

The Budget—Mr. Jones

Liberals, Conservatives, C.C.F. and Social Credit members talking about the South Saskatchewan dam. It has been practically promised that the South Saskatchewan dam will be built. It will be built with federal money, not money they are asked to lend but money that will be given by the federal government.

The St. Lawrence seaway will be of no great benefit to the maritime provinces. Money being spent on the St. Lawrence seaway is not being loaned; it is being given to the people of Ontario, Quebec and certain parts of the west to benefit their future. This afternoon the hon. member for Westmorland referred to certain things being done in Nova Scotia. We are pleased that the Canso causeway has been built; we are pleased that there is to be a ferry operating between Bar Harbor and Yarmouth, but the money for these projects is not being loaned to Nova Scotia to assist that province, it is being given to the province by the federal government. I could quote many other instances.

Yesterday I was reading the *Financial Times*, and I noticed an article that stated that the St. Lawrence seaway was expected to boost rather than reduce the shipping business in Montreal. According to the writer of this article it was expected that the time would come when federal money would be used to keep open the St. Lawrence river, not just for a short additional time in the spring and fall but all year, so that boats might use Montreal and other ports on the St. Lawrence the year round. If that ever happens, and I sincerely hope it will not, it will mean that federal money will be spent for the advantage of Montreal and other parts of central Canada. We in the maritimes not only will be the losers, we will have to pay part of the shot.

On the same page of this publication it states that Toronto harbour facilities are being prepared for seaway traffic and that the day after tomorrow the Minister of Transport (Mr. Marler) is to be in Toronto to open the marine terminal at pier No. 2. I do not know whether the federal government is paying for that, but I assume that it is.

Mr. Marler: The city of Toronto is paying for it.

Mr. Brooks: I am glad that somebody other than the federal government is paying for something. I could go on and name a long list of things which have been provided by the federal government for the benefit of other provinces. We have here an instance where money could have been loaned and should have been loaned. The problem was not insurmountable. We in New Brunswick

feel it is very strange that when money is needed for development in other parts of Canada it can be found and given to those other parts, but when we want to borrow money for a development which would be of tremendous advantage to the people of our province we are told it cannot be done, that the constitution will not permit it.

I do not intend to press this matter further tonight, but I do want to say that it is a serious problem for New Brunswick. I believe if we were to take the opinion of individual members, whether they be Liberal, Conservative, Social Credit or C.C.F., we would find them almost 100 per cent in favour of giving this assistance to the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. O. L. Jones (Okanagan Boundary): Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support of the subamendment, which I hope will come to a vote shortly. I do this because it deals with a subject close to my heart, the municipality. I do so for another reason also. One of the finest municipalities in Canada, the city of Kelowna, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this week.

The history of Kelowna is similar to the history of many other communities in Canada. It was founded at the turn of the century and has had a steady growth since. It was started by men and women of vision who laid the groundwork for a modern city by setting aside ample space for parks, wide roads and lanes. Most western towns are laid out to provide good lanes in which such services as sewers and water mains, garbage collection and so on can be located. I am sure that places like Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto often wish they had had similar foresight many years ago.

When many of these towns were incorporated 50 years or so ago their areas were quite limited. Rapid growth within these limits has brought special problems with which the municipalities find it hard to cope. Because of the limited area the owners of land have had to assume increased burdens to provide schools, roads and the other facilities usual to municipal endeavour. The result is that municipal taxes are very high today in comparison with taxes at the time of incorporation 40, 50 or 60 years ago.

In the meantime the municipalities have had imposed upon them responsibilities which were unheard of 50 years ago. They are the creatures of the province, and they have had to submit to many impositions on the part of provincial governments. I would refer especially to education. When the city of Kelowna was incorporated 50 years ago the cost of education was borne by the government of