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No. 15 (J. D. Irving assessment, Queens Co.); 16 (Milltown debs.); 17 (Milltown assessment, Flake Board Co.); 18 (Milltown amdt.), and 19 (Milltown guar., N. B. Industrial Dev. Board).

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD introduced Bill No. 20, to amend an Act to incorporate Mount St. Joseph of Chatham, N. B.

He (the Premier) said: This Act is being introduced to correct a clerical mistake that was made last year when this private bill was printed.

The bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. DUFFIE introduced Bill No. 21, to amend the Youth Assistance Act.

The bill was read the first time.

#### Reports Tabled

Hon. Mr. DesBRISAY tabled the Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ending Dec. 31, 1961.

#### Notice Of Motion

Mr. SHERWOOD gave notice of Motion No. 4 for Tuesday next, to be seconded by Mr. McNERNEY (St. J.), as follows:

Whereas there have been reports that government grants to some organizations have been reduced or eliminated by the government;

Therefore Be It Resolved that this legislative assembly recommend that the government appoint a committee composed of the Deputy Minister of Finance, the Deputy Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister of Welfare, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister of Labour to study and make recommendations to the government concerning provincial government grants to worthy organizations deemed to be in the public interest.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Isn't that preposterous!

Mr. SHERWOOD: Nothing political about that, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: No, not even political, it is stupid.

Mr. PENDRIGH: Probably you can't understand it.

Mr. STAIRS: It doesn't pay for Louis' vacations either.

#### Motion No. 2

Hon. Mr. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, pursuant to notice of Motion No. 2,

relative to the tabling of a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Minister of Labour or any official of his department and the federal government in regard to the proposed new trade and technical training school at Grand Falls, I wish to report that no such correspondence exists.

The reason is, Sir, as any informed hon. member knows, that such matters are dealt with, in each of the provinces, by the Minister of Education rather than by the Minister of Labour.

The motion, if proceeded with, would therefore have no effect.

Mr. Speaker, I am authorized to state that the Minister of Education has conducted such correspondence with the federal government and will be pleased to table such correspondence without a motion of the house.

However, as hon. members are aware, it is required by custom and practice that, before correspondence with another government may be tabled, the consent of the other government must first be obtained.

My colleague, the Minister of Education, has requested such consent from the Minister of Labour of the government of Canada, and on receipt of such consent he will thereupon table the correspondence in question.

Since this motion, if proceeded with, would be impotent, I suggest that it be withdrawn.

#### Motion Withdrawn

Mr. BROOKS: Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly agreeable, if the correspondence will be tabled by the Minister of Education, to withdraw the motion. My seconder is out sick and I was going to have Mr. Stairs second this, with his consent.

Mr. SPEAKER put the question and the motion was withdrawn.

#### Leave Of Absence

Mr. BROOKS, on behalf of Mr. MOORE, asked for leave of absence until Friday, Feb. 22, on the ground of illness.

#### Address Debate

Hon. Mr. DUMONT, rising to resume the debate on the speech from the throne, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

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It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I enter into the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. For two years and a half now, I have shared with my two distinguished colleagues the honor of representing and serving the good citizens of the most panoramic county of our "Picture Province".

On this occasion, Sir, I am sure our good people of Restigouche join me in extending our loyal and respectful homage of affection and fidelity to our Gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Mr. Speaker, again it has been our privilege to witness the dignity and grace of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, J. Leonard O'Brien, on the occasion of the solemn opening of the third session of this 44th Legislative Assembly. It affords me great pleasure to extend sincere greetings and loyal good wishes to His Honour and his ever gracious lady. May good health and happiness be their lot for many years ahead.

During the course of this session which now happens to coincide — through no fault of ours — with what might be an impassioned and exciting federal election campaign, no doubt many legislators sitting here will give expressions of their political differences on many public issues.

We are assured, however, Sir, that the personal prestige and impartiality which you have so well exemplified in former sessions will prevail and maintain order and dignity in this assembly. Having discharged your duties with distinction, you have endeared yourself to all members. I am sure, Sir, that we will have occasion again to admire and respect your impartial rulings. I take pleasure in extending to you, Sir, sincere greetings and personal good wishes to yourself and family.

And now, Mr. Speaker, as one takes an encompassing look about this chamber, some stable and customary features along with a few new ones are readily noticeable. To your right, Sir, we remain the same team, spry and alert, in full force, with renewed vigor and ready for the challenge. With unswerving loyalty and faith in his leadership, we stand united behind our valiant

and dynamic Premier, the Hon. Louis J. Robichaud.

Mr. CHALMERS: We've had enough of that boasting, there, George.

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: Banking on foresight, assurance, fortitude and determination, this government of action has lived up to and even has exceeded its commitments. This was well exemplified here a few days ago by the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

I am sure that we have listened with great interest to the speeches made by Mr. Clarence Menzies, member for Northumberland and Mr. Jean Marc Michaud, member for Madawaska. They have both given good account of themselves and have added to the distinction and good reputation of their respective counties.

I am sure their constituents are highly honored and justly proud in being represented here by men of their stature. To both, I extend my warmest congratulations.

Turning now to your left, Mr. Speaker, in remarkable prominence are the two new members adorning very well the scenic array of the loyal opposition force.

Before referring further to them, I would like, for the sake of chronological events, to join with other speakers in extending my warmest congratulations to our former colleague, Harry Jonah, Q.C., who unhesitatingly vacated his seat here to become a county judge. We wish him continued good health and success in the high office he now holds.

We have also witnessed the high aspirations of another good friend from Kings, Mr. R. G. L. Fairweather, Q.C. Quite valiantly, Mr. Fairweather relinquished a secure and stable seat here to gamble for a higher post on the federal scene. He was the lucky winner at the June election and represented, with distinction, for some seven months, the Royal riding in the recently defeated minority government.

I take pleasure in extending greetings of welcome to the two hon. gentlemen representing Kings County. To Mr. J. B. M. Baxter and Mr. G. E. Horton, I extend my personal congratulations and greetings. I am sure that both will contribute to the deliberations of this house and will continue in the footsteps of their predecessors in bringing

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light to the fame of Kings County without overshadowing, of course, the exalted position of their Leader, who also has a stake in Kings.

This reference, of course, to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition brings to mind the fact that he has now gained renewed prestige in having won at the last P. C. convention the unanimous support of his party in being chosen their Leader. Having been the only contestant, and qualifying for the office without being submitted to any "means test", shows readily the esteem and trust his followers had in store for him.

I am pleased to congratulate the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and hope that his untiring efforts will in large measure help us give to the province for a long time the invaluable benefits of good government.

#### MESSAGE IN FRENCH

M. l'Orateur, je suis encore une fois très heureux d'adresser dans ma langue maternelle un message d'amitié et d'espérance à mes compatriotes de langue française du comté de Restigouche comme à tous ceux de la province.

L'an dernier, en pareille circonstance, je sonnais avec satisfaction une note d'optimisme en affirmant que les Acadiens étaient désormais engagés dans la voie du progrès. Grâce à une meilleure compréhension, nos concitoyens de langue anglaise, sont en général mieux disposés à nous comprendre et à collaborer avec nous.

