

Questions

convened the federal-provincial parks conference which was held in Ottawa on November 20 and 21, 1962.

(a) Because of their numbers, their location and their established purposes, Canada's national parks are limited in meeting the total demand for outdoor recreation that exists today. It is for this reason the federal government, within the scope of its jurisdiction, has been encouraging the development of other facilities under appropriate auspices to provide a balanced and adequate service for the people of Canada and visitors from other countries.

(b) The parks conference of 1962 discussed the relationship of public and private enterprise and of the three levels of government in Canada in providing outdoor recreational facilities. It agreed to reconvene in 1963 and every second year thereafter to consider these broad matters affecting parks policy and planning. In addition, annual meetings of parks administrations will be held to examine management techniques and exchange of information on them. Furthermore, the national parks branch will serve, for the time being, as a clearing house with the provinces on these matters.

In addition, the government of Canada has provided an over-all plan since 1958 for the development by the provinces (under federal financial aid) of camp grounds and picnic sites as part of the winter employment program. Furthermore, the governments of the ten provinces and of Canada share the cost of another recreational program to provide further facilities of this kind along the Trans-Canada highway. The municipal winter works program has been used extensively to provide adequate recreational facilities for urban cities. The Canada Water Conservation Act operating under the principle of multiple use of renewable resources is assisting in providing recreational areas in several major centres. In addition, the newly launched A.R.D.A. program will assist in developing land and water resources for outdoor recreational purposes.

TENDER REQUIREMENTS, PROJECTS UNDER \$15,000

Question No. 956—Mr. McWilliam:

1. What is the minimum number of quotations required to be submitted before a contract is awarded, or a work order authorized, where private tenders are asked for on projects less than \$15,000?
2. Do contract or work-order regulations for projects under \$15,000, for which private tenders are invited, provide that the contract or work order be awarded to the lowest tenderer?

Mr. Grafty: 1. Not specified.

2. No.

[Mr. Dinsdale.]

(Translation):

SUBSIDY ON CHEESE EXPORTED TO U. K.

Question No. 957—Mr. Ethier:

1. What is the amount of subsidy paid on each pound of cheese exported to England, and what is the amount paid on each pound of Cheddar cheese sold on the domestic market?
2. What is the amount of subsidy, if any, paid on skimmed milk?

Mr. Pigeon: 1. No direct subsidy is paid on cheese exported to England. However, when it is proven that first grade Cheddar cheese has been exported to the United Kingdom, the agricultural stabilization board reduces the sale price of that cheese by four cents a pound.

A subsidy of two cents a pound on cheese with a count of 94 or over and of one cent a pound on cheese with a count of 93, is paid to producers for any cheese meeting the standards of quality set up by the Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act and its regulations.

2. No subsidy is paid on skimmed milk.

(Text):

DEFOLIATION OF DECIDUOUS TREES

Question No. 958—Mr. MacRae:

Has the Department of Forestry investigated the cause of the severe defoliation of deciduous trees during the early part of the summer in many parks, camp sites, and recreation areas in central and western Canada and, if so, (a) is the cause now known (b) are these conditions likely to continue (c) is the Department of Forestry able to do anything to remedy the situation?

Mr. Flemming (Victoria-Carleton): Outbreaks of the forest tent caterpillar or army worm have developed in many regions during the past two years. These outbreaks occur at about ten to twelve year intervals. They seldom persist in any one area for more than three years and numbers are eventually reduced by natural control agents such as unfavourable weather and parasites. The principal host tree is trembling aspen, but larvae also feed on other hardwoods. Trees are able to withstand several years of defoliation without appreciable losses other than a reduction in growth. Nevertheless, the insect has a high nuisance value and during outbreak years tourists and cottage owners are bothered by migrating larvae and the unsightly appearance of denuded trees during the early summer.

The forest insect and disease survey carries out an annual assessment of this problem. Special reports are prepared for provincial