

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From the 20th day of January, 1938, to the 23rd day of March, 1938
[*Both Days inclusive*]

In the Second Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, King George VI.

BEING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1938

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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VOLUME XXXVI

C O N T E N T S

Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan Session 1938

SPEECHES ON—

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

- Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A., Minister of Agriculture.
- Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.
- Hon. J. W. Estey, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Minister of Education.

THE BUDGET:

- Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier and Provincial Treasurer.
- Mr. George H. Williams, M.L.A., Leader of the Opposition.
- Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D., Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary.
- Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., Attorney General.
- Hon. Wm. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources.
- Hon. Chas. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways and Transportation.

IRRIGATION AND REHABILITATION OF DROUGHT AREAS:

- Mr. Clarence Stork, M.L.A., (Shaunavon)
- Hon. George Spence, Minister of Public Works and Minister in charge of co-ordinating the various activities of the Provincial and Dominion Governments in matters connected with Rehabilitation.

CENTRAL BANKING—CURRENCY—CREDIT:

- Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier and Provincial Treasurer.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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VOLUME XXXVI

SESSION 1938



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

A. P. McNAB,
Lieutenant Governor.
[L.S.]

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To OUR FAITHFUL THE MEMBERS elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan and to every one of you, GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

ALEX. BLACKWOOD,
Deputy Attorney General. **W**HEREAS, it is expedient for causes and consideration to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested on THURSDAY, the TWENTIETH day of JANUARY, 1938, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary, HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Saskatchewan to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS Our right trusty and well beloved THE HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD PETER McNAB, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. W. McLEOD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Province of Saskatchewan

FOURTH SESSION—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan for the despatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour The Honourable Archibald Peter McNab, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated the Twenty-second day of December, 1937, and the Assembly having met:—

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entered the Chamber, and, having taken his seat upon the Throne, was pleased to open the Session with the following speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I am pleased to welcome you to the Fourth Session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

During the interval between this and the last Session of this Legislature, His Majesty, King George VI, and Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, have been duly crowned King and Queen of the British Commonwealth of Nations. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth and of the Empire, the reigning Sovereign was crowned, not only King of Great Britain and Ireland, but of each unit of the Commonwealth, and thus King of Canada.

When last you met in this Chamber, it was with the high hope and expectation that Saskatchewan had reached the end of a long series of crop failures in considerable areas of the Province, and that we were moving into a period of greater production. Unfortunately, in 1937 the disaster of drouth became more severe than at any previous time in our history and extended its blight to virtually include the entire Province. This disaster has imposed responsibilities upon my Government, more difficult than those ever before imposed upon any Government in Canada. It has become necessary for my Government to provide, in some measure at least,

for approximately one-half of Saskatchewan's total population. In addition, this catastrophe brought with it the problem of furnishing feed and fodder for a large proportion of the livestock. At once the serious and widespread nature of the situation became apparent, my Government instituted immediate and effective measures to deal with it.

My Government again desires to express its appreciation to the Government of Canada for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has come to the aid of our distressed people by furnishing funds for the relief of suffering, sustenance of the population, and for the maintenance of livestock.

My Government also wishes to record again in a public manner the valuable assistance rendered by the Voluntary Rural Relief Committee and, particularly, to thank the people of Canada, from one end of the country to the other, for responding so generously and so abundantly to the appeals made on behalf of this Province.

My Government desires to reiterate its appreciation of the high degree of courage with which the people of Saskatchewan have met this major catastrophe.

The Government of Canada, through the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation organization, has been active in the rehabilitation of the drought-stricken areas and my Government is working in close co-operation with the Government of Canada in carrying out the various plans and in constructing the beneficial and useful works connected therewith. Legislation to effect the closest co-operation in the carrying out of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation activities will be submitted to you for your consideration.

The Government of Canada has appointed a Royal Commission charged with the duty of making a full inquiry into the whole economic structure of the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces thereof. The object of this Commission is to make such recommendations as may bring about greater equality among the Provinces of the Confederation and a more equitable and fair distribution of revenues and responsibilities. This Commission, under the distinguished Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, has already heard representations on behalf of the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A copy of the submission made to this Commission by my Government on behalf of the Province will be laid upon the table of this Assembly.

During the past summer, this Province, in common with many other sections of the Dominion, suffered a severe outbreak of infantile paralysis, the numbers contracting this dread disease far exceeding any previous record. For those who have recovered from the disease but are still suffering from its effects, my Government has arranged a period of hospitalization during which these patients

will be treated and instruction given in methods of care and treatment in their homes with the object of enabling them to overcome, to the greatest possible extent, the effects suffered.

During the past year the Northern Settlers Re-establishment Branch has been particularly active, and very substantial progress has been made in the re-establishment of many settlers. Some who were located on poor lands have been moved to new locations; assistance has been given in providing buildings, stock and equipment; and a very substantial acreage has been brought under cultivation. Continuance of the programme will, it is anticipated, make it possible for a still larger number of these settlers to become fully established and self-sustaining during the coming year.

The legislation passed at the last Session of the Legislature with respect to debt adjustment, particularly the plan in the drouth area, made it possible to effect a very substantial reduction of the farmers' indebtedness. This plan, functioning in co-operation with the Provincial Debt Adjustment Board, as well as with the Federal Board set up under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, has effected, throughout the Province, a reduction of debt in excess of one hundred million dollars to the farmers. This achievement has made it possible for many debtors to effect adjustments without consultation with any of the foregoing Boards.

The Education Tax has proved a valuable source of revenue in a year when drouth was as widespread as in 1937. My Government has been called upon to assist schools because of lack of revenue from land taxes and a very large measure of assistance has been provided, without which many schools would have found it impossible to remain open.

Recently my Government commenced the consolidation, under one administration, of the principal revenue collecting branches of the Government. When completed this consolidation will effect a substantial saving in administration costs. Legislation providing for the establishment of a Provincial Tax Commission will be submitted for your approval.

Legislation to be submitted for your consideration will provide for: the control of soil drifting; the organization of voluntary, co-operative, Hospital Benefit Associations; and the securing and distributing of seed and seeding supplies necessary for sowing the crop in the coming spring.

Among other important measures to be submitted to you will be those having to do with land titles, succession duty, game, arrears of taxes, and a revision of the provincial statutes. Amendments to the various municipal laws of the Province will also be introduced, and several of the statutory enactments of the Legislature will be submitted for consolidation and revision.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year, as well as estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year beginning May 1, 1938, will be submitted to you.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I leave you to the consideration of the business of the Session and trust that, under Divine guidance, the result of your deliberations may be in the best interests of the people whom you have the honour to represent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker read to the Assembly a Message from Their Majesties the King and Queen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

3rd May, 1937.

Dear Mr. Speaker,—

The Address adopted by the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan on February 15th last has been laid before The King and The Queen.

I am commanded to request you to convey to the Members of the Assembly Their Majesties' sincere thanks for the loyal assurances and good wishes expressed in this Address, which Their Majesties have received with much pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. H. L. Hardinge.

(Major A. H. L. Hardinge, C.B., C.V.O., M.V.O., M.C.,
Private Secretary to the King)

The Hon.

The Speaker,

The Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 1*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Patterson have leave to introduce a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the Bill to the Assembly, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker then informed the Assembly that, in order to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was laid on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this Assembly be printed after having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Standing Order 45, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Uhrich, Dunn, Taylor, Williams and Macauley.

Such said Select Standing Committees to be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the Assembly, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses under oath.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, from the Select Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this Assembly, reported that it had prepared lists of members accordingly, and the same were read as follows:

AGRICULTURE

Laing	Johnson	McVicar
Agar	Kemper	Parker
Culliton	King	(Pelly)
Danielson	Loptson	Pedersen
Demers	Mang	Spence
Donaldson	Macauley	Stork
Dorrance	MacDonald	Taggart
Dundas	(Morse)	Waddell
Hall	MacDonald	Williams
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Wilson
Hummel	MacFarlane	

Eight shall be a quorum.

EDUCATION

McLeod	Hassard	MacDonald
Danielson	Hummel	(Meadow Lake)
Demers	Jardine	McVicar
Dorrance	Johnson	Smith
Dunn	Kerr	(Bengough)
Estey	Laing	Smith
Gerrand	Mang	(Yorkton)
Gregory	Mildenberger	Stork
Hantelman	Macauley	Williams

Eight shall be a quorum.

LAW AMENDMENTS

Tripp	Gregory	Mildenberger
Anderson	Hantelman	Macauley
Culliton	Hummel	Pedersen
Danielson	Jardine	Procter
Davis	Kemper	Ross
Dragan	Mang	Smith
Dunn	MacDonald	(Yorkton)
Estey	(Morse)	Stork
Gerrand	McVicar	Uhrich
		Williams

Six shall be a quorum.

LIBRARY

Mr. Speaker	Hantelman	Norman
Anderson	Kemper	Ross
Clement	Mang	Spence
Eaglesham	MacDonald	Stork
Gregory	(Morse)	Taggart
		Taylor

Five shall be a quorum.

MUNICIPAL LAW

Waddell	Hantelman	MacFarlane
Danielson	Hummel	Parker
Davis	Johnson	(Pelly)
Donaldson	Kemper	Pedersen
Dorrance	Kerr	Smith
Dundas	Laird	(Bengough)
Eaglesham	Loptson	Stork
Estey	Mildenberger	Taylor
Gregory	Macauley	Williams

Six shall be a quorum.

PRIVATE BILLS

Agar	King	Procter
Ayre	Laing	Smith
Culliton	Laird	(Bengough)
Davis	Mildenberger	Smith
Demers	Macauley	(Yorkton)
Eaglesham	MacDonald	Spence
Gerrand	(Morse)	Stork
Hantelman	McLeod	Uhrich
Jardine	Norman	Williams
Kemper	Patterson	Wilson
Kerr		

Eight shall be a quorum.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Donaldson	Gerrand	Patterson
Anderson	Hantelman	Ross
Ayre	Jardine	Smith
Davis	Kemper	(Yorkton)
Demers	Laird	Stork
Dragan	Macauley	Tripp
Dunn	Norman	Waddell
Eaglesham	Parker	Williams
Estey	(Pelly)	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

Gregory	Hall	MacFarlane
Anderson	Hantelman	McLeod
Agar	Hassard	Norman
Ayre	Johnson	Patterson
Clement	Kemper	Procter
Culliton	Kerr	Ross
Davis	King	Spence
Dorrance	Loptson	Stork
Dragan	Macauley	Taggart
Dunn	MacDonald	Taylor
Gerrand	(Morse)	Uhrich
		Williams

Eight shall be a quorum.

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Ayre	Laing	Parker
Agar	Laird	(Pelly)
Clement	Loptson	Pedersen
Donaldson	Macauley	Spence
Dundas	MacDonald	Stork
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Tripp
Hassard	McVicar	Waddell
Kemper	Patterson	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

STANDING ORDERS

Taylor	Smith	Stork
Mang	(Yorkton)	Tripp
		Williams

Three shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Uhrich, seconded by Mr. Williams:

Resolved, That this Assembly doth concur in the report, presented this day, of the Select Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly during the present Session.

Mr. Speaker:

I have the honour to inform the Assembly that Major George Harry Mullin, V.C., M.M., has been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms for the present Session.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly the Annual Report of the Legislative Librarian, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN

Regina, 20th January, 1938.

*To the Honourable**The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.*

Sir:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Legislative Library.

Since the last Report the routine work of the Library has proceeded as usual, though special use was made of the same by those assisting in preparing the brief presented to the Rowell Commission by the Government of Saskatchewan. Special appreciation of the services rendered was voiced by Dean Cronkite and Professor G. E. Britnell, of the University of Saskatchewan.

Accessions to the book section have necessarily been limited to economic and kindred subjects. The important Law Section has been maintained as usual.

Acknowledgment is made of the following gifts to the Library from Mr. W. T. Cooke, recently superannuated after twenty-eight years with the Civil Service of Saskatchewan:

IMPERIAL SHAKESPERE—2 volumes

Title page: Works of Shakespere with notes by Charles Knight.

Publisher: Virtue and Company.

With illustrations on steel from pictures by:

C. W. Cope, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., C. R. Leslie, A.R.A., D. MacLise, R.A., E. M. Ward, R.A., C. Clint, A.R.A., H. S. Marks, A.R.A., W. Q. Orchardson, A.R.A., and others.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS

The Pocket Volume Edition in 15 volumes.

Publisher: Chapman and Hall, London 1880.

These are rare and valuable editions and a suitable inscription, prepared by Mr. J. H. Lee-Grayson, has been inscribed on Volume 1 of the Imperial Shakespere.

Acknowledgment is also made of the courtesy of the Librarian of the Province of Manitoba, in loaning a complete edition of early newspapers for the use of a local historical writer, who has availed himself of the resources of the Library, in the preparation of an important work on early North-West history.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM J. LATTA,
Legislative Librarian.
(*Sessional Paper No. 2*)

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 3)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 4)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1937, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.10 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petitions were presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. MacFarlane—Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

By Mr. Anderson—Of the Board of Management of the Canadian District of the American Lutheran Church.

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the University of Saskatchewan for the year 1936-37.

(*Sessional Paper No. 5*)

And also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor,

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ending December 31, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 6*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 7*)

And also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor,

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the financial year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8*)

The Hon. Mr. Kerr, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for the year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 9*)

And also,—Orders in Council and Regulations issued under The Forest Act, The Water Power Act, 1931, The Water Rights Act, 1931, The Mineral Resources Act, 1931 and The Provincial Lands Act, 1931, from February 11, 1937 to January 20, 1938.

(*Sessional Paper No. 10*)

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor at the Opening of the Session, being read;

Mr. Hummel, seconded by Mr. Mildenberger, moved:—

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD PETER McNAB,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.50 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Standing Order 50 (7), the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of the Board of Management of the Canadian District of the American Lutheran Church praying for an Act exempting from taxation all its property acquired and used in connection with the Luther College of Regina.

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Actuarial Report made by H. P. Morrison, M.A., F.A.S., upon The Urban Municipal Employees Superannuation Act, 1937, under authority of a letter, dated August 7th, 1937, from the Minister of Municipal Affairs of Saskatchewan, pursuant to the Report of the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law made on April 7, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 11)

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Liquor Board, for the year ending March 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 12)

Also,—Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act, for the period ending December 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 13)

Also,—A detailed statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act for the period from February 1 to December 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 14)

And also,—Annual Report of the Attorney General under The Crown Administration of Estates Act, 1931, dated December 31, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 15*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Statement of Attorney General's opinions; Treasury Board decisions and of Special Warrants and expenditures thereunder during the fiscal year 1936-37.

(*Sessional Paper No. 16*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Service Superannuation Board for the year ending April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 17*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Williams, with regard to the new Provincial Sales Tax, was withdrawn.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel,—

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD PETER MCNAB,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Hantelman,

That the following words be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that Your Honour's present advisers do not possess the confidence of the citizens of Saskatchewan."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Hantelman
Stork

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Ross
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Johnson
Donaldson
Waddell
Wilson
Hassard
Estey
Dunn

Kerr
Taggart
Jardine
Ayre
Gregory
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)
Laird
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
Danielson

MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Gerrand
Culliton
Mildenberger
Taylor
Dragan
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—39

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, adjourned.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names and numbers of all school districts that are in arrears on teachers' salaries as at January 1st, 1938, showing the amount of such arrears individually and in the aggregate.

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

Schedule of Old Age Pensions as at January 1st, 1938, the said schedule to show the number of pensions paid, the amount of each pension and the number of pensions for each of the varying amounts.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

Schedule of Mothers' Allowances as at January 1st, 1938, the said schedule to show the number of allowances paid, the amount of each allowance, and the number of allowances for each of the varying amounts.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.50 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Smith (Yorkton)—the City of Yorkton.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the respective Ministers introducing the Bills having in each case then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 3—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 12—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Village of Goldfields. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 13—An Act to provide for the Consolidation and Revision of the Statutes of Saskatchewan. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 1—An Act to repeal The Grazing Lands Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 5—An Act for authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased by Municipalities at Tax Sales. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

- Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Water Power Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)
- Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Land Surveys Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)
- Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)
- Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)
- Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)
- Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)
- Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Lunacy Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)
- Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Warehousemen's Lien Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)
- Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)
- Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)
- Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Drought Area Debt Adjustment Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Copy of Schedules approved and Regulations made under the authority of The Industrial Standards Act, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 18)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 19)

Also—Statement of facts in connection with the implementing of Guarantees, as provided for under section 63 of The Treasury Department Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 20)

And also,—Annual Report under The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 21)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Dragan, adjourned.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses, nature of employment and salaries as at December 1st, 1937, of all persons who have been taken into the employ of the Saskatchewan Government or any Department of the Government or any Commission of the Government, either inside or outside services, either as permanent or temporary employees, (if temporary show also length and date of employment), since July 19, 1934, also which of said persons are returned soldiers.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names, addresses, nature of employment and salaries at retirement of all persons in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government, or any Department of the Government, or any Commission of the Government, either in inside or outside services, on July 19, 1934, who have, since February, 1936, ceased to be in the

employ of the Government; together with reasons in each case for leaving the Government employ whether by death, voluntary resignation, forced resignation, dismissal, retirement to pension, or otherwise; also the amount paid to such employees in each case by way of gratuity or out of the Superannuation Fund or otherwise, or, in case of retirement to pension, the annual pension payment; also which of said persons are returned soldiers.

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of Saskatchewan farmers who paid Provincial Income Tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937.
- (2) The number of farmers who paid income tax on net incomes under \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000, \$9,000, \$10,000 and over.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Standing Order 50 (7), the following Petition was read and received:

Of the City of Yorkton, praying for an Act to ratify, confirm and validate an Agreement between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Telephone Department Superannuation Board for the year ended April 30, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 22)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Taggart, adjourned.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

A copy of all the correspondence between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Government, or any department of the Government, or any of its branches and commissions, relative to the supplying of feed or fodder to the Government since April 1st, 1937 to date.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of Government-owned automobiles as at August 1st, 1937.
- (2) The date of purchase and original cost of each car.

- (3) The name of the person for whose use each car was purchased.
- (4) The name and address and the official position of all persons who, during any and all of the months of the year 1937, received mileage rates for the use of their own cars and the amount paid for mileage to each person and rate per mile in each case.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) A list of all employees of the Liquor Board, showing the duties of each.
- (2) Salary of each.
- (3) Any other payment made to them by the Liquor Board or any other Department of the Government.
- (4) Expenses of each,—all for the year 1937.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Parents Maintenance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association. (*Mr. Norman*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 23*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Parker, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.25 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Taylor, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Taylor as its Chairman.

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds the provisions of Standing Order 76 have been sufficiently complied with in each case:

Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation;

Of the Board of Management of the Canadian District of the American Lutheran Church, praying for an Act exempting from taxation all its property acquired and used in connection with the Luther College of Regina;

Of the City of Yorkton, praying for an Act to ratify, confirm and validate an Agreement between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

Your Committee also has received a Petition to the Legislature from:—

Herbert Bible School Association for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation to allow the exemption from local taxation of certain property.

Your Committee finds that provisions of Standing Order 72 have not been sufficiently complied with, in that the said Petition was not presented to the Assembly within the time stated in the said Standing Order. After considering all the circumstances, however, and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will not apparently be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of Standing Orders 72 to 76 (inclusive) be suspended, that leave be given to present the said Petition, and that the same be now read and received and the Bill proceeded with in due course.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Stork,—

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

Pursuant to the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, the following Petition was Presented, Read and Received:

By Mr. MacDonald (Morse)—Of the Herbert Bible School Association, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation exempting from taxation certain additional property acquired.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort. (*Mr. MacFarlane*)

Bill No. 02—An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation. (*Mr. Anderson*)

Bill No. 03—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Yorkton and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited. (*Mr. Smith, Yorkton*)

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Herbert Bible School Association. (*Mr. MacDonald, Morse*)

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next, pursuant to Standing Order 80.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated March 18, 1937, showing:

A list of all inspections made by one Julius Androchowicz during the calendar year 1936, also copies of all his expense accounts submitted during the calendar year 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 24*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Highway Traffic Board for the period from May 1st, 1936 to April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25*)

Also—Annual Report of the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the fiscal year 1936-37.

(*Sessional Paper No. 26*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Department of Highways and Transportation for the fiscal year 1936-37.

(*Sessional Paper No. 27*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the administration of The Agricultural Aids Act as at April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 28*)

And also,—Statement of Temporary Loans chargeable to Consolidated Fund.

(*Sessional Paper No. 29*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Kemper, adjourned.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) A copy of all correspondence between W. J. McCallum of Brownlee, Saskatchewan, or anyone acting on his behalf, and the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government.
- (2) Also a copy of all correspondence, reports, etc., relating to the matter or matters raised in the correspondence referred to in part (1).

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Davis have leave to introduce Bill No. 26—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated April 6, 1937, showing:

- (1) Copies of all correspondence with respect to the purchase of corn in the spring of 1934, by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, from the Steele Briggs Company, or from any other Company.
- (2) Copies of all confirmations of purchase and all sellers' invoices connected with the purchase of corn in the said year 1934.
- (3) The amount of freight paid on each car of corn, and on any shipments of corn, from point of origin to point of delivery to the Government, and also from the Government Department to the point of delivery to the farmer, and a copy of all freight invoices, showing car number and amount covered by each invoice.
- (4) Copies of all seed certificates and seed control certificates covering the said shipments of corn, showing in each case to which shipment they relate.