J'avais à cette occasion fait remarquer qu'à l'horizon se dressaient, en perspective, des objectifs qui feraient notre bonheur.

Et voilà qu'aujourd'hui, moins d'un an plus tard, nous avons, avec la présentation du rapport de la commission Deutsch, une nouvelle raison d'espérer et d'avoir foi en l'avenir. En effet, le gouvernement ayant accepté les recommandations de cette importante commission, nous avons désormais l'assurance de voir se résoudre incessamment le délicat problème de nos universités et collèges acadiens.

L'Université de Moncton, une fois établie, grâce aux importants subsides gouvernementaux qui lui seront versés, pourra se déployer librement à l'instar de l'U.N.B. Nos

autres universités ou collèges classiques qui existent déjà et qui seront affiliés à l'Université de Moncton, pourront eux aussi, grâce à de substantiels octrois, se maintenir et progresser plus effectivement.

Comme nous sommes déjà loin, M. l'Orateur, des modestes octrois timidement versés jusqu'ici à nos institutions!

Avec les inéluctables corollaires qui forcément accompagneront le développement de ce complexe éducatif — Université de Moncton et collèges affiliés — nous aurons toutes les chances de promouvoir notre culture française et de contribuer ainsi magnifiquement à l'enrichissement de notre pays et d'affermir d'avantage son unité nationale.

Tout cela s'est effectué sans heurt ni acrimonie. Il y eut bien quelques craintes d'émises, mais cette anxiété de ségrégation timidement manifestée s'est tôt dissipée devant l'approbation générale du projet.

Et maintenant, M. l'Orateur, je voudrais ne pas manquer de saluer la naissance d'un nouveau journal à Campbellton. Encore à ses débuts, n'ayant que sept mois d'existence à peine, "L'Aviron", chaque semaine, nous apporte le réconfortant message de la région de la Baie des Chaleurs. Bien rédigé, dans un français de belle tenue, "L'Aviron" vogue gaiement et ajoute un complément spirituel au pont Campbellton-Cross Point qui relie nos deux rives.

C'est spontanément et de grand cœur que j'adresse mes hommages et félicitations aux fondateurs de ce petit journal, M. et Mme. Fernand Guérette, ainsi qu'à l'équipe qui les appuie. "L'Aviron" fait des progrès et ses abonnés, de plus en plus nombreux, l'accueillent avec empressement et me voudraient plus s'en passer.

"C'est l'aviron qui nous mène en haut" nous dit la chanson. Chez nous, c'est "L'Aviron" qui nous unit, nous enthousiasme et à l'instar de ses aînés, et à sa belle manière, témoigne de notre vitalité française. Nous souhaitons donc à "L'Aviron" de grandir et de poursuivre allègrement sa course vers les sommets.

Et enfin, M. l'Orateur, puisque je suis sur la veine journalistique, ne convient-il pas de signaler le précieux concours que l'Association des Journaux Français du Québec s'approprie à donner à notre journal quotidien l'Évangéline de Moncton?

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Ce n'est pas la première fois que nos frères du Québec viennent à la rescousse de notre Évangéline. C'est en effet, dans une large mesure, grâce à leur générosité si notre Évangéline a pu devenir quotidien.

Et voilà qu'en outre de ce qu'ils ont déjà fait pour nous, ils n'hésitent pas à lancer une nouvelle souscription de \$150,000 pour l'Évangéline. Les organisateurs de la campagne ont déjà l'assurance du Premier Ministre Jean Lesage que son gouvernement paierait \$15,000 pour sa part.

Pour ces témoignages de solidarité et tous ces bienfaits passés et actuels, les Acadiens seront toujours des plus reconnaissants. Souhaitons qu'en retour nous sachions favoriser notre journal et étendre davantage son rayonnement. Ce serait, il me semble, l'occasion de fournir à l'Évangéline le moyen de remplir plus effectivement sa noble mission.

Et cela, M. l'Orateur, est dans l'ordre, car il nous appartient de nous développer dans le sens de nos aspirations et d'améliorer notre sort culturel et économique. Grâce à Dieu, nous avons désormais plus de facilités à notre disposition pour progresser dans ce sens et d'apporter à notre province et au pays une précieuse contribution. Puisque noblesse oblige, sachons nous montrer digne de l'héritage que nous ont légué nos ancêtres.

#### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mr. Speaker, once more I am most happy to convey, in my maternal tongue, a hopeful and friendly message to my French-speaking compatriots of Restigouche County and of the entire province.

In my last year's message, I sounded with satisfaction a note of optimism when I stated that the Acadians were definitely engaged on the road to progress. Thanks to better understanding, our English-speaking fellow citizens appreciate us more and are quite happy to cooperate with us.

I had on that occasion noted that on the horizon, drawn in perspective, there were objectives in view which would enhance our happiness.

And now today, less than a year later, with the presentation of the report from the Deutsch Commission, we have another reason to

hope and have faith in the future. In fact, the government having accepted this important commission's recommendations, we have henceforth the assurance of solving the delicate problem confronting our Acadian universities and colleges.

About to receive important governmental subsidies, the University of Moncton, once established, will be in a position to function somewhat along the pattern of U.N.B. Our other universities or classic colleges already in existence and to become affiliated with Moncton University, will also, thanks to substantial grants, be in a better position to carry on and progress more effectively.

How far we are already, Mr. Speaker, from the days when modest grants were timidly paid to our institutions!

With the unavoidable corollaries which necessarily will accompany the development of this educational complex — Moncton University and its affiliated colleges — we will have every opportunity to promote our French culture, thereby making a noteworthy contribution to the cultural development of our province and country and further strengthening our national unity.

All this has been brought about quite peaceably. A few apprehensive remarks were uttered, but the anxiety over possible segregation was soon dispelled when the project met with general approval.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to single out the birth of a new weekly paper in Campbellton. Still in its early stage, having been published barely seven months, "L'Aviron" brings us, each week, a comforting message from the Bay of Chaleur region. Well presented and written in good French, "L'Aviron" — "The Oar" — gaily sails along and adds an intellectual quality to the Campbellton-Cross Point Bridge linking our two shores.

Spontaneously and from the bottom of my heart I pay my respects and extend congratulations to the founders of this newspaper, Mr. and Mrs. Fernand Guérette, and to the team supporting them. "L'Aviron" is making progress and its subscribers, ever increasing in numbers, welcome it eagerly and would not now be without it.

"C'est l'aviron qui nous mène en haut" — "It is the oar that takes us

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aloff" — says the French song. At home, it is "L'Aviron" that unites us, fills us with enthusiasm and, following in the footsteps of older establishments, and in its own nice style, testifies to French vitality. We extend to "L'Aviron" our best wishes that it may grow and prosper, that it may gaily pursue its course and take us "aloff".

And finally, Mr. Speaker, since I am engaged in this journalistic vein, I would like to mention the generous contribution that the Quebec Association of Newspapers is about to offer our French daily paper, L'Évangéline, of Moncton.

