tavern	St. John's (Estate of C. Truscott)	December 31st, 1956	Breach of Section 54 of the Alcoholic Liquors Act.
Cross Keys Tavern	St. John's (V. W. Andrews)	December 31st, 1956	No application for a renewal of Licence for 1957.
Island Club	Bell Island (M. Hutchings)	December 31st, 1956	No application for a renewal of Licence for 1957.
Bonnie Tavern	Corner Brook (Freeman Hutchings)	December 31st, 1956	No application for a renewal of Licence for 1957.
Wabana Club Limited	Beli Island	December 31st, 1956	No application for a renewal of Licence for 1957.

QUESTION No. 43—Mr. Hollett.

4. Unallocated new proposals.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman
(Minister of Fisheries).

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

King George V Institute,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Question: What amount of monies have been expended by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority under the following headings since April 1st, 1956?

14 May, 1957

1. (a) Salaries
- (b) Travelling Expenses
- (c) Fishing Demonstrations
Give details of these Demonstrations.
2. Fisheries Development:—
 - (a) Quirpon
 - (b) LaScie
 - (c) Valleyfield-Badger's Quay
 - (d) Bay-de-Verde
 - (e) St. John's
 - (f) Merasheen.
3. Salt Fish Processing Plants and Community stages.

The Honourable J. T. Cheeseman,
M.H.A.,

Minister of Fisheries,
St. John's.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the Report of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority covering the fiscal years ending 31st March, 1957.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. DUSTAN,

Chairman.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1957**

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Section 21 of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority Act and covers the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957.

The trend towards heavy salting which was evident last year continued as anticipated. The changing pattern is a matter of concern to the industry and efforts are being made to discourage abandonment of the traditional shore cure although it would appear that the totals of this production are likely to continue downwards.

For purposes of record:

Salt fish production in cwts, was:

	1955		1956	
	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
Newfoundland	370,863	288,129	366,475	420,898
Labrador	13,820	93,282	7,823	77,265
	384,683	381,411	374,298	498,163
	766,094		872,461	

1957—876,000.

Production of frozen groundfish filets was:

	1955 lbs.	1956 lbs.
Cod	34,251,349	31,984,974
Haddock, Hake, etc.	16,546,977	19,698,301
Rosefish	4,829,705	6,164,607
Flounder and Greysole	3,874,378	4,527,942
Halibut	233,954	330,201
Catfish	81,344	97,213
	59,718,708	62,803,238

Plant Facilities

During the period under review there were 23 filleting and freezing plants in operation and 3 under construction.

Plant facilities have increased rapidly and, since the market has not expanded to the same degree, there have been increasing problems of production and marketing for the past few months. In order to maintain economic production schedules plants should operate at or near capacity but in the immediate future it would not be possible for the market to absorb the additional potential of plants in operation and under construction without serious effect on the whole situation. Consequently, while we regard the long term outlook as promising it is our feeling that construction of more fresh frozen fish plants should not be undertaken until the markets have expanded to warrant full use of existing facilities. For the next few months the companies in this industry may have no choice but have to curtail expenses and production until the market improves both in volume and prices.

Unfortunately, last year, plants at Curling and Fortune were forced to close when their affairs became seriously involved. The companies are now in process of liquidation and efforts are being made to arrange sales of the fixed assets with a view to having the operations resumed under new management.

Reference to the section on loans in this report will show that substantially increased salt fish plant facilities will be in operation this year. In addition to premises constructed or improved with assistance from Government several firms have enlarged their capacities using their own resources. With the advent of unemployment insurance for fishermen, it is likely that a larger volume of cod, particularly of heavy salted saltbulk, will be produced and the expanded facilities for handling and processing salted fish in Newfoundland should be fully utilized.

Development Projects

Progress on the projects which the Authority is implementing on behalf

of the Government of Newfoundland is as follows:

(i) **LaScie**

The construction of the new public wharf, breakwater, and the breast-works for the plant site was completed last fall as provided under a contract awarded by the Government of Canada.

Submission of tenders for the construction of the plant building was requested last spring and in June the tender of Newfoundland Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd., in the amount of \$1,020,588.14, was accepted. Work under the contract was started in July. There were some difficulties in deliveries of materials but good progress was made and the job will be completed this fall.

After a thorough study by our engineers and consultants the specifications of a meal plant suitable for the proposed operation at LaScie were prepared and submitted for tender to those interested. After receipt of the tenders an order was placed with A/S Atlas, Copenhagen, for a meal plant to be delivered this summer at a factory cost of \$109,446.00.

Similarly tenders were submitted covering the refrigeration and a contract was made with Canadian Ice Machine Co. Ltd., to supply the refrigeration plant, five plate freezers, three ice making machines, and the necessary equipment and coils for the storage facilities at an installed cost of 0304,564.00 during this coming summer.

Before the plant can become an operating unit fuel storage tanks now on order will have to be erected and sundry items of equipment will also have to be installed.

In view of the work required to complete this undertaking and the diffi-

culties of arranging and coordinating deliveries at LaScie the plant cannot be ready for operation before 1958. However, in view of the situation dealt with under "Plant Facilities," there is some doubt that it would be advisable to bring this additional fresh frozen plant into operation in 1958 and further aggravate the marketing problems of this industry unless the market meanwhile expands substantially.

The pipeline from Stake's Pond to the plant site was completed last fall at a cost of \$270,000.00. In cooperation with the Department of Municipal Affairs we agreed to permit connections to be installed for the benefit of the houses along the route, but of course it was not possible to make this water available to other families located in areas removed from the line. Unfortunately due to the severe winter there were breakages in the line but the damage has been repaired and service has been resumed. Adequate water for operating requirements is assured and supplies will now be available for construction purposes and fire protection.

(ii) **Quirpon**

This small salt fish plant commenced operations early in July, 1956, under the name of Quirpon Producers Limited, and during the balance of the fishing season 4,300 drafts of heavy salted saltbuck were produced. Prior to the opening of the plant the fishermen in the area served had 3,000 drafts in their individual stages.

Early in the season a firm sale of all saltbuck to be produced was arranged including the saltbuck which was then in the fishermen's stages.

The plant served 110 fishermen who are all shareholders in the experiment and as a result of the supervision over splitting, washing, and salting, there

was a marked improvement in the quality of the saltbulk produced in the plant.

(iii) **Seldom**

Building of this experimental unit was delayed by the necessity for extensive site preparation. The plant will be completed in July this year and operations will be started as soon as possible.

(iv) **Merasheen**

This plant opened in the spring of 1956 and since that time has processed all the fish delivered by the 50 local fishermen who are shareholders in Merasheen Fisheries Limited, the operating company. Production in the period covered by this report was:

Light Salted Dried Codfish—Qtls.	1,228
Heavy Salted Dried Codfish	
—Qtls.	2,194
Heavy Salted Saltbulk—Drafts....	903
Heavy Pickled Cure —Drafts....	885
Pickled Turbot —Barrels	108

(v) **L'Anse au Clair**

This community stage, which was reported as under construction in our last review, was completed in July last and is now owned and used by the fishermen who built the structure by contributed labour.

(vi) **St. John's Fish Market**

Provision was made last year for an estimated expenditure of 030,000.00 to be available for a fresh fish market, if and when a suitable location was found. Subsequently, a site was chosen but recent proposals for extensive improvements in the harbour of St. John's have made it necessary to review the practicability of proceeding with this project at this time.

Fishing Craft

The foundation of a programme for various standard types of fishing craft

in the Newfoundland fisheries has now been well established and the response and co-operation of boat building yards, fishermen builders and fishermen has been good.

The following standard type fishing boats have now been completed:

(a) **36 Ft. Combined Trap Boat and Long Liner**

This type of craft was first mentioned in the winter of 1955-56, when the Authority had one built. Subsequently fishermen built from our design and 8 boats were fishing during the season of 1956, when the results surpassed expectations.

These boats can be built by the fishermen themselves, for approximately \$5,000.00 including the engine and equipment. The Provincial bounty paid would be \$1,600.00. During the winter of 1956-57, six additional units were built, and several more fishermen are interested in building this boat.

(b) **40 Ft. Trap Boat Long Liner**

We had a request from one fisherman to design him a 40 ft. Combined Trap Boat and Long Liner. This craft is similar to the 36 ft. boat, but has a larger hold capacity, and will be faster than the smaller boat. It is rather interesting that this man should come forward and ask for a larger trap boat, since when the 36 ft. boat was first introduced there was apprehension on the part of some fishermen that they would be able to handle their traps with a boat of this length. It is felt that we shall see boats up to 45 ft. being used for trap fishing in certain areas in the future.

(c) **38 Ft. Long Liner**

This was first introduced during the winter of 1955-56, when the Fisheries Development Authority had an Experimental boat to this design built and it

was tried during the fishing season of 1957 with very satisfactory results. During the winter of 1957 four were built and several other fishermen are interested in building later.

This boat is suitable for long line fishing in inshore waters. It is fairly cheap to build and very economical to operate, and can possibly do the same work in some areas as the larger Long Liners.

(d) **46 Ft. Long Liner**

This boat is really the first boat to be designed for the programme of producing standard fishing boats—the first boat being built and fished in 1955. Since that time 4 more have been or are now being built. During the 1956 fishing season, the first boat to be built to this design brought in between June and December, 596,455 lbs. of fish, valued at \$11,793.00, being the high liner in her area.

There is now being built a modification of this type. It has the same hull form but with a different layout. The fish hold has been increased in length and the deck raised at the centre so as to give full head room throughout the hold. The fish hold can be entered directly from the fishing well. This boat is to be fitted with two conveyor belts, operated by electric motors. As the fish are caught they are dropped through a door at the aft end of the well into the conveyor belt and the fish are automatically stowed into the various bins in the hold.

It is the intention that the boat be operated by three fishermen who will concentrate on catching fish. All their lines will be baited up, before proceeding to the fishing grounds, by a shore gang. On their return from the fishing grounds, a shore gang goes aboard the boat and discharges the fish, and

a shore engineer checks the engine and fuel. More baited lines are put aboard and the boat is once again ready for fishing.

Should this experimental boat turn out successfully, possibly 6 of this type will be built and operated from one single fish plant, making an economical and efficient operation.

(e) **56 Ft. Long Liner**

We have a standard design for this size of craft, but the demand is limited since the cost of building is out of the reach of most fishermen. However, one boat has just been launched, and is now fitting out, and two more are completely planked up, and it is hoped that they will be ready for this season's operations. This boat would probably be more suitable for the Southwest Coast of Newfoundland, since more off-shore fishing takes place in this area. It has a similar layout to the Nova Scotian type of Long Liner, but the hull is much deeper, drawing 5'6" of water. The construction is more robust than the Nova Scotian boats.

(f) **60 Ft. Dragger**

The first of this type was completed in the early part of this year, and is now fishing. The builders made a first class job of the construction, and the boat was built exactly as designed.

This vessel was fitted with a heavy duty slow running engine, giving efficient long life, and low fuel consumption. The engine is simple to operate and maintain, since all running parts are easily accessible, without having to strip the engine down. This engine is suitable for dragging operations, since maximum horse power can be obtained at a slow speed. The propeller is a variable pitch, 3 bladed type, driven direct from the engine, no reduction gear being necessary. All

controls for throttle, clutch and propeller are led to the wheelhouse, and can be controlled by the skipper of the boat.

The tank tests on this boat, which were carried out by the National Research Council, Ottawa, proved to be accurate and most useful. The data from these experiments can be utilized for future draggers of this type.

The Federal Subsidy has now been extended to take in fishing boats of more than 60 ft. and there will be a tendency to go in for somewhat larger boats possibly of 65 ft., which would have the same beam, depth, draft and engine as the 60 ft. boat. The Federal Subsidy would pay for the increased length of 5 ft., making it a better boat all round, since we had reached the stage where we were getting everything possible in the small size of 60 ft. We would still be able to fish within the territorial limits with this boat.

We are now proceeding with design of the 65 ft. Dragger, and it is hoped that this will be completed shortly. In the future we hope to produce designs of 75 ft. and 90 ft. Draggers.

More than 250 plans have been produced and in each case weights, moments, centres of gravity, centres of buoyancy, displacement curves, trims, etc. were calculated in order to produce accurate results.

Experimental and Demonstration Fishing

The M. V. Matthew II was engaged in drift netting for herring in Placentia and Fortune Bays during the winter of 1956. The herring fishery, particularly in Fortune Bay, which hitherto has been engaged in by fishermen using fixed nets and bar seines, has been a virtual failure during the past three

years. It was felt that the use of drift nets in deep water might point to at least one of the answers to the problem. In the summer of 1956 the Federal Department of Fisheries had done some exploratory fishing in the area using drift nets, but that operation terminated in September. In addition to the use of the Matthew, in the winter of 1956 some drift nets were made available to a fisherman in Hermitage Bay for use on a smaller type boat. The results obtained from the exploratory work carried out so far have been sufficiently satisfactory to encourage the Federal Department of Fisheries to expand its exploratory fishing programme. They are chartering the Matthew for a period of ten months and both the Western Explorer and the Matthew will be conducting exploratory fishing in the summer of 1957. The Matthew will continue to operate throughout the fall of 1957 and winter of 1958.

