

and privy councillors and the summoning of parliament?

2. What was the technique previously used?
3. Why was a change made?
4. In respect of whose appointment was this technique first devised?
5. In respect of what matters or appointments specifically is the technique of an instrument of advice now used to advise the Governor General?
6. What is the accepted constitutional technique to advise the Governor General in respect of other matters?
7. What is the constitutional or other reason for the differentiation between those matters upon which the Governor General is advised by instrument of advice and those in respect of which the advice is submitted in accordance with the answer to part 6?

Mr. John R. Matheson (Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister): 1. For appointment of Minister and Privy Councillor: 17 Sept., 1953; for summoning of Parliament: 7 Oct., 1953.

2. Minute of Council.

3. The Minute of Council was considered inappropriate as a means of advising the Governor General on those matters on which the tendering of advice is the responsibility of the Prime Minister alone and not of the committee of the Privy Council.

4. The Hon. Robert H. Winters as Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Jean Lesage as member of the Privy Council and Minister of Resources and Development.

5. Appointments to the Privy Council and to ministerial office; summoning of Parliament; dissolution of Parliament.

6. A Minute of Council.

7. See answer to 3 above.

***CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION—COLOUR TELECASTS**

Question No. 889—Mr. Allmand:

1. Was an announcement made on Friday, February 25, 1966, that the C.B.C. will start colour telecasts on the English network for 30 hours per week starting on October 1, 1966, and on the French network for 15 hours per week sometime during the fall?

2. If so, how much of this colour programming, both in English and French will be produced in Montreal?

Mr. Albert Béchard (Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first part of this question is yes. The C.B.C. issued a press release to this effect on February 25.

In reply to the second part, the C.B.C. advises that most of the estimated 15 hours

Orders for Returns

of French network colour programming plus some English network originations such as sports telecasts will be Montreal produced. The English network will have a greater volume of network and colour film imports available, making up perhaps two thirds of the 30 hours of English network colour programming. Canadian colour production by C.B.C. Montreal is expected to be approximately the same as that for C.B.C. Toronto. The corporation's Ottawa studio will originate a small portion of the colour programming for both networks.

QUESTIONS PASSED AS ORDERS FOR RETURNS

***COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM**

Question No. 370—Mr. Rynard:

1. What is the estimated cost to date of the royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism?
2. What was the total cost of the most costly royal commission inquiry between 1945 and 1965?
3. How many persons are employed full time by the commission on bilingualism and biculturalism?
4. How many are employed part time?
5. How many of these employees are paid at the rate of \$10,000 per year or more?
6. What was the employment of each of these persons immediately prior to joining the staff of the commission?
7. What qualifications did he or she show for the duties required with the commission?

Return tabled.

DAIRY STATISTICS

Question No. 478—Mr. Vincent:

1. In Canada, for the calendar year 1965, what was (a) the number of milk cows (b) the production per cow (c) the milk production and the fluid cream production, as a percentage of the total production?
2. How much natural milk, as a percentage of the total production, was sold (a) per province, and (b) for the whole of Canada?
3. How much milk per province was produced in 1965, as a percentage of the total Canadian production?
4. How much milk, as a percentage of the total Canadian production, was used in 1965 with regard to (a) the sales of fluid milk (including the equivalent in milk of fluid cream) (b) the milk used on farms (including the milk given to cattle, the milk used for the making of farm butter, and milk for human consumption) (c) creamery butter (d) cheddar cheese (e) the other cheeses (f) condensed milk products and (g) ice cream?
5. For the calendar year 1965, what were the production and the distribution of creamery butter under the following headings (a) stocks as to