This will not be the first time that our Quebec brethren will have come to the rescue of L'Évangéline. In fact, it is due, in large measure, to their generosity that it has been possible for L'Évangéline to become a daily paper.

And now, notwithstanding what they have already done, they are launching another \$150,000 subscription campaign for L'Évangéline. Premier Jean Lesage has already indicated to the organizers of this campaign that his government's share will be \$15,000.

For this exemplification of solidarity and for their many favors, past and present, Acadians will be ever grateful. Let us hope that in return we will support our paper and further increase its circulation. This would, it seems to me, be an opportunity to furnish L'Évangéline with the means to fulfil its mission more adequately.

And this, Mr. Speaker, is quite in order, because we owe it to ourselves to develop in conformity with our aspirations, improving as much as possible our cultural and economic lot. Thank God, we now have better means to reach that goal and make a worthwhile contribution to our province and country. And since mobility has its obligations, let us give an account of ourselves worthy of the heritage handed down to us by our forefathers.

And now, Mr. Speaker, as I turn in a northeastward direction, I find myself amidst our constituents of that beautiful county of Restigouche. Here the natural beauty of the landscapes and the inspiring sceneries along our famous Restigouche River

and its tributaries have joined harmoniously and have formed a setting of unexcelled panoramic beauty. No wonder our province is a picture one, for Restigouche alone would have earned the claim.

My colleagues, Mr. John Alexander and Mr. Pat Guerette, share with me the honor and responsibility of representing the good people of this beautiful county. I take pleasure in paying tribute to our constituents and would like to assure them of our untiring efforts and devotion to serve them to the best of our ability.

Assuredly, if all misery and poverty were overcome, living in Restigouche County would be almost paradise on earth. Unfortunately, we haven't reached that stage yet, and while there are noteworthy improvements, there remains in Restigouche County, as in other counties, some weak points in our economy, due mainly to chronic and seasonal unemployment.

I am particularly in sympathy with our farmers and woodworkers and I am hopeful that the proposed legislation coming under ARDA will assist them more effectively, and I commend my colleague, Hon. Adrien Levesque, in his endeavors in this field.

As to our industries in Restigouche, I would remind the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that they are not made up of ghost plants or ghost factories. If the Hon. the Leader would kindly come to Campbellton and visit the Radio Engineering plant in nearby Atholville, he might, if the sun's incidence permits, take his shadow for a ghost, but he would not miss seeing the factory itself in full swing of operation with its 500 employees at work and soon to be increased by some 150 additional employees.

Mr. CHALMERS: Why don't you tell us who got it for you?

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: And then, Mr. Speaker, in his visit to Dalhousie, our shiretown, the Hon. the Leader would certainly not be prejudiced to the point of confusing the \$5,000,000 C.I.L. plant, which is well underway, with some ghostlike phenomenon.

Mr. CHALMERS: A liquor plant, is it?

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: You'll have your chance, just wait a minute.

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I am sure, Mr. Speaker, and we share their feelings, that our people in Restigouche are pleased and heartened over the economic revival brought about by these new industries.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, and we appreciative of the large contribution provided by the Fraser pulp-mill at Atholville and the International papermill at Dalhousie. These mills have for many years now been effectively the backbone of our economy. It is most gratifying for us to have in Restigouche these former and more recent industries providing stable employment to hundreds of our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, surely the people of New Brunswick have long discovered and decided that political criticisms based on gibes and sarcasms are more amusing than convincing. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition in the unwinding of his humorous reel, crammed and stuffed with remarks of such nature, certainly exhibited some literary skill in the gymnastics of putting words together and did gain some triumphant and hilarious reactions from his followers.

To me, Sir, the performance was at times most unbecoming and certainly unexpected from a party's leader. However, one finds comfort and satisfaction in comparing the results to your left, Sir, the mythical drive that brings you unsightly ghosts and a few laughs, but to your right, Sir, the Robichaud government's genuine industrial drive that brings bread and butter on the table of the heretofore unemployed. And you haven't seen it all yet — "et rira bien qui rira le dernier" ("He who laughs last laughs best").

Mr. CHALMERS: Where are you keeping it, George?

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: Yet, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Hon. the Leader's speech in other areas where he was more objective and less mythical — I refer specially to his reference in the part of his speech dealing with bilingualism and biculturalism. Last year in this house, in my French message, I did express my views quite openly on this important issue.

Joining today with my colleague and friend from Madawaska, Mr. Jean Marc Michaud, who dealt at

some length in his speech the other day on bilingualism and with whom I concur wholeheartedly, I would repeat here today what I said last year in French.

I was congratulating Mr. Fairweather for his efforts each year when he expressed himself in the French language. I then said in French and I quote from my English translation:

"Other English-speaking members have followed this custom attesting to the admiration and the interest they hold for their French-speaking electors. May their example be contagious and promote our culture to the point where, someday in these chambers, we will exchange our views, discuss and conduct our cross-fire engagements in one or the other of the official languages of the country!"

I am still quoting:

"Should this day dawn upon us, I believe the separatists would cease their demands and would feel satisfied and honored to live in peace as happy Canadians along with other Canadians of whatever ethnic origin."

These were my views last year and they have been the same for many years, but I shall refrain from discussing the issue any further.

I would therefore congratulate the Hon. the Leader for his essay on bilingualism and invite him to break the ice on the first occasion and give us a short message in French, but I doubt if sending to Dr. Marcel Chaput that portion of the Hon. Leader's speech on bilingualism would change anything. These people have been hurt for too long now and nothing short of positive action will bring them in the fold.

I was hoping, Mr. Speaker, that at this stage I would from now on report exclusively on matters related to my department. However, a recent event forces me to defer doing so at the moment and I feel I must make a few remarks on this event.

Discarding the assaults he launched on the Hon. the Premier and on the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for which the assailed, in due course, will give a good account of themselves in rebuffing the charges, I believe it is my duty to refer again to the hon. junior mem-

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ber from Kings who spoke here last Friday.

Through courtesy, appreciation and friendliness, Sir, I take pleasure in extending to the hon. member my sincere congratulations. His maiden speech, except for the few traits I just referred to, deserves the highest commendation. He made a triumphant and brilliant debut in this house and his French speech was "un petit chef-d'oeuvre" ("a little masterpiece").

His grammar, pronunciation and delivery were excellent, but above all the theme was inspiring. I followed very attentively, did not miss one word and felt deeply moved. The ideas expressed were somewhat in the nature of those Sir Georges Etienne Cartier must have defended when he finally won Sir John A. MacDonald to his idea that confederation was preferable to legislative union.

As a French-speaking member, Sir, in this assembly, I wish to thank Mr. Baxter for his kind words and I hope that his bilingualism will inspire his compatriots. I, for one, accept the compliments he paid to the Acadians as a clear and earnest manifestation of goodwill and cooperation. Now, words may be very nice, but deeds are better!

The Acadians have long struggled and whatever they have earned they have acquired the hard way. They have been persevering and extremely patient. Their rights have been recognized slowly and have been or are being implemented at the lingering pace better known as the piece-meal or drop-by-drop method.