The Authority engaged in exploratory fishing for scallops in the summer and early fall of 1956. The M.V. Sandy Point, a vessel of 54 ft. powered with a 77 h.p. diesel engine, was used for this purpose. Scallops were found in several sheltered areas of Placentia Bay, but in most instances scallops were scattered over the bottom and in numbers too small to support a commercial fishery. The Bar Haven area gave the best results and scallops were found in commercial quantities. Other areas in the vicinity of Cashells Cove, North East Nonsuch and Woody Island show promise of limited operations. Following on the results of the Authority's exploratory work, the Federal Department of Fisheries are chartering the Sandy Point to continue this work in the summer of 1957. Activity will be concentrated in certain areas on the South Coast, but some work will also

be done in the Port au Port area. In line with one of the recommendations contained in the Fisheries Development Committee Report, the Federal Department of Fisheries have also agreed to carry out exploratory fishing for shrimp and a 60 ft. dragger from Fortune Bay is being used for this purpose in the summer of 1957.

Demonstration of long-lining was continued in the period under review and two demonstration boats were operating in Placentia Bay and one in the Quirpon area. Shortly before the close of navigation the trap boat-long liner, which was operating in Quirpon, was also moved to Placentia Bay for winter fishing. Results obtained during the summer and fall were encouraging, but winter fishing in Placentia Bay was brought almost to a standstill because of the severe weather and ice conditions which obtained there until early spring.

Fisheries Training Schools

Over the past year our instructors completed thirteen schools in Navigation and the Care and Maintenance of Marine Engines. During the summer months when schools could not be organized, visits were made to various places where the work of the courses was supplemented by assistance on fishing vessels in operation.

There is no doubt that the courses have been of benefit to the fishermen. Their interest is demonstrated by letters of appreciation and requests to repeat the courses where they have been conducted.

Since our last report schools were held at the following places with a total attendance of 230 fishermen:

Navigation

Fogo
Joe Batts Arm
Lark Harbour
Margaree
Port de Grave
Rose Blanche
Trepassey

Engineering

Greenspond
Joe Batts Arm (2)
Port de Grave (2)
Seldom
Trepassey

At the present time there are four instructors who take with them to the settlements visited all the gear and equipment required for their courses.

The following summary indicates the scope of instruction since the plan was established in 1953:

Year	No. of Classes	No. of Man Days	
		Fishermen Attending	of Training
1953/54....	7	90	2003
1954/55....	19	298	5774
1955/56....	14	232	4614
1956/57....	14	230	4964
	54	850	17355

Loans

During the period under review an increased volume of submissions required attention and several are still under investigation. Applications are received on a confidential basis and therefore no specific references may be made except to report those which have been approved. The proposals authorized by Government for implementation were:

1. **Bonavista Cold Storage Co. Ltd.** in the amount of \$350,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 30th April, 1956. This assistance was for the general purposes of the Company's operations.

2. **Buffett Fisheries Ltd.** in the amount of \$400,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 17th

December, 1956. Advances will be used to enlarge their salt fish facilities at Grand Bank and establish fish receiving depots at Lawn and Port Elizabeth.

3. **Canada Bay Cold Storage Co. Ltd.** in the amount of \$32,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 9th July, 1956. This loan was made to enable the Company to install two plate freezers and an ice-making machine in its plant at Englee.

4. **Fishery Products Ltd.** in the amount of \$775,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 21st August, 1956. Advances were approved.

(a) \$275,000.00 to enlarge the plant being constructed at Catalina.

(b) \$500,000.00 for general company purposes.

5. **Manuel Fisheries Ltd.** in the amount of \$30,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 31st May, 1956. The funds were used to enlarge and improve their plant at Twillingate.

6. **Milfin Fisheries Ltd.** in the amount of \$640,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 14th September, 1956. Advances will be used to assist in the establishment of a large salt fish plant at Catalina.

7. **William Morry** in the amount of \$10,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 31st May, 1956. This loan was made to assist in the erection of a fish dryer on his premises at Ferryland. The work was completed at a total cost of \$8,100.00 and the balance of the funds authorized was therefore not borrowed.

8. **Ronald J. O'Brien** in the amount of \$20,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 14th June, 1956. Advances were used to erect a fish dryer on his premises at Cape Broyle.

9. **Thomas St. George and Sons** in the amount of \$30,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 24th August, 1956. Advances are to assist in the construction and equipment of premises at Heart's Desire for carrying on a salt fish operation.

10. **C. Tilley Ltd.** in the amount of \$18,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 22nd October, 1956. The funds were advanced to assist in the installation of dryer facilities at Elliston.

11. **W. W. Wareham and Sons, Ltd.** in the amount of \$150,000.00 in accordance with an Indenture under date of 2nd October, 1956. The loan was for the purpose of expanding the Company's salt fish operations at Harbour Buffett.

Arrangements for the following were also made and the relative accounts passed to us for administration:

1. **John B. Blackwood** in the amount of \$35,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 10th July, 1956. The loan was granted to enable him to purchase a suitable vessel for operation in the general trade of Newfoundland. This vessel replaces one which was lost in 1955 while engaged in the coastal trade.

2. **Cornelius O'Brien** in the amount of \$50,000.00 in accordance with an Agreement under date of 20th December, 1956. A purchase leaseback covering the cost of the construction of a plant for processing fish at Dildo.

Fishery Salt

During the year, the Authority continued to maintain close contact with all importers of salt to keep in view the position of existing stocks, the quantities on order, the origins, and the times of arrival of new cargoes, not only to make comparison with the pattern of previous years, but to set up a record to see that sampling of cargoes was carried out and the samples analysed. In doing this work, the Authority received the full cooperation of all the importers who showed a keen interest especially in getting the samples of salt analysed so that they might know the quality of their salt. Thanks are due to the staff of the Department of Fisheries of Canada for their cooperation and assistance in supervising and in some cases, taking the sale samples, and to the Fish Inspection Laboratory, for making available the analyses of the samples for distribution to the importers.

Direct shipments of salt arrived in Newfoundland during the calendar year, 1956, at the following places:

St. Anthony
 Lewisporte
 Herring Neck
 Little Bay Islands
 Twillingate
 Badger's Quay
 Valleyfield
 Catalina
 Port Union
 Carbonear
 Coley's Point
 St. John's
 Bay Bulls
 Trepassey
 Hr. Buffett
 Spencer's Cove
 Grand Bank

Quantities of salt at these arrival points are not given as the information

would disclose the private business of firms who are the sole importers of salt in some of the places mentioned. The total quantity, however, in gross tons is shown below by country of origin and kind.

Spain—Torrevieja	16,700
Spain—Cadiz	11,900
Spain—Ibiza	8,350
B.W.I.—Inagua	2,000
B.W.I.—Turks Island	1,000
	40,950

Of this quantity, approximately 3,200 tons were re-exported on foreign trawlers.

During the year under review, the Authority sent out, each month end, to the principle suppliers of salt, salt stock report forms which were filled out and returned. It was not possible to make any stock comparison with prior years, as this information was not previously completed by any other source, but in future, from the work now carried on, stock positions can be carefully followed each month by area and quantity to assure, if possible, by keeping the importers informed, that no shortages in supply occur.

In addition to tracing the pattern of importation and arranging for sampling and analyses, the Authority has accumulated considerable data with respect to automatic bagging and weighing of salt, mechanical loading and unloading equipment, type and cost of special storage, size and suitability of harbours, freight rates, and bulletins dealing with salt research. During the year ahead, the Authority proposes to make full use of this information and it is probable, recommendations will be made concerning certain aspects of the importation and distribution of this commodity. In particular, the Author-

ity proposes to review existing legislation and recommend any changes which may be desirable.

An approach has already been made to the Federal Government to have some research undertaken in the coming year on the curing of fish using the various kinds of salt imported into the Province in order to determine the kinds and quantities of salt which should be used to develop the best and most acceptable cures of fish.

General

In May, 1956, Mr. H. C. Winsor was named as a Member of the South Coast Commission, which was appointed by the Government of Newfoundland to examine the economic and social conditions in that area and make recommendations to the Government.

The Report of the Committee on Newfoundland Coastal Shipping to the Government of Newfoundland was completed in September last. This Committee,

with Mr. Ross Young as Chairman, made a comprehensive survey of the coasting trade and docking facilities of the island and its recommendations are now under consideration.

We have received co-operation from all representatives of the Federal Government with whom we have come in contact. We also express our appreciation of the assistance we have received from all Departments of the Government of Newfoundland.

The Report of the Auditor General and the relative Statement of Accounts will be attached as soon as the audit has been completed.

Dated at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland this 14th day of May, 1957,

H. G. DUSTAN, Chairman.

H. C. WINSOR, Member.

ROSS YOUNG, Member.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

St. John's, Newfoundland

12 November, 1957

Dear Sir,

Re: Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority

Having completed the audit of the accounts of the above mentioned Authority for the year ended 31 March, 1957, I now report to you in compliance with Section 22 of The Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority Act, 1954, the result of the examination both of the accounts and the financial statements forwarded herewith.

In my opinion,

1. Proper books of account have been kept by the Authority;
2. The Financial Statements are prepared on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year and are in agreement with the books of account;
3. Subject to the observation that no provision has been made for probable losses on realization of loans, the Balance Sheet and accompanying State-

ment of Income and Expenditure, respectively, give a true and fair view of the state of the Authority's affairs as at 31 March, 1957, and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended:

4. The transactions of the Authority that have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Authority, under The Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority Act, 1954, and any other Act applicable to the Authority.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. D. ALLEN, C.A.,

Auditor General.

The Honourable J. T. Cheeseman,
Minister of Fisheries,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Balance Sheet at at 31 March, 1957

ASSETS

	\$	\$	\$
Cash in Bank			\$37.64
Loans for Fishery Development:			
Fishery Products Ltd. (allocated)			
Bay de Verde	74,995.15		
Catalina	397,385.72		
Change Islands	204,785.70		
Greenspond	19,941.10		
Joe Batt's Arm	246,571.10		
Long Harbour	5,426.76		
St. Anthony	11,775.33		
Trepassey	261,551.45		
Twillingate	127,567.14		
	<u>1,350,000.00</u>		
(unallocated)	<u>150,000.00</u>	1,500,000.00	
Fishery Products Ltd., Twillingate		18,786.49	
Billard, Gabriel		16,000.00	
LaScie Development		911,831.33	
Manuel Fisheries Ltd.		30,000.00	
Merasheen Fisheries Ltd.		140,253.88	
Morry, W.		8,100.00	
Newfoundland Quick Freeze Ltd.		36,000.00	
O'Brien, C.		50,000.00	
O'Brien Fisheries, Ltd.		125,000.00	

	\$	\$	\$
O'Brien, J. J.		10,000.00	
O'Brien, R.		20,000.00	
Olsen Whaling & Sealing Ltd.		2,851.58	
Quirpon Producers, Ltd.		68,287.65	
Soldom-Company to be incorporated		99,016.34	
Thomas St. George & Sons, Ltd.		30,000.00	
Tilley, C.		<u>18,000.00</u>	3,084,127.27
Interest:			
Due and unpaid		86,765.70	
Accrued but not due		<u>19,691.09</u>	106,456.79
Deposit with Trans Canada Airlines Ltd.		425.00	
Office Supplies		<u>319.99</u>	744.99
Office Furniture and Equipment:			
Members' offices	2,674.50		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>1,051.08</u>	1,623.42	
General office	3,804.77		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>1,497.51</u>	2,307.26	
General Engineering office	1,877.26		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>601.16</u>	1,276.10	
Technical Service office	51.50		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>5.15</u>	46.35	5,253.13
Experimental Fishing:			
Danish boat at cost	3,639.26		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>1,404.29</u>	2,234.97	
Gear and equipment for Danish boat	573.84		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>277.65</u>	296.19	
Gear and equipment for M. V. Matthew II	2,179.70		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>1,009.23</u>	1,170.47	
Fishing vessels, 36-ft. and 38-ft. Construction cost to date	24,594.21		
Gear and equipment 209.12			
Less: Reserve for depreciation	41.82	<u>167.30</u>	24,761.51
Gear and equipment general....	1,223.25		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	<u>417.17</u>	806.08	29,269.22
Trust Accounts:			
Contractors' deposits			<u>17,002.40</u>
			<u>\$3,242,891.44</u>

LIABILITIES

	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable			22,927.18
Government of Newfoundland	3,694,610.55		
Less: Revenue deposited to Exchequer	80,949.84	3,613,660.71	
Less: Deficit			
1953-54	55,087.60		
1954-55	112,950.43		
Less: Capitalized in 1956-57 14,348.82	98,601.61		
1955-56	270,079.47		
Less: Capitalized in 1956-57 113,323.39	156,756.08		
1956-57	100,253.56	410,698.85	3,202,961.86
Trust Accounts:			
Contractors' deposits per contra			17,002.40
			<u>\$3,242,891.44</u>

Approved on behalf of the Authority:

(Sgd.) H. G. DUNSTAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd. ROSS YOUNG,
Member.

Certified subject to my Report, herewith, to the Minister of Fisheries.