(Sessional Paper No. 30)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

The total amount lost by the Government, or the relief authorities, in connection with the purchase and re-sale of fodder and feed in the "relief" years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 to date, if any.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Culliton, adjourned.

Moved by Mr. Williams,

That an Order of the Assembly do issue for a Return showing:

A copy of any reports made to the Department of Municipal Affairs by Mr. R. H. Matthews, relative to the administration of the affairs of the Town of Melville by the Mayor and Council of that Town.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Williams
Macauley
Stork
Hantelman
Kemper
Patterson
Agar
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Loptson
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
Waddell

Wilson
Hassard
Estey
Dunn
Kerr
Taggart
Jardine
Ayre
Smith
(Yorkton)
Demers
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
MacFarlane

MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Gerrand
Culliton
Mildenberger
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dragan
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—44

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Treasury Department and the Auditing of Public Accounts. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 28—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Tax Commission. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The University Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Taggart, have leave to introduce Bill No. 31—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Milk Control Board for the year ended December 31, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 1, 1938, showing:

A copy of any reports made to the Department of Municipal Affairs by Mr. R. H. Matthews, relative to the administration of the affairs of the Town of Melville by the Mayor and Council of that town.

(Sessional Paper No. 32)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith (Yorkton), adjourned.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (a) The amount spent on road work of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, in each constituency during the calendar year 1937.
- (b) The different types of road work, inclusive of bridges and culverts, and the value in dollars of each kind of work making up the total amount spent in each constituency.

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

- (a) The names, addresses and occupations of persons engaged in preparing the Saskatchewan Provincial Brief for the Rowell Commission.
- (b) The amounts paid to each person as: (a) remuneration, and (b) expenses; with the rate of pay and the rate of expense allowance in each case.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All correspondence received by the Sheriff at Humboldt from Alfons Kientz of Watson, or anyone acting on his behalf, relative

to the obtaining of a certificate of crop failure, as required under paragraph 15 of the proposal formulated for him by the Creditor Debtor Arrangement Board.

At 5.40 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 34*)

And also—Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the calendar year 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 35*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By. Mr. Hantelman:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

(1) The sums of money owed by the Provincial Government to the following firms for relief orders:

- (a) MacDonalds Consolidated;
- (b) Campbell, Wilson and Millar;
- (c) Codvilles;

- (d) Western Grocers;
- (e) O.K. Economy Stores Wholesale.

(2) When these accounts will be paid.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Kemper:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How much aid in the form of relief of any kind has been given to Israel and or, Meyer Hoffer, of Hoffer, Saskatchewan, or to them collectively as Hoffer Bros., during the "Relief" years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Macauley:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many persons were in the employ of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare in the following Departments, as on the 19th of July, 1934; what was the total amount of salaries then paid in each such department and the number of persons so employed; and what was the total salaries paid as on January 15th, 1938:

- (a) Rural Direct Relief;
- (b) Relief Accountants;
- (c) Farm Labour Relief;
- (d) Local Employment Office;
- (e) Saskatchewan Voluntary Relief Committee.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith, (Bengough), adjourned.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) The buildings in the city of Regina owned or leased, and used and occupied for Saskatchewan Government purposes as at the 15th day of January, 1938.
- (2) The sums of money paid for purchase of these buildings; and from whom, in each case, such buildings were purchased.
- (3) The rental and to whom it is paid, as at January 15th, 1938, in each case where the buildings were not purchased.
- (4) What moneys have been spent in each instance in fitting up or reconditioning any such buildings by the Government during the year of 1937.
- (5) If any of such buildings or parts thereof were air-conditioned at the Government's expense, and, if so, what building or buildings, and at what cost.
- (6) The total amount of rentals paid by the Government or any of its Boards, Commissions or Departments, during each month of 1937, for space in the City of Regina.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hummel, seconded by Mr. Mildenger,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD PETER MCNAB,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Kerr	MacFarlane
Agar	Taggart	MacDonald
Hall	Jardine	(Meadow Lake)
Ross	Smith	King
Spence	(Yorkton)	Gerrand
Davis	MacDonald	Clement
Uhrich	(Morse)	Mildenger
Parker	Demers	Tripp
McLeod	Laird	Procter
Loftson	Norman	Dragan
Johnson	McVicar	Dorrance
Laing	Anderson	Mang
Donaldson	Hummel	Smith
Estey	Danielson	(Bengough)
Dunn	Dundas	Pedersen—41

NAYS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich,

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor by such members of the Assembly as are of the Executive Council.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Resolved, That this Assembly will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That this Assembly will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 1—An Act to repeal The Grazing Lands Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

Bill No. 3—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1937.

Bill No. 5—An Act for authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased by Municipalities at Tax Sales.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Water Power Act, 1931.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Land Surveys Act, 1933.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

Bill No. 12—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Village of Goldfields.

Bill No. 13—An Act to provide for the Consolidation and Revision of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1937.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Warehousemen's Lien Act.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Parents Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Treasury Department and the Auditing of Public Accounts.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Davis moved:

That Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto, be now read a second time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to on the following recorded vote:

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Hall
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Loptson
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
Waddell
Wilson
Hassard
Estey

Dunn
Taggart
Jardine
Ayre
Gregory
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)
Demers
Laird
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
Danielson

Dundas
MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Gerrand
Clement
Mildenberger
Tripp
Procter
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—43

NAYS
Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, that the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Private Bills."

According to Order the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

Bill No. 02—An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation.

Bill No. 03—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Yorkton and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Herbert Bible School Association.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.15 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 27, 1938, showing:

A copy of all the correspondence between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Government, or any department of the Government, or any of its branches and commissions, relative to the supplying of feed or fodder to the Government since April 1st, 1937 to date.

(Sessional Paper No. 36)

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Macauley, with regard to amount owing for hay or fodder in connection with agricultural assistance for the fiscal years ending April 30, 1934 and 1937, was withdrawn.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 3—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Water Power Act, 1931.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Land Surveys Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

Bill No. 12—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King acting in respect of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Village of Goldfields.

Bill No. 13.—An Act to provide for the Consolidation and Revision of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1937.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Warehousemen's Lien Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1937.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto.

According to Order the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1937.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

- (1) How many foreclosures have taken place from the time the present Government took office until February 1st, 1938.
- (2) How many actions against the debtor were allowed to be proceeded with from the time the present Government took office up to February 1st, 1938.
- (3) How many agreements of sale were cancelled through Court action since the present Government took office up to February 1st, 1938.

According to Order, Mr. Norman moved:

That Bill No. 25—An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.05 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order, Mr. Williams moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was negatived on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
MacauleyStork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Hall
Ross
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Loptson
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
WaddellWilson
Hassard
Estey
Dunn
Kerr
Taggart
Jardine
Gregory
MacDonald
(Morse)
Laird
Norman
McVicar
HummelDanielson
Dundas
MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
Clement
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dragan
Dorrance
Mang
Pedersen—39

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 2, 1938, showing:

All correspondence received by the Sheriff at Humboldt from Alfons Kientz of Watson, or anyone acting on his behalf, relative to the obtaining of a certificate of crop failure, as required under paragraph 15 of the proposal formulated for him by the Creditor Debtor Arrangement Board.

(Sessional Paper No. 37)

Moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

That this Assembly is opposed to any form of assisted agricultural immigration into Saskatchewan until such time as our own agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunn, adjourned.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Norman,

That Bill No. 25—An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association, be now read a second time.

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 25 was accordingly read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

According to Order, Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1937, was read the third time and passed.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.45 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Taggart have leave to introduce Bill No. 36—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year ending December 31, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 38*)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart asked leave to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "Certain accusations made by Mr. T. C. Douglas, M.P., in the House of Commons, Ottawa, with respect to the administration of relief in Saskatchewan."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who, having read it to the Assembly, put the question: Has the member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

The Hon. Mr. Taggart moved, That the Assembly do now adjourn.

A debate ensuing, the honourable the Leader of the Opposition raised the point of order that the Minister of Municipal Affairs be required to lay on the Table certain letters from which he had been quoting.

Mr. Speaker ruled that, being "private letters or memoranda," the minister could not be required to lay them on the Table of the House. (Beauchesne page 104, par. 316).

The honourable the Leader of the Opposition appealed from this Ruling and, a vote being taken, the Ruling of Mr. Speaker was sustained.

The debate continuing, the motion carried as, it being 6 o'clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

Mr. Agar, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Agar as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills, and has agreed to report the same without amendment:

Bill No. 02—An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation;

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Herbert Bible School Association.

Your Committee also has had under consideration the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same with amendment:

Bill No. 03—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Yorkton and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Macauley:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

(1) How many road jobs were let last summer:

- (a) Dirt; and
- (b) Gravel.

(2) How many were let by contract.

(3) To whom the contract jobs were given.

(4) How many jobs were let without contract and to whom.

(5) How many of those to whom this work was let had their own road work equipment.

- (6) If it was necessary to ship equipment to some jobs, whether or not the Government paid the cost of same, and, if so, on which jobs and what amount was paid by the Government in each case.

Moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

That this Assembly respectfully request the Federal Government to set aside an appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.00 this year, to be used in investigation and completion of feasible water conservation, irrigation and other projects, directed towards the permanent rehabilitation of the drought area of this Province.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Spence, adjourned.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly call upon the Federal Government to place an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition and war materials, including scrap iron and nickel, to Japan.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Agar, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the second report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid in connection with the following Bills be remitted, less the cost of printing:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort;

Bill No. 02—An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation;

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Herbert Bible School Association.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Agar, seconded by Mr. Stork,

Ordered, That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills be now concurred in.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 1—An Act to repeal The Grazing Lands Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 5—An Act for authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased by Municipalities at Tax Sales.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to land Sold for Taxes.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.35 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Speaker read a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

A. P. McNAB,
Lieutenant Governor.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature and thank you for it sincerely.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
REGINA, FEBRUARY 10, 1938.

(Sessional Paper No. 39)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson delivered a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

A. P. McNAB,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1939, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 40)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

Ordered, That the said Message and Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated January 27, 1938, showing:

- (1) A list of all employees of the Liquor Board, showing the duties of each.
- (2) Salary of each.
- (3) Any other payment made to them by the Liquor Board or any other Department of the Government.
- (4) Expenses of each,—all for the year 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 41)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 5—An Act for authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased by Municipalities at Tax Sales.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to land Sold for Taxes.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The University Act.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1937.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Parents Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Treasury Department and the Auditing of Public Accounts.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again :

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting :

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Bill No. 19.—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Drought Area Debt Adjustment Act, 1937.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.05 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the year ended December 31, 1937.
(*Sessional Paper No. 42*)

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated February 2, 1938, showing:

- (a) The names, addresses and occupations of persons engaged in preparing the Saskatchewan Provincial Brief for the Rowell Commission.
- (b) The amounts paid to each person as: (a) remuneration, and (b) expenses; with the rate of pay and the rate of expense allowance in each case.

(*Sessional Paper No. 43*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 3, 1938, showing:

- (1) The sums of money owed by the Provincial Government to the following firms for relief orders:

- (a) MacDonaldis Consolidated;
- (b) Campbell, Wilson and Millar;

- (c) Codvilles;
- (d) Western Grocers;
- (e) O.K. Economy Stores Wholesale.

(2) When these accounts will be paid.

(Sessional Paper No. 44)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated January 25, 1938, showing:

Schedule of Mothers' Allowances as at January 1st, 1938, the said schedule to show the number of allowances paid, the amount of each allowance, and the number of allowances for each of the varying amounts.

(Sessional Paper No. 45)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) How many Relief Officers were in the employ of the Government for the fiscal years of 1936-37 and 1937-38 to February 1st, 1938.
- (2) The amount paid to each Relief Officer in the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38 to February 1st, 1938, for (a) salary and (b) expenses.

Moved by Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly favors the setting up and operation of a National Grain Board similar to the Marketing Boards of New Zealand, the membership of which shall include adequate representation from Grain Producers of the Dominion; and

That a minimum fixed price for various grains be established at not less than the cost of production as determined by the Research Bureaux of the University of Manitoba, University of Saskatchewan and University of Alberta.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Danielson, seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That all the words after "That" in the first line of the Resolution be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"pending the completion of the Report and its submission to the Government of Canada by the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, as a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada to inquire into the whole question of the marketing of grain, this Legislature is of the opinion that any specific recommendation regarding any action to be taken by the Parliament of Canada would be premature and inadvisable at the present time; and further

"That this Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made by the Parliament of Canada to consider the recommendations in the said report at the present Session of Parliament, and, as a result of such Report, adopt at this Session a definite policy with respect to the marketing of grain; and

"That, failing such action, this Legislature recommends that the Government of Canada continue the Canada Wheat Board."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

Moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Procter:

That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Federal Government should accept full responsibility for all unemployable ex-service men.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That the motion be amended by adding the words "unemployed and" immediately after the word "all" as it appears in the second line.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Procter, adjourned.

Moved by Mr. Kemper, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada that the Bank of Canada should not only control the issue of currency but should also control the issue of credit; and further, that the new Central Bank, known as the Bank of Canada, should be publicly owned and controlled.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of Mr. Gregory, adjourned.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

Bill No. 02—An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation.

Bill No. 03—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Yorkton and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Herbert Bible School Association.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, that the Assembly do now proceed to "Government Orders."

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1937.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Parents Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting The Treasury Department and the Auditing of Public Accounts.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Tax Commission.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 43—An Act to protect the Public against Misrepresentation in the Sale of Goods. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Liquor Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 46—An Act respecting Anatomy. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many foreclosures have taken place in each of the following cities: Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, since July 1st, 1934, up to February 1st, 1938.
- (2) How many agreements for sale have been cancelled by court action in each of the following cities: Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, since July 1st, 1934, up to February 1st, 1938.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) Whether or not the following persons, Richard Bond, Robert Bond, Wilfred Bond, Joseph Bond, Vincent Bond, Bond Bros., Bond and Bright, received any compensation from the Government or any Department of the Government or any of its Boards or Commissions during the calendar years 1934, 1935, 1936, or 1937 for rental of machinery, payment for labor or under any other heading.
- (2) If so, how much they received and for what it was paid to them.

According to Order Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

The Order of the Day being called for the Assembly to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply,

The Hon. Mr. Patterson moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The following Address was voted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and the Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Macauley:—Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for a copy of all correspondence between the Provincial Government, or any Officer, Department, Commission or Board thereof, and the Dominion Government, or any Officer, Department, Commission or Branch thereof, with respect to the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, sometimes known as the Winter Farm Placement Scheme, etc.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

- (1) The boundaries of the territory covered by each Farm Loan Board Inspector, whether permanent or temporary.
- (2) The number of inspections performed by each inspector during the calendar year 1937.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All moneys paid, or which became payable during the twelve months ended January 31, 1938, to hospitals in the Province, and to which hospitals, or to or on behalf of municipalities, urban and rural, in the Province in respect to services to municipal residents treated in such hospitals (indicating which hospitals) and showing separately:

- (a) Monies paid or which became payable by way of statutory per diem grants of 50 cents;
- (b) Monies paid or which became payable by way of per diem grants or allowances (other than those in (a) above) available to all hospitals in the Province or to or on behalf of municipalities, urban or rural, in respect of care or treatment in such hospitals;
- (c) Monies paid or which became payable other than those included in (a) and (b) above, and indicating the nature of such payments or sums payable.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Stork:

That this Assembly is opposed to any form of assisted agricultural immigration into Saskatchewan until such time as our own agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Dunn, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. MacDonald, (Meadow Lake):—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of their having served 35 years in the service of the Government.
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.
- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
 - (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.
- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Donaldson:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) Whether or not it was provided by legislation between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, for the retirement of Civil Servants upon superannuation notwithstanding the fact that they had not reached the age of superannuation or served the requisite period of time in Public Service or were being superannuated on grounds of ill health.
- (2) If so, how many Civil Servants were superannuated under this Act.
- (3) The total annual allowance to such Civil Servants and their total contribution to the fund.
- (4) If any such Civil Servants received a lump sum gratuity, the total of such gratuities.
- (5) In the case of lump sum gratuities, whether or not the Civil Servant's contribution to the Fund was returned and, if so, the total amount returned.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. King:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of their having reached the age of retirement.
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.
- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
 - (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.
- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Clement:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of ill health.
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.
- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
 - (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.
- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

Moved by Mr. Loftson, seconded by Mr. MacFarlane:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Federal Government to investigate the feasibility of establishing a Grading System for beef, cattle and sheep, somewhat along the line now existing for marketing hogs; and, if found feasible and to the advantage of the producer, to establish same at an early date in connection with all public markets in the Prairie Provinces.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

That this Assembly is opposed to any form of assisted agricultural immigration into Saskatchewan until such time as our own agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman
Kemper

Demers
Laird—7

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Hall
Ross
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
Wilson
Hassard

Dunn
Kerr
Jardine
Gregory
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
Danielson
Dundas

MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Culliton
Clement
Mildenberger
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—39

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

That this Assembly respectfully request the Federal Government to set aside an appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.00 this year, to be used in investigation and completion of feasible water conservation, irrigation and other projects, directed towards the permanent rehabilitation of the drought area of this Province.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

That all the words after "That" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Assembly expresses its gratitude for the appropriations made by the Federal Government in its general rehabilitation program and for the works begun and constructed in Saskatchewan for the conservation and utilization of water for irrigation and stock watering purposes; and further

"This Assembly would respectfully request that sufficient money be provided from year to year so that detailed surveys of all watersheds not yet fully investigated be carried on with a view to facilitating the construction of all necessary projects found to be economically feasible, and also that the whole Federal program be so extended and enlarged as to include the entire Province."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.40 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 52—An Act for the Cancellation of Certain Indebtedness in respect of Advances of Direct Relief and for Winter Maintenance of Live Stock.

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Ross, adjourned.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich, adjourned.

The Assembly according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Drought Area Debt Adjustment Act, 1937, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.10 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Tripp, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Tripp as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same with amendment:

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the Minister introducing the Bills having in each case then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The School Grants Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare for the year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 46*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated January 25, 1938, showing:

Schedule of Old Age Pensions as at January 1st, 1938; the said schedule to show the number of pensions paid, the amount of each pension, and the number of pensions for each of the varying amounts.

(Sessional Paper No. 47)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated January 26, 1938, showing:

- (1) The number of Saskatchewan farmers who paid Provincial Income Tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937.
- (2) The number of farmers who paid income tax on net incomes under \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000, \$9,000, \$10,000 and over.

(Sessional Paper No. 48)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 49)

According to Order, Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Drought Area Debt Adjustment Act, 1937, was read the third time and passed.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Macauley, adjourned.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to the Order "Motions."

Moved by Mr. Williams,

That an Order of the Assembly do issue for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member of the Government or any Department of the Government, and the Liberal Association and/or, any person or persons, and/or, any association or corporation, relative to the changing of the boundaries of constituencies generally spoken of as "redistribution."

The Premier having stated that the Government does not consider it would be in the public interest to comply with same, the Order was refused.

Moved by Mr. Norman, seconded by Mr. Laird:

That this Assembly strongly recommends that the Federal Government establish a Federal System of Unemployment Insurance.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Kemper, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, high tariff imposts, as in effect at the present time, are against the best interests of the Canadian people and particularly unfair to the Western Provinces;

This Assembly therefore calls upon the Parliament of Canada to effect a drastic general reduction of tariff, particularly with respect to all necessities of life, and entirely remove any tariff impost on all instruments of production, including crude oil.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Hantelman, and the proposed amendment thereto, moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis, being called, they were, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn and the following Resolution, moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Stork, substituted therefor:

"That this Assembly expresses its gratitude for the appropriations made by the Federal Government in its general rehabilitation program and for the works begun and constructed in Saskatchewan for the conservation and utilization of water for irrigation and stock watering purposes; and, further

"This Assembly would respectfully request that sufficient money be provided from year to year so that detailed surveys of all watersheds not yet fully investigated be carried on and that, following such investigations, the construction of all necessary projects found to be economically feasible be proceeded with and also that the whole Federal program be so extended and enlarged as to include the entire Province."

The question being put, it was agreed to unanimously.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.55 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1938*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

According to Order, Mr. Williams moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

A debate arising and the question being put, it was negatived.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 3, 1938, showing:

- (1) The buildings in the city of Regina owned or leased, and used and occupied for Saskatchewan Government purposes as at the 15th day of January, 1938.
- (2) The sums of money paid for purchase of these buildings; and from whom, in each case, such buildings were purchased.
- (3) The rental and to whom it is paid, as at January 15th, 1938, in each case where the buildings were not purchased.
- (4) What monies have been spent in each instance in fitting up or reconditioning any such buildings by the Government during the year of 1937.

- (5) If any of such buildings or parts thereof were air-conditioned at the Government's expense, and, if so, what building or buildings, and at what cost.
- (6) The total amount of rentals paid by the Government or any of its Boards, Commissions or Departments, during each month of 1937, for space in the City of Regina.

(Sessional Paper No. 50)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Johnson, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 61—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the Town of Estevan. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The total amount paid by the Government (a) in salaries, (b) in expenses, to all full and part-time employees or others engaged exclusively, or in part, in the administration of relief services, since July 19, 1934.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams:

That this Assembly call upon the Federal Government to place an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition and war materials, including scrap iron and nickel, to Japan.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That all the words after "Assembly" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"deplores the attitude of countries adopting aggressor tactics against other nations and calls on the Government of Canada to work in conjunction with countries whose national policies work toward world peace."