One's love for his culture is akin to one's love for his mother. Nothing could be more natural and yet when, for the sake of preserving their culture, the Acadians are demanding their own Normal School, apprehensions are voiced aloud and fears of segregation are expressed in some of our English newspapers as though a French Normal School would mean an apartheid move such as they have in South Africa!

Surely the two Normal Schools that the French-Canadians are now operating at Ottawa and Sudbury in Ontario to serve their cultural needs have not endangered the national unity of that province.

Mr. Speaker, I don't believe more in separatism than in apartheidism,

but I am convinced that the French-Canadians feel that Confederation will be a real success only if their culture and rights are fully preserved.

Once again, Sir, I thank the hon. member from Rothesay for his kind and opportune remarks. He has shown himself the worthy son of an outstanding New Brunswicker who has served this province with the greatest dignity and distinction. May this son's French speech be a renewed occasion, regardless of our political affiliations, to foster our unity of purpose, that under God's guidance, through mutual respect and cooperation, we, the sons of two great nations, may achieve the Confederation's goal in making of Canada a great distinctive nation under the sun.

Mr. Speaker, I now take pleasure in reporting on my department. There are now 15 divisions in the Department of Health, not including our six medical health districts' officers and staff. At the moment, our divisions are the following:

Public Health Nursing, Health Planning Services, Cancer Control, Provincial Laboratories, Sanitary Engineering, Rehabilitation, Maternal and Child Health, Tuberculosis Control, Mental Health, Hospital Services, Dental Health, Communicable Disease Control, Health Education Services, Vital Statistics, and our newest division, the Alcoholic and Rehabilitation Division.

All these divisions, Sir, are headed and staffed by competent men and women. We must have well over 1,300 employees in our department. I am sorry I cannot call them all by their first names, but I take this occasion to pay tribute to all our officials and employees serving in all divisions. I treasure the advice and the wholehearted cooperation of all my senior officials. I thank one and all for their dedication, courtesy and loyalty in their respective fields of public health.

And now, Sir, I report the activities of some of these divisions under their respective headings.

#### 1. Training Of Health And Hospital Personnel:

The training program carried out by the Department of Health continues to provide financial assistance for the postgraduate training of professional and technical personnel in the field of health. This assistance is provided through national health

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grants subject to the approval of the provincial Department of Health.

During the present year there has been an increase in the monthly stipend which may be approved for training. This increase is designed to cover the increased cost of training resulting from increased cost of tuition and living expenses at the place of training.

At the present time there are 114 candidates receiving bursary assistance for training in the various fields of health and hospital services. This is the largest number of trainees assisted in any one year since the beginning of the program in 1949. The total number of individuals trained under this program since its inception in 1949 is slightly over 800 persons.

The estimated cost of this training program for the present fiscal year is \$328,702.

#### 2. Adult Rehabilitation Services:

This service is related entirely to the rehabilitation of disabled adults, that is, individuals who have passed their nineteenth birthday.

The formation of a technical assistance and research group for physical rehabilitation gives every indication of becoming an extremely important development in the rehabilitation program of the province.

This group is headed by a professor of electrical engineering at the University of New Brunswick and has been formed to be of technical assistance to the medical profession and the Rehabilitation Division in the development of externally-powered appliances for use in the rehabilitation of seriously disabled persons. Approval for research assistance in this field is now being considered.

The National Employment Service has appointed an employment liaison officer who has an office near the director and works full time in planning and placing the rehabilitated individual in suitable employment.

During the first 10 months of the present fiscal year the volume of work increased over a corresponding period of last year.

In the period referred to above, there were 283 new cases registered, 1,008 medical assessments on disabled individuals; counselling and advisory service was provided in 2,390 cases; 602 disabled persons

were treated and 267 were rehabilitated back to employment to make them self-supporting.

#### 3. Children's Rehabilitation Program:

This program provides services to disabled children up to the nineteenth birthday. The aim is to improve, control and treat certain defects and disabilities that may be the result of congenital or acquired conditions that have assumed or become chronic in character.

During the past 12 months, 9,150 disabled children received service under this program. There were 187 prosthetic appliances and 102 hearing aids provided to children in the disabled group. There remains a total of 8,502 disabled children recorded on the register for handicapped children.

The Department of Health, through its Maternal and Child Health Division, has not only preserved a high standard of hygiene and health programming for the children of our province, but has also initiated five entirely new and necessary services:

1. Paediatric clinics were started under this government. In 1962 there were 130 such clinics held at 13 centres in the province. There were 848 patients provided service at these clinics. This service was aimed at treatment and control of chronic disabling conditions in children, such as rheumatic fever, chronic nephritis, epilepsy, etc.
2. Orthopedic clinics were started in Moncton in June 1962. This clinic is held monthly. In the first seven clinics, 258 disabled children were seen. This volume of work indicates the urgency and necessity of this new clinic at this site.
3. The audiometric assessment program was started late in 1961. Under this program, school nurses may refer school age children suspected of having defective hearing to this service for individual audiometric assessment. There were 304 children assessed in 1962 and all those found to have hearing defects were referred to their family physician.
4. A metabolic assessment and treatment clinic is provided so that children who show evidence of severe malnutrition and unusual disturbances of metabolism may receive special services under the supervision of a qualified paediatrician. In 1962 there were 43 children treated under this service.

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5. The phenylketonuria program was initiated to detect this condition in infants and newborn. It is now known that if this condition exists in the newborn and is undetected and untreated it will cause mental retardation in the child.

The test material for this program is provided to all nurseries and baby clinics throughout the province and to individuals if requested. This testing has resulted in the finding of 16 cases during the past 18 months. These cases then received the appropriate treatment and thus mental retardation was prevented in these cases.

Mr. Speaker, we now come to the fourth division — Cancer Control Program:

The extension of the Cancer Control Services has resulted in covering one illness that must be considered in the catastrophic group.

Previously two other diseases that were considered catastrophic in character became the responsibility of former governments, namely the treatment and control of tuberculosis in 1945 and the treatment of mental disease which was established early in this century.

In 1962 it was brought to your attention and consideration that there was extension of services under the cancer control program effective March 1, 1961. The then expansion provided the cost of medical and surgical care for proven cases of cancer while such cases were being treated in approved hospitals.

It was expected that such extension of services would be costly, but of invaluable assistance to those stricken with cancer.

It was reported that from March 1, 1961, to March 1, 1962, of the extension of services, a total of 1,364 people received treatment. For comparison, 2,398 people received treatment from March 1, 1962, until Feb. 15, 1963 — almost 12 months.

It follows that if more people received treatment the cost of such treatments would also increase. Such is the case. From March 1, 1961, until March 1, 1962, \$200,740 were expended for extension of services, while from March 1, 1962, until Feb. 15, 1963, \$319,969 have been expended for such services.

In the first year, 216 physicians and surgeons provided medical and

surgical services. In the second year, 278 physicians and surgeons supplied services.

The ratio of surgical to medical cases is approximately 4 to 1.

Beyond the 278 noted, many others provided services in the roles of assistant surgeons, anaesthetists and consultants.