(Sgd.) G. W. D. ALLEN.
G. W. D. ALLEN, C.A.,
Auditor General.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

**Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the Year ended 31 March, 1957**

INCOME

Interest on Loans:		
Due and paid	1,853.56	
Due and unpaid	39,292.45	
Accrued but not due	19,691.09	60,837.10
Miscellaneous		253.03
Balance being deficit for year carried forward to Balance Sheet		100,253.56
		<u>161,343.69</u>

EXPENDITURE

Salaries:

Members	75,499.92	
General office	7,567.64	
Technical Services	20,411.00	
General Engineering	7,757.96	
Sundry Services	630.06	111,866.58
		<u>111,866.58</u>

Travelling:

Members	2,408.03	
General office	45.55	
Technical Services	5,815.36	
General Engineering	4,396.22	
Sundry Services	444.85	13,110.01
		<u>13,110.01</u>

Office Expenses:

Members	1,751.19	
General office	670.97	
Technical Services	166.19	
General Engineering	209.18	
Sundry Services	443.69	3,241.22
		<u>3,241.22</u>

Fishing Demonstration:

General Expenses		15,923.04
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General Engineering:

Fees		4,260.84
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Depreciation of office furniture and equipment, etc.

Members' offices	246.62	
General office	377.46	
General Engineering office	301.24	
Technical Services office	5.15	
Danish boat	394.41	
Danish boat—equipment	74.05	
Matthew II—equipment	292.62	
Fishing vessels, 36-ft. and 38-ft.	41.82	
General fishing equipment	201.52	1,934.89
		<u>1,934.89</u>

Development:

Bay de Verde	4,525.30	
Community Stages	6,481.81	11,007.11
		<u>11,007.11</u>
		<u>161,343.69</u>

March 29, 1957.

QUESTION No. 44—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker
(Minister of Public Works).

Question: Were any areas of unoccupied or undeveloped land taken or expropriated under the provision of the Department of Public Works Act, 1956?

If so, give the locations of said lands and number of acres in each case.

Answer: No.

QUESTION No. 46—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. Dr. F. W. Rowe
(Minister of Education).

Question: 1: What amount of money on Capital Account was spent since April 1st, 1956, under the heading of School Buildings on account of:

- (a) Erection and equipment of school buildings.
- (b) Erection and equipment of Regional schools.
- (c) The school buildings at Gander.
- (d) State under (a) and (b) the names of settlements benefiting from such expenditure.

Answer: (a) Amount spent for period April 1st, 1956, to February 28th, 1957, was \$582,953.45, distributed amongst the following settlements.

Anchor Point	Come By Chance
Angels Cove	Crouse N. E.
Avondale	Cow Head
Aspen Cove	Clarke's Beach
Appleton	Carmenville
Bonavista	Cape Freels
Boswarlos	Clarenville
Britannia	Change Islands
Black Island	Cobbs Arm

Blaketown	Cartwright
Blue Cove	Cormac
Bell Island	Dunville
Bay Bulls	Daniels Harbour
Beau Bois	Deer Lake
Bishop's Falls	Deer Harbour
Boyd's Cove	Englee
Brigus	Emerald Vale
Butterville	Frenchman's Cove
Bay Roberts	Fogo
Bellvue	Freshwater, P.E.
Bay de Verde	Freshwater
Botwood	Fox Harbour
Birchy Bay	Francois
Baie Verte	Fortune
Burin Bay Arm	Flatrock
Burin	Foster's Point
Bauline	Forteau
Bridgeport	Grate's Cove
Brooklyn	Grand Bay East
Burgeo	Gaultois
Bonne Bay	Gallants
Cavendish	Goulds
Buchans	Grand Falls
Chance Cove	Gambo
Creston	Gander
Coley's Point	Glovertown
Chamberlains	Grand Bank
Clarke's Head	Glenwood
Corner Brook	Goose Cove
Channel	Hare Bay
Cape St. George	Howley
Catalina	Happy Adventure
Carbonear	Heart's Content
Conception	Heart's Delight
Conche	Heart's Desire
Colliers	Heatherton
Chapel Arm	Horwood
Cottles Island	Holyrood
Comfort Cove	Harbour Grace
Curzon Village	Hr. Breton
Highlands	Port Union
Humbermouth	Pouch Cove
Hr. Le Cou	Pacquet
Happy Valley	Port au Choix
Herring Neck	Port Albert
Hampden	Quirpon
Island Harbour	Ragged Harbour

Jean de Baie	Red Head Cove
Jackson's Cove	Robinsons
King's Point	Red Bay
Kelligrews	Shoe Cove Brook
Lumsden South	Shearstown
Little Catalina	Southern Bay
Lally Cove	St. Paul's
L'Ance au Clair	St. Philip's
Little Bay	St. John's
Lamaline	St. Lawrence
Long Harbour	St. Kyran's
Lourdes	St. Bride's
La Scie	St. Anthony
Ladle Cove	St. Andrew's
Lethbridge	St. George's
Long Beach	Ship Cove
Little Heart's Ease	Stephenville
Lower Island Cove	Crossin
Laurenceton	Spanish Room
Lower Cove	Stephenville
Lewisporte	Shallop Cove
Mount Pearl Park	Seal Rocks
Manuels	Searston
McCallum	Seal Cove
Marystown	Springdale
Melrose	Sibley's Cove
Morley's Siding	Swift Current
Middle Brook	Sunnyside
Moreton's Harbour	St. Michael's Bay
Merritt's Harbour	Ship Harbour
North Harbour	Trinity
Noddy Bay	Trouly
Newtown	Topsail
Norris Arm	Tilton
North River	Torbay
Northern Bay	Three Rock Cove
New Chelsea	Tilting
Old Pelican	Tizzard's Harbour
Pasadena	Trout River
Port Blandford	Upper Island Cove
Pools Cove	Upper Gullies
Pilley's Island	Valleyfield
Point Leamington	Victoria
Point a Mal	
Port Royal	West St. Modsite
Patrick's Cove	Whitbourne
Peiries	Windsor

Pushthrough	Winterton
Point Enragee	West Point
Petites	Wesleyville

(b) Amount spent for period April 1st, 1956, to February 28th, 1957, was \$572,504.18, distributed amongst the following settlements:

Botwood	Channel
Clarenville	Eastport
Gloverstown	Grand Falls
Corner Brook	St. John's
Bell Island	

(c) Amount spent for period April 1st, 1956, to February 28th, 1957, was \$497,489.31.

(d) Answered in (a) and (b) above.

March 28th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 47—Mr. Hollatt.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1) Give the names of the Newfoundland members of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council.

Answer: Mr. A. B. Perlin; Mr. Don Clouston; Mr. Arthur Johnson; Mr. Ross Young; Mr. G. Pushie.

Question (2) What amounts of monies have been expended on account of fees, travelling expenses and other expenses by the said Newfoundland members?

Answer: The travelling and other expenses of the Newfoundland members amount to \$1,729.37.

Question (3) List the names of the members of the Power Commission showing salary for each member and the amount of travelling expenses expended by said Power Commission.

Answer: Chairman is Mr. George Desbarests. His salary is ten thousand dollars per year. He has no travelling expenses.

March 29th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 48—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question: What amount of money is owing by C. F. McLellan to the Government by way of cash or Guaranteed Loan?

Answer: To assist in buying the "Elmer Jones"\$60,000
Newfoundland Transport Co..... 75,000

\$135,000

This amount was advanced to C. F. McLellan by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

April 1st, 1957.

QUESTION No. 49—Mr. Browne.

Answered by the Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question: What was the total amount lost by the Government in the loans made to Andrews Labrador Fisheries Limited?

Answer: None.

March 29th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 52—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. L. R. Curtis (Attorney General).

Question: What monies or other property, if any, have been recovered

from Dr. Alfred A. Valdmans? To what accounts have these been credited? Has the second charge against him been dropped?

Answer:

Recovered cash \$13,452.89.

100,000 shares in the Newfoundland Hardboards Ltd.

300,000 shares in St. Andrew's Packers, New Brunswick.

\$35,000 in Promisory Notes held by the Bank.

The second charge has been dropped.

As to "Why" it was dropped should be asked of the Solicitor General in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

QUESTION No. 53—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. C. H. Ballam (Minister of Labour).

Question (1) The names and address of the present members of the Woods Labour Board.

Answer: Dr. R. Gushue, LL.B.; A. W. Gillam, Secretary, St. John's;

Mr. R. Moore, Manager Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Ltd., Grand Falls.

Mr. D. W. Fox, Wood Manager Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Ltd., Grand Falls;

Mr. Albert Martin, Manager Bowaters Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Corner Brook;

Mr. J. D. Roberts, Woods Manager Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Corner Brook.

Mr. P. Fudge, M.B.E., President Newfoundland Labour Union, Corner Brook;

Mr. J. J. Thomson, President Newfoundland Lumbermen's Association, Grand Falls.

Mr. J. B. Yetman, President Fishermen's Protective Union, Princeton; Mr. W. Ralph, President Central Workers' Protective Union, Deer Lake.

Question (2) Did the Woods Labour Board present to the Government a list of amendments suggested by them to the Logging Act?

Answer: They recommended to the Minister of Mines and Resources an amendment to the Logging Act.

Question (3) If so, when were these recommendations presented to the Government and is it the intention of the Government to bring forward these suggested amendments to the Logging Act in the present session of the House.

Answer: The Minister of Mines and Resources informed the Woods Labour Board that he would try to introduce an amendment to the Logging Act at the current session of the Legislature, if the Board considered it imperative, but in the Minister's opinion the Logging Act required a complete and comprehensive review which would take more time. The Board accepted this position.

QUESTION No. 54—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Honourable J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (1) What local fish company guaranteed in 1950 to repay to the Bank demand note of \$20,000 for the Cape St. Francis Co-operative Society Ltd.?

Answer: Crosbie and Company Ltd.

Question (2) Was this guarantee made at the request of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

Question (3) Why did the Government relieve said company of its liability in the year 1954?

Answer: The Government was honouring the commitment given to the Company in 1950 to take over the guarantee.

Question (4) How much money was guaranteed by the Government for said Cape St. Francis Co-operative Society Ltd.?

Answer: The balance then outstanding, namely, \$10,000.00.

Question (5) What amount of annual installments are required to be paid by said Society, and what, if any, installments are still outstanding and unpaid?

Answer: Annual installments of \$1,000.00 each commencing 1st December, 1955. No installments have been paid.

Question (6) Is said Society now in liquidation and if so, what assets of said Society are held by the Government?

Answer: The Society is in liquidation and the Government has a first mortgage on the properties of the Society.

April 1st, 1957.

QUESTION No. 55—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (1) What vessels were employed by the Newfoundland Fishery Development Authority to endeavour to locate Scallop Grounds in Newfoundland Waters during the past year?

Answer: The M.V. "Sandy Point" was employed by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority in its

efforts to locate Scallop beds in Placentia Bay suitable for commercial exploitation.

Question (2) Were any such Scallop grounds located and if so, where are said Scallop grounds?

Answer: Scallops were found in several sheltered areas of Placentia Bay. In most instances were scattered over the bottom and in numbers too small to support a commercial fishery. The Bar Haven area gave the best results, here scallops were found present in commercial quantities. Other areas in the vicinity of Cashel's Cove, Northeast Nonsuch and Woody Island show promise of limited operations.

Question (3) Who are the present shareholders and directors of the Quirpon Producers Limited and what, if any, monies have been spent out of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority allocation for the development of said Company?

Answer: The present shareholders and directors are those shown below.

Monies expended by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority were:

Fixed Assets

Loan	\$98,337.55
Less Federal Grant	45,049.90
	\$53,287.65

Operation Capital\$15,000.00

NAME	Address
Blake, Garfield	Spillard's Cove
Blake, Harrison	" "
Blake, Israel	" "
Blake, Maxwell	" "
Blake, Ross	" "

NAME	Address
Blake, Reuben	Spillard's Cove
Blake, Wallace	" "
Blake, Austin	" "
Blake, Albert	" "
Hedderson, Willis	" "
Hedderson, Valance	" "
Hedderson, Samuel	" "
Hedderson, Peter	" "
Hedderson, Noah Jr.	" "
Hedderson, Marcus	" "
Young, Walter	Fortune
Carroll, William	"
Carroll, Frank	"
Hill, Jaboc	"
Hill, Frank	"
Hill, Abraham	"
Hill, Arthur A.	"
Hill, Arthur	"
Bartlett, Patrick	"
Bartlett, M. J.	"
Hedderson, Walter G.	"
Bartlett, Leo	"
Bartlett, Joseph	"
Hedderson, Walter A.	"
Bartlett, Harry	"
Hedderson, William	"
Gibbons, Reginald	Quirpon
Patey, Lloyd	"
Elms, Reginald	"
Patey, Jaboc	"
Elms, Joseph	"
Patey, Gideon	"
Patey, Clarence	"
Patey, Arch	"
Kean, William	"
Kean, Eli	"
Hillier, Thomas	"
Hillier, Gerald	"
Hillier, Ernest	"
Hillier, Allen R.	"
Bartlett, William	"
Bartlett, Lancelot	"
Bartlett, Joshua	"
Hedderson, Leward	Spillard's Cove
Hedderson, Leonard	" "
Hedderson, John W.	" "