The debate continuing, it was moved by Mr. Stork,

That the debate be now adjourned.

The question being put, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Taggart	King
Ross	Jardine	Gerrand
Spence	Ayre	Culliton
Davis	Gregory	Mildenberger
Uhrich	Smith	Tripp
Parker	(Yorkton)	Dragan
McLeod	MacDonald	Dorrance
Loptson	(Morse)	Mang
Johnson	Laird	Smith
Laing	Norman	(Bengough)
Donaldson	McVicar	Pedersen
Waddell	Anderson	Williams
Wilson	Hummel	Macauley
Hassard	Danielson	Stork
Estey	MacFarlane	Hantelman
Dunn	MacDonald	Kemper—46
Kerr	(Meadow Lake)	

NAYS

Messieurs

Agar

Demers—2

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly favours the setting up and operation of a National Grain Board similar to the Marketing Boards of New Zealand, the membership of which shall include adequate representation from Grain Producers of the Dominion; and

That a minimum fixed price for various grains be established at not less than the cost of production as determined by the Research Bureaux of the University of Manitoba, University of Saskatchewan and University of Alberta.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Danielson, seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That all the words after "That" in the first line of the Resolution be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"pending the completion of the Report and its submission to the Government of Canada by the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, as a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada to in-

quire into the whole question of the marketing of grain, this Legislature is of the opinion that any specific recommendation regarding any action to be taken by the Parliament of Canada would be premature and inadvisable at the present time; and further

“This Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made by the Parliament of Canada to consider the recommendations in the said report at the present Session of Parliament, and, as a result of such Report, adopt at this Session a definite policy with respect to the marketing of grain; and

“That, failing such action, this Legislature recommends that the Government of Canada continue the Canada Wheat Board.”

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That the amendment be amended as follows:

(a) by striking out all the words in the first paragraph from and including the word “pending” to and including the word “further”;

(b) by striking out the words “in the said report” in the second paragraph and substituting therefor the words “of the Turgeon Commission”; and

(c) by adding the words “the said Board to accept delivery of and market the 1938 crop” immediately after the word “Board” in the last paragraph.

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Danielson, adjourned.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 25—An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers’ Association, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, adjourned.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937.

Bill No. 43—An Act to protect the Public against Misrepresentation in the Sale of Goods.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act respecting Anatomy.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources Act, 1931.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.15 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Mac-auley, dated January 31, 1938, showing:

- (1) A copy of all correspondence between W. J. McCallum of Brownlee, Saskatchewan, or anyone acting on his behalf, and the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government.
- (2) Also a copy of all correspondence, reports, etc., relating to the matter or matters raised in the correspondence referred to in part (1).

(Sessional Paper No. 51)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated April 16, 1937, showing:

The following information on each and every car load of oats purchased by the Government for feeding purposes, between the dates of September 1, 1935 and January 1, 1936:

The number of cars bought in this period; car number of each car; shipping point; destination; from whom purchased; number of bushels contained in each car; price per bushel paid on track shipping point; date car purchased; Government grade of each car; price, grade, and basis of sale, as shown on seller's invoice; whether or not all these cars were settled for as per seller's invoice; (if not, give detailed reason on each car); date of cheque issued in settlement of each car; (in case of settlement cheque being issued for a group of cars, specify each car covered by said cheque).

(Sessional Paper No. 52)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Gregory, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Hantelman:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) The total number of tons of hay purchased from farmers in Saskatchewan by the Provincial Government in 1937, and the total amount paid for same.
- (2) How much hay was purchased in Manitoba in 1937, and the total cost of same to the Government.
- (3) How much hay was purchased in the United States in 1937; from whom it was purchased; and the total cost of same.
- (4) Whether or not any hay is available for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, particularly in the Prince Albert District.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) Whether or not Art Cornish, of Scout Lake district, was in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar year 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what he received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.
- (3) Whether or not he received relief during the same period; and if so, what amounts under the headings: fodder, feed, groceries, coal, clothing or in any other way.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) Whether or not Emile Lamontagne, of Lisieux district, was in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar year 1937.
- (2) If so, in what capacity and what he received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.
- (3) Whether or not he received relief during the same period; and if so, what amounts under the headings: fodder, feed, groceries, coal, clothing or in any other way.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

Ordered, That when the Assembly adjourns on Wednesday next, March 2, it do stand adjourned until Monday next, March 7, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Norman, adjourned.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

That Bill No. 31—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 31 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 36—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of all persons employed as road supervisors during the calendar year 1937.
- (2) What each received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly call upon the Federal Government to place an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition and war materials, including scrap iron and nickel, to Japan.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That all the words after "Assembly" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"deplores the attitude of countries adopting aggressor tactics against other nations and calls on the Government of Canada to work in conjunction with countries whose national policies work toward world peace."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That all the words after the word "deplores" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"the assistance given to Japan in the form of shipments of arms, ammunition and war supplies from Canada to Japan."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Culliton, adjourned.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Stork, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunn, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2), until Monday, March 7, 1938, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:—

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 69—An Act to repeal The Useful Birds Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 70—An Act for the Protection of Game. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 15, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many Relief Officers were in the employ of the Government for the fiscal years of 1936-37 and 1937-38 to February 1st, 1938.
- (2) The amount paid to each Relief Officer in the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38 to February 1st, 1938, for (a) salary and (b) expenses.

(*Sessional Paper No. 53*)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 26, 1938, showing:

The names, addresses, nature of employment and salaries at retirement of all persons in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government, or any Department of the Government, or any Commission of the Government, either in inside or outside services, on July 19, 1934, who have, since February, 1936, ceased to be in the employ of the Government; together with reasons in each case for leaving the Government employ whether by death, voluntary resignation, forced resignation, dismissal, retirement to pension, or otherwise; also the amount paid to such employees in each case

by way of gratuity or out of the Superannuation Fund or otherwise, or, in case of retirement to pension, the annual pension payment; also which of said persons are returned soldiers.

(*Sessional Paper No. 54*)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, dated February 17, 1938, showing:

- (1) Whether or not it was provided by legislation between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, for the retirement of Civil Servants upon superannuation notwithstanding the fact that they had not reached the age of superannuation or served the requisite period of time in Public Service or were being superannuated on grounds of ill health.
- (2) If so, how many Civil Servants were superannuated under this Act.
- (3) The total annual allowance to such Civil Servants and their total contribution to the fund.
- (4) If any such Civil Servants received a lump sum gratuity, the total of such gratuities.
- (5) In the case of lump sum gratuities, whether or not the Civil Servant's contribution to the Fund was returned and, if so, the total amount returned.

(*Sessional Paper No. 55*)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. MacDonald (Meadow Lake), dated February 17, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of their having served 35 years in the service of the Government?
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.
- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
 - (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.

- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

(Sessional Paper No. 56)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. King, dated February 17, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of their having reached the age of retirement.
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.
- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
 - (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.
- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

(Sessional Paper No. 57)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Clement, dated February 17, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many Provincial Government employees were superannuated between the 9th day of September, 1929, and the 19th day of July, 1934, by reason of ill health.
- (2) The total contribution of such Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund and the total allowance granted to them from the Fund at the time of their superannuation.

- (3) How many of such Civil Servants were granted a superannuation between:
- (a) \$1,500.00—\$2,000.00;
 - (b) \$1,000.00—\$1,500.00;
 - (c) \$ 500.00—\$1,000.00;
 - (d) less than \$500.00.
- (4) The total contribution made to the Fund by those superannuated under each of the last mentioned groups.
- (5) Who was the Premier of Saskatchewan at the time of these superannuations.

(*Sessional Paper No. 58*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply.)

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to on the following recorded vote:

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson	Kerr	MacDonald
Agar	Jardine	(Meadow Lake)
Spence	Ayre	King
Davis	Smith	Culliton
Uhrich	(Yorkton)	Clement
Parker	MacDonald	Mildenberger
McLeod	(Morse)	Taylor
Loptson	Laird	Procter
Johnson	Norman	Dragan
Laing	McVicar	Dorrance
Waddell	Hummel	Mang
Wilson	Danielson	Smith
Hassard	Dundas	(Bengough)
Dunn	MacFarlane	Pedersen—38

NAYS
Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

By leave of the Assembly the motion for an Order of the Assembly for a Return with regard to Relief Supervisors, to be moved by Mr. Macauley, was withdrawn.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses of all Highway Inspectors employed during the calendar year 1937, and what each received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 73—An Act to protect Forage Crop Seed Production. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 76—An Act respecting Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated March 1, 1938, showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of all persons employed as road supervisors during the calendar year 1937.
- (2) What each received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.
(*Sessional Paper No. 59*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 10, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many road jobs were let last summer:
 - (a) Dirt; and
 - (b) Gravel.

- (2) How many were let by contract.
- (3) To whom the contract jobs were given.
- (4) How many jobs were let without contract and to whom.
- (5) How many of those to whom this work was let had their own road work equipment.
- (6) If it was necessary to ship equipment to some jobs, whether or not the Government paid the cost of same, and, if so, on which jobs and what amount was paid by the Government in each case.

(Sessional Paper No. 60)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly call upon the Federal Government to place an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition and war materials, including scrap iron and nickel, to Japan.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That all the words after "Assembly" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"deplores the attitude of countries adopting agressor tactics against other nations and calls on the Government of Canada to work in conjunction with countries whose national policies work toward world peace."

And the proposed amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That all the words after the word "deplores" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"the assistance given to Japan in the form of shipments of arms, ammunition and war supplies from Canada to Japan."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS
Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

NAYS
Messieurs

Patterson	Dunn	MacDonald
Agar	Kerr	(Meadow Lake)
Hall	Jardine	King
Ross	Ayre	Gerrand
Spence	Smith	Culliton
Davis	(Yorkton)	Mildenberger
Uhrich	Demers	Tripp
McLeod	Laird	Procter
Loptson	Norman	Dragan
Johnson	McVicar	Dorrance
Laing	Hummel	Mang
Donaldson	Danielson	Smith
Waddell	Dundas	(Bengough)
Wilson	MacFarlane	Pedersen—40
Hassard		

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to on the following recorded division:

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson	Kerr	Dundas
Agar	Jardine	MacFarlane
Hall	Ayre	MacDonald
Ross	Smith	(Meadow Lake)
Spence	(Yorkton)	King
Davis	MacDonald	Gerrand
Uhrich	(Morse)	Culliton
McLeod	Demers	Mildenberger
Loptson	Laird	Tripp
Laing	Norman	Procter
Donaldson	McVicar	Dragan
Wilson	Hummel	Dorrance
Dunn	Danielson	Mang
		Pedersen—37

NAYS
Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The question being put on the main motion as amended:

“That this Assembly deplores the attitude of countries adopting aggressor tactics against other nations and calls on the Government of Canada to work in conjunction with countries whose national policies work toward world peace.”

it was agreed to unanimously on the following recorded vote:

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson	Ayre	King
Agar	Smith	Gerrand
Hall	(Yorkton)	Culliton
Ross	MacDonald	Mildenberger
Spence	(Morse)	Tripp
Davis	Demers	Procter
Uhrich	Laird	Dragan
McLeod	Norman	Dorrance
Loptson	McVicar	Mang
Laing	Hummel	Pedersen
Donaldson	Danielson	Williams
Wilson	Dundas	Macauley
Dunn	MacFarlane	Stork
Kerr	MacDonald	Hantelman
Jardine	(Meadow Lake)	Kemper—42

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That this Assembly favours the setting up and operation of a National Grain Board similar to the Marketing Boards of New Zealand, the membership of which shall include adequate representation from Grain Producers of the Dominion; and

That a minimum fixed price for various grains be established at not less than the cost of production as determined by the Research Bureaux of the University of Manitoba, University of Saskatchewan and University of Alberta.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Danielson, seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That all the words after “That” in the first line of the Resolution be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“pending the completion of the Report and its submission to the Government of Canada by the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, as a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada to inquire into the whole question of the marketing of grain, this Legislature is of the opinion that any specific recommendation regarding any action to be taken by the Parliament of Canada would be premature and inadvisable at the present time; and further

"This Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made by the Parliament of Canada to consider the recommendations in the said report at the present Session of Parliament, and, as a result of such Report, adopt at this Session a definite policy with respect to the marketing of grain; and

"That, failing such action, this Legislature recommends that the Government of Canada continue the Canada Wheat Board."

And the proposed amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That the amendment be amended as follows:

(a) by striking out all the words in the first paragraph from and including the word "pending" to and including the word "further";

(b) by striking out the words "in the said report" in the second paragraph and substituting therefor the words "of the Turgeon Commission"; and

(c) by adding the words "the said Board to accept delivery of and market the 1938 crop" immediately after the word "Board" in the last paragraph.

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Ross
Spence
Davis
Uhlich
McLeod
Lopton
Johnson
Donaldson
Wilson

Dunn
Kerr
Jardine
MacDonald
(Morse)
Laird
Norman
Hummel
Danielson
Demers

MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
Culliton
Mildenberger
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dragan
Dorrance
Mang
Pedersen—30

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to on the following recorded division:

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson	Dunn	MacDonald
Agar	Kerr	(Meadow Lake)
Ross	Jardine	Culliton
Spence	MacDonald	Mildenberger
Davis	(Morse)	Tripp
Uhrich	Demers	Taylor
McLeod	Laird	Procter
Loptson	Norman	Dragan
Johnson	McVicar	Dorrance
Donaldson	Hummel	Mang
Wilson	Danielson	Pedersen—31

NAYS
Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The question being put on the main motion as amended:

“That, pending the completion of the Report and its submission to the Government of Canada by the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, as a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada to inquire into the whole question of the marketing of grain, this Legislature is of the opinion that any specific recommendation regarding any action to be taken by the Parliament of Canada would be premature and inadvisable at the present time; and further

“This Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made by the Parliament of Canada to consider the recommendations in the said report at the present Session of Parliament, and, as a result of such Report, adopt at this Session a definite policy with respect to the marketing of grain; and

“That, failing such action, this Legislature recommends that the Government of Canada continue the Canada Wheat Board.”

it was agreed to on the same recorded division as on the amendment.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Procter:

That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Federal Government should accept full responsibility for all unemployable ex-service men.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That the motion be amended by adding the words "unemployed and" immediately after the word "all" as it appears in the second line.

The debate continuing, said Resolution and the amendment thereto were, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn and, by leave of the Assembly, the following Resolution, moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Hantelman, substituted therefor:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Federal Government should accept full responsibility for all unemployed and unemployable ex-service men."

The question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to unanimously.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.10 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:

Bill No. 77—An Act for the Protection of Trustees in Certain Events. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 7, 1938, showing:

The names and addresses of all Highway Inspectors employed during the calendar year 1937, and what each received as (a) salary and (b) expenses.

(*Sessional Paper No. 61*)

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Co-operative Association Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act for the Cancellation of Certain Indebtedness in respect of Advances of Direct Relief and for Winter Maintenance of Live Stock.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

Bill No. 61—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the Town of Estevan.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

That Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2) until tomorrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 2, 1938, showing:

- (a) The amount spent on road work of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, in each constituency during the calendar year 1937.
 - (b) The different types of road work, inclusive of bridges and culverts, and the value in dollars of each kind of work making up the total amount spent in each constituency.
- (*Sessional Paper No. 62*)

The following Address was voted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Williams:—Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for—

A copy of the correspondence between former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and former Premier J. G. Gardiner relative to administration and financing of relief in the Province of Saskatchewan during the first year of the Gardiner Government, particularly a copy of the telegram referred to by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes as having been forwarded to Mr. Gardiner on August 31, 1934.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

A copy of all correspondence, etc., received by the Government; any member of the Government; or any of its Boards or

Commissions, relating to and leading up to the closing of The Star Brewing Co., Ltd., plant in North Battleford.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

All correspondence between the Government; any member of the Government; any Department of the Government or any of its Boards and Commissions, and the Secretary of School District No. 3324 at Val Marie, Saskatchewan, between the dates of July 1st and September 1st, 1937.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of Stallion and/or Livestock Inspectors employed by the Government, either part time or full time, during 1933 and 1937.
- (2) The names and addresses of the Inspectors employed in 1937.
- (3) How many inspections each of them made in 1933 and 1937.
- (4) The amounts paid to each of the said inspectors as (a) salary and (b) expenses, in both 1933 and 1937.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

Ordered, That on and after Monday, the fourteenth instant, until the end of the present Session, the Assembly shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning of each day except Saturday and Sunday; that in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock p.m., there shall also be an intermission every day from 1 to 3 o'clock p.m.; and that Standing Order 5 subsection (2) be suspended on Wednesdays in order that sittings may be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources Act, 1931.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 80—An Act to validate Certain Assessments of the Rural Municipality of Weyburn No. 67. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 81—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Mr. Speaker:

I have noticed from the Votes and Proceedings lately that on more than one occasion reference has been made to previous Questions and Answers at this Session. Beauchesne, page 112, par. 341 states—

“A question may not refer to debates or answers to questions in the current Session.”

I have allowed these Questions and Answers to appear in the Votes but must now ask that the practice be discontinued as it is clearly contrary to correct procedure.

All Notices of Questions, as well as other material, are carefully scrutinized by me before inclusion in the Votes and Proceedings but it is obvious that all irregularities or repetitions cannot be detected in my office. It would seem to be the duty of the Department concerned to carefully scrutinize all such matters as soon as they appear in the Notices and to immediately advise my office of any irregularities in this or any other respect so that I can decide whether or not such Question can be allowed to appear on the Order Paper.

In the matter of Addresses or Returns this Ruling will also apply, but in such cases the Papers are Ordered on motion and the Minister in charge of the Department has the opportunity before the Papers are Ordered of having corrections made.

According to Order Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931, was read the third time and passed.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis:

That Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read the second time.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That all the words after the word "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be discharged and a new Bill introduced during the present Session of the Legislature, which shall include the principle of the use of the Single Transferable Ballot in Provincial Elections."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Kemper, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m., until Monday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 31, 1937, showing:

A list of all inspections made for the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, by each inspector (either permanent or temporary staff), giving date of each inspection during the calendar year 1936; expenses connected with each inspection; and amount of (a) salary, (b) expenses paid to each inspector during the calendar year 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 63*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 16, 1938, showing:

- (1) The boundaries of the territory covered by each Farm Loan Board Inspector, whether permanent or temporary.
- (2) The number of inspections performed by each inspector during the calendar year 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 64*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Hantelman:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) Whether or not A. E. Sinclair of Limerick received seed grain advances from the Government, or any Department of the Government, or from the Municipality in 1937.
- (2) Whether or not the said Sinclair received feed and fodder relief during the winter of 1937-38.
- (3) Whether or not fodder was brought in under free freight for the people of Limerick and district.
- (4) Whether or not the said Sinclair has been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and at what salary or salaries.

- (5) The amount, if any, the said A. E. Sinclair received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, during the calendar years 1936, 1937 and 1938.
- (6) Whether or not he has at the present date repaid any or all of the relief granted to him, and if so, what amount he has repaid, and what amount is still outstanding.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Hantelman:—Order of the Assembly for a return showing:

- (1) Whether or not David Johnson of the district of Limerick was refused feed and fodder relief last fall on the grounds of having plenty of feed.
- (2) Whether or not he was later given feed or fodder by an application approved by H. Ostlund, Government Representative.
- (3) Whether or not an investigation has been made to determine whether the said David Johnson had sold fodder to others between the date of his first application and the granting of assistance by H. Ostlund.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis:

That Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read the second time.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That all the words after the word "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be discharged and a new Bill introduced during the present Session of the Legislature, which shall include the principle of the use of the Single Transferable Ballot in Provincial Elections."

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS
Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS
Messieurs

Patterson	Jardine	MacDonald
Agar	Gregory	(Meadow Lake)
Hall	Smith	King
Ross	(Yorkton)	Gerrand
Davis	MacDonald	Culliton
Uhrich	(Morse)	Clement
McLeod	Demers	Mildenberger
Laing	Laird	Tripp
Donaldson	Norman	Taylor
Waddell	McVicar	Procter
Wilson	Anderson	Dragan
Hassard	Hummel	Dorrance
Estey	Danielson	Mang
Dunn	Dundas	Smith
Kerr	MacFarlane	(Bengough)
		Pedersen—42

The question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1937.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act, 1931.

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas.

Bill No. 69—An Act to repeal The Useful Birds Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act for the Protection of Game.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 77—An Act for the Protection of Trustees in Certain Events.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 73—An Act to protect Forage Crop Seed Production.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act respecting Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations.

Moved by Mr. Macauley:

That an Order of the Assembly do issue for a Return showing:

A copy of the Investigator's report, evidence and statements of accusations, and any other documents, pertaining to the dismissal of A. Hubenig, formerly employed in the administration of relief in the town of Melville.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was negatived.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, that the Assembly do now revert to "Government Orders."

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty, was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

On Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto, progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the Town of Estevan.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 46—An Act respecting Anatomy.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning Act.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 83—An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly.
(*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Williams:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) What, if any, was the amount in hundredweights of flour purchased from the Waskesiu Mills, Limited, of Prince Albert, for relief since July 19, 1934.
- (2) What was the total amount paid to the said mill during the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive for such purposes.
- (3) Who were the shareholders in this Company, in 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1937.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

(*Sessional Paper No. 65*)

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Williams:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

The cost of printing each issue of the Telephone Directory for the Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in the calendar years 1932, 1933, 1936 and 1937.

