

men and women who have had some experience in the world, ought to lay down as a cardinal principle that the primary producer, who provides the basis of our prosperity, should have an adequate return for his labour. The situation is hardly the same in the United States and Great Britain, but as so large a part of our own requirements can be satisfied only by bringing in products from abroad and manufacturing them here, our bulk products such as wheat, timber, pulpwood, fish, minerals and so on, have to be sold on the world market, and the money received from their sale used to purchase the other goods we require to maintain our standard of living. I hope that when considering this question of unemployment we will see to it that our standard of living is based on the requirements of the primary producers, and not on the demands of some great union organization or group of lawyers, doctors or plumbers. It should be what we, as reasonable men and women, believe employees should receive in relation to what is received by primary producers for their products.

The next point with which I should like to deal is a little aside from the usual subjects.

Hon. Mr. Howard: Is it on housing?

Hon. Mr. Haig: No. I may say about housing, however, that rent control is being removed so fast that even I cannot keep up with it. In fact, the increase of 18 per cent for unheated property, and 22 per cent for heated property, caused rents to go so high that even I did not have the gall to take full advantage of the increases.

What I want to discuss now, honourable senators, is the serious problem of the cost of education in Canada today. For example, this year the estimate for education in the public schools and collegiates of Winnipeg is approximately \$6 million. Of this amount the province contributes only about \$330,000. Our property owners pay the rest, and they cannot carry this load any longer. I do not care where you come from, you will find the same problem all across Canada. For instance, a fifty-student classroom in Winnipeg costs on the average about \$10,000. I admit that because of our mild climate we do not have to build expensively.

Some Hon. Senators: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. Haig: The minimum or maximum salary, whichever way you wish to look at it, is about \$1,500 a year, and of this amount the provincial government pays only \$300 per year per teacher. When I was a teacher and earned only \$420 a year, the government paid \$200 of the salary, and up until a year or two ago they still paid only \$200. Now they are

contributing \$300 on a salary of \$1,500, which is only one-fifth. This situation has been discussed with the provincial authorities, and they say they cannot pay any more. I do not know where the money will come from; but education is more necessary in this country today than ever before.

A new department of Immigration and Citizenship has been formed, and if we are going to make our country greater by bringing people here, we will want them to understand our ways and become part of us. The best way of doing this is through a good system of education. I am sure the teachers of other provinces are just as competent as our teachers in Manitoba, so I can say without fear of contradiction that we have as fine a body of men and women in the teaching profession in our schools, colleges and universities, as are to be found anywhere in the world. They are loyal and energetic, and are anxious to give our children a fine education and make them good citizens. There can be no hope of any curtailment of their salaries; if anything, we shall have to increase them. Whether this is to be done out of federal funds or out of a special account, I do not say; but something has to be done. I have heard it said that the province of Quebec would object to the federal government having anything to do with education in that province. I simply do not believe it; and I do not believe that Manitoba or Ontario or any other province would object. I think my honourable friend from Provencher (Hon. Mr. Beaubien) will agree with me that for the past fifty years our province has enjoyed a reasonably economical administration; yet today we find ourselves faced with a cost of education that is staggering. Our property owners are the ones who have to pay, and they will not be able to carry the load much longer.

I come now to Canada's real problem, world trade. I could discuss the wheat agreement or the restrictions that have been imposed on the sale of cattle and goods to the United States during the past four or five years. I could discuss the devaluation of the Canadian currency—and I think I shall say a word or two about this. For many years in this house I have preached that it would be better for us to have a limited amount of devaluation. Then the honourable member from Toronto-Trinity (Hon. Mr. Roebuck)—to whom I never give much credit—

Some Hon. Senators: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. Haig: —convinced me that we should allow our currency to find its own level. I accepted his theory, and for the past two years I have been on his bandwagon. A year ago when Britain devalued