

*The Address—Mr. Mandziuk*

war. During the period from 1956 to 1961, for instance, the number of dairy farmers dropped from 398,604 to 308,980.

We are proud of Canada, Mr. Speaker, as a great and modern country where our people generally are well paid and our families enjoy a high standard of living. Many of us have assumed that because of this our children are well fed and do not need milk in school. The facts prove that they not only need milk but require education as to why they should drink it.

Our dairy industry is suffering because of a declining per capita consumption of milk. A school milk assistance bill will provide the most effective means to reverse this trend. It will bring back a desire for milk in today's children. It will give these children knowledge about the vital role played by milk in their own good health. Then they in turn will see to it that their children, the next generation, will not return to the bad habits of today.

This is a matter of great national importance, Mr. Speaker. I suggest it should be the prime concern of the Department of National Health and Welfare as well as departments of health in the various provinces.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, may I make the plea that we catch up with the other advanced nations of the world in the area of school milk distribution. Our reason should be the same as Australia's when it established its states grants act in 1950 to provide milk to school children. It gave its reasons as "to help maintain their health and establish milk as part of their daily diet".

**Mr. Nicholas Mandziuk (Marquette):** Mr. Speaker, to begin with may I express our admiration and appreciation of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and those who piloted us through the marathon session that has just ended. We regret that this house has not been able to give them a well deserved holiday. I also wish to congratulate the mover of the address, the hon. member for Burin-Burgeo (Mr. Jamieson), and to state that the contents of his remarks and the manner of their delivery could well be the envy of many of the front benchers in this house.

I also wish to congratulate the seconder of the address on his speech. His eloquence was very appealing, but he launched into a criticism of Conservative agricultural policy and sang the praises of the policy of the present Liberal government. I suggest he read the address just delivered so ably by the hon. member who preceded me, the hon. member

[Mr. Honey.]

for Durham (Mr. Honey). His eyes might be opened to the failure of the present government to carry out its election promises. I also suggest to the seconder that he must have failed to read the record of the Conservative administration from 1957 to 1962, because he would have learnt that the idea of Expo, about which Canada is so enthusiastic today, as well as its present location, originated with the administration headed by the present Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker).

I would further point out that the Saskatchewan river dam would never have been conceived, let alone built, had the Liberals continued in the drivers' seat, as they are today; and they are now very happy to see this project being completed. They are also very happy to name it after a Liberal. They did not have the courtesy to name it after the man who really initiated the dam, a project which the Liberals were afraid to touch. It must also not be forgotten that crop insurance, cash advances to farmers, ARDA and other measures originated with the Conservative government, measures which this government have tried but failed to improve. I think credit should be given where credit is due.

With regard to Canada's one hundredth anniversary, it is marvellous to see how enthusiastically those who were born in Canada as well as those who have entered the country more recently have joined together in the celebration of our centennial. And well they might, because few who were born in 1867 are still living to celebrate our hundredth birthday. I also suggest that few who were born either this year or last year will live to celebrate our second hundredth anniversary. They must therefore make the most of this occasion, and I am glad all have taken our celebrations to heart.

I realize that on occasions such as this we must pause to take stock, to make a short résumé of the past in order to understand the present. We think we have difficulties and face problems, but I feel we should understand how these problems arose in order to get some inkling of how perhaps we can best find solutions. The history of Canada did not begin just one hundred years ago, Mr. Speaker. If my memory serves me correctly the history of Canada began 475 years ago. It started with the landing of Jacques Cartier and the hardy French explorers and pioneers who broke the first sod and lived through indescribable hardships in the early days of this country. They were the ones who laid the foundations for this nation. We cannot forget