By Mr. Williams:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

The cost of printing, from 1927 to 1937, inclusive, each of the Annual Reports of the following Departments: Public Health, Public Works, Education, Highways, Railways, Telephones, Municipal Affairs and Agriculture; and also the Public Accounts, the Votes and Proceedings, Orders of the Day, Journals, Bills and the Statutes.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

A copy of the pay sheets covering wages paid to persons working on Sanitorium grounds, Prince Albert, between the dates of February 20 and 28, 1938.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, dated March 10, 1938, on motion of Mr. Williams, for:—

A copy of the correspondence between former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and former Premier J. G. Gardiner relative to administration and financing of relief in the Province of Saskatchewan during the first year of the Gardiner Government, particularly a copy of the telegram referred to by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes as having been forwarded to Mr. Gardiner on August 31, 1934.

(Sessional Paper No. 66)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 24, 1938, showing:

The total amount paid by the Government (a) in salaries, (b) in expenses, to all full and part-time employees or others engaged exclusively, or in part, in the administration of relief services, since July 19, 1934.

(Sessional Paper No. 69)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 10, 1938, showing:—

- (1) The number of Stallion and/or Livestock Inspectors employed by the Government, either part time or full time, during 1933 and 1937.
- (2) The names and addresses of the Inspectors employed in 1937.
- (3) How many inspections each of them made in 1933 and 1937.
- (4) The amounts paid to each of the said inspectors as (a) salary and (b) expenses, in both 1933 and 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 68*)

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 16, 1938, showing:—

All moneys paid, or which became payable during the twelve months ended January 31, 1938, to hospitals in the Province, and to which hospitals, or to or on behalf of municipalities, urban and rural, in the Province in respect to services to municipal residents treated in such hospitals (indicating which hospitals) and showing separately:

- (a) Moneys paid or which became payable by way of statutory per diem grants of 50 cents;
- (b) Moneys paid or which became payable by way of per diem grants or allowances (other than those in (a) above) available to all hospitals in the Province or to or on behalf of municipalities, urban or rural, in respect of care or treatment in such hospitals;
- (c) Moneys paid or which became payable other than those included in (a) and (b) above, and indicating the nature of such payments or sums payable.

(*Sessional Paper No. 67*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Kemper, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada that the Bank of Canada should not only control the issue of currency but should also control the issue of credit; and further, that the new Central Bank, known as the Bank of Canada, should be publicly owned and controlled.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That all the words after "That" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Legislature commends the bringing of the Bank of Canada under public control and the provisions made for substituting Bank of Canada currency for that of commercial banks; and affirms its belief that the functions of a National Bank of Canada should be to issue all currency and control the use of credit, considered in terms of public need, and would recommend the purchase of all private interests in the Bank of Canada by the Federal Government."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Stork, adjourned.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 46—An Act respecting Anatomy.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 77—An Act for the Protection of Trustees in Certain Events.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act respecting Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act, 1931.

Bill No. 69—An Act to repeal The Useful Birds Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to protect Forage Crop Seed Production.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting the Electoral Divisions of Athabaska and Cumberland. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 88—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons producing and selling Fuel Petroleum Products and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Health and the Annual Report required under The Vital Statistics Act, for the calendar year 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 70*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act, 1937.

Bill No. 80—An Act to validate Certain Assessments of the Rural Municipality of Weyburn No. 67.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson delivered a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

A. P. McNAB,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1938, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 71)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

Ordered, That the said Message and Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 52—An Act for the Cancellation of Certain Indebtedness in respect of Advances of Direct Relief and for Winter Maintenance of Live Stock.

The following Bills were reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 28—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Tax Commission.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 70—An Act for the Protection of Game.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.10 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Hon. Mr. Kerr, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Insurance Branch for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 72*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) What sections, or portion of sections, are included within the Community Pasture located in the District of Kerobert; giving section, township and range.
- (2) Whether or not a Community Pasture is being created at or near Landis, and, if so, what sections of land are to be included in the said pasture; giving section, township and range.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

(*Sessional Paper No. 73*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Macauley:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether or not Emile Prefontaine of Lisieux had 3 car-loads of hay shipped in, upon which he received free freight.

- (2) Whether or not the said Emile Prefontaine also received his share of allotments every time, or even most of the times, hay was distributed as relief fodder, and, if so, under whose authority the additional allotments were given, and why.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

The Report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin, appointed by Royal Commission to inquire into and make recommendations concerning the advisability of providing standard forms of mortgage, crop payment leases, agreements for sale, chattel mortgages, lien notes and conditional sale agreements for use in the Province, dated February 28, 1938.

(Sessional Paper No. 74)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Kemper, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada that the Bank of Canada should not only control the issue of currency but should also control the issue of credit; and further, that the new Central Bank, known as the Bank of Canada, should be publicly owned and controlled.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That all the words after "That" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Legislature commends the bringing of the Bank of Canada under public control and the provisions made for substituting Bank of Canada currency for that of commercial banks; and affirms its belief that the functions of a National Bank of Canada should be to issue all currency and control the use of credit, considered in terms of public need, and would recommend the purchase of all private interests in the Bank of Canada by the Federal Government."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That all the words after the word "commends", be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

“the initial steps taken in bringing the Bank of Canada under public control, but regrets that the complete national control is not being exercised.”

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived.

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion as amended, as follows, it was agreed to unanimously:

“That this Legislature commends the bringing of the Bank of Canada under public control and the provisions made for substituting Bank of Canada currency for that of commercial banks; and affirms its belief that the functions of a National Bank of Canada should be to issue all currency and control the use of credit, considered in terms of public need, and would recommend the purchase of all private interests in the Bank of Canada by the Federal Government.”

According to Order, the following Bills were read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 28—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Tax Commission.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 70—An Act for the Protection of Game.

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1937. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas.

Bill No. 70—An Act for the Protection of Game.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 14, 1938, showing:

- (1) Whether or not David Johnson of the district of Limerick was refused feed and fodder relief last fall on the grounds of having plenty of feed.
- (2) Whether or not he was later given feed or fodder by an application approved by H. Ostlund, Government Representative.
- (3) Whether or not an investigation has been made to determine whether the said David Johnson had sold fodder to others between the date of his first application and the granting of assistance by H. Ostlund.

(*Sessional Paper No. 75*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 43—An Act to protect the Public against Misrepresentation in the Sale of Goods.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act, 1937.

Bill No. 80—An Act to validate Certain Assessments of the Rural Municipality of Weyburn No. 67.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1937.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting the Electoral Divisions of Athabaska and Cumberland.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1937.

Bill No. 81—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until Monday, March 21, at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

Report of the Trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, dated March 17, 1938.

(*Sessional Paper No. 76*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated February 3, 1938, showing:

- (1) How much aid in the form of relief of any kind has been given to Israel and or, Meyer Hoffer, of Hoffer, Saskatchewan, or to them collectively as Hoffer Bros., during the "Relief" years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 77*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 15, 1938, showing:—

A copy of the pay sheets covering wages paid to persons working on Sanatorium grounds, Prince Albert, between the dates of February 20 and 28, 1938.

(*Sessional Paper No. 80*)

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 7, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many foreclosures have taken place from the time the present Government took office until February 1st, 1938.
- (2) How many actions against the debtor were allowed to be proceeded with from the time the present Government took office up to February 1st, 1938.

- (3) How many agreements of sale were cancelled through Court action since the present Government took office up to February 1st, 1938.
(*Sessional Paper No. 79*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 16, 1938, showing:

- (1) How many foreclosures have taken place in each of the following cities: Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, since July 1st, 1934, up to February 1st, 1938.
- (2) How many agreements for sale have been cancelled by court action in each of the following cities: Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, since July 1st, 1934, up to February 1st, 1938.
(*Sessional Paper No. 81*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated January 27, 1938, showing:

- (1) The number of Government-owned automobiles as at August 1st, 1937.
- (2) The date of purchase and original cost of each car.
- (3) The name of the person for whose use each car was purchased.
- (4) The name and address and the official position of all persons who, during any and all of the months of the year 1937, received mileage rates for the use of their own cars and the amount paid for mileage to each person and rate per mile in each case.
(*Sessional Paper No. 78*)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated March 17, 1938, showing:

- (1) Whether or not Emile Prefontaine of Lisieux had 3 car-loads of hay shipped in, upon which he received free freight.

- (2) Whether or not the said Emile Prefontaine also received his share of allotments every time, or even most of the times, hay was distributed as relief fodder, and, if so, under whose authority the additional allotments were given, and why. *(Sessional Paper No. 82)*

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Kemper:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) The amounts paid to each of the following Barristers and Solicitors by the Government or any Department, Board or Commission thereof, since July 19, 1934:

Walter L. Clink, K.C., Battleford;
 Stanley McD. Mighton, Battleford;
 Alder Brehaut, K.C., North Battleford;
 S. R. Polley, North Battleford;
 F. R. Conroy, North Battleford;
 W. W. Livingston, K.C., North Battleford;
 G. D. Loucks, North Battleford;
 J. G. Olding, K.C., North Battleford;
 Ariel F. Sallows, North Battleford;
 H. C. Linkletter, North Battleford;
 H. G. Sparling, K.C., North Battleford; and
 E. C. Burlingham, Maidstone.

- (2) What amounts, if any, are owing to any of the said persons, and what the said amounts represent.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson,

That Bill No. 83—An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That all the words after the word "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"the order for second reading of Bill No. 83—An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly, be discharged and a new Bill be introduced during the present session which will provide for the principle of double-member constituencies for all Saskatchewan ridings except one northern single-member constituency; such double-member constituencies to have the same boundaries as the Federal constituencies within the Province, except the four northern ridings of North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort and Mackenzie, where provision can be made for the southern boundary of the single-member northern seat, commencing at the point where the Beaver River enters Saskatchewan; then following the center line of its course to the junction of the Beaver and Cowan Rivers; thence south-easterly along the center line of the Beaver River to its intersection with the north boundary of township sixty (60); thence easterly following along the north boundary of township sixty (60), to the easterly limit of range twenty-two (22) west of the second meridian; thence southerly following along the east limit of range twenty-two (22) to the northerly limit of township fifty-seven (57); thence easterly following along the north boundary of township fifty-seven (57), to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the province."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS
Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

NAYS
Messieurs

Patterson	Taggart	MacDonald
Agar	Jardine	(Meadow Lake)
Ross	Gregory	King
Davis	Smith	Gerrand
Uhrich	(Yorkton)	Culliton
Parker	MacDonald	Clement
McLeod	(Morse)	Mildenberger
Loptson	Demers	Tripp
Johnson	Laird	Taylor
Laing	Norman	Procter
Donaldson	McVicar	Dragan
Waddell	Anderson	Dorrance
Wilson	Hummel	Mang
Hassard	Danielson	Smith
Estey	Dundas	(Bengough)
Dunn	MacFarlane	Pedersen—45
Kerr		

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 83—An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly, was accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

According to Order Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934, was read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:—

Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

and the Committee given leave to sit again today.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees."

Mr. Gregory, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Gregory as its Chairman, and Mr. Procter as its Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has examined the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937, and finds the same in order, no let or hindrance having been placed upon the production of vouchers and documents relating to matters within the terms of the reference, nor upon the interrogation of officials of the different Departments of Government.

Your Committee has had under consideration the matter of the printing of the Journals and of Speeches delivered in the course of the Debates, and recommends to the Assembly:

- (1) That 500 copies of the Journals be printed, 300 to be issued separately, and 200 to be bound with the printed Speeches.
- (2) That 1,500 of each of the following Speeches be printed as separate pamphlets, except as stated above:

Hon. Mr. Taggart, Hon. Mr. Parker, and Hon. Mr. Estey, on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne;

Hon. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Williams, Hon. Mr. Kerr, Hon. Mr. Urrich, Hon. Mr. Dunn, and Hon. Mr. Davis, on the Budget;

Mr. Stork, and Hon. Mr. Spence, on Land Irrigation and Rehabilitation Motion;

Hon. Mr. Patterson, on Motion re Bank of Canada (Currency and Credit).

Your Committee further recommends:

That the Liquor Board publish a more detailed financial statement each year, somewhat along the lines of the Alberta Liquor Board report incorporated in the Public Accounts of the Province of Alberta.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Dorrance:

Ordered, That the first report on the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1939, the following sums:—

Vote No.

1.	For Legislation	\$ 47,560.00
2.	For Executive Council	79,050.00
3.	For Attorney General—Administration	46,995.00
4.	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts.....	163,314.00
5.	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	114,000.00
6.	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners	275,000.00
7.	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	169,206.00
8.	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	83,300.00
9.	For Provincial Secretary	23,750.00
10.	For Treasury—Administration	58,185.00
11.	For Treasury—Audit	79,885.00
12.	For Treasury—Public Debt	16,000.00
13.	For Treasury—Farm Loans	86,800.00
14.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)....	28,800.00
15.	For Treasury—Board of Revenue Commissioners.....	11,180.00
16.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)....	240,000.00

being:

	To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board	\$150,000.00
	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acquisition, purchase and construction of power plants	\$ 90,000.00
17.	For Provincial Tax Commission.....	349,995.00
18.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Administration	19,700.00
19.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Lieutenant Governor's Office	6,223.00
20.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Public Buildings and Institutions (maintenance and administration)	\$ 1,350,593.00
21.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Miscellaneous Services	60,370.00
22.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)—Public Works (Construction)	81,000.00
23.	For Highways and Transportation—Administration and General Services	34,850.00
24.	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	951,310.00
25.	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	110,950.00
26.	For Education	3,777,093.00
27.	For Agriculture	397,125.00
28.	For Agriculture—Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act	16,000.00
29.	For Municipal	148,817.00
30.	For Local Government Board	38,906.00
31.	For Public Health	1,532,000.00
32.	For Natural Resources	572,665.00
33.	For Bureau of Child Protection	631,286.00
34.	For Insurance	8,000.00
35.	For King's Printer	20,815.00
36.	For Bureau of Publications	46,000.00
37.	For Public Service Commission	8,466.00
38.	For Administration of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent	25,460.00
39.	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital)	70,000.00
40.	For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue).....	2,250,000.00

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1938, the following sums:

Vote No.

1. For Legislation	\$ 10,000.00
2. For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	83,500.00
3. For Treasury—Miscellaneous Services (Chargeable to Revenue)	126,000.00
4. For Public Works—Public Buildings and Institutions (Maintenance and Administration)	200,000.00
5. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital) Public Works (Construction)	29,000.00
6. For Highways and Transportation General Services	15,850.00
7. For Highways and Transportation Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	72,000.00
8. For Education—General Services	8,600.00
9. For Agriculture—General Services	32,000.00
10. For Municipal—General Services	2,850.00
11. For Natural Resources—General Services	263,000.00
12. For Bureau of Child Protection	300.00
13. For King's Printer	1,000.00
14. For Direct Relief Services—Treasury	700.00
15. For Direct Relief Services—Municipal	20,074,750.00
16. For Agricultural Reestablishment Services—Treasury	2,000.00
17. For Agricultural Reestablishment Services—Agriculture..	12,910,757.00
18. For Agricultural Reestablishment Services—Municipal...	543,316.00
19. For General Relief Services—Treasury.....	539,472.00
20. For General Relief Services—Highways and Transportation	1,351,000.00
21. For General Relief Services—Education	165,000.00
22. For General Relief Services—Municipal	3,496,002.00

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same without notice having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Statute Law. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30:—

By Mr. Dorrance:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many automobiles were purchased from the 9th day of September, 1929, to the 19th day of July, 1934, by the Government, or any Branch, or Department of the Government, or any Board or Commission of the Government, in the Prince Albert District.
- (2) What type of cars were purchased, the amount paid therefor, and from whom they were purchased.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 14—An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

According to Order, Resolutions Nos. 1 to 40 (Estimates 1938-39) and Nos. 1 to 22 (Supplementary Estimates 1937-38), adopted in Committee of Supply on the twenty-first instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

No. 1. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1938, the sum of thirty nine million, nine hundred and twenty seven thousand and ninety seven dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1939, the sum of eleven million, seven hundred and eighty thousand, six hundred and forty nine dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 3. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1939, the sum of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Patterson presented Bill No. 92—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of April, 1938, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1939.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Standing Order 55, the said Bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 88—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons producing and selling Fuel Petroleum Products and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline, was read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means today.

According to Order, Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1937, was read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

The Assembly according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 31—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.

Bill No. 36—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1937.

Bill No. 81—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1937.

and the Committee given leave to sit again today.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means on Bill No. 88—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons producing and selling Fuel Petroleum Products and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline.

The said Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 87—An Act respecting the Electoral Divisions of Athabaska and Cumberland, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.35 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

The Premier, the Honourable W. J. Patterson, informed the Assembly of the death, on the twenty-third instant, of the Honourable Walter Scott, the first Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan from 1905 to 1916.

He referred to the benefit the Province had received in its early and formative period through the far-sighted, able and courageous leadership of Mr. Scott, and the sane and practical Statute Laws which had been enacted during his regime.

The Members of the Assembly paid silent standing tribute to the memory of the Honourable Walter Scott.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 28, 1938, showing:

- (1) The total number of tons of hay purchased from farmers in Saskatchewan by the Provincial Government in 1937, and the total amount paid for same.
- (2) How much hay was purchased in Manitoba in 1937, and the total cost of same to the Government.
- (3) How much hay was purchased in the United States in 1937; from whom it was purchased; and the total cost of same.
- (4) Whether or not any hay is available for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, particularly in the Prince Albert District.

(Sessional Paper No. 83)

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated March 21, 1938, showing:

- (1) The amounts paid to each of the following Barristers and Solicitors by the Government or any Department, Board or Commission thereof, since July 19, 1934:

Walter L. Clink, K.C., Battleford;
 Stanley McD. Mighton, Battleford;
 Alder Brehaut, K.C., North Battleford;
 S. R. Polley, North Battleford;
 F. R. Conroy, North Battleford;
 W. W. Livingston, K.C., North Battleford;
 G. D. Loucks, North Battleford;
 J. G. Olding, K.C., North Battleford;
 Ariel F. Sallows, North Battleford;
 H. C. Linkletter, North Battleford;
 H. G. Sparling, K.C., North Battleford; and
 E. C. Burlingham, Maidstone.

- (2) What amounts, if any, are owing to any of the said persons, and what the said amounts represent.

(Sessional Paper No. 84)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Stork:—Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether, if C. E. Gregory, K.C.; J. G. Diefenbaker, K.C.; P. M. Anderson, K.C. and B. D. Hogarth, K.C., or any of them, were employed by the Government as Counsel before the Royal Commission investigating the Bryant charges, they rendered accounts setting out:

- (a) how many days spent as Counsel before the Royal Commission;
- (b) the number of days spent in preparation of the evidence for presentation before the Commission;
- and, if so, give particulars of the accounts rendered by each of said Counsel.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

(Sessional Paper No. 85)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 14, 1938, showing:

- (1) Whether or not A. E. Sinclair of Limerick received seed grain advances from the Government, or any Department of the Government, or from the Municipality in 1937.
- (2) Whether or not the said Sinclair received feed and fodder relief during the winter of 1937-38.
- (3) Whether or not fodder was brought in under free freight for the people of Limerick and district.
- (4) Whether or not the said Sinclair has been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and at what salary or salaries.
- (5) The amount, if any, the said A. E. Sinclair received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, during the calendar years 1936, 1937 and 1938.
- (6) Whether or not he has at the present date repaid any or all of the relief granted to him, and if so, what amount he has repaid, and what amount is still outstanding.

(Sessional Paper No. 86)

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, showing:

All correspondence between the Government; any member of the Government; any Department of the Government or any of its Boards and Commissions, and the Secretary of School District No. 3324 at Val Marie, Saskatchewan, between the dates of July 1st and September 1st, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 87)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize.

Bill No. 83—An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly.

9.45 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:—

An Act to repeal the Grazing Lands Act.

An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1937.

An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased by Municipalities at Tax Sales.

An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

An Act to amend The Water Power Act, 1931.

An Act to amend The Land Surveys Act, 1933.

An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Village of Goldfields.

An Act to provide for the Consolidation and Revision of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

An Act respecting Land and the Title thereto.

An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1937.

An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

- An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.
- An Act to amend The Warehousemen's Lien Act.
- An Act to amend the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.
- An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Drought Area Debt Adjustment Act, 1937.
- An Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.
- An Act to amend The Parents Maintenance Act.
- An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.
- An Act respecting the Treasury Department and the Auditing of Public Accounts.
- An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Tax Commission.
- An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1937.
- An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.
- An Act to amend The University Act.
- An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.
- An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.
- An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.
- An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

- An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937.
- An Act to protect the Public against Misrepresentation in the Sale of Goods.
- An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- An Act respecting Anatomy.
- An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.
- An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.
- An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.
- An Act for the Cancellation of Certain Indebtedness in respect of Advances of Direct Relief and for Winter Maintenance of Live Stock.
- An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Town Planning Act.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations.
- An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Expropriation Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the Town of Estevan.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

- An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1937.
- An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1937.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas.
- An Act to repeal The Useful Birds Act.
- An Act for the Protection of Game.
- An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act, 1937.
- An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands.
- An Act to protect Forage Crop Seed Production.
- An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.
- An Act respecting Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations.
- An Act for the Protection of Trustees in Certain Events.
- An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.
- An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.
- An Act to validate Certain Assessments of the Rural Municipality of Weyburn No. 67.
- An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.
- An Act respecting the Legislative Assembly.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, 1937.