As the program progresses and the treatment of cancer improves, there will be more and more cases for follow-up, recheck and treatment.

Also, it may be noted that the whole population of practising physicians will be participating in the cancer program in providing services.

Despite the cost, which in this fiscal year will be in the vicinity of \$400,000, it is felt that the cancer control program is providing invaluable service to the people of New Brunswick.

There has been an increasing awareness on the part of the public in seeking earlier diagnosis and consequently earlier treatment in cancer. This will increase the work load of the clinics as well as the cost, but it should not greatly affect the overall cost of the program.

**5. Tuberculosis Control Services:**

There have been marked changes in the tuberculosis situation in New Brunswick as well as throughout Canada during the past 10 years. During recent years the provision of adequate beds for treatment as well as more specific treatment has meant that patients going to hospital are usually discharged "well" and in a "non-infectious" state, thus preventing further increase of the disease in their community.

In 1951 there were 548 new cases admitted to sanatoria and at that time there were 906 beds available for such treatment.

In 1962 there were 372 new cases and the treatment beds have been cut down to 569.

The modern case-finding methods, such as X-ray surveys and clinics, continue to find a large number of new cases each year. Many of these cases are in the early minimal stages and thus require much shorter periods of hospital treatment.

There are 11 tuberculosis diagnostic clinics in the province. During the past year these clinics examined 17,000 people and found 241 cases of active tuberculosis.

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The mass chest X-ray unit operated by the Department of Health and the New Brunswick Tuberculosis Association examined 56,402 persons and found 57 persons who had active tuberculosis.

Public Health Nursing Service carried out tuberculin testing on 13,000 children during the year and the Nursing Service of the Department of Health continued to visit homes of former patients, urging them to attend clinics for periodic recheck of their condition.

The trend of tuberculosis in New Brunswick today is that there is less need for treatment beds. Although approximately 425 beds are still required, it is anticipated that the need will gradually and steadily drop. Recently there has been a transfer of beds to other health care.

In late 1961 one wing of 92 beds was converted to use as an active treatment hospital annex of Hotel Dieu Hospital, Bathurst, and in 1962 some 70 beds were given over to the care of convalescent patients from the Saint John General and St. Joseph's Hospitals in Saint John.

6. Public Health Nursing Service: During 1962 the individuals engaged in this service were provided with a distinct and special style uniform bearing the insignia of Public Health Nursing. This provision has filled a long felt need in this service. For some time it has been felt that special uniforms were necessary and desirable to identify these individuals as public health nurses in the communities where they are posted.

At this time there are a director and 51 public health nurses in this service. A summary of the work carried out by this division from April 1, 1962, to Jan. 1, 1963, is as follows:

Six hundred and twenty-seven visits were made to expectant mothers in their homes and 968 postnatal visits, up to six weeks after the birth of the baby, were made.

Nine hundred and twelve neonatals and 1,827 infants were visited, with 842 revisits to infants; 4,148 pre-school visits were made.

Child health conferences were held in 140 centres; 4,849 new infants and 2,894 preschoolers were seen at 785 conferences. Since immunization is done at child health conferences, 1,078 school children

attended for purpose of immunization only.

The total attendance at all conferences was 42,039. The majority of the conferences are held for a seven or eight month period, from April or May to October or November. Only a few are carried throughout the winter, because of winter weather and road conditions and the inability to have comfortably heated halls.

Our immunization program continues to be heavy and the majority of the immunizations are done by the nurses.

Clinics continue to be held for immunization only in some areas and the total attendance at 366 clinics was 35,088. New admissions included 1,105 infants, 743 preschool and 248 school children. Numbers in two or three counties were largely due to fourth injections of polio vaccine, which had not been done the previous autumn.

The total number of single injections at child health conferences and immunization clinics was 64,933.

Nine thousand and seven children were vaccinated against smallpox.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety-five classrooms were visited and 3,137 interviews were held with teachers; 8,605 pupils were referred to the nurses and these, plus 3,687 others noted by the nurses on visits to schools, were examined and home visits made where it was deemed necessary for follow-up; 7,442 home visits were made.

Since an interview with the teacher always takes place when a classroom is visited, the teacher interviews mentioned here would be further interviews, many of them being at the beginning of the term before the regular classroom visit is made.

**7. Mental Health Services:**

The four community mental health clinics, located at Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton and Edmundston, continued to provide psychiatric service to individuals on an out-patient basis without charge to the patient. A total of 1,894 patients received service through these clinics during 1962.

The Child Psychiatric Service, which is a new service in the province, had its first full year of operation in 1962. The objects and aims of this service are as follows:

1. To provide consultation to the existing child guidance programs of



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the provincial mental health clinics.

2. To develop additional clinical services for retarded children and children with specific learning disabilities.

3. To develop clinic services and to relate them with other community resources in such a way as to facilitate the effective functioning of the proposed hospital school for retarded children.

It is considered that child psychiatric service is one of the most important parts of a mental health service in any province and is perhaps one of the most justifiable and valuable services rendered by expenditure of public funds.

During 1962 there were 153 children rendered service at this clinic which is located in the Provincial Building in Saint John. Each of these children received one or more periods of therapy at this clinic. There were 374 clinic sessions held during the year. Twenty-eight patients were referred by the Children's Aid Society, 56 by the family doctor, nine by Juvenile Court, 11 by school boards, 14 by teachers and the remainder by various health and welfare agencies in the province.

The hospital school for retarded children is now entering its first stages of construction at the site selected in Lancaster. It is most unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that our good friend from Saint John, Donald Patterson, is not here. He would applaud at that.

This institution will be operated under the Provincial Hospitals Act and will form part of the Mental Health Services of the province.

To ease the mind of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition who charged us with a three-year delay in the erection of this building in his speech in the debate in reply to the speech from the throne, I must remind him that this government of action while anxious to be expeditious must in the public interest avoid mistakes. I therefore quote here from a memorandum sent to me at my request by the Deputy Minister of Public Works — Buildings — Mr. R. Palmer, which will allay all suspicion from the mind of the Hon. the Leader across the floor — and I quote:

"The original plans called for about 75% occupancy by low grade patients and considerable

time elapsed in the very preliminary planning stages before a firm policy was established as to what would best suit the needs of the province.

"Over a year elapsed, during which many consultations were held, before a final decision was made. Officials of your department reviewed the needs throughout the province and every avenue of approach to the problem was explored to ensure that the greatest benefit to the most children would be obtained.

"Dr. Stanley came into the planning picture in September of 1961 and he, of course, with his experience in this field, definitely affected the final decision to provide as much space as possible for trainables and educables.

"This then reversed our plans and the architects came up with preliminary drawings and an estimate which was further explored on the basis of setting a lower per bed cost and designing a two storey and a one storey scheme to be built at the more realistic unit cost figure which we established.

"Finally, the architects were given the green light to proceed with working drawings in July 1962. Then further reviews by health officials in August or September 1962 resulted in some slight modification to plans.

"The resulting amended preliminary drawings were sent off to Ottawa and the Chief, Hospital Design Division of the Federal Department of Health, in consultation with Dr. H. F. Frank, came up with some very helpful criticisms of not too serious a nature.

