

cent because the manufacturers' sales tax on automobiles is going to disappear.

Car dealers told me that the seniors in their companies were saying that if there were any savings at all on the retail price of a car after the GST came in, the saving on a \$25,000 car might be \$200 or \$300. If the manufacturers' sales tax of 13.5 per cent disappears like it should disappear, it should be a saving of \$2,500, not \$200 or \$300. Consumers will have to pay the 7 per cent on top of that.

I asked the government where the saving is for the small businessman who is already in business. We hear that they will get the GST back on new purchases they make. I do not deny that in the legislation, but I was approached by a restaurant operator who said that he already had all his capital investment. While there was a little upgrading each year, he wanted to know where he would save on the GST. I told him that the government said that he would not have to pay 7 per cent on his placemats. He said to me: "Well, big deal, 7 per cent of 1.5 cents on a placemat. That is really a big saving".

He asked if he would have to charge 7 per cent on the meals on his menu. I said that he would and agreed that it would not be very good for his business.

He wanted to know what he would get for collecting this tax. I told him that he would really not get very much. "Originally", I said, "you would get \$600 a year but that is gone now". I said: "You are going to get one-time help of \$1,000 and after that you will be collecting the 7 per cent GST for the government out of the goodness of your heart". As well, I said to this person: "Just do not take everything that you hear from this government as the gospel truth". He agreed and said: "We are getting a little sick and tired of that type of thing".

We see today how much we can trust the government. It has lost the trust of the Canadian people. I hope it realizes it soon and will revamp the Canadian tax system to make it more fair for everyone, not just for its rich friends.

I will take a couple of minutes to address the problems this will create in agriculture. One of the major problems facing a primary producer in agriculture in particular is having enough time. This tax will place a greater demand on the farmer's time. Most farmers do their book work at night or on the weekend because they have to do it

themselves; there is not the money in the business. They are prepared to do that. That goes with the uniqueness of the industry they are in.

They are led to believe that this is going to help their cash flow. I beg to differ with that, and I can tell you from experience that one of the major problems farmers have today is the problem of being able to borrow sufficient money for cash flow.

This tax is going to have to be paid up front by producers. They are going to have to pay tax on their veterinary services, tax on their fertilizer, tax on their repairs, and other costs.

I note with interest one of the items that they are not going to have to pay tax on is natural fertilizer. There is another word that I could use for natural fertilizer that would not be very parliamentary. This government certainly has lots of that, so it is good that it can sell that and peddle that in the future without having someone to pay tax on it.

I made some phone calls to Revenue Canada. Many of those items in the technical papers that we were told would be clarified in the bill when it came forward have not been clarified. The word that I am sending to the agricultural community is that the only hope it has now, because the government is going to railroad this through whether farmers want it or not, is to lobby the government to get those lists, whether they be for zero rated or for tax exempt items.

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We were told in the technical papers that we would have a list in the bill of those items that would be zero rated. They are not in the bill. We were told that definitions would be there. They are not there.

The message to all industries is to continue to lobby in the hope that the technical papers and the definitions will be changed to improve this terrible piece of legislation.

Unlike most businesses, agriculture, by its very nature, is not very attractive because of variable yields, unpredictable weather, the elements, the long hours, the miserable returns, the lack of security, the lack of adequate rural social services, the isolation in many cases, and its insatiable capital demand. Many young people are thinking a second time before they attempt to enter this industry.