An Act respecting the Electoral Divisions of Athabaska and Cumberland.

An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons producing and selling Fuel Petroleum Products and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline.

An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Town Act, 1937.

An Act to amend The Statute Law.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

An Act to exempt Luther College of Regina from Taxation.

An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Yorkton and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Yorkton and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Herbert Bible School Association.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker then said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly has voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service. In the name of the Assembly I present to Your Honour the following Bill:

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of April, 1938, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1939,"

to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill."

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Having completed the labours for which you were called, it is my duty to relieve you of further attendance at the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, and I thank you for, and congratulate you upon what you have accomplished; the results of your labours, I feel confident, will be of benefit to the people of this Province.

Many matters of outstanding importance have come before you for consideration; these include the relief of distress and unemployment, the consolidation of provincial revenue collections, redistribution, drought area debt adjustment, right of employees to organize, co-operative associations and marketing, agricultural aid, child welfare, cancellation of certain indebtedness in respect of advances of direct relief and for winter maintenance of live stock, education and school grants, teachers' superannuation, soil drifting, prairie and forest fires, and sale of fuel petroleum products. I have noted with satisfaction the earnest and careful attention you have given to these and all other matters of special interest.

I have observed with pleasure the efforts of my Government, in co-operation with the Federal Government, in respect to re-establishment and rehabilitation in the drought area; the practical application of the policies, now well under way, will I feel sure, be of permanent benefit to all branches of farming in this area.

I regret, as you do, the adverse conditions during the past season, which have affected present revenues, but I hope, as you do, that weather conditions during the season of 1938 may result in better crops and better revenues to all my people, and thus relieve you, to some extent at least, of the enormous relief responsibility that now rests upon you.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the requirements of the Public Service, and assure you that the sums of money voted will be used economically and in the public interest.

In taking leave of you, I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have devoted your energy to all the activities of the Session, and to wish you the full blessing of Providence as you return again to your respective homes.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, the Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it pleases His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1938

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the contingent liability of the Province arising out of loans made to farmers by Mortgage Companies and others under the provisions of The Seed Grain Advances Act, 1935 and amendments thereto?

Answer: As at December 31, 1937
Seed Grain Advances Act 1935.....\$911,489.73

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Government or any department of the Government, or any of its Boards or Commissions, purchase any shrubs or slips from the Estevan Nursery in the year 1936-37?

Answer: The Department of Highways and Transportation purchased shrubs.

- (2) If so, for what purpose were they used and where?

Answer: For providing a windbreak to protect highways South and East of Estevan, from drifting soil and snow.

- (3) What kind of shrubbery was purchased?

Answer: Tartarian honeysuckle.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What is the total amount that has been loaned to school districts up to January 1st, 1938 for the purpose of paying arrears in salaries of school teachers?

Answer: \$91,319.24.

- (2) From what fund was this money taken, and what rate of interest was charged on these loans?

Answer: These loans are paid from the Education Fund Account. Interest is charged at the rate of 5%.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did Henri Mahussur employ a man under the Farm Bonus Scheme, or a similar scheme, under another name during any of the years 1935, 1936 or 1937?

Answer: The Government has no record of Henri Mahussur employing a man under the Farm Bonus Scheme under another name during any of the years 1935, 1936 or 1937.

- (2) If so, what was the name of the man or men so employed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1938

Mr. MacDonald (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount received by the Government from the Education Tax to January 22, 1938?

Answer: \$807,497.19.

- (2) What was the total expenditure to the same date:

(a) for administration;

(b) for machinery and equipment?

Answer: (a) For Administration \$40,285.16
 (b) For Machinery and Equipment 11,329.94

- (3) What Branches of the service are now being administered under the Provincial Tax Commission?

Answer: The following Revenue Branches, together with the staffs assigned thereto, are under the administration and control of the Provincial Tax Commission:

1. The Public Revenues Act.
2. The Succession Duties Act.
3. The Public Service Vehicles Act.
4. The Gasoline Act.
5. The Income Tax Act.
6. The Vehicles Act.
7. The Education Tax Act.
8. The Corporations Taxation Act.
9. The Railway Taxation Act.
10. The Wild Lands Taxation Act.
11. The Travelling Shows Act.

- (4) How many employees were employed on August 1st, 1937, in the Branches now administered by the Provincial Tax Commission?

Answer: 177 Employees.

- (5) How many employees are now employed by the Provincial Tax Commission, including the Education Tax Division?

Answer: 163 Employees.

- (6) How many new employees were taken on in connection with the administration of the Provincial Tax Commission and what salaries are they being paid?

Answer: Twenty-two (22) new employees were taken on, and their salaries are as follows:

1 at \$2400; 6 at \$1800; 1 at \$1500; 5 at \$1320; 8 at \$1210; 1 at \$900.

- (7) Is the total number now employed by the whole Commission less than before the employment of the additional staff?

Answer: Yes, by 14 employees.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What was the amount of money expended on actual fire fighting through the Natural Resources Office at Hudson Bay Junction during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: \$92,799.61.

- (2) What was the entire cost of maintaining this office during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: \$9,842.46.

- (3) What was the number of days' labour paid for fire fighting from the Natural Resources Office at Hudson Bay Junction during the year 1937?

Answer: Employed on hourly basis (394,760 hours).

- (4) What was the amount of money expended in the following stores for supplies for fire fighting from the Hudson Bay Junction Natural Resources Office or paid direct from Regina: Jarvis General Store, H. Hansford, T. W. Gillmour, T. H. McCune, T. H. Kowalenko?

<i>Answer:</i> Jarvis General Store	\$3,930.50
H. Hansford	4,856.52
T. W. Gillmour	30.73
T. H. McCune	Nil
T. H. Kowalenko	Nil

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) On or about July 31, 1937, how much No. 1 flour, how much No. 2 flour and how much sugar was purchased by the Department of Natural Resources, or any agent of the Department, at Jarvis' store in Hudson Bay Junction, and what was the price per cwt. paid for each of these commodities?

Answer: The Department purchased eight 24 pound sacks of No. 1 flour from Jarvis' General Store, Hudson Bay Junction, on July 31st, at \$1.30 per sack. Total \$10.40. On the same date eighteen 10 pound sacks of sugar were purchased at eight cents per pound. Total \$14.40.

- (2) Did the Department of Natural Resources, or any agent of the Department, purchase any No. 1 flour or No. 2 flour or sugar from T. W. Gilmour on or about July 31, 1937?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, what price was paid for these commodities at Gilmour's store?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (4) Was the Department aware of the fact that the regular price for these commodities was:

No. 1 flour	\$4.45 per cwt.
No. 2 flour	\$4.25 per cwt.
Sugar	\$6.80 per cwt.

Answer: The Department is advised that the prices paid were those prevailing in the district.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was the car load of hay in car No. 106432, unloaded at Caron on December 1st, 1937, inspected by a government inspector at the time of purchase?

Answer: This car was inspected and graded by a Federal Government employee before shipment, and graded No. 2 prairie hay.

- (2) If so, at what grade was it purchased?

Answer: Grade No. 2 prairie hay.

- (3) Was the car of fodder inspected when unloaded?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, what did it grade when unloaded?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) From whom was the hay purchased?

Answer: From Messrs. J. Melenick and A. Werbecki, Fraserwood, Manitoba.

- (6) What amount per ton was or will be paid to the vendor of this hay?

Answer: \$7.50 per ton.

- (7) How much per ton has been or will be charged for this hay to the farmers who received it at Caron?

Answer: Nil.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Where was the corn shipped to the Rural Municipality of Arlington purchased?

Answer: Buckerfield's Limited, Vancouver.

- (2) On what date was this corn purchased?

Answer: October 2, 1937.

- (3) What was the price paid?

Answer: \$34.00 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Vancouver.

- (4) At what price was it offered for sale, and what price was charged to the relief recipient?

Answer: This corn was offered for sale at \$1.13½ per bushel (56 pounds) off car on track at destination. This corn was not charged to relief recipients.

- (5) What amount of freight was paid per 100 pounds?

Answer: 30 cents per hundred pounds.

- (6) Was the duty on corn from the United States to Saskatchewan suspended at this time?

Answer: No.

- (7) What was the price of corn at Minneapolis at that time?

Answer: 80½ cents per bushel.

- (8) What would the freight have been from Minneapolis to Dollard, Saskatchewan?

Answer: 42 cents per 100 pounds, making an estimated laid down price at Dollard for corn from Minneapolis of \$1.27 per bushel.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What sum of money has been sent in as payments under The Education Tax Act by the B. F. Harris Lumber Company as at November 1st, 1937, and as at January 20, 1938?

Answer: The B. F. Harris Lumber Company is a licensed vendor and has made returns for the quarters ending September 30, 1937 and December 31, 1937, but Section 16 of The Education Tax Act precludes making answer to the question asked.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount paid by the Government and all its Departments, Boards and Commissions, during the calendar year, 1937, to the following firms for printing:

<i>Answer:</i>	
Commercial Printers Ltd., Regina	\$43,093.57
Moose Jaw Times, Limited, Moose Jaw	35,083.45
Western Printers Association, Ltd., Regina..	26,190.22
Yorkton Enterprise, Yorkton	1,734.02
Modern Press, Saskatoon	40.23

- (2) How much of the above printing was let by tender?

Answer: None.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many vendors were licensed under the new Provincial Education Tax?

<i>Answer:</i> Master licenses	13,969
Sub-licenses	2,247
Miscellaneous accounts	962
Total	17,178

- (2) How many of these vendors had their records inspected in order to enable the Government to check up on their returns?

Answer: 6,016 vendors' records were checked by the field staff from August 2, 1937, to January 22, 1938.

- (3) How many of the persons doing this checking were qualified auditors or accountants or even bookkeepers?

Answer: (a) Chartered Accountants, 10.

(b) Graduates of the University of Saskatchewan School of Accounting, 4.

(c) Experienced Accountants, 14.

Mr. King asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence.

- (1) Was a provincial boiler inspector paid \$2050.00 salary and \$1132.00 expenses in 1936 for inspecting only 26 boilers?

Answer: No. This boiler inspector was employed almost continuously from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, supervising alterations and repairs made to the heating plant at the Mental Hospital Battleford.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did Julius Sampson, (referred to in the Question and Answer in the Journals of 1937 Session, at Page 280), repay the Rural Municipality of Bromhead No. 7, the sums received for relief by him from said Municipality?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when, and how much was repaid?

Answer: We have no record of the date that repayment was made to the Municipality. The amount repaid was \$161.95, being the total amount of relief granted to Mr. Sampson.

- (3) Did the Government receive from the Rural Municipality its share of such moneys and, if so, when and how much?

Answer: Yes. \$161.95 received at Regina on April 28th, 1937.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has one George Andrews of Craven, Saskatchewan, been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, since July 19, 1934, or is he at present employed?

Answer: George Andrews of Craven was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation at various times since July 19, 1934. He is not at present employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (2) If so, in what capacity or capacities?

Answer: Labourer, truck driver, tractor operator, strawboss, foreman, road supervisor.

- (3) What did he receive in each year as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses	
1935.....	\$ 58.95	84.77	As road supervisor
“	187.50	75.00	As road foreman
1936.....	59.40	95.34	As road supervisor
“	10.00	.....	As labourer
“	136.00	.....	As strawboss
1937.....	34.65	60.62	As road supervisor
“	42.00	.....	As labourer
“	8.00	.....	As truck driver
“	95.50	.....	As tractor operator.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was the car load of hay in car No. 344132, unloaded at Caron on December 1st, 1937, inspected by a Government Inspector at the time of purchase?

Answer: The Department of Agriculture has no record of this car.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Olaf Olafson, of Old Wives, Saskatchewan, a man working for him under the Winter Farm Bonus Scheme?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was the same man in his employ last winter?

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Answer: Yes, but was unemployed in Moose Jaw for over two months at the time he was placed this year under the Plan.

- (3) What is the name of the said employee?

Answer: Walter Wilson.

- (4) Is this person a relative of the said Olaf Olafson?

Answer: The employee's application form states that no relationship exists.

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Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Was there any inspection or inspections made in a coal mine known as the Freeman Mine, situated on Section 19-8-20 W3rd, during the year of 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, on what date or dates?

Answer: June 16, September 24, October 12, October 20, and November 2.

- (3) What was the recommendation of the inspector? For what cause did he so recommend?

Answer: On June 16 the inspector instructed operator to fence mouth of old mine and to work new one by the double entry system.

On September 24 the inspector instructed operator that the roof of the mine was treacherous and must be kept timbered very closely and right up to the working face, and that rooms were not to be driven more than ten feet wide.

On October 12 the inspector instructed owner to fence off all openings in lease area and to cease production until further notice.

On October 20 inspector informed the owner that on inspection that day he found timbering had been done close up to the working face, and that two young men, neither of them possessing miners' certificates, had been found working. These men were ordered from the mine.

The owner was instructed as to his responsibility and warned that negligence might result in a serious accident.

On November 4 the inspector reported that he had inspected the mine on November 2 and found the same closed.

The inspector advised that in his opinion lease should be cancelled.

- (4) Were his recommendations complied with? If so, on what date and in what way?

Answer: The inspector's opinion was not followed owing to doubt as to the Department's authority to summarily cancel the lease, and it was felt that the inspector's action in ordering the mine closed for operations on October 12, the day following the operator's accident, had met the situation.

- (5) Was the Department aware, or is it aware, that a man was seriously injured shortly after the first inspection?

Answer: No, but the Department is aware that the operator of the mine was injured on October 11, seventeen days after the second inspection.

The inspector reported that the accident resulted from gross carelessness and the failure of the injured man to follow instructions.

- (6) Was or is the Department aware that another man was injured shortly after the second inspection was made?

Answer: No, but the Department is aware that another man was injured on October 24, after the fourth inspection. The mine owner has reported that the injured man was in the mine without his knowledge or consent.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was W. A. Boucher in the employ of the Government during the years 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What was the nature of his employment?

Answer: Assistant Ferry Inspector.

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- (3) If so, how many months did he work in 1936 and 1937 and at what salary?

Answer: 1936—approximately 5 months
1937—7 months
Salary \$150.00 per month.

- (4) What did he receive during the year 1936 as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$743.75 (b) \$198.01.

- (5) What did he receive during the year 1937 as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$1,050.00 (b) \$172.34.

- (6) What are the duties of W. A. Boucher?

Answer: To assist the Ferrymen in their duties of operating and maintaining the ferries and act in an advisory capacity and make inspections.

- (7) How many days a month did he work during each of the months he has been in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Mr. Boucher is not required to report daily on his work for the department. His reports show that during the time of his employment during the summer season of 1936 and 1937 he made inspections at 84 ferries.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Government rent a tractor or tractors from Mr. Fred Gibbs of Lumsden during the calendar year 1936 or 1937?

Answer: Yes. Two tractors in 1936 and one tractor in 1937.

- (2) If so, how much did the Government pay for the rent of the tractor or tractors (a) by the hour (b) by the day; and what was the total amount paid in each of the above mentioned years?

Answer:

- (a) In the year 1936—\$5.50 per hour including gas, oil and repairs.
 “ “ “ “ —\$6.00 per hour including gas, oil, repairs and wages of operators.

In the year 1937—\$5.00 per hour including gas, oil and repairs.

(b) No day rate.

Total amount paid—In the year 1936.....\$4,180.75
 In the year 1937.....\$2,585.00

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What amount does the Government owe to the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, either in the form of treasury notes or in any other form?

Answer: \$295,260.07.

- (2) What amount does the Government owe to the British American Oil Company, Limited, either in the form of treasury notes or in any other form?

Answer: \$103,778.04.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was the estate of Geo. McMichael assessed \$12,000.00, or thereabouts, as succession duties during the time of the Anderson Administration and did the present Government reduce that assessment to \$4,500.00 or thereabout?

Answer: The succession duty in the estate of George McMichael was assessed on 8th February, 1934, at the sum of \$7,393.66. Subsequently representations were made that a large number of mortgages and agreements for sale, forming part of the estate assets, could not be realized in full. It was also contended by the Executors that from a legal standpoint certain mortgages affecting Ontario property were not subject to duty. The executors offered to pay \$4,500.00 in full settlement.

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This offer was refused, but the Government intimated that the sum of \$5,000.00 might be accepted. Finally the sum of \$5,032.59 was paid in full settlement, the difference of \$32.59 representing the succession duty on an additional asset discovered in the course of administration.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Of the amount written off in the "Red Area" as arrears of taxes and seed and feed liens, what amount was on property falling under the following kinds:
 - (a) Properties to which Mortgage or Land Companies held titles;
 - (b) Properties on which Land and Mortgage Companies held mortgages;
 - (c) Properties on which agreements for sale were 5 or more years in arrears with respect to (a) interest and (b) principal;
 - (d) Properties on which agreements for sale were 5 or more years in arrears with respect to both principal and interest;
 - (e) Clear title land on which individual farmers held title;
 - (f) Properties on which agreements for sale were in arrears less than 5 years for (a) principal (b) interest;
 - (g) Properties on which agreements for sale were in arrears less than 5 years on both principal and interest?

Answer: The tax write-off under Chapter 92, Statutes of 1937, was conducted in the offices of the respective rural municipalities referred to in Schedule A to said Act. Neither the Government nor the municipalities compiled records as to which parcels of land, upon which the tax write-off occurred, fell within any of the divisions (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the question. The provisions of the statute were followed with regard to all parcels without classification of the latter.

The accountancy work in connection with the write-off of seed and feed liens and the necessary reconciliation of municipal records with government records is at

present in progress. Orders-in-council under subsection (1) of Section 28, Chapter 92, Statutes of 1937, have not been issued and can not be issued until such accountancy work is completed. The Government has no information as to the classification of the parcels of land on which the seed and feed liens will be written off under the respective heads (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), as set out in the question.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total indebtedness of the Province as at January 1st, 1938, under the following headings:
- (a) Bonded debt;
 - (b) Treasury notes;
 - (c) Accounts payable; or
 - (d) in any other form?

Answer:

(a)		\$124,046,373.40
(b)		\$85,770,201.62
Less estimated Write-off of Dominion Bills for— Drought Area expenditures		\$17,682,157.61
Accountable ad- vances Relief Year 1934-35	8,997,838.47	
	26,679,996.08	59,090,205.54
(c)		5,366,934.91
(d)		3,460,021.28
		\$191,963,535.13

- (2) What was the total amount of the contingent liabilities of the Province as at January 1st, 1938?

Answer:\$ 32,707,709.98

Note:—Figures for 1937 advances under the Seed Grain Advances Act and the Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act not available as returns are not yet complete.

- (3) Under what different headings do these liabilities fall?

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Answer:

Provincial Railway Guarantees	\$ 27,392,910.66
Guarantees of Drainage District Debentures issued for construction of drains, secured by liens on all lands affected	286,562.95
Dominion Government for 1908 Seed Grain Advances	113,456.45
Guarantees under the Seed Grain Advances Acts..	1,355,534.35
Guarantees under the Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Acts	3,122,357.42
Guarantee of Line of Credit of the Saskatchewan Power Commission operating account	220,852.83
School Assessment Act	39,229.64
Superannuation Account—Interest accrued	176,805.68
	<u>\$ 32,707,709.98</u>

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was Edgar H. Petersmeyer of Regina given a contract by the Government or any Department of the Government to act as agent for the Government in purchasing hay in Minnesota?

Answer: No.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was LeRoy Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, on relief during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what amount did he receive as relief in any form?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was LeRoy Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, employed on road work during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what did he receive in wages and expenses?

Answer: Mr. LeRoy Drechsler was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation in getting out material and erecting two bridges. He received the sum of \$332.90.

- (5) Did he receive any other money from the Government or any Department of the Government for any purpose during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes. Mr. LeRoy Drechsler was employed as foreman on a drainage project with the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch in 1937 and earned the sum of \$297.60.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Adolph Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, on relief during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what amount did he receive as relief in any form?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was Adolph Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, employed on road work during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what did he receive in wages and expenses?

Answer: Mr. Adolph Drechsler was employed for a short period by the Department of Highways and Transportation on the improvement of roads and bridge construction in the calendar year 1937, for which he received \$131.35 in payment.

- (5) Did he receive any other money from the Government, or any Department of the Government, for any purpose during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Mr. Adolph Drechsler was employed by the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch for work on a drainage project for which he received \$4.40.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Sherman Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, on relief during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what amount did he receive as relief in any form?

Answer: Mr. Sherman Drechsler received the following relief:

Seed	\$ 54.54
Direct relief	242.35
Re-establishment	228.08

- (3) Was Sherman Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, employed on road work during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Mr. Sherman Drechsler was employed for a short period by the Department of Highways and Transportation on road improvement in the calendar year 1937.

- (4) If so, what did he receive in wages and expenses?

Answer: Mr. Sherman Drechsler received a total of \$98.30, of which \$31.50 was credited on relief by the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, and government cheques were issued in favour of Mr. Drechsler for the balance, namely \$66.80.