NAME	Address	NAME	Address
Hedderson, Jerry	Spillard's Cove	Patey, George	Lance au Meadows
Hedderson, Isaac	" "	Colbourns, Harvey	" "
Hedderson, Heber	" "	Bartlett, William ...	" "
Hedderson, Gordon	" "	Bartlett, Hedley ...	" "
Hedderson, Frank	" "	Anderson, A.	" "
Hedderson, Edmund	" "	Anderson, Charlie	" "
Hedderson, Edgar	" "	Anderson, Gower	" "
Hedderson, Charles ...	" "	Anderson, Job	" "
Hedderson, Augustus ...	" "	Anderson, Maxwell	" "
Blake, Carson	" "	Bartlett, Douglas ...	" "
Young, Thomas	Quirpon	White, Clarence	Noddy Bay
Tucker, Roland	" "	Hedderson, Fleaman	" "
Tucker, Levi	" "	Eddison, Ambrose	" "
Tucker, Arch	" "	Blake, William	" "
Taylor, Wilson	" "	Pilgrim, Guy	" "
Taylor, Lewis	" "	Pilgrim, Fred	" "
Taylor, Harold	" "	Bartlett, Ralph	" "
Taylor, Gerald	" "	Hedderson, William	" "
Taylor, Arch	" "	Eddison, Walter	" "
Sparkes, Raymond	" "	Hedderson, Stewart	" "
Sparkes, Henry	" "	Hedderson, Reuben	" "
Sparkes, Garland	" "	Hedderson, Jacob	Hay Cove
Roberts, Wilfred M.	" "	Eddison, Hector	" "
Roberts, Walter	" "	Eddison, Garland	" "
Roberts, Sidney	" "	Eddison, Dorman	" "
Roberts, Levi	" "	Eddison, Carson	" "
Roberts, Leslie	" "	Eddison, Aquella	" "
Roberts, Isaac W.	" "	Lacey, Willis	" "
Roberts, Herbert	" "	Hedderson, Silas	" "
Roberts, Fred	" "	Eddison, Robert	" "
Roberts, Andrew	" "	Eddison, Raymond	" "
Rice, Charles	" "	The present Directors are:	
Pynn, Wilfred	" "	Hedderson, August—Spillard's Cove.	
Pynn, L. H.	" "	Roberts, Isaac W. — Quirpon.	
Pynn, Gilbert	" "	Hedderson, John — Spillard's Cove.	
Pynn, Francis	" "	Hedderson, Edmond—Spillard's Cove.	
Pynn, Everett	" "	J. T. CHEESEMAN,	
Pynn, Chesley	" "	Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.	
Pynn, Augustus	" "		
Pynn, Albert	" "		

QUESTION No. 56—Mr. Hollett.

April 2nd, 1957.

Answered by Honourable L. R. Curtis
(Attorney General).

Were the costs in an Action taken last year by the members of the Cabinet against the Evening Telegram in charge on the Public Treasury. If so, what was the amount of said costs?

No. Will give further information later.

QUESTION No. 57—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
(Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (1) Give details of the sum of \$92,440.71 spent by officials of his Department for Travelling Expenses from April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957.

NAME	Travelling Expenses	Car Mileage	Total
Adams, Cecil	\$ 305.77	\$ 487.00	\$ 792.77
Anderson Willian	707.81		707.81
Ahti, Teuvo	400.99		400.99
Ash, John	2.00		2.00
Antle, Ivor	15.40		15.40
Aylward, Brian	55.40		55.40
Bearns, E. R.	1,679.77		1,679.77
Barron, John	150.14		150.14
Butt, Gordon	2.80		2.80
Badcock, A. C.	479.21	1,156.66	1,635.82
Butt, Arthur	227.93	886.10	1,114.03
Brown, Ralph	16.55		16.55
Balsom, Ephriam	531.74		531.74
Ball, Terry	68.05		68.05
Burr, Percy	336.30		336.30
Baird, David	708.62	172.98	881.60
Bergerud, A. Thomas	1,193.06	136.92	1,329.98
Broderick, Thomas	14.00		14.00
Bursey, Lloyd	17.92		17.92
Brown, Ronald	44.00		44.00
Blackmore, Gordon	23.32		23.32
Bishop, Eli	21.11		21.11
Burton, Reg.	15.43		15.43
Baldwin, Jack	10.19		10.19
Bishop, Victor	5.78	16.80	22.58
Clowe, K. John	219.69		219.69
Chafe, George F.	401.49	597.59	999.08
Callahan, R. J.	1,198.56		1,198.56
Carpenter, Jack	1,131.10		1,131.10
Carberry, Wm. J.	607.53		607.53
Cahill, Charles	541.08		541.08

NAME	Travelling Expenses	Car Mileage	Total
Clouston, Victor	190.00	224.00	414.00
Chard, Ed.	301.74		301.74
Corlett, A. C.	654.44		654.44
Christian, Denny	15.00		15.00
Corcoran, Ed.	906.33	956.60	1,862.93
Collier, Michael	291.77		291.77
Davis, Brendan	260.60	1,305.06	1,565.66
Drover, John	43.44		43.44
Diamond, Jack	742.61	621.00	1,363.61
Decker, Frank	91.85		91.85
Diamond, Wallace	74.61		74.61
Deardon, J. C.	314.00	206.47	520.47
Doyle, Joseph	833.70		833.70
Davis, Gerald	565.81	598.37	1,164.18
Dodds, Donald	533.42		533.42
Diamond, Joseph	726.93		726.93
Diamond, Mansfield	536.11		536.11
Elliott, A.	251.92		251.92
Earle, D. H.	2,748.98		2,748.98
Elms, Clarence	62.11		62.11
Edgecombe, William	29.72		29.72
Frampton, William	959.33	229.47	1,188.80
Piander, Max	869.70		869.70
Fudge, Albert	174.62	316.33	490.95
Fitzgerald, James		45.78	45.78
Foley, John	797.60		797.60
Fortune, William	53.40		53.40
Fowler, Edward	8.42		8.42
Frost, Finn	468.44	189.32	657.76
Forward, Roy	163.23	42.42	205.65
Freake, John	373.64		373.64
Frampton, John	1,000.50	191.96	1,192.46
Green, Hayward	574.74		574.74
Gover, Fred	699.47	125.26	824.73
Gillingham, K. W.	21.98	737.48	759.46
Gunn, Lawrence	16.70		16.70
Gill, H. D.	323.21		323.21
Gillingham, O.	17.97		17.97
Gale, Percy		27.69	27.69
Gale, Thomas	11.00		11.00
Goodland, Harry	781.12		781.12
Greening, Samuel	161.85		161.85
Gillespie, C. R.	4.09	241.88	245.97
Gale, W. G.	322.53		322.53
Garrett, D.	356.01	85.26	441.27
Gregg, Peter A.	575.94	422.96	998.90

NAME	Travelling Expenses	Car Mileage	Total
Glavine, Matthew	36.65		36.65
Hunt, Gordon	1.50		1.50
Griffin, Donald	17.70		17.70
Hussey, Stanley	1,247.16		1,247.16
Harper, Ronald	257.57		257.57
Harnum, Cecil		81.76	81.76
Hall, Stephen	1,004.54		1,004.54
Hutchings, A. J.	672.67	174.20	846.87
Hounsell, Japeth	11.40		11.40
Howell, Leo	18.10		18.10
Hounsell, Lester	138.21		138.21
Howell, Horwood	26.14		26.14
Hutchings, Allan	640.62		640.62
Howe, Thomas	86.89		86.89
Hancock, Robert	40.50		40.50
Hicks, George, Jr.	195.01		195.01
Haynes, W. F.	11.60	118.62	128.22
Hall, Cecil	234.13		234.13
Healey, J. V.	878.38		878.38
Hutchings, Bert	83.06		83.06
Ivany, Max	11.65		11.65
Ivany, Basil	16.60		16.60
Ivany, Ted	24.49		24.49
Joy, David	750.18	862.01	1,612.19
Jerrett, Charles	56.16	319.12	375.28
James, M. K.	90.90		90.90
Kelsey, Ron	143.84	727.96	871.80
Kennedy, Max	235.17		235.17
Kelly, Samuel	192.17		192.17
King, Baxter	962.45	1,231.97	2,194.42
Keough, Hon. W. J.	711.65		711.65
King, A. P.	31.79		31.79
Kennedy, Harry	104.17		104.17
Kennedy, A. H.	500.94	1,595.78	2,096.72
Kennedy, Howard	263.68		263.68
Lidstone, Bert	574.26	1,066.38	1,640.64
Laing, Curling	597.32		597.32
Lukins, Fred	673.53	158.24	831.77
Lear, Eli	301.74	318.20	619.94
Lomond, David	308.02		308.02
Lawrence, Geo.	270.98		270.98
Marsh, Hedley	8.65		344.41
Martin, W. R.	344.41		8.65
Mercer, Kenneth	56.77		56.77
Murrin, Herbert	220.31		220.31
Murray, P. J.	1,375.69	782.91	2,158.60

NAME	Travelling Expenses	Car Mileage	Total
Mundon, William	131.47		131.47
Murray, William	78.18		78.18
Major, James	899.97		899.97
Meades, Wm. J.	205.84	87.08	292.92
Morrissey, Frank	52.63		52.63
Moore, Gordon	275.27		275.27
Maidment, Albert	16.44		16.44
Mercer, L.		126.00	126.00
Mandoe, Hans	1,210.63		1,210.63
Muir, Charles	865.10	1,962.72	2,827.82
Murphy, Fred	368.70		368.70
MacLellan, Neil	92.24		92.24
MacInnis, John	2.00		2.00
McKellop, John	684.81		684.81
MacLean, Roy	559.29		559.29
McInnis, Sandy	282.09		282.09
Oates, Hollis	689.66		689.66
O'Reilly, William	180.82		180.82
Oates, William	836.35	573.42	1,409.77
Oldford, Harvey	13.50		13.50
O'Dell, Gordon	50.25		50.25
Power, M. F.	735.74		735.74
Powell, L. C.	261.99	1,094.12	1,356.11
Pike, Matthew	75.47		75.47
Pike, Lew	27.00		27.00
Power, Thomas J.	547.18	150.53	697.71
Peddle, R. C.	115.38		115.38
Penney, Raymond	374.66	896.77	1,271.34
Palmer, Lew	63.78		63.78
Pimlott, D. H.	518.08		518.08
Pryor, Frank	16.07		16.07
Peters, Stewart S.	591.31		591.31
Pike, David	61.90		61.90
Parsons, Ernest	42.22		42.22
Parsons, Max	495.88		495.88
Quinton, David	211.41		211.41
Ryan, Abram	340.68	45.08	395.76
Rowe Hon. F. W.	150.00		150.00
Robinson, C. J. H.	537.08	803.51	1,340.59
Rouleau, Ernest	1,036.61	484.88	1,521.49
Stead, Benjamin	426.08	795.64	1,221.72
Sullivan, Alfred	291.27	665.82	957.09
Stead, Jesse	584.81		584.81
Suley, Thomas	20.89		20.89
Simms, Tobias	6.53		6.53
Snooks, Joseph		241.28	241.28

NAME	Travelling Expenses	Car Mileage	Total
Smart, Roland	18.14		18.14
Shelley, George	3.15		3.15
Sharpe, Hubert	472.25		472.25
Squire, Kenneth	146.29		146.29
Shelley, Frank	167.65		167.65
Smith, A. M.	252.82		252.82
Sinnott, Ed.	278.02		278.02
Simkin, D.	147.13		147.13
Singleton, Richard		50.40	50.40
Stratton, E. L.	343.84	810.89	1,154.73
Sheppard, William	18.07		18.07
Stead, Ernest	103.43		103.43
Saunders, Garry	153.61		153.61
Summers, W. F.	277.88		277.88
Tilley, Bren	103.39		103.39
Tulk, Reginald	25.35		25.35
Tuff, Gerald	10.05		10.05
Taplin, J. J.	261.54	935.54	1,196.91
Tilley, Calvin	423.84	153.06	576.90
Tuff, James	126.51		126.51
Tuff, Eric	193.38	57.96	251.34
Walters, H. W.	192.09	681.62	773.71
Walsh, Daniel	61.12		61.12
White, Joseph	14.15		14.15
Whelan, William	5.31		5.31
Williams, Ed.	269.33	100.57	369.90
Williams, Gerald	590.88		590.88
Wilmott, George	125.28		125.28
Wall Daniel		81.15	81.15
TOTALS	\$64,286.43	\$28,154.28	\$92,440.71

QUESTION No. 58—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Honourable E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question: Table a copy of the Agreement entered into between the Government and the Bank of Montreal relative to the overdraft of nine and one-half million dollars.

Answer: There is no Agreement other than the ordinary oral understanding that exists with overdrafts, between the Government and the Bank.

QUESTION No. 59—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
(Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (1) How many men were employed at woods work on the Labrador last year by the Consolidated Pulp and Timber Ltd.? How many were Newfoundlanders?

Answer: Thirty-four men of whom thirty were Newfoundlanders.

Question (2) Was any road work on camp construction done in the neighbourhood of Alexis Bay and in Sandwich Bay?

Answer: At Alexis Bay 6½ miles of road from Port Hope Simpson to Camp No. 1 on Bobby's Brook, and 3½ miles of road from Camp No. 1 to site of Camp No. 2. In Sandwich Bay 10 miles of road constructed at Paradise River.

Construction:

At Port Hope Simpson, Camp No. 1:

1. Warehouse completed.
2. Cookhouse and mess complete with stoves and all cook and kitchen tables, etc.
3. One bunkhouse for 60 men complete with beds, bedding, stove, etc.
4. Two outhouses.

At Sandwich Bay, Paradise River:

1. One wharf, permanent stone construction.
2. One warehouse.
3. One staff house.
4. One cookhouse, and mess completely equipped.
5. One 60 man bunkhouse completely furnished.
6. One sawmill under erection.
7. One oil storage shed.
8. One root house with rat proof and vermin proof.