"Arrangements were made for Dr. Stanley and our architects to meet in Ottawa and discuss these changes first-hand with the federal doctors and architects.

"Any changes in plans, however minor, will result in delays. We have incorporated some of the latest suggestions and have what we think will be a well planned and adequately designed hospital training school for these unfortunate children.

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"Our bed capacity is now 244 beds, made up as follows:

"High Grade	88
"Medium Grade	88
"Low Grade	48
"Infirmary	20
	—
	244
	—

"It was realized last fall that we should clear and prepare the land and provide the services, such as water, sewerage lines and roads, in order to facilitate and speed up the work of the contractor who will be going in on the site just as early as weather conditions will allow this spring.

"A contract was let and this phase of work has been completed and all is in readiness to proceed with foundations and erection of the buildings.

"Tenders were called for all the work by general contractors and sub-contractors on January 31, 1963, with closing date set for March 6, 1963. Signed — R. Palmer, Deputy Minister — Buildings."

Now, Mr. Speaker, surely there is no fault of ours if, for the sake of wisdom and efficiency, there has been some unexpected delay quite warranted when a capital project of this magnitude, \$1.8 million, is envisaged.

The Phase IV construction was completed at Provincial Hospital, Campbellton, during the year. This extension provides an additional 169 beds with related facilities for the treatment of mental illness. The official opening of this additional facility was held on Feb. 1, 1963, and all 169 beds are occupied or in the process of being occupied at this time.

Mr. Speaker, this hospital opened in June 1954 with a bed capacity of 225; extensions completed in 1957 and 1958 increased the bed capacity to 610 and now, with the expansion just completed, brings its total bed capacity to 788.

In a span of 17 years some \$6.0 million have been spent on this project, of which \$1.318 million were contributed by the federal government and the balance, some \$4.5 million, by the provincial government. Its expected operating cost

for the coming year is \$1.9 million, of which amount \$1.3 million represents the payroll.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my constituents would wish me here to refer again to a good friend and former Minister of Labour, Mr. Sam Mooers, and pay him tribute for having been in the years 1950-51 most instrumental in steering this project our way. The Campbellton and Restigouche citizens will ever link the name of Sam Mooers to this now completed fine structure.

8. Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Division:

Authorities in the field of alcohol rehabilitation stress the importance of six to eight months' study, assessment, surveying and looking into the type of services most required and the establishing of a library.

These recommendations have been followed in principle, but the suggested time requirements have been reduced greatly. The director of alcohol education and rehabilitation visited clinics in Toronto and Quebec; attended the Nova Scotia School of Alcohol Studies, the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation and the annual meeting of the Canadian Temperance Federation. In addition a library and the dissemination of information on alcohol education has been inaugurated.

A general plan for the program of education and rehabilitation was completed in October and steps to implement it are progressing favorably with the cooperation of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, the Lacordaine movement, Alcoholics Anonymous, Domremy, and Foyer St. Antoine.

Nine high schools have been visited and talks given to 1,900 pupils. The purpose of these visits and talks is not only to teach a lesson to the pupils, but to encourage the classroom teachers to give proper attention to the selection of the health programs which deal with alcohol education. Booklets have been ordered for a course at Teachers' College.

In the adult education program, the example of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba has been followed and six important lessons on sobriety have been made available in an interesting manner to the public through the media of the newspapers and magazines of the province. It is interesting to

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note that the Saskatchewan Temperance Federation requested its government to adopt a similar project.

These lessons will be continued and will be supplemented by television and radio commercials aimed at emphasizing the dangers of drinking when driving.

Alcohol education in the adult field is also being promoted in co-operation with the New Brunswick Temperance Federation and the ministerial associations in four centres this month. These seminars will include a session for clergy of all denominations, a session for teenagers and a session for the public in general.

In the field of rehabilitation an educational program is an important basis for clinical services. Most alcoholics — most alcoholics, the estimate is 97 per cent — can be found in their homes and at their jobs trying to lead normal lives and many of these can be helped by an educational program; the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous, Lacordaire and Domremy.

**EXPENDITURES**

	Actual 1961-62	Estimate 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
<b>Hospitals in New Brunswick</b>			
Operating expenses (Net)	\$17,378,263	\$18,775,162	\$19,948,180
Equipment	907,526	1,372,788	1,600,000
Capital debt assistance	978,806	1,044,764	1,017,980
<b>Total New Brunswick hospitals</b>	<b>19,264,595</b>	<b>21,192,714</b>	<b>22,566,160</b>
Federal hospitals — D.V.A.	690,495	625,000	577,500
Out-of-province hospitals	614,464	661,000	500,000
Contract hospitals — Red Cross	54,534	75,332	86,500
<b>Total, all hospitals</b>	<b>20,624,088</b>	<b>22,554,046</b>	<b>23,730,160</b>
Administration	249,821	242,882	268,425
Moncton T.B. Hospital — Contra	10,500	7,630	7,866
<b>Total — Expenditures</b>	<b>\$20,884,409</b>	<b>\$22,804,558</b>	<b>\$24,006,451</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
Moncton T.B. Hospital — Contra	10,500	7,630	7,866
Third-party liabilities — Recoveries	48,351	58,000	65,000
Government of Canada — Recoveries	10,002,223	10,754,641	11,583,212
<b>Total — Income</b>	<b>10,061,074</b>	<b>10,820,271</b>	<b>11,656,078</b>
<b>Net Provincial Expenditures</b>	<b>10,823,335</b>	<b>11,984,287</b>	<b>12,350,373</b>
<b>Beds set up at end of period</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>3,675</b>

And now I come to my baby — the Hospital Services Division. This is some baby!

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would place before the members of the house facts concerning the operation of the hospital services plan in this province.

The following table summarizes the hospital insurance costs for the period April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, the revised estimate of expenditures for the period April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963, and our expected budget for the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964.

This is very boring, but is most informative, in three columns, therefore I'll summarize it, but once it is printed and you have it for comparison you'll find all the details and you'll be in a position to see the trend, the upward trend, the cost of hospitalization in New Brunswick. I'll give you a few totals in round figures and I'll give this in a very abbreviated way.

Continuing, he (Dumont) gave the summarized figures, as mentioned, taken from the following table:

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This, of course, allows for the increased number of beds.

The total cost of the plan for the coming fiscal year 1963-64 is estimated to be \$24,006,451. This is an increase of \$1,201,893 or 5.27 per cent over the current fiscal year, while the estimate for the period ending March 31, 1963, exceeds the expenditures of the previous year by \$1,920,149 or 9.19 per cent.

In other words, for the year just ending we have increased our cost at the rate of 5.27 per cent, while the previous year our cost was higher, the increased rate was 9.19 per cent.

The increase in the number of beds set up is a major factor in contributing to this increase in costs, since from March 31, 1962, to March 31, 1963, we experience an overall gain of 245 beds or 7.3 per cent and the gain from new beds now under construction and expected to be in use by March 31, 1964, will be approximately 76 or an increase of 2.1 per cent over the current year. So we are going at a very fast pace.