- (5) Did he receive any other money from the Government, or any Department of the Government, for any purpose during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes. Mr. Sherman Drechsler received the sum of \$23.75 from the Department of Natural Resources for fire fighting.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Dale Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, on relief during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what amount did he receive as relief in any form?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was Dale Drechsler of Etomami, Saskatchewan, employed on road work during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what did he receive in wages and expenses?

Answer: Mr. Dale Drechsler of Etomami, worked for a short period on the improvement of roads and bridge construction in the calendar year 1937 for which he earned \$60.25.

- (5) Did he receive any other money from the Government, or any Department of the Government for any purpose during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes. Mr. Dale Drechsler received the sum of \$219.60 for work done on drainage project under The Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Who was the contractor on the Waseca Highgate Project on No. 5 Highway in the year 1937?

Answer: Work was done on a day labour basis under foreman H. S. Stewart of Battleford, from whom equipment was rented.

- (2) How many miles were graded and surfaced?

Answer: Graded 10.72 miles
Gravelled 14.19 miles

- (3) What was the total amount paid for (a) grading and (b) gravelling?

Answer: (a) Grading \$13,098.05
(b) Gravelling \$11,823.73

- (4) What was the amount paid to the contractor by the hour or day for diesel tractor operating crusher?

Answer: Amount paid to foreman for rental of complete crushing plant was \$10.00 per hour. This rate covers rental of crusher, power plant, bins and conveyors, also cost of gasoline, oil and repairs to plant.

- (5) How many miles are unfinished on this Project?

Answer: 25.67 miles remain to be gravelled between Highgate and Waseca on No. 5 Highway.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who is the vendor in the Beer and Wine Store at Montmartre?

Answer: Conrad Dozois.

- (2) Is he an ex-service man?

Answer: No.

- (3) Did he replace an ex-service man?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) When was he appointed vendor?

Answer: April 13th, 1935.

- (5) By whom was he recommended?

Answer: The Liquor Board.

- (6) What was his initial salary?

Answer: \$70.00 per month.

- (7) What is his present salary?

Answer: \$100.00 per month.

- (8) What salary was paid the former vendor when he was replaced?

Answer: Former vendor was receiving \$70.00 per month at date of retirement but had received maximum of \$110.00 during term of employment.

- (9) What monthly rental has been paid for the store premises since 1935?

Answer: \$20.00 per month, heat and light inclusive.

- (10) Has the vendor any other occupation?

Answer: Not to the knowledge of the Liquor Board, with the exception of being Treasurer of the Village.

- (11) Were Jean Loire and Danot Goulet convicted for purchasing liquor under age, and fined?

Answer: Yes.

(12) What were the amounts of the fines in each case?

Answer: Jean Loire \$50.00 and costs and Donat Goulet \$25.00 and costs.

(13) Was a charge laid by the Crown against the vendor for selling the liquor to these minors?

Answer: Yes, and the case dismissed.

(14) How many complaints have been received by the Liquor Board about the vendor's absence from the store during business hours?

Answer: Verbal complaint made in January, 1936. Three written complaints since.

(15) Were complaints ever received by the Liquor Board about this vendor closing the store to attend to his private business?

Answer: Yes. Former Vendor made complaint to this effect. On investigation Vendor stated he had only left the store for meals and occasionally for an armful of fuel.

(16) Were reports or complaints laid against the vendor for selling on Sundays and after closing hours?

Answer: Yes. former Vendor complained to the Board that such was taking place and on investigation by Liquor Board Inspector in 1936 he reported that he could find absolutely no evidence to justify this complaint.

(17) Were the complaints investigated by the R.C.M.P. Liquor Squad?

Answer: No, but recent complaints are being investigated by the R. C. M. Police.

(18) What was the result of this investigation?

Answer: The matter is still under investigation at this moment. See answer to Question (17).

(19) Was this vendor appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1935?

Answer: Yes.

(20) Did he resign, or was his commission cancelled?

Answer: He resigned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What sums were paid, and for what purpose, to Mr. Loy Sifton for salary, expenses or otherwise, during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937, with rate of pay and expenses allowed in each case?

Answer:

1936-37

Salary	\$5,650.00
Expenses	327.35

Rate of pay—

as Public Service Commissioner	\$4,000.00 per annum
as Chairman of Public Service Superannuation Board	450.00 per annum
as Chairman of the Board of Revenue Commissioners	1,200.00 per annum

- (2) Same information for present fiscal year to date?

Answer:

1937-38 (to December 31, 1937)

Salary	\$3,883.29
Expenses	883.04

Note:—Services terminated (a) Public Service Commission June 2, 1937, (b) Public Service Superannuation Board December 31, 1937, (c) Board of Revenue Commissioners August 31, 1937.

Rate of pay—

as Provincial Tax Commissioner	\$5,000.00 per annum
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Rate of expenses—

The rate of expenses in each case was that set by the Public Service Commissioner for Permanent Heads of Departments which was subsequently approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council by Order in Council No. 1559.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What new instructions have been issued to the police with respect to persons having in their possession unwrapped bottles of brewery beer since the King vs the Regina Brewery Company, Ltd., case was dealt with in Court?

Answer: None. The Regina Brewery case did not involve possession of unwrapped beer but illegal use of Government seals. It is not an offence to have possession of unwrapped beer except in public places. Under certain conditions a person can convey liquor wrapped or unwrapped and even partly consumed bottles from one place where it can be legally consumed to another such place.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What sum of money did the Government lose on the purchase of oats which was the subject matter of reference to the Turgeon Commission?

Answer: The question of loss, if any, on relief grain transactions is before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission for determination. Since the Commission has not yet reported, the question cannot be answered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) In the falls of 1933, 1934 and 1935, did the Government give to The Pas Lumber Company and The B. F. Harris Lumber Company, timber at fifty cents per thousand royalty and charge the rest of the lumbermen one dollar royalty on licensed timber berth?

Answer: No. Conditional on prompt payment, royalties were reduced by fifty cents per thousand on lumber manufactured from logs cut from any licensed timber berth or timber sale during the periods December 1, 1932, to April 1, 1933, and from November 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.

- (2) Did the Government trade to The Pas Lumber Company in 1935 or 1936 approximately 70 million feet of lumber, which was situated along the sides of the Saskatchewan and Carrot rivers, for 70 million feet of lumber, back approximately 50 miles from the water?

Answer: No, but The Pas Lumber Company surrendered to the Department a compact block designated as timber berth 921B, cruised and estimated to contain approxi-

mately seventy-two million feet of merchantable spruce saw timber, situated at the closest point within thirteen miles and not more than an average for the whole block of eighteen miles from the Saskatchewan River, in exchange for several small blocks scattered along the Sipanok Channel, Saskatchewan and Carrot Rivers, cruised and estimated to contain a similar amount, but which as individual parcels were too small for effective and economical operation by others, and scattered through areas adjacent to The Pas Lumber Company's berths.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has the Government received a request for a rebate of approximately \$1,200.00 to H. Pearse of Prince Albert?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What sums of money were paid by the Government or any Department of the Government or any of the Government Boards or Commissions by way of:

- (a) remuneration;
(b) honorarium, or
(c) expenses,

to each person engaged in any enquiry made prior to the Proclamation of The Education Tax Act?

Answer:

- (a) Remuneration of \$500.00 was paid to Mr. G. C. Rooke, F.C.A., for professional services in accordance with Order in Council 900/37.
(b) Nil.
(c) Messrs.

G. C. Rooke	\$125.90
S. Quigg	31.10
George Dickson	300.00
Loy S. Sifton	790.70

Note:—Of the \$790.70 expenses shown above as paid to Mr. Loy S. Sifton, \$490.70 was the cost of transportation by car for Messrs. Rooke, Dickson and Sifton re the inquiry into Sales Tax administrations in the Province of Alberta, and in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California at Sacramento and Los Angeles, Arizona, Utah, Montana and North Dakota.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What sums of money were paid by the Government or any Department of the Government by way of:
 - (a) remuneration;
 - (b) honorarium, or
 - (c) expenses, to each person engaged with respect to the Regina Riot Commission?

Answer: See answer to Questions on pages 205 and 206 of the Journals of the Assembly; 1937 Session.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What sums of money were paid by the Government or any Department of the Government by way of:
 - (a) remuneration;
 - (b) honorarium, or
 - (c) expenses, to each person engaged with respect to the Commission inquiring into standard forms of land contracts known as the Martin Commission?

Answer: (a) Nil.
(b) Nil.
(c) Nil.

Note:—No honoraria or remuneration is being paid to Commissioner in connection with the inquiry. Until Commission complete will not know amount of expense.

- (2) At what places were sittings of this Commission held?

Answer: Saskatoon, Battleford, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Swift Current and Regina.

- (3) From what persons or corporations were representations made at the various sittings to date?

Answer: The United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section), Mortgage Companies' Association of Saskatchewan, Canadian Bankers' Association, Law Society of Saskatchewan, National Light and Power Company Limited, Frank McRitchie (real estate man), W. H. B. Spotten, K.C., Mr. H. J. Schull, K.C., who had intended appearing before the commission at Moose Jaw on behalf of the Robin Hood Mills Limited and Security Lumber Company Limited, forwarded a brief to the Commissioner on behalf of his two clients, W. M. Heenan (farmer) of Grand Coulee, A. T. Procter, K.C.

- (4) When will this Commission report?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did one Henry Begrand of Hoey, Saskatchewan, apply to the Bureau of Labour for the farm bonus for a married couple?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was his application accepted and subsequently cancelled?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If the application was cancelled, what was the reason for such cancellation?

Answer: Begrand, in his application, stated he was residing on Section 36, Township 45, Range 7 West 2nd M. After his application was accepted it was learned that Begrand was a resident of the Village of Hoey and not of the farm indicated in his application.

The married couple were regular employees of Begrand, employed by him on a yearly basis, consequently were not unemployed and in necessitous circumstances.

Mr. MacDonald (Meadow Lake) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the cost to Saskatchewan of its Representation at the Coronation?

Answer: The Legislature voted \$3,500 for this purpose, but actual cost to the Province was only \$1,800.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Government purchase the gravel for No. 6 Highway from a pit located near the south end of the gravelling job?

Answer: During the season of 1937 the Department of Highways gravel surfaced the following portions of No. 6 Highway:

Ceylon North and South	10.170	miles
Regina North	5.390	"
Raymore South	9.571	"
Dafoe South	4.470	"
Melfort South	10.900	"

- (2) If so, did the Government have gravel offered to them located in a pit at approximately the centre of the stretch of highway to be gravelled?

Answer: In each case the most suitable gravel deposit known to the Department of Highways was used.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the Government purchased or leased premises in the City of Regina for any Liquor Store or stores since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Premises leased only.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What sums of money were paid by the Government or any Department of the Government by way of:
- (a) remuneration;
 - (b) honorarium, or
 - (c) expenses, to each person engaged in connection with the Jacoby Tax Commission?

Answer:

(a)	N. H. Jacoby, Chairman	\$1,288.46
	H. H. Christie, Commissioner	275.00
	J. J. McGurran, Commissioner	295.00
	C. E. Little, Commissioner	285.00
	LeRoy Johnson, Commissioner	345.00
	H. B. Ast, Clerk	404.38
	S. P. Golumbia, Clerk	376.54
	S. Miller, Secretary	581.03
	E. E. Mooney, Stenographer	5.32
	M. Palmer, Stenographer	183.32
	E. E. Parks, Clerk	380.77
	N. Peters, Clerk	260.59
	E. A. Phillips, Stenographer	5.32
	R. Richardson, Stenographer	220.78
	E. A. Rodgers, Stenographer	683.90
	K. Tiefenbach, Stenographer	228.76
	T. Cromie, Reporter	33.60
	A. Hall, Reporter	41.85
	S. Inch, Reporter	108.00
	H. M. Langfield, Reporter	44.20
	L. V. Scott, Reporter	45.45
(b)	Nil.	
(c)	H. H. Christie, Commissioner	178.05
	A. Hall, Reporter	14.60
	S. Inch, Reporter	14.80
	N. H. Jacoby, Chairman	751.23
	LeRoy Johnson, Commissioner	127.99
	C. E. Little, Commissioner	69.35
	J. J. McGurran, Commissioner	67.35

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Government, or any Department of the Government, receive a letter from Mr. E. L. Elliott, LL.B. of

Naicam, mailed on or about January 8, pointing out that the family of Abraham Peters, consisting of five persons, were receiving a relief allowance of only \$10.00 per month and that the said persons were destitute and in rags?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, on what date was the letter received?

Answer: January 17, 1938.

- (3) What action, if any, did the Government take?

Answer:

- (a) Acknowledged Mr. Elliott's letter.
 - (b) Sent a copy of Mr. Elliott's letter to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality in which Mr. Peters resides.
 - (c) Wrote to our representative asking him to investigate the circumstances of this case.
- (4) What was the total amount of relief given to the Peters family, including relief food, clothing, drugs, etc., during each of the following months: November and December, 1937, and January, 1938?

Answer: We have no record of relief issues in Rural Municipality of Spalding No. 368, as this Municipality is on a Grant basis and is not required to report individual issues.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Joe Schindelka of Raymore, Saskatchewan, employed by the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Joe Schindelka of Raymore, Saskatchewan, was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation between July 29th and August 30th, 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity or capacities?

Answer: As timekeeper in connection with the gravel surfacing of the Raymore South project.

- (3) What did he receive for each such employment as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Wages \$ 98.00
 (b) Expenses (use of car) 6.00

 \$104.00

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there both a Beer Store and a Beer Parlor at Raymore, Saskatchewan?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, is the Beer Store operated at a loss or a profit?

Answer: Profit.

- (3) What rental is paid for the Beer Store, and to whom is it paid?

Answer: Rental \$25.00 per month, including heat. Paid to Dr. A. P. Nelles.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Have any rugs been bought for Liquor Board offices since August 1st, 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many, and at what cost?

Answer: Three, at a total cost of \$231.00.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Relief Department distribute cheese and fish recently throughout the Province?

Answer: No. The purchase and distribution of these commodities was made by the Federal Government.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is there a Stanley Mardel in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was he employed by the Government during the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: 1934—No.
 1935—July 15 to December 15.
 1936—May 1 to October 31.
 1937—For short period by Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (3) What duties have been performed by Mardel since he assumed office?

Answer: In 1935 and 1936 he was employed on game and fisheries work by the Department of Natural Resources. In 1937 as a road foreman on market road improvement by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (4) Is he a capable Civil Servant?

Answer: His services were satisfactory.

- (5) What salary and expenses has he received in each of the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: 1934—Nil.
 1935—Salary \$557.64. Expenses \$663.88
 1936—Salary \$600.00. Expenses \$445.41
 1937—\$44.00.

- (6) Was Mardel convicted of crime in 1937 in Prince Albert, and is he under suspended sentence at the moment?

Answer: Yes, he was accused of assaulting Stanley Wojcik, a Communist Organizer and speaker as a result of an argument at a public meeting and as a result of statements made by Wojcik. Magistrate found Mardel guilty of a technical assault and released him on suspended sentence, and at the same time commented, that in his opinion, Mardel had committed the assault through his loyalty to Canada after hearing Wojcik's derogatory remarks.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What percentage of the students attending University, Normal Schools, and Technical Schools in the Province at the present time are farm boys and girls? (Give figures separately for each type of educational instruction stated).

Answer: Neither the University nor the Technical Schools file reports with the government showing the percentage of farm girls and boys in attendance.

Application forms for admission to the Normal Schools do not call for the information here asked but a recent survey would indicate that about 70% of the students at our Normal Schools come from the rural parts of the Province.

- (2) What percentage of farm boys and girls have completed their education to Grade 12 during the last five years?

Answer: The information supplied to the department from the school districts is not sufficient to calculate therefrom the percentage here asked for. The annual report of the department discloses a tabulation of the information received.

- (3) How many schools are closed in the Province?

Answer: Under the School Law school boards in village and rural districts may close the school for the winter vacation during any period between November 30 and March 1 provided that all schools shall be in operation at least 200 days during the calendar year. Apart from the rural schools that may be at present closed for the winter vacation and a few rural schools where the attendance is very small and the children are being instructed at neighbouring schools or otherwise receiving instruction, the department knows of no schools that are closed.

- (4) How many are now operating?

Answer: Statistics not as yet filed with the department.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From what persons, firms or corporations has the Government purchased hay in Minnesota during the year 1937-38?

Answer: Johnson, Olson Grain Co., Minneapolis; M. Hymes & G. Smith, Minneapolis; Northern Elevator Company, Winnipeg; McCabe Bros. Grain Company, Winnipeg.

- (2) What amount was purchased from each, and at what price per ton?

Answer: Johnson, Olson Grain Company approximately 51,150 tons; M. Hymes & G. Smith approximately 16,000 tons; Northern Elevator Company approximately 8,260 tons; McCabe Bros. approximately 4,320 tons.

\$7.50 per ton for No. 1 Hay
 \$6.50 per ton for No. 2 Hay
 \$5.50 per ton for No. 3 Hay
 for baled hay, f.o.b. shipping point.

- (3) What was the average freight paid per ton?

Answer: Approximately \$8.00 per ton.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What persons, firms, corporations or institutions have been exempted from the provisions of the Education Tax Act, if any?

Answer: Treaty Indians.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) (a) What sums have been collected from the sale of beer, either in beer parlors or in off-sales in beer parlors for the Education Tax?

Answer: Licensed vendors operating beer parlors do not segregate the tax collected on beer, in making their returns.

- (b) Have the sums of money so collected been collected from the consumer or from the vendor?

Answer: The tax on draft beer is collected by the Liquor Board from the vendor, and the tax on bottled beer is collected by the vendor from the consumer.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did Harvey Wallace of Regina enter an action in 1936 against the Saskatchewan Relief Commission or the Saskatchewan Government to recover a sum of money he claimed was due him by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is the person Wallace, referred to on page 263 of the Public Accounts of 1937, this same Harvey Wallace?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What was the amount of the claim Harvey Wallace filed against the Saskatchewan Government or the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, if any?

Answer: \$5,607.40 with legal interest from April 1, 1934.

- (4) Did the Saskatchewan Government thoroughly investigate this claim, if received?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If any claim had been made, was there an Examination for Discovery held in the Court House in connection with same?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) Has Harvey Wallace been employed by the Saskatchewan Government in any capacity since the present Government took office in 1934?

Answer: No.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

Mr. MacDonald (Morse) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What was the total amount of fodder purchased for relief purposes during the relief years 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38 to date, and what was the cost of same?

Answer: Fodder:

Year	Tons	Cost
1934-35	191,650	\$1,139,077.88
1935-36	5,216	28,790.34
1936-37	87,804	500,636.17
xx1937-38	293,735	2,036,190.85

- (2) During the same period what was the amount and cost of various feed grains purchased for such purposes?

Answer: Feed Grain:

Year	Bushels	Cost
1934-35 Wheat	2,030,540	\$1,391,334.94
Oats	3,699,509	1,310,346.28
Other Grains	97,528	46,454.15
1935-36 Wheat	127,999	75,171.84
Oats	265,232	75,673.14
Other Grains	10,804	3,957.56
1936-37 Wheat	792,456	832,935.77
Oats	3,140,176	1,410,908.94
Barley	17,893	11,843.98
Rye	161,747	99,020.32
Mill Feed (lbs.)	37,950	375.55
xx1937-38 Wheat	1,217,720	1,454,488.27
Oats	6,246,020	3,039,602.21
Barley	2,015,342	1,145,086.44
Rye	9,813	8,162.94
Corn	75,714	70,775.00

xx to January 31, 1938.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Have the proceeds from the Education Tax been placed in a general "Educational Fund" along with all other moneys appropriated for educational purposes?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what accounts are paid out of this fund?

Answer: From this fund are paid all accounts properly chargeable to the legislative appropriation provided for the Department of Education and costs incurred in the administration of the Education Tax Act.

- (3) What amount was paid to school districts as grants to primary public schools from the date of the imposition of the Educational Tax up to January 22, 1938?

Answer: \$981,443.66.

- (4) What amount was paid to secondary schools as grants from the date of the imposition of this tax until January 22, 1938?

Answer: \$121,999.69.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How was the sum of \$807,479.19, collected up to January 22, 1938, under the provision of The Education Tax Act, disbursed?

Answer: All the proceeds from the Education Tax are deposited in a special banking account, designated the "Education Fund Account," along with revenues from School Lands and the Department of Education and transfers from Consolidated Fund.

From this fund are paid all accounts properly chargeable to the legislative appropriation provided for the Department of Education and costs incurred in the administration of the Education Tax Act.

- (2) Was any of the money so collected used wholly or partly to pay any part of the cost of administration in the Department of Education?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How many inspectors and clerks are wholly or partly engaged in administering the new tax referred to above?

Answer: 39.

- (4) What is the total of their salaries?

Answer: See Answer to Question asked by Mr. MacDonald of Morse and answered on page I of Votes and Proceedings No. 5 of the Legislative Assembly, Province of Saskatchewan, on Wednesday, January 26, 1938, with particular reference to Answer (a) in subsection (2) thereof wherein it is shown:

Administration \$40,285.16

Of this, \$21,179.32 was paid as total salaries for inspectors and clerks wholly or partly engaged in the administration of The Education Tax Act, 1937.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did the Saskatchewan Government purchase any hay (alfalfa or bluejoint) in the Milk River Valley of Montana in 1937 or 1938?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what amount, from whom, and at what price were the purchases made?

