

Order Paper Questions

2. Estimates have been prepared, but in the area of price support it is not possible to outline all levels of expenditure in advance, since under the Agricultural Stabilization Act expenditures are not required every year for each category of product. With the foregoing qualification, estimated expenditures in 1975-76 will be as follows:

(a)	Estimated 1975-76 \$		(b)	Paid To Date \$
(a)	20,500,000			3,002,824
(b)	Nil			Nil
(c)	Nil			Nil
(d)	266,000,000	Manufactured milk and cream		146,879,500
	16,320,000	Consumer milk and powder		6,108,260
(e)	21,000,000			9,116,515
(f)	500,000			Nil
(g)	13,600,000			13,218,591
(h)	3,375,000			Nil

In so far as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is concerned: The amount of government assistance in the form of a price support or subsidy is: 1. (e) 1973-74, \$69,385,925; 1974-75, \$81,230,325.

2. 1975-76, \$200,000,000. The above payments are made, under the two price wheat program, to the Canadian Wheat Board, the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board and directly to wheat producers in Quebec and the Maritimes. These payments reduce the price of flour and are a consumer subsidy.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE—BIRD KILLING PERMITS

Question No. 3,110—Mr. Clark (Rocky Mountain):

1. Is it the policy of the Canadian Wildlife Service to issue a permit for the killing of a bird which is considered to be the first of its species to appear in a particular province if (a) a specimen of that bird is already in a collection in (i) Canada (ii) elsewhere in North America (b) that bird is of a species listed in the Red Data Book of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as a rare species?

2. What specific criteria are applied by the Canadian Wildlife Service to determine whether an applicant for a permit to kill a bird for collection purposes should be granted the permit?

3. For the purpose of issuing permits to kill birds for collection purposes, what specific criteria are employed by the Canadian Wildlife Service to define an eligible (a) applicant (b) institution (c) scientific inquiry or experiment?

4. What safeguards are enforced by the Canadian Wildlife Service to ensure that permits issued by them do not contribute to the depletion of bird species which are rare in (a) a province or region (b) Canada (c) the world?

5. Has the Canadian Wildlife Service considered the application in Canada of the practice in Great Britain of absolutely prohibiting the killing of a bird where the sole purpose is to verify its identity or to add

[Mr. Sharp.]

it to a list of known species and (a) if not, for what reason (b) if so, for what reason has that system not been applied in Canada?

Mr. George Baker (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of the Environment): 1. (a) Some permits are issued to agencies such as the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Provincial Museums, some universities and Provincial Wildlife agencies without species restrictions except for those species native to Canada which are rare and endangered or are under provincial jurisdiction. (i) Yes; (ii) yes (b) Not all species listed in the IUCN Red Data Book are really rare by Canadian definition. In these cases there is no biological reason not to do so.

2. The criteria are listed in Section 19 of the Migratory Bird Regulations—P.C. 1975-1689. They include, where applicable, a review of the research proposal, reputation of the applicant, including letters of support from recognized scientists, the species and area where collecting is intended.

3. (a) Letters of testimony from reputable scientists on behalf of new applicants as required by the Migratory Birds Regulations: (b) Personal knowledge of issuing officer as to whether an institution is bona fide; (c) Each research proposal is viewed on its merits, consequently it is not possible to have a single set of criteria. Some permits are issued to facilitate monitoring of toxic chemicals in the environment or the salvage of birds killed accidentally.

4. (a) No particular protection is given to stragglers not known to breed in a province, except restraint exercised by responsible scientists; (b) No particular protection is given to stragglers not known to breed in Canada; (c) Birds that are rare elsewhere in the world are not likely to be found in Canada and if found outside their normal range are likely to perish in any event.

5. Yes, it was considered; (b) This practice was rejected because of the less advanced state of knowledge of the distribution of migratory birds in Canada.

NATIONAL DEFENCE—ISSUE OF WHEELED VEHICLES FOR ARMoured CARS

Question No. 3,132—Mr. McKinnon:

1. How many wheeled vehicles, by type, were issued to the Armed Forces between January 1, 1975 and September 1, 1975?

2. Have any contracts for armoured cars been let during the period January 1, 1975 to September 1, 1975?

Hon. James Richardson (Minister of National Defence): 1. Wheeled vehicles issued to armed forces between January 1—September 1, 1975:

Type of Vehicle	Numbers
Passenger Vehicles	
Sedan, 4 door, standard	52
Sedan, 4 door, compact	101
Station Wagon, 4 door, standard	96
Station Wagon, 4 door, intermediate	10
Carryall ½ ton, 4x2	56
Bus, 35 and 44 passenger capacity	9
Ambulances, 1 ton, 4x4	38
Miscellaneous passenger vehicles	10
Sub Total	372