Mr. CHALMERS: For a free baby it cost a lot of money, George.

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: Well, we had better vest the ownership of that baby collectively.

As already mentioned, when these new beds are completed, the total number of active treatment hospital beds with chronic and convalescent hospital beds will be 3,675 beds. And this is reaching the national average, because actually we are about to have 6.8 beds per thousand of population, and that is fairly close to the national average.

The average cost to the province per bed set up for in-patient services is as follows — and these are staggering figures:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	\$5,325	\$5,476	\$5,732

For calculation purposes, in establishing this cost, we have added together the cost to the province for in-patient services and the cost to the province for equipment.

In analyzing these figures, we must bear in mind that the effect on costs for those beds which are in operation for only part of one year is fully realized in the succeeding year.

The primary objective of the hospital services plan is to insure a high standard of hospital care to all residents of the province at a reasonable cost, that is, in keeping with the economy of the province. To accomplish this objective the Hospital Services Division is constantly reviewing the demands and requirements for further hospital development and expansion to meet the existing and future demands for hospital services within the province.

For this reason provision for additional beds has been made during the period under review and as shown in the following table:

Name of Hospital	Beds Added
Moncton Hospital	141
Saint John General	51
Miramichi Hospital, Newcastle	15
Campbellton Soldiers' Memorial	36
Hotel-Dieu de Saint-Joseph — Lameque	20
Caraquet	55
<b>Total beds added during the period</b>	<b>318</b>

With the closing of Stella Maris Hospital at Buctouche, we lost its facilities and some 15 beds. In the course of a renovation program of the Saint John General Hospital there is a temporary loss of some 58 beds.

Construction and renovation in progress and expected to be completed during 1963 includes:

Fundy Hospital — Black's Harbor	25 beds
Hotel-Dieu de Saint-Joseph — St. Quentin	40 beds
Grand Falls General Hospital — Grand Falls	60 beds
Saint Joseph Hospital — Dalhousie	12 beds
	<b>137</b>

Hospitalization provided to residents of the province:

With the availability of more beds and the accompanying facilities, the total number of patients discharged from hospital, including Lancaster

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D.V.A. Hospital, during 1962 was 101,901 which, when compared with the corresponding period in 1961, shows an increase of approximately one per cent, and the number of adult and children days of care provided was 1,068,344, giving a 3.1 per cent increase over the same period in 1961.

Also during the period under review there were 16,619 newborn cases compared to 16,544 newborn cases for the previous year. Newborn days of 94,386 exceed newborn days for 1961 by 1.2 per cent.

The expenses for this in-patient hospitalization provided by our approved hospitals and by the Lancaster D.V.A. Hospital during 1962 was \$20,412,481. In comparing the expenditures with those of the previous year, which amounted to \$18,158,248, we find that there has been an increase approximating 12.41 per cent.

The cost to the province per patient day for in-patient services was \$17.53 in 1961 and \$19.11 for 1962, representing an increase in the patient day cost of nine per cent.

It is quite evident that the residents of New Brunswick have become more familiar with the services that are available to them at the out-patient departments of our hospitals, and their usage is indicated by the 3.7 per cent increase over the previous year, the total out-patient visits amounting to 73,492 in 1962.

The expenditure for these out-patient services amounted to \$438,622 and when we compare the expenditure of \$399,504 for the previous year an increase of 9.79 per cent is indicated. Included in these amounts is the cost of providing insured out-patient laboratory service which increased from \$45,324 in 1961 to \$71,162 in 1962, or 57 per cent. This is due entirely to increase in the utilization of this service since laboratory unit cost has not been increased during this period.

I might add here that in a not too distant future we again propose to expand these out-patient services when minor surgery will be included as an insured out-patient service.

The hospital services so far described are those provided by the active treatment hospital within the

province. In addition, we are providing hospital benefits under the hospital services plan to those residents who have found it necessary to receive hospital care and treatment outside New Brunswick.

These services have been provided when residents, temporarily absent from the province, have been admitted to hospital due to a sudden attack of illness or for injuries resulting from an accident. These out-of-province hospital services have been provided in all the provinces of Canada, the United States and even in Europe.

Specialized hospital services which are not available in New Brunswick are provided for under the hospital services plan, upon the recommendation of a medical practitioner licensed to practise in this province.

When a qualified resident moves from New Brunswick, but remains a resident of Canada, he is entitled to hospital benefits for a period of three months following his departure from the province.

This procedure is followed by each of the provinces which provide for their former residents who move to another part of Canada. In 1962 benefits for out-of-province hospitalization were paid on behalf of 2,431 residents, or former residents, who required hospital care and treatment covering a period of 31,916 days.

The expenditure for these services amounted to \$658,214.36. In comparison with 1961 when 2,081 residents received out-of-province hospital care, with an expenditure of \$568,361.28, it will be apparent that there has been an increase in the cost of providing this service of 15.8 per cent.

The question is often asked, how do we compare with the other provinces in Canada? The following information has been supplied by the Department of National Health and Welfare regarding the per capita cost for in-patient service.

This per capita cost includes the net "shareable" operating expenses of the hospitals for in-patient service to which is added (1) the amount paid by the province for equipment, (2) the amount paid to contract and federal hospitals, (3) the amount paid for out-of-province care. From this is deducted the amount recovered under sec. 2(2)(d) of the Act — Third Party Liability.

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Per Capita Cost	1959 (Actual)	1960 (Preliminary Actual)	1961 (Preliminary Actual)	1962 Estimated
Canada	\$21.24	\$28.35	\$31.96	\$35.41
New Brunswick	11.47 (1/2 yr.)	28.06	32.53	35.56
Population 1st of June	285,901 (1/2 yr.)	593,000	590,000	597,000

As you may observe, with the exception of the year 1959 these are preliminary figures only; however, the per capita cost forms the basis of a portion of our payment from the federal government and in order to obtain our fair share it is important that our costs are in line with the national average. Through the resourcefulness of our capable director of the Hospital Services Division, Mr. L. H. Moissan, and his associates, the gap is narrowing and the anticipated recovery in the budget year is now higher and expected to be 51 per cent.

Our department has adopted the following measures in maintaining vigilance over the rising hospital costs:

1. By implementing an overall and integrated program of hospitals in the province.

2. By having our consultants review the sketch plans of each new hospital or renovation program to insure a good working layout that can be staffed economically.

3. By maintaining constant communication with the Department of National Health and Welfare and with the officials of the plan in other provinces to exchange information concerning salary levels and other factors affecting costs.

4. By providing consulting services to the hospitals of the province in the fields of hospital accounting, nursing, radiology and administration.

5. By the review of hospital admission separation reports as a means of controlling unnecessary care.

6. By requesting that approval be obtained from the Hospital Services Division for out-of-province care, except emergency, before the patient leaves the province.

7. By offering financial incentive to the hospitals in the form of retained differentials.

8. By the establishment of an advisory board to recommend on policy matters.

9. By a systematic and complete assessment of each hospital budget by a competent budget review board. This includes a follow-up procedure when required.

