

find these figures listed in the public accounts of Newfoundland and in the estimates for various years.

They are:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Total revenue ..	\$44,095,000	\$49,200,000	\$74,140,000
Federal grants ..	22,100,000	24,000,000	49,726,000

The federal grants are 66 per cent of the total revenue of Newfoundland in 1958-59 as compared to 50 per cent in 1956-57.

Mr. Pickersgill: Would the hon. gentleman permit a question?

An hon. Member: Sit down.

Mr. Pickersgill: That includes the money which has not yet been paid.

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): I know exactly what the hon. member is going to say. He is going to say that that includes the amount for 1957-58.

Mr. Pickersgill: Yes, it does.

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): And in 1959-60 the total revenue will amount to no less than \$71,587,000.

Now, I have here the revenue of the province of New Brunswick, a province which is 50 per cent larger than the province of Newfoundland, yet the revenue is not 50 per cent greater. Indeed, it is very little larger than the revenue of the province of Newfoundland. I suppose I may as well give it to the house. I have it here. The revenue of the province of New Brunswick for 1959-60 is \$74,888,000 and the revenue of Newfoundland which is only two-thirds the size is \$72 million dollars. And of that sum the federal grant amounts to \$46,800,000, or no less than 65 per cent.

Now let us compare the increase in the provincial revenue—the real provincial revenue—with the increase in the federal grants:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	(millions of dollars)			
Provincial Revenue .	22.0	25.2	24.4	24.0
Federal Grants	22.1	24.0	49.7	46.8

There is an increase of about 12 per cent in provincial revenue between 1956-57 and 1959-60. Whereas the federal grants show an increase of over 110 per cent in the same period.

Thus it can be seen that the revenues of Newfoundland have suddenly increased since we took office and the standards and levels of public services have increased accordingly. The credit is due entirely to us, and these patriots, these men who love Newfoundland—there are no traitors among them—all want to go back to the 1956-57 standard.

The levels and standards have increased to a degree that no one, not even the premier of Newfoundland himself, had ever imagined was possible. The Newfoundland minister of finance himself said he never dreamed he

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would be bringing in a budget of \$74 million dollars, and nobody else did either. This is not accidental. This is the result of the policy of our government. Newfoundland has never been so well treated as it has during the past two years under the able leadership of our Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker), and no one knows this better than the premier of Newfoundland and my good friend—I wish I could say my learned friend—the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate.

What is the policy of the government? Yesterday the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate read from the report of the federal-provincial proceedings for November, 1957. I do not think I have time to read from it—

Mr. Pickersgill: Oh, go ahead.

Mr. Pearson: I think the minister ought to be given time to get to the bill.

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): I thank the hon. member for that suggestion because I know he does not want to get away from it.

Mr. Chevrier: I think the minister ought to say a few words in French, too.

(Translation):

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): Perhaps I will say a few words in French—

(Text):

The hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate (Mr. Pickersgill) read from the federal-provincial conference proceedings of 1957. This is another book I keep very close to me and read from time to time because I find it most inspiring.

Mr. Pickersgill: Almost archeological.

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): I would like to read particularly the opening speech of the Prime Minister in which he said:

We desire to achieve harmony in the operation of our governmental institutions in Canada.

Again he said:

The purpose of each of us here today, as premier Smallwood said in effect, is to come together in a spirit of amity, to endeavour while maintaining the spirit and intent of the British North America Act to assure the ability and capacity of the federal and provincial governments to discharge their respective constitutional functions.

He then went on:

We believe that this federation cannot thrive in a climate of glaring disparities in levels and standards of service and development—

Does that not have a familiar ring: "levels and standards of service"? Those words came from term 29. I continue:

—as between the several provinces from Newfoundland to British Columbia. It is our opinion that positive government is necessary both at the dominion and provincial levels in assuring national