All buildings completely insulated with rock wool and sheathed inside with fibroly.

Question (3) How many cords of pulpwood were cut by Consolidated Pulp and Timber Ltd. during last summer's

operations and how many thousand feet of lumber were sawed?

Answer: No pulpwood was cut by Company last summer and the only lumber sawn was that utilized in the construction of the various camps, warehouses, staff houses, etc.

Question (4) How much money was spent on last year's operations by the Consolidated Pulp & Timber Ltd. and state the address of the St. John's Employment and Purchasing office for this company?

Answer: The company spent \$260,642.55 last summer and the Employment and Purchasing office for this company in St. John's is situated on the third floor of the Board of Trade Building.

April 2nd, 1957.

QUESTION No. 60—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (1) How much money was paid out by the Government last season on account of live lobsters purchased by O'Brien Fisheries Ltd., and not paid for by said Company?

Answer: \$40,339.54.

Question (2) How much money was paid out by the Government last season on account of fresh salmon sold to O'Brien Fisheries, Ltd. by the fishermen and unpaid for by them?

Answer: None.

Question (3) State the names of individuals to whom said monies were paid and the fishing settlements where said fishermen and agents reside?

Answer:

Island Harbour Lobster Pool, per John McKenna	Fogo District	\$ 5,031.30
Hillgrade Lobster Pool, per Doyle Sansome	Twillingate District	1,948.78
Summerford Lobster Pool, per Aubrey Boyd	Twillingate District	5,669.80
Musgrave Harbour Buying Club.....	Fogo District	6,103.00
Birchy Bay Lobster Pool .....	.....	1,082.90
E. A. Green, a/c Carmanville Fishermen	Fogo District	100.90
S. G. Roberts, Triton	Green Bay District	392.85
Reginald Roberts, Cards Harbour	Green Bay District	810.20
F. M. Fowler, Leading Ticks	Green Bay District	1,682.50
Cottrell's Cove Co-op, Cottrell's Cove....	Green Bay District	1,923.46
I. Boone and Sons, Cottrell's Cove	Green Bay District	1,212.00
Otto Yates, Cottrell's Cove	Green Bay District	214.00
John Ward, Leading Ticks	Grene Bay District	1,646.00
Stanley Roberts, Jim's Cove	Green Bay District	893.83
C. G. Williams, Triton	Green Bay District	1,011.50
Gordon Simms, Triton	Green Bay District	74.00
W. G. Vincent, Triton	Green Bay District	1,022.50
Long Island Consumers Co-op Society Ltd., Beaumont	Green Bay District	2,531.16
Harry's Harbour Lobster Pool (Leonard Upward, Mgr.)	Green Bay District	3,900.18
Bram Filletre, Sandy Point	St. George's	60.20
Frank Hynes	St. George's	1133.00
Morgan Messervey, Sandy Point	St. George's	29.68
Harold Morris	St. George's	53.20
Walter Pieroway	St. George's	31.92
Charles Pennell	St. George's	57.96
James Garland .....	.....	41.72
Lawson Pieroway	St. George's	34.44
Edward Sheppard	St. George's	48.72
Geraid Pieroway	St. George's	105.00
Melton Cuttler	St. George's	75.32
Charles Pennell	St. George's	14.00
Rod Blanchard	McIvers	28.00
George Cox, Cox's Cove .....	.....	123.50
Wm. Delaney, Brake's Cove .....	.....	458.41
Stewart Francis, Cox's Cove .....	.....	141.69
Simon Gallant .....	.....	.93
Wm. Gallant, Woods Island .....	.....	87.40
Frank Hickey, Woods Island .....	.....	65.72
John Hickey, Woods Island .....	.....	56.60
J. J. Hickey, Woods Island .....	.....	79.21
Nat Hickey, Woods Island .....	.....	22.31

Wm. P. Hickey, Woods Island	5.99
Cecil T. House, Gilliams	93.55
Garfield House, Gilliams	152.32
John Hynes, Woods Island	168.06
Patrick C. Hynes	24.40
Peter Hynes, Woods Island	65.15
Phonse Hynes, Woods Island	31.98
R. Laing	21.50
Nick McCarthy, Woods Island	17.55
Cecil McDonald, Woods Island	7.64
Harold Park, Cox's Cove	180.39
Herb Park, Brakes Cove	46.55
Sam Park, Brakes Cove	130.19
Simon Park	36.50
William Park	62.98
Albert Payne	3.39
Alonzo Payne	10.38
Leo Pennell, Woods Island .....	.83
J. White, Woods Island	10.00
Nelson Lovell, McIvers	121.02
Cecil Park	14.00
Walter Chislett	135.38
	\$40,339.54

NOTE: In cases where addresses are not given attempts are being made to locate the fishermen concerned.

J. T. CHEESEMAN,

Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives,

QUESTION No. 61—Mr. Browne.

April 5th, 1957.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

QUESTION No. 62—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

Question (a) The total cost of construction to date of the fountain in front of the House of Assembly.

Question: Give the cost of the work performed on the exterior of the House of Assembly during the year 1956-57. Give details showing the names of all persons employed and amounts paid to each.

(b) Estimated cost of landscaping the grounds.

Answer: \$24,889.77.

Answer (a) \$124,129.33.

Jos. D. Ashley	\$ 125.94
I. Bourne	183.18
Ralph Butler	6,695.24

(b) No estimate has been prepared.

John Conway	1,368.05
Sidney Cooper	1,340.10
Clarence Crowley	696.44
Edward Fitzgerald	25.20
Frank Kearsey	954.00
Richard King	238.28
Michael Kinsella	184.00
Erroll Lee	21.16
Michael Mackey	92.00
Cecil Matthews	1,409.56
Eli Moores	1,277.09
Herbert Moores	1,933.30
Gordon Pennell	1,234.60
J. J. Spratt	2,916.62
Richard Sheadon	32.20

QUESTION No. 63—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Minister of Economic Development).

Question: To give details of (a) the expenditure for travelling of the sum of \$4,400.00 by Mr. Gordon Pushie. (b) The expenditure for travelling of the sum of \$4,223.00 by Mr. O. L. Vardy, specifying for each official the dates, durations, destinations and purposes of each trip taken by him.

Answer: (a) The expenditure for travelling of the sum of \$4,400.00 by Mr. Gordon F. Pushie.

Date	Details of Travel	Amount
1956		
April 14/56	Lunch and dinner with Mr. Slyn and Mr. Schweiker, during visit to pyrophyllite mill and Mine at Long Pond, Manuels, and Superior Rubber Co., Ltd., Holyrood, of American Encoustic Tiling Corp., Lansdale, Pennsylvania	\$ 12.88
May 20/22	Visiting Grand Falls with Mr. Stefenelli, also Brigus	34.45
June 16	Visit to Brigus with Mr. Stefenelli	
June 21	Visit to Premier and Conception Bay plants with Mr. J. W. Stewart and Mr. A. Johnson	
July 9	Dinner with Mr. Dowson and party	
July 16	Visit to Brigus with Mr. Brunetti, Mr. Stefenelli and Mr. P. Murray	33.47
June 25/30	To New York, New Jersey, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal on departmental business	193.31
July 7/10	To Fredericton, N.B., to attend Conference with Premier	71.08
July 11/14	To Labrador with the Gordon Commission group.....	53.70
July 17/18	To Labrador with Mr. Steffenelli and Mr. Brunetti....	33.30
August 7/9	To Corner Brook - Flat Bay, etc., on Departmental business	54.10
August 14/15	Visit to Clarendville to meet Mr. J. W. Pickersgill on Departmental business	13.50
August 20/21	Visit to Corner Brook and Grand Falls on Departmental business	8.50

Date	Details of Travel	Amount
August 18	Visit with Mr. Southam and Premier on Departmental business.....	8.50
August 16	To attend Director's Meeting of A. Adler of Canada Ltd., Bay Roberts	2.32
September 9/19	To Moncton, St. John's, Montreal, Toronto, New York, Bar Harbour, Moncton, to attend various meetings and on Departmental business	291.01
October 30/Nov. 3	To Montreal to attend Brinco meetings, Montreal and Meetings in New York	182.56
October 13/18	Visit to Montreal on Departmental business with Premier J. R. Smallwood	65.30
January 16	Visiting plants in Conception Bay with Arthur D. Little representatives	18.50
January 15	To various plants around Conception Bay with representatives of Arthur D. Little Inc. and Accountants	9.60
1957		
January 7/10	Visit to Corner Brook re Agricultural Limestone with members of Department of Mines and Resources	85.40
1956		
Nov. 14/56	Montreal - New York on Departmental business	95.25
Nov. 17/23	With Premier Smallwood and party in Italy	344.00
Nov. 24	France	13.28
Nov. 24-27	London	327.17
Nov. 28-29	Montreal - St. John's	31.27
Jan. 31-Feb. 6/57	To attend Premier's Advisory Council Meetings and departmental business in Montreal and Ottawa	126.89
Feb. 27-March 6	To New York-Toronto-Ottawa and Montreal on Departmental business	213.95
(a) Transportation—Mr. G. F. Pushie.		
June 21/56	To Harvey's Travel Agency. TCA Ticket, St. John's, New York, Montreal, Ottawa, Montreal and return St. John's	185.75
August 6/56	To Harvey's Travel Agency. Cost TCA Ticket St. John's-Stephenville and return	45.55

Date	Details of Travel	Amount
August 17/56	Ditto	45.55
September 8/56	To Harvey's Travel Agency. TCA Ticket, St. John's Moncton, St. John, Montreal-Toronto-New York Yarmouth-Halifax and St. John's	172.30
	To cost CNR Ticket, Bar Harbour, Me., to Yarmouth, N.S. via M.V. Bluenose	5.00
October 15/56	Harvey's Travel Agency. To cost TCA Ticket for Montreal-New York-Montreal and return to St. John's	172.80
November 7/56	Harvey's Travel Agency. To cost TCA Ticket St. John's-Montreal and return	164.05
November 14/56	Harvey's Travel Agency. To cost round trip trans- portation St. John's-Montreal-New York-Rome Paris-London, etc. via TCA, PAA & BOAC.....	1095.20
February 25/57	Harvey's Travel Agency. To cost TCA Ticket, St. John's-Toronto-New York-Montreal-St. John's....	213.75

QUESTION No. 65—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question: Give a statement showing the expenditures under the vote of General Contingencies, for his department for 1956-57.

Answer: Details of expenditures under General Contingencies Vote. Department of Finance, 1st April, 1956-31st March, 1957.

Official Entertainment:

	\$	\$
Manager Women's Activities, Canadian National Exhibition	29.82	
Amalgamated School Boards	154.10	
Newfoundland Teachers' Association	299.40	
Atlantic Provinces Examining Board	176.23	
Russian Minister of Fisheries	667.12	
French Ambassador to Canada	1,076.12	2,402.80
Commission on cheques		1,617.66
South Coast Commission		7,464.15
Portraits of Late King George VI and the Queen Mother.....		2,653.66
Contribution Canadian Olympic Association		1,000.00
War Memorial Ceremony		399.58
Opening Ceremony—Fountain		265.45
Allowance to private secretary of Minister without Portfolio		1,200.00
Premium, Non-scheduled flying policy		1,612.18
Late presented cheque—Fisheries Advance		259.66

Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen	238.26
Labrador Conference	209.39
Northern Newfoundland Conference	1,993.98
South Coast Conference	3,445.25
Insurance premium a/c Tourist Cabins Limited	830.00
Expenses war veterans' visit to Beaumont Hamel—1953	885.94
Wreaths and flowers	67.45
Miscellaneous	263.00
	<hr/>
	26,808.41
	<hr/>

April 4th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 66—Mr. Browne.

Answered by the Hon. M. P. Murray
(Minister of Provincial Affairs).

Question: Give details of any amounts of money expended by him on account of official entertainment during the past fiscal year.

Answer: There are no details for the reason there are no expenses.

QUESTION No. 67—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman
(Minister of Fisheries).

Question: Give the statement showing in detail the progress, if any, made in connection with the establishment of fresh fish market for the fishermen of St. John's.

Answer: There is no statement because nothing has been done so far.

April 5th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 68—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by the Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question (1) Who are the present Directors of Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd.?

Answer: Answered previously.

Question (2) What is the total number of shares which have been issued?

Answer: That also was answered previously.

Question (3) What is the total number of shares held by the Government in the said company?

Answer: That also was answered previously.

Question (4) Can the Government state whether any shares are presently held by any member of the so-called group consisting of Carl Weis, Rudolph Hanhart, Fritz Moser, Erwin Moser and Oswald Wyss?

Answer: Yes.

Question (5) Is Mr. Donald Dawe presently a Director of said Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd.?

Answer: Yes.

Question (6) What is the total cash advances to said Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd., by the Government since its incorporation and what is the total accrued interest since that date? What amounts on said interest has been paid to the Government since July, 1954?

Answer: That question was answered previously.

QUESTION No. 69—Mr. Duffy.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question (1) What amounts of money, if any, is owed by the Government to each of the Chartered Banks, in St. John's?

(2) Give dates, amount and purpose of borrowing.

Answer (1 and 2): This question was answered previously.

QUESTION No. 70—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood
(Premier).

1. Is the agreement which was entered into between the Government and Samuel Grant; Joseph I. Bennett and Izidor Elefant still in operation. If not, who are the present operators of Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.?