These are but a few of the measures adopted to provide the residents of New Brunswick good hospital care at a reasonable cost.

Mr. Speaker, I have reported very objectively on the most important sections of my department. The citizens will have noticed that we have substantially increased and expanded, both in volume and type of services, the benefits of our comprehensive public health program. But, Mr. Speaker, there are some biased and prejudiced or misinformed, and perhaps those maliciously and intentionally vicious, following Voltaire's slogan, "Mentez, Mentez, il en restera toujours quelque chose!"

Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the Hon. the Leader about his kind remark when he referred to perhaps being "overly critical" of my activities, and I quote from his speech:

"It is my recollection that the last expansion of services in that department consisted of a curtailment in out-patient services, as announced in the press last fall."

Now, Sir, this is being said in an ironical and perhaps sarcastic way. I must, however, remind the hon. gentleman that this alleged curtailment refers only to out-patient accident cases.

The regulations referring to these cases were brought out at the suggestion of our advisory board and in order to bring New Brunswick in line with the other provinces. We even followed and approved the suggestion offered to us by Mr. R. H. Stocker, administrator of the Vic-



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torria Public Hospital here in Fredericton.

If this is the extent of curtailment over which the Hon. the Leader is worried, he had better forget about it, because the ruling is the only sensible one that could be accepted.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to refer to one of my medical confreres opposite — sorry he's not there.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: He wouldn't understand it.

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: Oh yes, he would, because I have very nice things to say about him.

On Jan. 16, 1963, on the Provincial Affairs program on CHSJ-TV, the hon. member in a baritone voice had this to say, and I quote:

"When it comes to the subject of health and hospitalization there is a public awareness of the government's mismanagement of our hospitals, an awareness which is more evident with each passing day. It is the fact that out-patient hospitalization services have been reduced, that senior and junior rehabilitation programs have been hampered by the lack of funds and hospital budgets reduced by the government.

"The hospitalization program has deteriorated due to these situations. A frank and public appraisal has never been given the public who are entitled to such from the government."

Mr. Speaker, now this statement was made by a medical doctor. I personally do not question my confrere's professional ethics nor his surgical skill. I even believe that if I were called in consultation at some patient's bedside, with him I could agree and appreciate his clinical judgment and his diagnostic acumen. But, my heavens, Sir, when he takes to the air and on TV he gets dizzy, becomes irrational and irresponsible, or perhaps he is so politically prejudiced that he allows himself to become the mouthpiece of some irresponsible ghost writer!

Whatever may be the case, Sir, the statement just stated is preposterous and outrageously false.

Mr. Speaker, this indictment is based on sheer misrepresentation and cannot be entertained by any fair-minded citizen.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: I shall disregard it with scorn and contempt until some specific charge is brought to our attention, when we will be only too pleased to intervene and correct any instance of mismanagement.

Mr. Speaker, this type of wholesale intimidation will leave me indifferent as long as I can depend on the honest, loyal and dedicated officials and employees serving in the department over which I have the honor to preside.

However, Mr. Speaker, it seems that our friend across the floor can find solace in that by April 8 we will really have a Diefenbaker government. Apparently he will be the only one left.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want again to pay tribute to the Hon. the Premier and to my colleagues in government with whom I have the good fortune of being associated.

I am conscious, Mr. Speaker, that we are doing a good job.

Mr. AMES: The people of Fredericton don't believe that.

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: I have a strong feeling that under the guidance of our gifted and dynamic leader this government of action can serve efficiently the people of New Brunswick for many more years.

Mr. McILVEEN continued the debate, saying:  
Mr. Speaker:

Allow me at this time to extend to you, Sir, best wishes in your exacting position as presiding officer of this assembly. You have been very fair at all times under some very trying circumstances.

I also wish to join with other members in paying respects to His Honour Lieutenant-Governor J. Leonard O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien.

To the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne — Mr. Clarence Menzies of Northumberland and Mr. Jean Marc Michaud of Madawaska — I extend congratulations for their interesting remarks.

I would like at this time to officially congratulate my leader, C. B. Sherwood, on his election as official leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, and also to extend my personal congratulations and best wishes to the newly-elected members from Kings County — John B.

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M. Baxter and George Horton. I am sure they will represent their county well in a very creditable manner in the days ahead.

By strange coincidence, Mr. Speaker, and I can assure you, not by design, I find myself once again following the Hon. Minister of Health in this debate. To say the least, I can share his concern over the present province's hospital rising cost.

Mr. Speaker, in attempting to prepare some brief remarks in reply to the address to the speech from the throne, delivered on Tuesday last by His Honour Lieutenant-Governor O'Brien, I find it very difficult, I might say well nigh impossible, to find an item of any substantial consequence on which to congratulate the government or look forward with any hope of the betterment of our province in the foreseeable future. It could very fittingly be described as a "document of inertia", as my leader has suggested.

It very carefully catalogues what has been done, in many cases by agencies other than the government. The big question before New Brunswick at this time is, what is in store for us in the year or years ahead? As a forecast of things to come, the speech fell flat and was certainly a disappointment.

I notice one item which is somewhat misleading where it states that 51 additional beds for chronic and convalescent patients have been provided at the East Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital. This should read that the necessary space for 51 beds was made available in the T.B. hospital and that the cost of renovations, amounting to some \$48,000, was paid for by Saint John County, with the government assuming the cost of meals, laundry and nursing care.

Mr. STAIRS: Quite a difference, eh?

Mr. McILVEEN: Mr. Speaker, I note that a system of rental for all prescribed high school textbooks will be introduced by the government.

I can only give this my qualified support. I feel it is a move in the right direction, but does not go far enough. I feel this will impose a considerable amount of work on our teachers and that the present system of free books used for Grades 1 to

8 should be extended right through to the end of Grade 12.

The income received from rentals on these last three grades would not be great in any case, compared to the control and management, the nuisance of administering such a rental system.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Saint John County residents in particular and the adjoining areas in general, we are very pleased that a new technical training school, presently under construction in the parish of Simonds at an estimated cost of some \$1.9 million, will be open for business in September of this year. I am sure it will be of great benefit to the entire industrial complex of Saint John City and County.

We must all realize, of course, that the majority of the credit for this fine institution goes to the federal government for its 75 per cent share of the cost of construction.

Up to date, very little, if anything, has been done in connection with the alcoholic rehabilitation program which was promised last year during the passage of the new Liquor Act.

I would strongly urge that special attention be given to this very important aspect of our liquor problem, and the sooner the better.

I have noted reference to the shipbuilding expansion program which is being carried out in East Saint John and Bathurst. This is a wonderful asset to any community and provides many jobs for our people. However, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only fair to point out that the great impetus was given to this industry by the federal government agreeing to pay a subsidy of 40 per cent of the cost of all new construction.

I am very pleased to see the reference in the throne speech to the introduction of the construction of the first steel trawlers in our province. It should be pointed out that this program is at no cost to the provincial government, as 50 per cent of the cost is provided by the federal government and the other 50 per cent is a loan to the fishermen and has to be repaid to the government.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note in the speech that one of the most extensive programs of road building and repairing was supposed to have been carried out during the