Answer:

Vendor	Ex.	To	Amount	Price Per Ton
Mont Egbert, Harlem, R.M.	19		32,580 lbs.	\$12.00
G. Watson, Harlem, R.M.	19		48,062	" 11.00
Mrs. P. Rooney, Harlem, R.M.	19		20,320	" 10.50
			47,760	" 11.25
			11,359	" 12.50
W. F. Hardin, Malta, L.I.D.	16, 17		97,215	" 13.50
			32,870	" 12.00
F. W. Kroeger, Saco, L.I.D.	16		31,860	" 14.00
S. Trumper, Malta, L.I.D.	16, 17;		260,130	" 12.00
	& 48, 47;		9,840	" 10.00
Mrs. G. Dillon, Malta, L.I.D.	47, 17		122,525	" 12.00
G. Carlson, Harlem, R.M.	19		30,520	" 10.00
W. L. Houts, Malta, L.I.D.	17		36,680	" 12.00
H. C. McCall, Bowdoin, L.I.D.	16		58,195	" 12.00
H. V. Kindly, Bowdoin, L.I.D.	17		51,970	" 13.00
J. R. Larcombe, Malta, L.I.D.	17		269,760	" 12.00
W. Sowers, Malta, Valmarie			17,200	" 11.00
Warren Sowers, Malta, L.I.D.	17		35,030	" 11.00
R. A. Thompson, Malta, L.I.D.	17, 48		69,280	" 12.50
S. Hetrick, Saco, L.I.D.	16, 17		37,430	" 13.00
L. C. Cornell, Malta, L.I.D.	48		6,030	" 12.50
L. O. Cornell, Malta, L.I.D.	17		3,300	" 12.50
Romey Hould, Malta, L.I.D.	17		75,340	" 10.50
L. W. Simpson, Bowdoin, L.I.D.	16, 17		76,671	" 12.00
W. C. G. Howey, Saco, L.I.D.	16		11,870	" 14.00
Kristen Sundseth, Malta, L.I.D.	48, 47 & 17		112,440	" 12.50
F. W. Hall, Malta, L.I.D.	17		109,600	" 12.00
Henry Madic, Harlem, R.M.	19		60,670	" 10.00
Arthur Habernicht, Harlem, R.M.	18		52,000	" 15.00
Clyde E. Akin, Saco, L.I.D.	16		83,798	" 13.00
Amos Kelly, Malta, L.I.D.	48, 47 & 17		167,395	" 13.00
Mrs. A. P. Rooney, Harlem, L.I.D.	19		24,491	" 12.50

- (3) What was the price paid for the different kinds, and what kinds were purchased?

Answer: Alfalfa, Bluejoint, and different mixtures of domestic hays were purchased at prices given in answer to Question (2).

- (4) What was the freight rate paid?

Answer: The hay was trucked to destinations at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton.

- (5) To what municipalities or Local Improvement Districts was the hay delivered?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (6) Are the recipients required to pay any cash?

Answer: The limit laid-down price which the department agreed to pay was \$16.00 per ton. In some cases where the laid-down cost exceeded \$16.00 per ton the recipient agreed to pay the extra amount.

(7) If so, how much per ton?

Answer: No specified amount; see answer to Question (6).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

(1) Where are the various beer and liquor stores located in Regina?

Answer: No. 1 Liquor Board Store located at 2510-12-14, 11th Avenue, Regina.

No. 2 Liquor Board Store located at 1768 Scarth Street, Regina.

No. 26 Liquor Board Store located at 1531-1535, 11th Avenue, Regina.

(2) How much rental is paid on each per month and how much floor space is obtained in each case for the rental paid?

Answer: Rentals are based more upon location and the rentals prevalent in the area where the stores are located than upon floor space.

Store No. 1—is located at 2510-12-14, 11th Avenue, Regina, and not in main business section—floor space 3,097 square feet—monthly rental \$150.00.

Store No. 2—is located at 1768 Scarth Street, Regina—is main store in heart of business section of city—floor space 3,295 square feet—monthly rental \$350.00.

Store No. 26—is located at 1531-1535, 11th Avenue on East side of City—floor space 950 square feet—monthly rental \$127.50.

Note:—With respect to Store No. 26—Board now in process of taking over additional space at the same location giving a total of 3,050 square feet at a monthly rental of \$250.00.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is Mr. L. B. Ring employed in the Civil Service?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is this the same L. B. Ring who is a shareholder and/or, a director in the Debenture Company of Canada?

Answer: He is a shareholder in the Debenture Company of Canada but has not been a director since entering the Government Service.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of printing the Saskatchewan Brief presented to the Rowell Commission?

Answer: Accounts not yet received.

- (2) What persons, firms or corporations were engaged in such printing?

Answer: The Herald Printing Co., Ltd., H. K. Brown Co.

- (3) How many copies of the Brief were ordered to be printed?

Answer: Twenty-five Hundred (2500).

- (4) Are there any copies of the Brief still undelivered to the Government under the contract?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Was this work let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (6) What was the total amount of money paid to the Prince Albert Herald during each of the calendar years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: 1934 —\$3,663.53

1935 — 7,047.91

1936 — 7,863.80

1937 — 7,418.99.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was S. L. Trotsky in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity or capacities, and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was Howard Trotsky in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: The Department of Highways and Transportation has no record of a Howard Trotsky, but M. Harvard Troskey was employed as rodman and instrumentman on construction engineering parties June 19th to November 17th, 1937.

- (4) If so, in what capacity or capacities, and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Wages as Rodman \$190.00
 Wages as Instrumentman.. 162.00
—————
\$352.00

(b) Expenses—Sustenance Allowance \$214.96

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did the Richmond Wineries Western Limited have any contracts with the Liquor Board during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was a herd law petition presented to the Government, or any Department of the Government, from the Emma Lake District?

Answer: Yes for Tp. 53, Rgs. 27 and 28, West of the 2nd Meridian.

- (2) If so, how many names were there on the petition in its support?

Answer: 33.

- (3) Was the request acceded to?

Answer: No.

- (4) If not, why was it refused?

Answer: The petition has not been refused. It is still under consideration. A counter petition bearing the names of eighteen persons, one of which is also on the original petition, has been received. Because of the apparent difference of opinion locally, it was thought advisable to defer action on the matter until a later date.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is one T. M. Eddy of Bethune, Saskatchewan, employed as Inspector for the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was he employed in 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there a Mr. T. Bervin in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: Vendor, Liquor Board Store, Wynyard, at a monthly salary of \$125.00.

- (3) If employed, has he an assistant?

Answer: A store Clerk is also employed at a monthly salary of \$100.00.

- (4) If so, what salary does his assistant receive?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) Is this the same T. Bervin that was the Liberal candidate in Wadena Constituency in 1934?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What amount was received by the Saskatchewan Government on account of Old Age Pensions from the Federal Government during the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37?

Answer: 1935-36 \$1,457,201.64
1936-37 1,712,773.24

- (2) What amount was paid out to Old Age Pensions by the Saskatchewan Government during the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37?

Answer: 1935-36 \$1,960,475.66
1936-37 2,294,460.72

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has the title to any land been transferred to the Federal Government in connection with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act or any other rehabilitation scheme?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is one Burianyk, or Buryianyuk, in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Does the Government receive any royalties for the articles appearing in The Leader-Post called "An Ambassador of the Prairies Looks over Europe"?

Answer: No.

Mr. Donaldson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan on the 16th day of February, 1931, borrow \$3,000,000.00 in New York?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what were the terms of this loan?

Answer: One year debentures bearing interest at 3½%.
Sold at 99.51%.

- (3) Was the loan repaid upon the due date thereof and, if so, how much did it cost to retire the same?

Answer: Yes.

Principal	\$3,000,000.00
Interest 12 months	105,000.00
Exchange Charges—	
Principal	464,078.12
Interest	7,221.41
Bankers Charges—	
Principal	1,875.00
Interest	262.50
	\$3,578,437.03

- (4) What was the total amount which had to be paid to purchase New York funds for the purpose of retiring this loan?

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938

<i>Answer:</i> Principal	\$3,000,000.00
Interest 6 months	52,500.00
Exchange Charges—	
Principal	464,078.12
Interest	7,060.37
Bankers Charges—	
Principal	1,875.00
Interest	131.25
	\$3,525,644.74

- (5) What was the percentage paid for the use of this money for the period for which it was borrowed?

Answer: 19.78%.

- (6) Who was the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan at the time this transaction took place?

Answer: Hon. Howard McConnell.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan purchase shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries from J. A. Caulder on the 29th day of December, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many shares were purchased, what was the par value thereof, and what was paid for them?

Answer: Shares, 5,843. Face value, \$58,430. Amount paid, \$55,000.

- (3) Based on the assets and liabilities of the Company at the time of the purchase, did these shares have any actual value?

Answer: No.

- (4) Who was the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan at the time this transaction took place?

Answer: Hon. Howard McConnell.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total travelling expenses of the Cabinet Ministers collectively during the following calendar years: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer:

Calendar year		
1933	.....	\$9,557.45
1934	(Anderson Gov't \$5,665.05)	
	(Gardiner Gov't 1,959.10)	7,624.15
1935	.....	4,074.12
1936	.....	7,338.21
1937	.....	6,725.48

(Special item \$1,800.00 for Coronation trip not included in 1937 amount).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) How many Maternity Grants have been paid since July 19, 1934 to date:

Answer:

(a) Of \$35.00 or over	.....	Nil
(b) Between \$25.00 and \$35.00	.....	17
(c) Between \$15.00 and \$25.00	.....	7,636
(d) Under \$15.00	.....	6,718

Note:—The maximum Maternity Grant is \$25.00.

The answer to Item (d) is explained by the fact that physicians under municipal contract and physicians located in the drought area who receive moneys under the new relief medical services plan for this relief year, are not eligible for the gratuity. The allowance to the expectant mother, however, continues to be paid.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What is the net amount received from the Education Tax to date?

Answer: Net revenue from the Education Tax, after deducting the share of administration cost charged to this Tax in the office of the Provincial Tax Commission, up to and including February 8th, 1938, is the sum of \$843,274.04.

- (2) What is the extra amount of grant paid to school districts over and above what should have been paid had the grant not been increased, to date?

Answer: The increased rate of grant came into effect as at July 1, 1937. Consequently, the first grants payable under the increased rate are for the term ending December 31, 1937. Grants are payable upon receipt in the Department of the Term Returns for each district. As the Returns for the term ending December 31, 1937, are just now being received in the Department, it is not possible to say definitely just what the total increase will be. It is estimated, however, that the increase for the term, July 1 to December 31, 1937, will be approximately \$342,888.77. This amount does not include any sums advanced to school districts by way of loans or for arrears of teachers' salaries nor the increase in grant from provincial treasury because of federal government discontinuing payments for support of Vocational Education after June 30, 1937.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the license fee payable on any new automobile with 102½; 107; 110; 112; 113 inch wheel base; in each of the following years: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: The license fees prescribed under the provisions of the Vehicles Act for registration of cars were as follows:

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
102½ inch wheel base	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$12.50
107 " " "	17.50	17.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
110 " " "	17.50	17.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
112 " " "	20.00	20.00	17.50	17.50	17.50
113 " " "	20.00	20.00	17.50	17.50	17.50

In each of the above years the license fees stated were subject to a fifty per cent. reduction as at August 1.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Was E. Daly employed by the Department of Natural Resources during the season of 1937?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Fire-fighting foreman.

(3) What rate of wages per hour did he receive?

Answer: Twenty cents, with board.

(4) Was T. Embleton employed by the Department of Natural Resources during the season of 1937?

Answer: Fire-fighting foreman.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

(1) How many municipalities now levy the Wild Lands Tax?

Answer: Thirty-three.

(2) How much was collected from this source by either the Government or the Municipalities in the calendar years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Amounts collected by the Government:

January 1, to December 31, 1933.....	\$82,289.66
January 1, to December 31, 1934.....	51,586.92
January 1, to December 31, 1935.....	33,037.36
January 1, to December 31, 1936.....	15,878.40
January 1, to December 31, 1937.....	9,456.66

The Department is not in possession of information as to the amount collected by the municipalities as the municipalities include collections of wild lands tax with the municipal taxes in their returns to the Department.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) Has there been, or is there a Mr. Frank Bolin of Neidpath, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government or any of its Boards, Commissions or Departments?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is Joe Blanch in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) If not, was he so employed in the calendar years 1936 and 1937?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If so, what was, or is, his position, and his salary and expenses for 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Supervisor of licensed premises—

Salary	\$2,400.00 for year 1936
Expenses	2,053.88 for year 1936.
Salary	\$2,400.00 for year 1937
Expenses	2,093.98 for year 1937.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is D. A. Marcotte of Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, a Commissioner for Oaths?

Answer: No but one A. Marcotte of Hudson Bay Junction is.

- (2) Was he a Commissioner for Oaths on the 30th day of August, 1935?

Answer: Yes.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has there been or is there a Mr. Ben Newton of Hallonquist, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government or any of its Boards, Commissions or Departments?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did the Government refuse to pay the claim of Harvey Wallace referred to on Friday, February 4th, 1938, in the answer by Hon. Mr. Davis to the Question of Mr. Stork?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, did the Government thoroughly investigate the claim before refusing to pay same?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What was the reason or reasons for refusing to pay the claim?

Answer: The Government was not satisfied on the report of the Provincial Auditor that the whole amount claimed was justly due.

- (4) Was settlement made with Harvey Wallace as a result of evidence brought out in the Examination for Discovery?

Answer: Not altogether. At conclusion of Examinations for Discovery the whole case was reviewed by W. M. Rose, K.C., who acted therein for the Crown, and in the light of all the facts disclosed and particularly of the following facts:

1. that the chief witness upon whom the Crown had relied had given contradictory statements after the case was underway;

2. that from the nature and volume of the evidence, over 1,000 Exhibits being filed,—it became apparent that the trial would be so lengthy and costly as would not justify the expense of the proceedings; and

3. that even if successful the Government would be unable to recover anything from the plaintiff;

Crown Counsel recommended settlement for \$3,487.31 and taxed costs. Settlement was made for less than this, namely, \$3,000 and taxed costs.

- (5) Was any settlement made with Harvey Wallace?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) If so, for what reason or reasons?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

(7) What was the amount of same, including expenses?

Answer: Claim\$3,000.00
 Taxed costs\$1,325.59

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) Was there some relief road work done on No. 51 Highway from Springwater north six miles and east seventeen miles last summer?

Answer: Yes. No. 51 highway between Biggar and Springwater was surfaced with gravel.

(2) If so, what amount of money was paid to the contractor on this particular project, either as wages or rental of machinery or for any other reason?

Answer: The work on this project was undertaken on a day labor basis under the supervision of two foremen, namely, W. C. McCauley and H. G. Eamon. The amounts paid to each of these foremen as wages, rental of machinery, etc., were as follows:

(a) Foreman W. C. McCauley

(1) Wages	\$ 355.20
(2) Rental of Equipment	8,988.75
(3) Reimbursement on account of board, gas, oil, and cash advances made by foreman to employees	3,992.09
(4) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with moving of equipment	385.16
(5) Meals for gravel checker	38.00
(6) Supplies for First Aid kit.....	3.32
Total	<u>\$13,762.52</u>

(b) Foreman H. G. Eamon

(1) Wages	\$ 63.60
(2) Rental of Equipment	1,491.90
(3) Reimbursement on account of board, gas, oil, and cash advances made by foreman to employees	804.89
(4) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with moving of equipment	49.92

(5) Meals for gravel checker	8.25
(6) Royalty on gravel secured from pit owned by foreman	350.00
Total	\$2,768.56

- (3) What amount was paid to farmers for wages and use of teams?

Answer: The amount paid for labor, teamsters, team hire, truck drivers, and truck rentals, was as follows:

(a) Under Foreman W. C. McCauley.....	\$15,035.51
(b) Under Foreman H. G. Eamon.....	2,770.39

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Who were the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board Inspectors, both permanent and temporary, for the year 1937?
- (2) What are their addresses?
- (3) How much has each one received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer:

Name and Address	Salary	Expenses
Permanent—		
W. H. Heddle, Saskatoon.....	\$2,500	\$ 782.78
H. R. MacDermid, Saskatoon....	1,800	1,106.07
G. Mackay, Semans.....	1,800	1,122.17
W. A. Lynch, Cupar.....	1,590	1,046.16
T. C. Logan, Moose Jaw.....	1,440	1,035.07
D. D. Matheson, Regina.....	1,460	863.95
Temporary and part time—		
A. J. Falconer, Duval.....	\$1,090	\$ 37.24
A. S. Graber, Elrose.....	1,500	
G. S. Lake, Luseland.....	2,240	115.03
Thos. Wigmore, Oxbow.....	1,500	715.33
E. McGillivray, Aneroid.....	1,620	723.40
P. Donnelly, Regina.....	1,200	54.85
McG. Wilkinson, Radville.....	1,200	
C. E. Sproule, Rockglen.....	480	
S. J. Smith, Gull Lake.....	750	157.95
Jas. Tait, Melville.....	784	478.91

Temporary and Part Time Inspectors are paid expenses when employed outside of their regular districts.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Of the Maternity Grants paid since July 19, 1934, according to the Answer to the Question of Mr. Kemper given on the 10th instant, how much of each class—

(b) between \$25.00 and \$35.00.....	17
(c) between \$15.00 and \$25.00.....	7,636
(d) under \$15.00	6,718

was given:

- (1) To the Doctor in attendance;

Answer:

(b) between \$25.00 and \$35.00.....	\$ 340.00
(c) between \$15.00 and \$25.00.....	86,691.30
(d) under \$15.00	1,490.40

- (2) To the expectant mother?

Answer:

(b) between \$25.00 and \$35.00.....	\$ 85.00
(c) between \$15.00 and \$25.00.....	38,180.00
(d) under \$15.00	33,590.00

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many persons were placed on farms in Saskatchewan under what is known as the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan since October 1st, 1936?

Answer: 58,277.

- (2) How many of such placements have since been cancelled?

Answer: Actual cancellations are not recorded as distinct from applications suspended or rejected, pending further investigation, therefore, final cancellations cannot at this time be computed.

- (3) What are the reasons for such cancellations?

Answer:

- (a) Employee did not actually accept employment but remained at home.
- (b) Employers exchanged workers solely in order to qualify for bonus.

- (c) Proper relationship of employee to employer either not stated or misstated.
- (d) Employee misstated age.
- (e) Employee died or left employment.
- (f) Employer discharged employee.
- (g) Worker living at home, never previously employed for wages, therefore, not a person in necessitous circumstances and in need of material aid as an individual.
- (h) Employer not residing on a farm.
- (i) Numerous other contraventions of the letter and spirit of the plan on the part of either or both employer and employee.

(4) What sums of money have been paid by the Government:

(a) to farmers, and

(b) to employees,

with respect to applications that have been cancelled?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

(5) What portion of the money so paid out, or of the liability incurred, is payable by the Dominion Government?

Answer: Fifty per centum.

(6) Has the Dominion Government made any request for repayment of any part of any moneys so advanced?

Answer: Yes.

(7) Where does the responsibility for the acceptance of these applications in the first instance lie?

Answer: Employment Service, Secretary-treasurers of Rural Municipalities or Relief Inspectors in Local Improvement Districts.

(8) Is any person, and, if so, whom, required to investigate or vouch for the truth of the statements contained in the applications before the applications are accepted by the Provincial authorities?

Answer: Persons recommending applications for acceptance are assumed to vouch for the truth of the statements made in the applications. These persons must be

two responsible persons, one of whom must be a municipal official, a Justice of the Peace, bank manager, clergyman, parish priest or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(9) What will be the ultimate loss:

(a) to the Provincial Government;

(b) to the Dominion Government,

with respect to the applications so cancelled?

Answer: It is impossible to determine the loss, if any, to either Government until such time as the Auditor General's Department of the Federal Government complete the audit of the whole plan.

(10) Have steps been taken to prosecute any of the persons concerned in the applications that have been cancelled?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) Has one Jules Marion had any contract with the Government in the years 1936 to 1938, inclusive?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

(1) Has Alex Colleaux of Prince Albert purchased for, or sold to, any Department of the Government, during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, any horses, cattle, machinery or chattels of any kind?

Answer: The Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch financed settlers' purchases from Alex Colleaux of Prince Albert.

(2) If answer is "yes", give the amounts of each of said years?

Answer: The amounts are as follows:

1936—\$2,000.00 for 22 horses,
2 sets harness,
4 collars.

1937—\$9,996.20 for 104 horses,
 14 sets harness,
 1 set lines,
 10 collars,
 8 wagons,
 1 plow,
 1 disc harrow,
 1 set harrow.

1938—Nil.

- (3) Is he now, or has he been at any time since 1936, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What are the names of the Farm Loan Board Inspectors, permanent and temporary, and the amount paid to each as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: See Answers to Questions, February 15, 1938.

- (2) For how many months each year are temporary Inspectors paid?

Answer: Twelve months with the exception of S. J. Smith, who was paid from April to August inclusive in 1937, and James Tait, who was paid from January to August inclusive in 1937.

- (3) For how many months each year are permanent Inspectors paid?

Answer: Twelve months.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What instructions did the Department of Agriculture send out to their Field Representatives under letter No. 149/38, of February 1st, 1938?