2. How much money was paid out by Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd. to the operators, Samuel Grant; Joseph I. Bennett and Izidor Elefant during the continuance of said Agreement?

3. If the said Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd. is presently being operated by other operators, table any Agreement or Agreements which have been entered into with said operators.

4. What is the amount of Government Guarantees, if any, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce or any other Bank in Newfoundland referred to in Section 2 (A) (c) in the Agreement entered into in 1954 between the Government and Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd., as represented by Samuel Grant, President; and Izidor Elefant, Treasurer.

5. How much money was paid by the Government for additional machinery for said Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd. following the said Agreement?

6. What amount of Fire Insurance is presently carried on Plant and Buildings of said Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd? Name the Insurance Company carrying said Fire Insurance.

7. Did the Government exercise its right under Clause 14 of the aforementioned Agreement to appoint any person as Government Director and under what salary and/or fees?

Answers:

1. No.

2. None.

3. No Agreement.

4. Answered previously.

5. \$1,830,000—Life Insurance Company E. A. Whitehead, Montreal.

6. Attorney General—Leslie Curtis—no fees or salary.

April 5th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 71—Mr. Browne.

Answered by the Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Minister of Economic Development).

Question (1) What is the cost to date of the construction of the Apartment Building at Churchill Park? From what Bank or Banks were the funds obtained for the financing of this project?

Answer: The cost to date \$622,000.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Question (2) What was the total amount borrowed on this account?

Answer: A guaranteed bank loan of one million dollars of which five hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been borrowed to date.

Question (3) When will this building be completed? What is the estimated cost of same? Were Tenders called for its construction? Was the lowest tender accepted? What was the amount of the Tender? What is the name of the Construction Company?

Answer: The early part of July, this year. The estimated cost of the same \$988,000. Tenders were called for its construction. The lowest tender was accepted. The amount was \$800,465. That was split up into three parts, the Newfoundland Engineering and Construction Company, \$535,000; C. A. Hubley Limited, \$164,465; and Bryant's Electrical Company Limited \$100,000. There is some difference between the total cost and the actual tender but that is accounted by a number of items, water and sewerage, and certain equipment and furnishing which have to go into these apartments.

April 5th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 72—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Chalker (Minister of Public Works).

Question (1) Who installed the new chairs in the House of Assembly?

Answer: Department of Public Works.

Question (2) What was the cost of same?

Answer: \$174.99.

Question (3) What has become of the old chairs?

Answer: Stored at Colonial Building.

April 5, 1957.

QUESTION No. 73—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question (1) A statement showing the estimated value of the interest of the Government in:

- (a) Koch Shoes Ltd.
- (b) Gold Sail Leather Goods Ltd.
- (c) Eckhardt Woollen Mills Ltd.
- (d) Newfoundland Gypsum Plant.
- (e) Newfoundland Hardwoods Plant.
- (f) The Glove Plant at Carbonear.

Answer: All this was previously answered.

Question (2) Are there shareholders other than the Government in these plants? If so, give names of such shareholders, the number and value of their shares?

Answer: Yes. I would suggest to the honourable member that he contact the companies concerned and surely he will get the information as to the shareholders.

QUESTION No. 74—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question:

1. Table a list showing names of firms or individuals who should have made payment on fishery loans in 1955 and 1956 under Current Account, stating the amount due in each case and the amount paid.

2. Table a similar statement with reference to Economic Development Loans.
3. List the names of firms or individuals from whom payment should have been received on account of Loans charged to Fishery and Co-operative Account Revenue, stating the amounts paid by each and the total amounts due.
4. Table a copy of the Consolidated Agreement between the Government and the Fishery Products Ltd., relative to financial arrangements between the said company and the Government.

Answer:

1. None.
2. None.
3.—

	Due		Paid	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
Lourdes Co-operative Society Ltd.....	1,428	1,428	5,152	3,142
Gaultois Fisheries Ltd.	28,333	28,333	Postponed	
Lake & Lake Ltd.	2,333	2,333	2,333	2,333
North Eastern Fish Industries Ltd.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
George T. Dixon Ltd.	1,500	1,500	1,500	—
Andrews Labrador Fisheries Ltd.....	16,000	16,000	Postponed	
Alexander Duffett	5,000	3,000	—	3,000
Bonavista Fish Meals and Oils Ltd.....	4,050	4,050	Postponed	
Northlantic Trawling Co. Ltd.	22,222	22,222	—	5,555
H. S. Petite Ltd.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Trepassey Fisheries Ltd.	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933
Fortune Shipping Ltd.	12,500	12,500	12,500	—
Cape St. Francis Co-op Society Ltd.....	1,000	1,000	—	—

4. Previously tabled in answer to Question 51.

April 9th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 75—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
(Minister of Mines and Resources) .

Question (1) How much money has been spent to date by the Government on the development of the Mink Ranchers at Dildo.

Answer: \$185,139.00.

Question (2) How much was spent by the Government for the Cold Storage Plant at Dildo?

Answer: \$270,862.00.

QUESTION No. 76—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer
(Minister of Finance).

Question (1) Table a statement showing an itemized account of money paid last year on account of the Commission on Canada's Economy. Give the names of persons and amount paid to each.

Question (2) Table a copy of the Reports and Recommendations of the Conferences with regard to:

- (a) Labrador.
- (b) Newfoundland.
- (c) South Coast.

Answer (1) Statement of expenses of the Commission on Canada's Economy.

Gestetner—Canada Ltd.	\$ 326.75
A. E. Henderson & Sons	148.80
Canadian National Railways	330.00
H. Carl Goldenberg	8,200.00
Michael Kelly	90.00
	\$9,095.55

Answer (2) These reports were all made previously, copies were sent to all delegates attending the various conferences and also to all Members of the House of Assembly.

April 9th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 77—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (1) From what company or persons did the Department purchase the two whalers and equipment which was paid for in June, 1955?

Answer: From Arctic Fishery Products Limited. The price paid for these two boats and the equipment was a total of \$53,500.00.

Question (2) Were these boats bought for experimental purposes? If so, table a report on experiments carried out.

Answer: The boats were bought for experimental purposes. Reports attached.

Question (3) What was the total cost of these boats and the equipment?

Answer: Already answered in reply to part 1 above.

Question (4) Who purchased the whales obtained by the use of these boats and what was the value of whales caught and credited to the operation of said boats?

Answer: The Newfoundland Fur Farmers Feed Co-operative Society. No credit was made to the whale boats, this operation being experimental. The entire proceeds went to the local fishermen who received the whales free.

QUESTION No. 78—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. E. S. Spencer (Minister of Finance).

Question (1) Table a copy of Agreements made between the Government and persons obtaining Industrial Development Loans Relative to the repayment of said loans which, if any, of these Agreements have not been executed.

Question (2) Table a list showing refunds of gasoline tax for 1955-56, stating names of individuals and amount of tax refunded in each case with reasons for said refund.

Answer: Refunds of gasoline tax paid in 1955-56.

Wabana Town Council	\$,118.54
Exempt under Section 15 (B) Gasoline Tax Act.	

Windsor Town Council	84.13
Exempt under Section 15 (B) Gasoline Tax Act.	

Pentagon Construction Co. Ltd. 726.49
 Contract performed for the
 Federal Government.
 Exempt under Section 15 (B)
 Gasoline Tax Act.

1,929.16

April 9th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 79—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman
 (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (1) How many shares are
 held by the Government in Bonavista
 Fish Meals and Oils Limited?

Answer: 335.

Question (2) When were these shares
 purchased and under what authority?

Answer: Shares were acquired in
 October of 1955 by authority of the
 Executive Council and by the same
 authority registered in the name of the
 Honourable W. J. Keough, Minister of
 Fisheries and Co-operatives.

QUESTION No. 80—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
 (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question: Table a copy of all Loan
 Agreements made by the Farm Devel-
 opment Loan Board with the Fur Farm-
 ers to whom any loans were made.

Answer: Copies of all loan agree-
 ments relative to loans made to mink
 ranchers by the Farm Development
 Loan Board, with the exception of those
 annexed hereto, were tabled by the
 Honourable Minister of Mines and Re-
 sources in reply to Question No. 34

(2) (Mr. Hollett)—Order Paper dated Ap-
 ril 5th, 1955.

Question: In the case of each said
 loan, what amount of principal and in-
 terest are now due and outstanding
 under the terms of said agreement.

Answer: Listed below:

Name of Rancher	Amount of Principal and Interest due
G. W. McNeil	\$7,530.32
O. W. Francis	7,530.32
D. Mitchell	2,768.50
Trinity Mink Limited	5,537.00
George Gould	2,436.28
William Dawe	5,537.00
K. Butterfield	5,537.00
V. Kowalski	1,771.84
John McNeill	5,537.00
Victor Sheppard	2,214.80
Hedley Rowe	2,768.50

QUESTION No. 81—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough
 (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question: Give the names of per-
 sons who have purchased the 32 farms
 from the Government at Cormack?
 What was the selling price of each
 farm and what were the terms of pur-
 chase?

Name of Purchaser	Selling Price
Kenneth Balsom	\$1000.00
George S. Baker	1000.00
George S. Baker (land only)....	500.00
Harold Blanchard	1000.00
Gordon Buchan	1000.00
William Chauk	1000.00
John Coles	1000.00
Fred Rodgers	1000.00
Donald Crocker	1000.00
James Cullihall	1000.00
William Gillingham	1000.00

Name of Purchaser	Selling Price
Joseph Hewitt	1000.00
Harry Hewitt	1000.00
Robert Hewitt	1000.00
Joseph Hillier	1000.00
George Langford	800.00
Ronald Nixon	1000.00
Charles H. Park	1000.00
Cecil Payne	1000.00
James Peddle	1000.00
Clifford Pelley	1000.00
Wilson Phillips	1000.00
Albert E. Sharpe	1000.00
Thomas Simmonds	1000.00
Woodrow Simmonds	1000.00
Ishmael Smith	1000.00
George W. Snow	1000.00
William P. Wells	1000.00
Benjamin D. White	1000.00
John T. White	1000.00
Wesley White	1000.00
Wilson White	1000.00

The terms of the purchase are set forth in the copy of the agreement signed between the purchaser and the Director of Agriculture as indicated hereunder:

25th November, 1955

Dear Sirs:

Following consideration of your application for the purchase of one of the vacant farms at Cormack, we are pleased to offer you farm number..... located on road at Cormack. The property to be sold includes 20 acres of land, 10 of which have been either cleared or partly cleared, and the buildings on this land, in their present condition, including a dwelling house.

2. The terms and conditions under which this property will be sold to you is as follows:

(a) The selling price of the property is \$1000.00 a minimum of \$500.00 must be paid to this Department at the date of purchase and in 10 equal and annual installments due and unpaid.

b) A Fire Insurance Policy on the buildings on the property must be taken out in the name of the Ministers of Mines and Resources to the value of the unpaid balance. This policy must be deposited with the Department.

(c) The purchaser must agree to maintain the buildings in good state of repair and keep the land in cultivation until payment in full for the property has been completed.

(d) The buyer will be subject to, and must agree to abide by, the regulations provided under the Land Development Act, for the proper management and control of the settlement.

3. As in the case of all other grants for land issued under the Land Development Act, no person, whether he be the original grantee or not, shall assign, let or otherwise part with the possession of any land comprised in the grant for this property, unless he assigns, lets or parts with possession of the whole of such land. The intention of this ruling is that the whole of the land comprised in this grant shall be used as one holding for the benefit of one family.

4. This letter is being sent to you in duplicate. Should you agree to the purchase of the vacant farm at Cormack listed above, under the terms and conditions as herein set forth,

we shall be glad if you will indicate your acceptance by signing and returning to this Department the copy of this letter provided for this purpose. Your remittance of at least \$500.00 as the down payment for the property must be received and recorded at the Department before the sale can be completed.

5. We are not in a position at the moment to forward you the Document of Conveyance in respect of the sale of this property. This agreement will be available sometime at a later date as soon as the machinery survey can be made. In the meantime, we shall permit you to occupy the property and use buildings and land, immediately following receipt of your payment for the property either in part, under the minimum terms as quoted above, or in full should you desire to do so.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) A. D. Badcock,
Director of Agriculture.

I agree to purchase the property at Cormack listed above under the terms and conditions set forth in this letter.

Signed

Date

QUESTION No. 82—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. S. J. Hefferton
(Minister of Welfare).

Question (1) State the total cost of Trading Supplies shipped under the heading "Northern Labrador Affairs."

Were tenders called for said supplies? What firm or firms tendered and was the lowest tender accepted? Give the name or names of the various firms from whom these supplies were purchased and the amount paid in each case for these supplies.

Question (2) State the names of all business houses supplying food to:

- (a) Infirmary
- (b) Girls' Training School
- (c) Waterford Hall
- (d) Boys' Training School
- (e) Survey parties conducted by the Department of Mines and Resources.

Were tenders called for in each instance, if not, why not?

Question (3) What was the total cost of all supplies of food during the period from April 1st, 1956 to March 31st, 1957?

Question (4) Give the names of all firms supplying vegetables to the General Hospital, Mental Hospital and the Sanatorium during the past fiscal year showing the amount of vegetables supplied by each firm and the cost of same. Were tenders called for supplying vegetables?

