

Criminal Code

collector system, a central treatment plant or both for the collection and treatment of sewage from one or more municipalities, and includes the expansion of an existing plant or existing trunk collector sewer. A municipal sewerage corporation is a public body incorporated on behalf of and controlled by one or more municipalities for the purpose of constructing and operating facilities for the collection and treatment of sewage from one or more municipalities.

Every attempt was made to make these amendments as broadly applicable as possible in order that the desired stimulation could be given to municipal corporations to take action to deal with water pollution. What has been the result of this program to date? Only a few months have passed, yet we find that as of May 26, 45 loans have been approved to municipalities for the construction of the sewers under the anti-pollution measure, totalling \$27.4 million. In addition, there have been 25 formal applications, received by May 26, totalling a further \$4.5 million. In addition, there have been 121 preliminary inquiries concerning projects amounting to an estimated expenditure of \$68.6 million. In further addition to this are another 71 inquiries from municipalities concerning which details have not yet been given to the federal government, so it is impossible to estimate the cost of these projects being contemplated by those municipalities.

As to those projects for which we have the figures—the first three groups to which I have referred—they total over \$100 million in loans approved, in formal applications made and in preliminary inquiries directed to the C.M.H.C. What has been the result of this tremendous program of anti-pollution? Some of the large projects which have already been approved in the few short months and in connection with which construction has already begun is a project in Vancouver to the value of \$7.4 million, a project in Ottawa, to the value of \$10.2 million; in Toronto, to the extent of \$1.9 million; in Belleville, projects totalling \$1.5 million; another project in Sudbury totalling \$1.1 million; another project in Fort William, totalling \$884,000; another project in Peterborough amounting to \$593,000; and so on. I suggest those projects have been the result of this tremendously imaginative program undertaken by the government.

I suggest one has only to refer to the *Ottawa Journal* of today to see what has been done as a result of this program in this city, which has been cursed by a sewage problem for many years. I should like to read from an article appearing in the *Ottawa Journal* of today, which reads as follows:

Twenty five million gallons of raw sewage a day pour into the Ottawa river from Ottawa, its suburbs and federal government properties. This

[Mr. Jones.]

is soon to be remedied. The city hopes to have its \$20,000,000 sewage treatment and disposal system in operation by April 1, 1963. The project, which had been talked about since 1944—

Mr. Speaker, I suggest the fact that this project is to be in operation by April, although it has been considered since 1944, is an indication of the favourable results of the Prime Minister's efforts to bring this problem to the attention of the people of Canada.

The article then continues as follows:

—the federal government, which is lending the city two thirds of what the city will pay for the project, offered to forgive 25 per cent of the loan if the work were done by April 1, 1963. That means a saving of more than \$2,500,000 for Ottawa.

How does it all work? Sewage from this area now enters the river from 23 outlets, on mainland and islands, between Nepean bay and the eastern city limits. When the new system is working the only outlet will be from the sewage treatment plant at Greens creek. Flow to outlets west of John street, which is just east of Rideau falls, will be intercepted by an interceptor sewer laid from Nepean bay to John street.

I point this out as an example of the practical results of this program which has been undertaken. The article then continues as follows:

The interceptor sewer will empty into an out-fall sewer, which is a sewage expressway, from John street to Green's creek.

I should like to refer, as an example, to the effects of this program in my own municipality. The city of Saskatoon laid a program before the federal government involving a plan to put in an anti-pollution measure, calling for the construction of a trunk sanitary sewage disposal location, at a cost of some \$420,000. A few weeks ago that city passed a bylaw requesting approval for the construction of a sewage trunk along Preston avenue in the city at a cost of \$1.6 million. Perhaps I should state that I make mention of this Preston avenue sewage program as an example of what this government has done, by the adoption of another program in this regard.

The construction of that Preston avenue sewage system will not come within the terms required by the C.M.H.C. loans. However, the city of Saskatoon, as other cities across this country, will bring at least part of that program under the winter works program, which has been of tremendous assistance to municipalities across the country.

I did not want to allow to pass the opportunity of remarking in respect of statements made by the hon. member for Kootenay West. That is why I have intervened at this time.

Mr. Herridge: Mr. Chairman, does the hon. member realize that when I said this was a first step, I meant a first step to amending