Answer:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Division of Northern Labrador Affairs

Names of firms from whom supplies were purchased for Northern Labrador Depots—Makkovik to Hebron

	\$
Anglo Nfld. Development Co.	90.00
Acadia Gas Engines	1,364.37
Allen Lapsidary Equip. Co.....	772.87
Ayre & Sons Ltd.	2,488.67
Atlantic Films & Electronics	209.28
E. & S. Barbour	3,867.87

Barnes Marine Agencies	10.00	John Kirby	422.00
C. R. Bell Ltd.	202.32	Measurement Engineering Co.	1,446.28
Bowater's Pulp & Paper Mills	220.00	Martin Hardware Co.	1,035.53
Bowring Brothers Ltd.	98.80	Mark Gosse & Sons	10,649.82
Gordon Butler & Co.	228.40	Monroe Machinery & Equip.	
Burry's Shipyards	650.00	Co.	41.76
Canadian Fairbanks Morse....	7.48	Nelson Matchem	72.90
Canadian General Electric....	199.34	A. H. Murray & Co. Ltd.	304.67
Canadian Pittsburgh Indus-		Rupert Morris Sail Works....	193.10
tries Ltd.	161.74	T. McMurdo & Co. Ltd.	1,059.25
Canadian Institute for the		Nfld. Coal Co.	229.82
Blind	197.56	Nfld. Lime Co.	62.01
Canadian Industries Ltd.	11,271.34	Neyle Soper Hardware	809.84
Canadian Marconi Company	58.40	William Nosworthy Ltd.	169.28
Century Importers Ltd.	2,268.44	F. M. O'Leary Ltd.	7,471.72
Ernest Clouston Ltd.	603.93	Peters & Sons Ltd.	452.97
John Clouston Ltd.	16.99	W. G. Pippy	1,799.72
James G. Crawford	11.00	Parker & Monroe Ltd.	121.25
Colonial Cordage Sales Co.	1,766.21	W. H. Parsons Ltd.	3,059.31
Connors Drug Store	14.69	George Rodgers	1,395.18
Crane Ltd.	382.00	Royal Stores Ltd.	5,254.99
Clarence Coombs	173.50	H. V. Randell	8,343.26
Commercial Appliances	121.60	Riverside Woollen Mills Ltd.	152.61
Chester Dawe	1,480.91	Stead Lumber Co.	3,682.00
Dicks & Co. Ltd.	988.20	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	293.69
Dominion Distributors Ltd.....	14.65	Standard Bedding Co.	178.32
Earle Sons & Co.	27.19	Standard Manufacturing Co.	1,961.37
Flynn's Cooperage	37.00	S. O. Steele & Sons Ltd.....	407.88
Basil Fearn	213.05	Steers Ltd.	4,403.42
William Fifield	18.53	Superior Rubber Co.	329.03
Fry's Engineering Co.	30.00	Saunders Howell Ltd.	519.35
General Films Ltd.	250.29	Walter Squires	26.97
Gray & Goodland	10.92	R. A. Templeton	119.91
Great Eastern Oil & Import		Terra Nova Textiles	3,417.39
Co. Ltd.	351.69	The Sports Shop	13.95
Grouchy's Ltd.	18.40	The Scale Shop	126.75
Halley & Co.	9,099.07	Tooton's Ltd.	52.31
Hanning Electric Co.	235.62	J. R. Tucker	25.00
Harris & Hiscock Ltd.	2,225.58	Benjamin Tulk Ltd.	402.90
Harvey & Co.	212.98	Two-Way Stores	126,714.16
A. E. Hickman Co.	636.54	United Cotton Mills	865.27
Hart Battery Company	52.00	United Nail & Foundry Co.	
Hudson's Bay Company	1,446.25	Ltd.	5,400.50
Imperial Oil Ltd.	24,456.56	United Sail Works	230.59
Imperial Tobacco Co. (Nfld.)	18.50	Fred Bennett	95.05
Job Brothers Co. Ltd.	1,167.75	Canadian National Railways	2,318.55
W. J. King	25.00	Central Mortgage	10.00
John Kirby	633.00		

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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Cook Brothers	44.90	Ayre & Sons Ltd.	840.32
Martin Dwyer	10.00	Canada Packers Ltd.	1,252.05
International Grenfell Asso- ciation	1,159.30	Nfld. Margarine Co. Ltd.	1,414.98
		G. E. Barbour Co.	143.69
		The Two-Way Stores	618.37
		P. C. O'Driscoll Ltd.	220.39
	<u>\$269,896.81</u>		
		TOTAL	<u>\$15,933.41</u>

Food supplied to the Home for the Aged and Infirm by the following:

A. Stanley & Sons	\$ 98.03
F. McNamara Ltd.	232.20
General Traders Ltd.	12.28
Clancy & Co. Ltd.	204.22
R. J. Coleman Ltd.	16.48
Richard Williams, Black- marsh Road	99.00
Browning-Harvey Ltd.	127.87
Purify Factories	1,093.44
Borden & Co. Ltd. c/o Harvey & Co. Ltd.	37.90
Harvey & Co. Ltd.	1,111.89
Wilsil Ltd.	391.02
Swift Canadian Ltd.	844.43
T. & M. Winter Ltd.	1,732.80
George Neal Ltd.	234.64
Baine Johnston & Co. Ltd....	1,006.00
St. John's Poultry Producers Ltd.	23.18
Cyril Lester	160.68
Mammy's Ltd.	45.11
Prait Representatives Ltd.....	317.93
McDonald's Fruit Store	100.00
A. Lilly	20.75
C. R. Bell Ltd.	30.69
Standard Brands Ltd.	104.07
Nfld. Brokerage Co. Ltd.....	37.27
Chalker & Co. Ltd.	256.32
Steers Ltd.	631.31
Earle Sons & Co. Ltd.	243.54
A. B. Baird Ltd.	822.71
Central Bakery	131.52
Brookfield Ice Cream Ltd.....	795.34
J. B. Mitchell & Son Ltd.....	46.66
Eastern Produce Company ...	434.33

Food supplied to the Girls' Home and Training School by the following:

The Two-Way Stores, total.....\$2,545.28

Food supplied to the Infants' Home

by the Two-Way Stores.....\$6,566.56

Vegetables supplied to the Home for the Aged and Infirm by the following:

The Two-Way Stores	\$ 843.58
Eastern Produce Company ...	705.70
Canada Packers Ltd.	248.10
Wm. Casey Ltd.	180.25
Ted Barnes, Topsail	92.2.70
Michael Houlihan, Flat Rock, St. John's East	97.85
Mrs. Emil Patten, Kelligrews....	103.00
Mr. Patrick Roche, Middle Cove	25.75
John McDonald	30.90
Gordon Miller, Topsail	30.90
Richard Williams, Blackmarsh Road	120.00
Richard Yeo, Torbay	20.60
James Cullen, Torbay	20.60
Mrs. James Carter, Kelligrews	61.80
Mrs. Lottie Miller, Topsail	92.70
James R. Miller, Topsail	25.75
Walter Dillon, Freshwater Valley	8.24
Mrs. Mabel Chafe, Goulds.....	30.90
TOTAL	<u>\$2,739.32</u>

Firms Supplying Vegetables to the General Hospital, Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases and the Sanatorium during 1956-57

Canada Packers Ltd.

4,650 lbs.	Cabbage	\$ 360.76
16,150 lbs.	Carrots	1,192.56
1,300 lbs.	Turnips	87.04
700 lbs.	Beets	59.02
4,410 lbs.	Onions	395.94
200 sacks	Potatoes	1,483.20
		<hr/>
		\$3,606.33

Eastern Produce Company

11,000 lbs.	Cabbage	759.19
26,450 lbs.	Carrots	1,936.24
6,950 lbs.	Turnips	292.80
2,250 lbs.	Beets	143.72
24,610 lbs.	Onions	1,857.44
4,230 lbs.	Parsnips	353.56
100 sacks	Potatoes	548.80
		<hr/>
		\$5,691.75

Pratt Representatives (Nfld.) Ltd.

5,900 lbs.	Carrots	349.89
5,600 lbs.	Turnips	211.99
2,650 lbs.	Onion	156.78
250 lbs.	Parsnips	23.18
80 sacks	Potatoes	214.24
		<hr/>
		\$ 956.09

A. Stanley & Son

10,900 lbs.	Cabbage	755.07
3,650 lbs.	Carrots	271.69
9,750 lbs.	Turnips	355.53
1,350 lbs.	Beets	108.54
12,650 lbs.	Onions	902.88
2,210 lbs.	Parsnips	238.16
2,250 sacks	Potatoes	8,476.33
		<hr/>
		\$11,108.20

Steers Limited

150 lbs.	Cabbage	10.97
2,200 lbs.	Carrots	189.63
5,450 lbs.	Turnips	367.51
500 lbs.	Onions	29.36
420 lbs.	Parsnips	32.91
140 sacks	Potatoes	1,048.50

Two-Way Stroes

1,100 lbs.	Onions	60.94
4,270 sacks	Potatoes	16,290.68
		<hr/>
		\$16,351.62

William Casey Limited

500 sacks	Potatoes	\$1,897.00
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In addition to the above, quantities of miscellaneous vegetables were purchased throughout the year from a large number of individual farmers.

QUESTION No. 83—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. L. R. Curtis (Attorney General).

Question: From whom did the Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd. purchase mahogany logs?

Give in detail the number of mahogany or other imported logs purchased by Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd, stating from whom they were purchased and the cost of same to the Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd.

Answer: These questions should be addressed to the Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd.

Question: What proportion of said logs has been used to date, and is there a reasonable prospect of using the remainder?

Answer: Do not know the number left but we are assured that they will be put to good use.

Question: Has the Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd. obtained any appraisal of the value of the unused logs since the resignation of Mr. Grant and his Associates?

Answer: Value of remaining logs between \$35,000 and \$36,000.

Question: Who acted as agent for the sale of goods manufactured by Atlantic Hardwoods Ltd. and Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd.?

What was the rate of commission paid to the said agent and what amount of money was paid for his services by each company?

Answer: There was no agent—no money was paid out.

Question: Who is the present agent for sale of said goods and what is the rate of his commission or other remuneration?

Answer: No agent.

QUESTION No. 84—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. G. J. Power (Minister of Highways).

Question (1) Give names of all contractors and contracting companies with whom contracts were made for the building of roads and bridges or for other construction work during the fiscal year 1956-57. Give a description of the work done and the cost of same in each instance.

Question (2) What amount of work under each of the said contracts has been done and how much has been done and how much has been paid for same?

Answer: See answer to question Number 15, 1957.

May 7th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 85—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question (1) What is the amount of money presently standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the various loans outstanding? In what securities are funds invested and what is the amount and market value of each type of security?

Question (2) What was the net amount realized by the Government:

(a) From the loan of four million dollars raised in Canada?

(b) From the loan of two million dollars raised in the United States?

In what currency is interest and principal payable on the latter loan and is the rate of interest the same as for the loan raised in Canada? Give details of the expenses incurred in the raising of each loan.

May 7th, 1957.

Answer to QUESTION No. 85 (1)—Mr. Browne.

The amount of money presently standing to the credit of Sinking Funds for the various loans outstanding:

	Cash	Investments (face value)	Total
War Loan	57,322	814,400	871,722
First Victory Loan	3,489	518,400	521,889
Second Victory Loan	44,441	589,800	634,241
Development Loan	199,569	1,090,500	1,290,069
Fisheries and Roads Loan.....	381,627	366,000	747,627
Schools and Roads Loan	122,554	398,000	520,554
	809,002	3,777,100	4,586,102

Answer to QUESTION No. 85 (1)—Mr. Browne.

SECURITIES IN WHICH FUNDS ARE INVESTED

Trustee Account	War Loan	1st Victory Loan	2nd..Victory Loan	Development Loan	Fisheries & Roads Loan	Schools & Roads Loan	Town of Windsor	Total
War Loan	688,400	45,000	45,000			36,000		814,400
1st Victory Loan		463,400	20,000			35,000		518,400
2nd Victory Loan			559,800			30,000		589,800
Development Loan	18,600	17,500	79,900	462,500	200,000	312,000		1,090,500
Fisheries and Roads Loan					18,000	348,000		366,000
Schools and Roads Loan....					200,000	44,000	154,000	398,000
Market values at 2/5/57	<u>87¾</u>	<u>98½</u>	<u>98½</u>	<u>462,500</u>	<u>418,000</u>	<u>805,000</u>	154,000	3,777,100
Totals	707,000	525,900	704,700	93½	82½	80½	not available	

Answer to QUESTION No. 85 (2): Amounts not yet received.

May 7th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 86—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. B. J. Abbott (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply).

Question (1) How many new motor vehicles, if any, have been purchased for use by Government Departments, during the past fiscal year? Give the make, year and cost of each vehicle and state the Department of Government for whom they were purchased.

Answer to Question 86:

LIST OF VEHICLES PURCHASED DURING 1956

No.	Make	Year	Cost of Vehicles	Department
10	Fargo Dump Body Truck	1956	\$38,712.30	Public Works
1	Fargo Dump Body Truck	1956	4,314.54	" "
1	Rosco Bituminous Distributor	1956	10,103.75	" "
2	Sicard Four Wheel Drive Trucks.....	1956	31,301.70	" "
1	Chev. Four Door Sedan	1956	1,916.21	" "
3	Pontiac Delivery Vans	1956	6,204.00	" "
2	Ford Dump Trucks	1956	7,520.00	" "
1	Plymouth Four Door Sedan	1956	1,814.07	" "
1	½ Ton Ford Delivery Van	1956	1,595.00	" "
1	Chev. Delivery Van	1956	2,022.66	" "
1	½ Ton Chev. Pick-Up Truck	1956	1,813.71	" "
1	Ford Four Door Sedan	1956	1,940.00	" "
1	International ½ Ton Pick-Up Truck.....	1956	2,000.00	Mines & Resources
1	Fargo ½ Ton Pick-Up Truck	1956	2,162.85	" "
1	Fargo ½ Ton Pick-Up Truck	1956	2,162.65	" "
2	Mercury ½ Ton Pick-Up Trucks	1956	3,578.64	" "
1	International ½ Ton Pick-Up Truck	1956	1,891.73	" "
1	Fargo ½ Ton Express Truck	1956	1,929.57	" "
1	Fargo ½ Ton Express Truck	1956	1,902.44	" "
1	Dodge Stake Body Truck	1956	4,492.30	Attorney General
2	Harley Davidson Servi-Cars.....	1956	4,051.40	Attorney General
6	Chev. Four Door Sedans	1956	12,127.50	Health
1	Fargo Dump Truck	1956	3,336.51	Health
1	Fargo Power Truck	1956	3,183.73	Fisheries & Co-ops.
TOTAL			\$149,914.73	

April 30th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 87—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. G. J. Power (Minister of Highways).

Question: Lay on the table of the House a copy of all contracts for work to be performed during 1957 on the Trans-Canada Highway.

Answer: We have so far only let contracts for cutting and burning. There were three.

The first was Witless Bay Line to Hodgewater Line seven miles and the lowest bid was from Cabot Construction and Supply Company.

The other was Kenmount Road towards Witless Bay, two miles. The lowest bid was Midway Construction Company, the principals of which is Mr. Hubert and Mr. Morgan. Their bid was one hundred and sixty dollars an acre. The first one was two hundred.

The other was on the Badger Road toward's Hall's Bay, eight miles. The

winning bid was J. Goodyear & Sons, fifteen thousand dollars.

QUESTION No. 89—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. Dr. J. McGrath (Minister of Health).

- The average number of patients per day at:
 - General Hospital.
 - The Sanatorium.
 - The Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- State the amount of money expended under the heading of Provisions during the fiscal year 1956-57 at:
 - General Hospital.
 - The Sanatorium.
 - The Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- The number of Nurses and Aides attached to:
 - General Hospital.
 - The Sanatorium.
 - The Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases.

Answer to Question No. 89—Mr. Hollett.

- Average number of patients per day during 1956-57 were:

General Hospital	397
St. John's Sanatorium	389
Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, including 132 at the Geriatric Centre on Cavell Avenue and 36 in a building at the St. John's Sanatorium	944

- Amounts of money expended under the heading of Provisions for 1956-57:

General Hospital	\$287,460.38
St. John's Sanatorium	276,795.22
Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases	476,974.72

- Number of nurses and aides, etc., were:

Category	General Hospital	St. John's Sanatorium	Hospital for
			Mental & Nervous Diseases
Nurses	121	29	32
Aides	118	63	104
Student Nurses	127		
Attendants and Orderlies	45	49	165
	411	141	301

QUESTION No. 90—Mr. Jones.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (a) To inform the House of the circumstances leading up to the recent drastic reduction in the operations of the St. Lawrence Corporation Company, Limited, at St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, and,

(b) To inform this House if any steps are being taken to find alternative employment in similar occupations for those laid off by the reduction in operations.

Answer: Mr. Poynter advises that within the last week a five year contract with the United States Government to purchase St. Lawrence fluor-spar has expired and as a consequence the bulk of the Corporation's market was lost. It has been found well nigh impossible to find alternative markets in Canada for Newfoundland fluor-spar because of two reasons.

- (1) All fluor-spar enters Canada duty free and most that does not enter comes from where production costs are reported to be about one-sixteenth of local costs due to lower standards of living and lower labour costs, and,
- (2) Newfoundland fluor-spar must go to the Canadian Mainland in Canadian bottoms which charge two dollars per ton more than ships

of foreign register. The St. Lawrence Corporation is continuing the effort to get into the United States market through Willington, Delaware and Cleveland, Ohio where the corporation has its own plant. However, the prospect of getting it there and competing with Mexican fluor-spar coupled with the apparent impossibility of competition with Mexican fluor-spar in Canada is not encouraging enough at present to carry on a full rate and stockpiling at St. Lawrence.

May 7th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 91—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. B. J. Abbott (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply).

Question (1) During the fiscal year 1956-57 who supplied the fresh frozen or salted codfish to the various Government Institutions?

Question (2) Were Tenders called for the supply of these commodities? If so, please give the names of parties tendering and the quantity of each commodity in each case, also the price tendered.

Question (3) If the supply of any commodity was given to any other than the lowest tender please state the reason therefor.

Answer:

Institution	Quantities		Firm	Price per lb.
	Fresh	Frozen		
		Codfish		
		lbs.		
Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disease	24,953		Fort Amherst Sea Foods.....	18c.
St. John's Sanatorium	9,836		Fort Amherst Sea Foods.....	18c.
St. John's General Hospital	8,140		Atlantic Fish Market	18c.
Home for Aged and Infirm	2,936		Fort Amherst Sea Foods.....	18c.
Girls' Home and Training School	220		Two-Way Stores	25c.
Infants' Home	180		Two-Way Stores	25c.

Lowest tenders were accepted in all cases.

QUESTION No. 92—Mr. Browne.

Answered by—This question was not answered.

Question:

- (1) What was the charge (a) per acre; (b) per hour of a public works tractor used in clearing land in the Dunville area?
- (2) Was this figure net or gross?
- (3) Was the cost of bringing the the tractor to land to be cleared considered in arriving at this unit cost?
- (4) Give details showing how cost figures are arrived at.

May 7th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 93—Mr. Browne.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question:

- (1) What is the cost per acre and per hour of a tractor used in clearing land?
- (2) Is this figure net or gross cost? Give details, showing how cost figures are arrived at. How many acres may be cleared for one person or firm in any one year? What is the amount of bonus per acre?
- (3) Is a person given a Government tractor in clearing land credit with the bonus?

Answer:

- (1) Average cost per acre during 1956 was \$133.39. The cost per hour of a tractor used in clearing land was \$6.75.

(2) This figure is gross cost. The cost per acre of land clearing is determined by dividing the total acreage cleared by the cost of land clearing operations for the year. The cost per hour to operate a tractor is made up of wages \$1.05; fuel and oil 90c., and maintenance and repairs of equipment at \$4.80. No limit is set on the acreage which may be cleared for one person in any one year. No bonus is paid on land cleared with Departmental owned equipment.

(3) No bonus is paid on land cleared with Departmental owned equipment.

QUESTION No. 94—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Honourable S. J. Heferton (Minister of Welfare).

Question:

- (1) State the number of families which have been moved by the Department from Bragg's Island and other Islands in Bonavista Bay?
- (2) What was the cost per family for moving each case?
- (3) Was any vessel owner paid for moving said families, if so, how much money was involved?
- (4) Did the R.C.M.P. make any investigation relative to the moving of these said families and if so, will the Department table a copy of the Report of the R.C.M.P.?

Answer:

- (1) Thirty-nine families.
- (2) Three hundred dollars per family.

- (3) Yes. The money involved was eleven thousand seven hundred dollars — three hundred times thirty-nine.
- (4) Yes. This Department is not prepared to table copies of the report as the report has been handled by the Department of the Attorney General.

table their report. It will be tabled in the next session of the House.

- (b) If tabled an opportunity would have been provided to the House to debate the report.

May 31st, 1957.

QUESTION No. 95—Mr. Duffy.

Answered by

Question: (1) A statement showing who were the suppliers of provisions to General Hospital, Mental Hospital and Sanatorium during the year 1956-57.

Question (2) Give a list of the various items supplied to each institution with the cost per unit of weight or number and the name of the supplier in each case.

QUESTION No. 97—Mr. Canning.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question:

- (a) For what purpose did the St. Lawrence Fluorspar Corporation receive a loan of \$521,000.00 from the Provincial Government?
- (b) What amount, if any, is still outstanding in connection with the said loan?

Answer:

- (a) I may say that it was not a cash loan from the Government. It was a cash loan from the bank guaranteed by the Government. The Government made the loan possible by guaranteeing repayment of the loan. The loan was made to the corporation to prevent them from closing down. They were about to close. They lost their source of harmony which was a small bank in New York City, which had just been absorbed by a large bank and the large bank was not interested in continuing their loans to the company. They were at the end of their rope and about to close when they came to us. We engaged the firm of Peat Marwick & Mitchell & Company, the auditors to audit their accounts running back for ten years and to go also to Wilming-

May 31st, 1957.

QUESTION No. 96—Mr. Canning.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question.

- (a) Is it the intention of the Government to table during the present session the Report and Recommendations of the South West Coast Commission?
- (b) If tabled will the Report be open to debate?

Answer:

- (a) It was the intention to table in this present session the report of the South West Coast Commission unfortunately they are not quite ready, even to this moment, to

ton, Delaware, and audit the accounts of their associate company. Then we agreed to guarantee the loan on conditions that the two companies would be consolidated and the Government be given a first mortgage on everything they had including the life insurance of Mr. Seigbert himself, by doing that the closing down was averted and the plant did not close down.

(b) The answer is none.

June 3rd, 1957.

QUESTION No. 98—Mr. Canning.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question (a) What amount of money was loaned Lake and Penny to purchase Burgeo Fisheries from Fishery Products.

Answer: A loan of \$650,000.00 was made to Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd. to assist this Company in acquiring the fish plant at Burgeo, make extensions and improvements and buy trawlers to assure supplies of fish to the plant.

Question (b) What amount of this loan, if any, has been repaid the Government?

Answer: The first instalment of principal is not due until 4th November, 1957. Interest has been paid as agreed.

Question (c) Has the Government received any reports from Burgeo Fisheries regarding any profits from their Fresh Fish operation at Bugeo?

Answer: Annual audited statements covering the operation are submitted.

Question (d) Referring to the sum loaned Lake & Penny to purchase Burgeo Fisheries was this amount transferred to the new company or withheld by the Treasury as payment of pre-

vious loans or interest on loans previously given Fishery Products.

Answer: The portion of the loan paid by Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd. for the plant was retained with permission of Government by Fishery Products Ltd. for the general purposes of that Company.

June 3rd, 1957.

QUESTION No. 99—Mr. Canning.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

Question:

(a) Referring to millions loaned Fishery Products are there separate accounts kept as to the amounts spent on various plants. If so, table the following information.

1. Amount spent in connection with Fishery Products, Burin.
2. Fishery Products, Isle aux Morts.
3. Fishery Products Ltd., Trepassey.
4. Fishery Products, Long Harbour, P. Bay.

Answer: The application of funds loaned for specific purposes is controlled and full details of all expenditures are given in the audited statements filed. However, costs of plants are confidential information and may not be disclosed.

QUESTION No. 100—Mr. Canning.

Answered by Hon. J. T. Cheeseman (Minister of Fisheries).

The amounts, if any, still owed the Government (of the Province) by the Company "Gaulois Fisheries."

Answer:

Balance of loan	\$424,010.00
Arrears of interest as at 31st March, 1957	\$102,437.95

QUESTION No. 101—Mr. Jones.

Answered by Hon. J. R. Smallwood (Premier).

Question (a) What progress has been made towards the re-opening of the Fresh Fish Plant at Fortune?

Answer (a) Booth Fisheries have made an offer to the bond holders to purchase the bonds. There are two block of bonds which have not as yet reached the trustees for the bond holders. When these are deposited—and they have been promised to be deposited soon—then Booth Fisheries should only be days away from the matter of finalizing the purchase of the plant.

June 7th, 1957.

QUESTION No. 104—Mr. Hollett.

Answered by Hon. W. J. Keough (Minister of Mines and Resources).

Question (1) Table copy of Permit issued to Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited and/or Mr. Grant for the purpose of cutting pulpwood at Barry's Brook, Gander Bay.

Answer: Copy of Permit attached.

Question (2) When was this permit issued? What quantity of wood has been cut to date?

Answer (a) Permit was issued October 26th, 1955. (b) 18,000 cords.

Question (3) To whom was this wood sold and at what price per cord? What proportion of the profits of producing this pulp wood went to Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited and what proportion to Mr. Grant?

Answer: These are private matters pertaining to Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited.

Question (4) What was the total capital outlay or expenditure by

(a) Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.

(b) Newfoundland Government under this permit.

Answer:

(a) This is a private matter pertaining to Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.

(b) The Department of Mines and Resources has not invested any capital in the project.

Question (5) For whom was the necessary equipment and/or machinery purchased for the cutting of this woods operation at Barry's Brook.

Answer: This is a private matter pertaining to Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.

Question (6) How many men are presently employed in this operation?

Answer: Varying numbers of men have been employed on the project from time to time. At the present time few, if any, men are employed as the cutting and hauling season has ended.

Question (7) State whether or not it was the intention to export this wood. If not exported, why not?

Answer: The original Permit required that the wood be exported. Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. have since asked permission to purchase this wood and use it in their Corner Brook Mill. Because of the condition of the export market this permission has been granted.

Question (8) Lay on the table of the House a copy of the agreement between Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited and Mr. Marcel Rheacums.

Answer: This is a private agreement between Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited and Mr. Marcel Rheacums.