Answer: Letter No. 149/38, of February 1st, 1938, gave the field staff instructions with respect to appraisal of applications for seed and seeding supplies for the purpose of determining approximate total cost in each municipality.

- (2) What arrangements, if any, have been made to supply farmers with repairs for spring work?

Answer: No definite arrangements have been made to supply farmers with repairs for spring work but the need for repairs is being considered as the applications for seed and supplies are being reviewed.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many road contracts have been let in a manner other than by tender during the calendar year 1937?

<i>Answer:</i> To Contractors	4
To Rural Municipalities	20
	—
Total.....	24

- (2) If any, have the details with respect to such contracts been tabled in the Assembly at this date?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What amount was paid out for printing by the Government, or any Department of the Government, or any of its Boards or Commissions, in each of the following fiscal years: 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37?

<i>Answer:</i> 1929-30	\$229,779.34
1930-31	369,716.03
1931-32	216,496.62
1932-33	146,907.13
1933-34	150,254.36
1934-35	168,833.88
1935-36	163,589.96
1936-37	179,330.68

Mr. Norman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the General Motors of Canada, Limited, prior to the re-opening of their Plant in the City of Regina, discuss with the Government of Saskatchewan, or any member of the Government, any matter pertaining to legislation in this Province?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was any assurance asked of the Government by this Company with respect to legislation of any kind?

Answer: No.

- (3) What assurance, if any, was given by the Government?

Answer: None.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1938

Mr. MacDonald, (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was Gordon B. Brown employed by the Government in the relief year 1934-35, in connection with the purchase of seed and feed grain?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and during what period was he engaged?

Answer: In an advisory capacity in connection with the purchase of seed and feed grain from October 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935.

- (3) How many bushels of feed wheat, seed wheat, feed oats, seed oats and other feed and seed grains were purchased during the said period?

Answer: In the relief year 1934-35, the following quantities of grain were purchased, of which quantities approximately ninety per cent. were purchased during the period of Mr. Brown's employment:

3,384,234 bushels feed wheat
3,295,250 bushels seed wheat
6,165,848 bushels feed oats
2,931,288 bushels seed oats
162,546 bushels other feed grain
110,455 bushels other seed grain.

- (4) What was the total cost of the seed grain?

Answer: \$8,385,113.69.

- (5) How much was he paid for his services?

Answer: \$4,500.00.

- (6) Did such payment include his expenses?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) What amount of money did E. Siddal of Regina receive from the Government during the fiscal years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37?

<i>Answer:</i> 1934-35	Nil
1935-36	Nil
1936-37	\$657.27

- (2) For what purpose was this money paid?

Answer: Fuel.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What provision is made to provide hospital treatment for persons not able to pay for same, who are neither property owners nor lessees of land?

Answer: Where the person unable to pay has been a resident of the area for at least thirty days, the City, Town, Village and Rural Municipality Acts and The Local Improvement Districts Act, place the responsibility for hospital care upon the municipality or local improvement district concerned. Where a person has not established residence in any one municipal area the responsibility rests upon the Province.

The Government pays to every approved hospital in the Province a statutory grant of fifty cents per patient per day irrespective of the patient's ability to pay the hospital account. During the calendar year 1937 the total amount so earned by hospitals was \$723,000.00.

- (2) What provision is there for hospital treatment for persons from municipalities whose credit is exhausted and the hospitals are not financially able or willing to receive them?

Answer: In order to assist approved hospitals in maintaining necessary services during present economic conditions, special relief grants are paid as follows:—

75c per patient per day for those admitted from the federal drought area, and

50c per patient per day for those admitted from the marginal drought area.

These relief grants are paid to hospitals applying for the same and are contingent upon the hospital giving assurance that all patients requiring hospital care will be admitted, irrespective of the patient's or municipality's ability to pay cash for the services rendered.

Any approved hospital accepting the necessary conditions is therefore entitled to a per diem grant of \$1.25 per patient in respect of patients admitted from the federal drought area, and \$1.00 per day in respect of patients admitted from the marginal drought area. The grants are given regardless of whether the hospital account is to be paid by the patient or by the municipality. The total amount of such hospital grants for the present relief year is estimated at \$275,000.00.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much has been spent in the Cannington Constituency on roads and highways since July 19, 1934, to December 31, 1937?

Answer: \$221,040.55.

- (2) How much has been spent in the Kindersley Constituency since July 19, 1934, to December 31, 1937, on roads and highways?

Answer: \$37,335.97.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Prior to 1929 did a Liberal Government ever borrow money payable in New York funds?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Were Canadian funds selling at a premium or at a discount in New York on the 16th day of February, 1931, when the Government borrowed \$3,000,000 in New York and gave 3½% one-year debentures as security at a time when the Anderson Government was in office and Howard McConnell was Provincial Treasurer?

Answer: Selling price of Canadian funds not known but U.S. funds were 1/64 of one per cent premium at Montreal on said date.

- (3) At the time the above debentures became due, were Canadian funds selling in New York at a premium or at a discount?

Answer: Selling price of Canadian funds not known but U.S. funds were 14-7/8% premium at Montreal on said date.

- (4) If said Canadian funds were selling at a discount at the time the above debentures matured, was the Anderson Government, or was any member of the Anderson Government, responsible for such Canadian funds selling at such discount?

Answer: No.

Note:—No government of Saskatchewan could control fluctuations on price of U.S. and Canadian funds but at the time of world-wide economic depression and instability in the financial market it was palpably unwise and injudicious for any Canadian government to make short term loans payable in U.S. currency. This fact is endorsed by the terrific loss taken by the Province on this loan.

- (5) If said funds were at a discount at the time these debentures were paid, did this fact very materially cause the costs of said debentures to be 19.78%?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) If so, how much did they so contribute to such cost?

Answer: 15.70%

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What Government was in office when the amalgamation of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, and Caulder's Creameries took place?

Answer: The Hon. J. G. Gardiner was Premier.

- (2) On what date did such amalgamation take place?

Answer: February 28, 1927.

- (3) Was this amalgamation ratified by legislation?

Answer: Yes, by Chapter 70 of the Statutes of 1927.

- (4) What Government was in office at the time this amalgamation was so ratified by legislation?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (5) Who introduced the Bill ratifying such amalgamation?

Answer: See Journals of the Legislature, 1927 Session, Page 96.

- (6) Under the terms of the amalgamation, did the shareholders of the Caulder's Creameries, Limited elect one half of the Directors of the new Company?

Answer: See section 10 of Agreement in Act referred to.

- (7) Did Mr. J. A. Caulder hold sufficient of the voting shares of Caulder's Creameries, Limited to enable him to dictate in the election of one half of the Directors of the new Company?

Answer: There were 10,800 amalgamation shares, of which Mr. Caulder owned 5,843.

- (8) Was the Government aware of these facts when the amalgamation was ratified?

Answer: Yes, as provided for in said act.

Note:—The purchase of Mr. Caulder's shares was not necessary to secure control of the company as evidenced by the fact that on the 1st day of February, 1932, complete control was secured by the appointment of a Receiver-Trustee under Government mortgage on assets of the Company, such Receiver-Trustee being appointed by the Court.

- (9) Was this the same J. A. Caulder who, in December of 1930, was the Manager or Managing Director of The Dairy Corporation of Canada, Limited?

Answer: No knowledge.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1938

- (10) If so, did The Dairy Corporation of Canada, Limited, in December of 1930, own and operate a number of dairy and creamery plants in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: This Company has never been registered as carrying on business in Saskatchewan.

- (11) Did these plants compete with the said Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited?

Answer: See answer to Question (10).

- (12) Did the said J. A. Caulder control the election of one half of the Directors of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries at a time when he was Manager or Managing Director of The Dairy Corporation of Canada, Limited?

Answer: See answer to Question (9).

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1938

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) How many uncertificated teachers were employed temporarily during the year 1937?

Answer: No permits were issued by the Department of Education during 1937 to-unqualified persons.

School Boards have always felt free in an emergency due to the teacher's illness or other cause, if a qualified substitute is not available, to substitute for a day or two at a time a person, not necessarily a certificated teacher, but having good academic standing, in order to keep the school in operation. Instances of this are not necessarily always reported to the Department and when reported are not recorded.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Were there any schools that were not inspected during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes; one.

- (2) If so, what were the names of such schools and their location?

Answer: Village of Evesham School District No. 2338.

Note:—This district was visited by the inspector on December 21, but no inspection was made owing to the fact that the school had been closed on Friday, December 17. This school was inspected on February 4, 1938.

(3) How many inspections did the different Inspectors make?

Answer:

Inspector of Schools	No. Inspections
H. C. Andrews, B.S.A., B.Ed.,.....	315
F. W. Bates, B.A., M.Sc., B.Paed.,.....	256
W. D. Brennan, B.A., B.Ed.,.....	222
A. R. Brown, B.S.A.,.....	233
C. E. Brown, Esq.,.....	231
A. E. Chatwin, B.A., B.Paed. (Appointed Supt., School for the Deaf, September 1, 1937).....	165
E. T. Crough, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	253
R. J. Davidson, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	276
W. J. Drimmie, B.A.,.....	259
H. A. Everts, B.A.,.....	310
R. H. C. Ferris, B.A.,.....	223
W. R. Francis, B.A.,.....	250
J. R. Fraser, B.A.,.....	265
E. N. Grantham, B.A.,.....	248
F. W. Harrison, B.A., LL.B., D.Paed.,.....	204
F. T. Hawryluk, B.A., B.Ed.,.....	295
F. P. Henwood, M.A.,.....	298
D. L. Hicks, B.A.,.....	290
G. R. Hutchings, Esq.,.....	266
Campbell Innes, M.A.,.....	247
A. W. Keith, B.A.,.....	297
Wm. Lewis, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	269
A. J. Loeppky, B.A.,.....	242
J. R. Martin, B.A., B.Paed. (Appointed August 2, 1937)	123
R. C. Moir, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	280
J. P. Muller, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	282
P. E. Murphy, B.A.,.....	271
W. H. Musick, B.A.,.....	288
S. E. M. McClelland, Esq.,.....	234
J. MacLennan, B.A.,.....	244
J. R. McMonagle, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	222
C. H. Piercy, B.A.,.....	235
W. A. Ross, M.A.,.....	276
F. W. Rowan, B.A.,.....	264
W. P. Sexsmith, B.A.,.....	288
R. E. Sparkes, Esq.,.....	230
W. J. Stevenson, Esq.,.....	208
J. T. Tomlinson, B.A.,.....	227
M. A. Tripp, B.A.,.....	238
W. R. Waind, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	267
H. L. Winter, B.A., B.Paed.,.....	274
<hr/>	
10,370	

High School Inspectors	
G. R. Anderson, M.A., D.Paed.,.....	382
J. Arch. McLeod, B.A., LL.B., B.Paed.,.....	372

Mr. King asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was S. J. Smith in the employ of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, during what months was he employed in each of such years and how much was he paid per month?

Answer:

1935		1936		1937	
May	\$150.00	January	\$150.00	April	\$150.00
June	150.00	February	150.00	May	150.00
July	150.00	March	150.00	June	150.00
August	150.00	April	150.00	July	150.00
September	150.00	May	150.00	August	150.00
October	150.00	June	150.00		
November	150.00	July	150.00		
December	150.00	August	150.00		
		September	150.00		
		October	150.00		
	<u>\$1,200.00</u>		<u>\$1,500.00</u>		<u>\$750.00</u>

- (3) Was he paid any salary or expenses for the months of November and December, 1936, and the months of January, February and March, 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the highest rate of interest paid by the Province in respect of any bond or debenture of the Province?

Answer: 6%.

- (2) What is the lowest rate paid on any of such bonds or debentures?

Answer: 4%.

- (3) What is the average rate of interest the Province pays in respect of its bonded indebtedness?

Answer: 4.76.

- (4) Is the Province paying from seven to fourteen per cent on any indebtedness of the Province, bonded or otherwise?

Answer: No.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was the former Beer Store vendor at Southey dismissed and a new man appointed since the present Government came into office?

Answer: Former beer store vendor was relieved of his duties so that the position might be given back to the man whom he had replaced in 1930.

- (2) Is the Government aware that the former beer store vendor is a returned man with four years service in France and the father of four children?

Answer: Former vendor's application shows Military Service in Africa and that he has four dependents, but Liquor Board has no knowledge as to whether the four dependents are children or not.

- (3) Is this man now on relief?

Answer: No knowledge.

- (4) Is the new appointee a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (5) Is the new appointee the agent for the British American Oil Company as well as Beer Store Vendor?

Answer: Not to the knowledge of the Liquor Board.

- (6) Does he hold any other position in addition to Beer Store Vendor?

Answer: Not to the knowledge of the Liquor Board.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there an Anton Huck in the employ of the Government or any of its Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, where was Anton Huck during the Humboldt Provincial by-election, namely from November 12 to November 19, 1936?

Answer: The Expense Accounts of the Liquor Board disclose that for the period from November 12 to November 19, 1936, Anton Huck visited the following places on Liquor Board business:

Elfros	Holdfast	Keeler
Wynyard	Dilke	Riverhurst
Jansen	Findlater	Elbow
Lockwood	Tuxford	Lucky Lake
Simpson	Eyebrow	Kyle

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What were the monthly sales in the Beer and Wine store at Montmartre for each month from February 1st, 1934, to February 1st, 1935 and what were the net profits during this period?

Answer: Monthly Sales, February 1st, 1934 to January 31st, 1935.

February	\$ 547.50
March	763.50
April	686.85
May	781.85
June	865.95
July	821.80
August	687.20
September	829.55
October	1,110.55
November	887.55
December	732.25
January	334.45
	Net Profit \$1,937.46

- (2) What were the sales in the same store for each month from February 1st, 1937, up to February 1st, 1938 and what were the net profits during this period?

Answer: Monthly Sales, February 1st, 1937 to January 31st, 1938.

February	\$ 516.45
March	693.50
April	613.60
May	832.95
June	930.30
July	787.40
August	837.40
September	1,001.60

October	\$ 928.45	
November	743.25	
December	925.55	
January	453.15	
	—————	Net Profit \$1,994.10

(3) Is there a Beer Parlor in Montmartre?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

(1) Is it the policy of the Liquor Board to suspend a Vendor when serious accusations have been made against him under the Liquor Act?

Answer: It is the policy of the Board to investigate accusations with respect to any of its employees and if the accusations appear well founded the employee is suspended, or dismissed as the circumstances warrant.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What premises are occupied by the Department of Telephones in the Town of Battleford?

Answer: Two rooms on the second storey of a two storey building on Twenty-second Street between First and Second Avenues West.

(2) To whom do the said premises belong?

Answer: W. W. Livingston.

(3) What monthly rent has been paid for the said premises since they have been occupied by the said Department?

Answer: Thirty dollars per month.

(4) To whom is the said rent paid?

Answer: Atkinson and Clink.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What premises are occupied by the Beer Store in the town of Battleford?

Answer: There is no Beer store in the Town of Battleford but a Liquor Board Store only.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the total amount of revenue on Revenue Account received during the present fiscal year to date?

Answer: As at Jan. 31, 1938 \$12,708,346.37.

- (2) What is the total amount of expenditure on Revenue Account during the present fiscal year to date?

Answer: As at Jan. 31, 1938 \$14,108,898.53.

- (3) What is the total of provincial deficits since the present Government took office in 1934?

<i>Answer:</i> 1934-35	\$2,709,181.27
1935-36	929,974.26
1936-37	1,128,166.09

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Were truck drivers instructed to put gravel behind the hotel in Raymore when the Department of Highways were gravelling No. 6 Highway?

Answer: No.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who have been appointed by Order-in-Council as Canteen Fund Trustees by the Government of Saskatchewan since Trustees were appointed?

Answer:

- (1) Albert Humphrey White, Esq., Regina;
Charles Gordon Cox, M.D., Saskatoon;
Col. James McAra, Regina;
for a period of three years from the 6th day of January, 1926.
 - (2) The above Trustees were re-appointed on the 6th January, 1929, for a further period of three years.
 - (3) Col. James McAra resigned his appointment as a trustee which was made effective on the 6th January, 1932.
 - (4) Albert Humphrey White and Charles Gordon Cox re-appointed and Col. Alfred Gaviller Styles, barrister, etc., Regina, appointed in place of James McAra, from the 6th day of January, 1932, for a period of three years.
 - (5) The last mentioned trustees re-appointed on the 6th day of January, 1935, for a further period of three years.
 - (6) Said last mentioned trustees again re-appointed on the 6th day of January, 1938, for a further period of three years.
- (2) What has been paid by the Government of the Province, (giving dates of payment), to each trustee by way of honorarium or remuneration for services as trustee?

Answer:

February 22, 1929	A. H. White, Regina } Dr. C. G. Cox, Saskatoon } \$2,000.00 Col. Jas. McAra, Regina]
May 30, 1936	Dr. C. G. Cox, Saskatoon \$ 500.00
October 22, 1936	A. H. White, Regina..... \$2,000.00 Dr. C. G. Cox, Saskatoon 1,500.00 Col. A. G. Styles, Regina 1,000.00

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Who have served as members of the Commission under The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act since the Act was passed?

Answer: A. H. Ball H. E. Drope
 W. F. Kerr J. S. Huff
 M. A. McPherson J. H. McKechnie.
 J. F. L. Embury

- (2) What payments were made for such service, and when?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has one Elie Malfaire of St. Louis, Sask., been in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government at any time since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, for what period, what has he received as (a) salary, (b) expenses, and what particular qualification does he possess which entitles him to this position?

Answer: As maintenance supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation. The periods of his employment and the amounts paid to him for salary and expenses were as follows:

	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
July 22, 1935 to April 29, 1936.....	\$ 83.92	\$ 93.03
May 28, 1936 to November 28, 1936	100.35	113.19
May 14, 1937 to October 30, 1937....	104.85	176.00
	Total.....	\$382.22
	\$289.12	

His qualifications were satisfactory to the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (3) Did this position exist in the four years prior to 1934?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What is the estimated loss from forest fires in Saskatchewan between January 1st, 1929 and January 1st, 1934; and between January 1st, 1934 and January 1st, 1938?

Answer:

January 1st, 1929, to January 1st, 1934.....\$1,477,810.00
 January 1st, 1934, to January 1st, 1938..... 1,369,524.25

- (2) What has been the total Governmental expenditure for forest protection between January 1st, 1929 and January 1st, 1934; and between January 1st, 1934 and January 1st, 1938?

Answer:

January 1st, 1929, to January 1st, 1934..... \$846,337.17
 January 1st, 1934, to January 1st, 1938..... 649,494.89

Note:—Estimates of loss of timber prior to transfer of Resources have been taken from Dominion forestry records. Cost of fire suppression prior to transfer of Resources have been taken from material prepared by the Dominion for Natural Resources Commission.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Is W. H. McLellan in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, at what salary; and what does he receive as an expense allowance?

Answer: (a) Poultry Promoter, salary \$1,900.00 per annum; (b) actual expenses when on Government work away from Regina.

- (3) Is this the same W. H. McLellan that is with the Prairie Electric Hatcheries, Limited, Regina?

Answer: W. H. McLellan is not employed in any capacity except as Poultry Promoter.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did Julius Sampson receive payment for rental of road equipment and salary as road foreman on road project 35K? If so, on what dates?

Answer: Yes.

November 4, 1936	\$100.00
November 12, 1936	25.00
February 11, 1937	574.79

Balance of moneys earned by Mr. Sampson or due him for equipment rentals was paid, on his order, to various persons and firms.

- (2) Did Julius Sampson receive any relief assistance? If so, for what periods?

Answer: Yes. For the relief years 1934-35; 1935-36; 1936-37.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was there a car load of seed oats shipped into Stoughton for Rural Municipality of Tecumseh No. 65 around June 1st, 1932?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, were all these oats disposed of as seed and at what price?

Answer: No. 1296.27 bushels were sold at 42 cents per bushel.

- (3) If not, what amount was left unsold as seed, and what was done with the oats remaining?

Answer: Balance of 700 bushels sold as feed.

- (4) If sold, to whom were they sold, and at what price?

Answer: Sold at 38 cents per bushel to the following: L. Labarge; Slemmon Bros., R. H. Richardson; Neil McDonald; W. G. Cameron; C. C. Cameron; Wm. Jedel; E. Slater; C. B. Allin; Fred Krell; Raymond Buss; Jos. S. Drury; N. Poole; S. H. Donnely; Philip Donock; S. A. Neal; Thos. Murray; W. T. McLean; Ray Quinn; G. O. Gray; H. H. Leggatt.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Were pictures of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, presented to the schools of Saskatchewan last summer?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, from whom did the Government purchase the pictures?

Answer: The pictures were purchased from the Corona-tion Designs Company.

- (3) What was paid for them, and what quantities were purchased?

Answer: Eight thousand pictures were purchased at a cost of \$4,300.00.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was George Gelowitz of Grayson, Sask., employed by the Government at any time since January 1st, 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what did he receive during his term of employment as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: George Gelowitz was employed as maintenance supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation. The payments made to him for salary and expenses were as follows:

(a) Salary	\$35.10
(b) Expenses	31.78

- (3) Was the said George Gelowitz given permission to tear down some of the windbreak fences on No. 22 Highway?

Answer: Old wooden guardrail on No. 22 highway was removed under instructions given by the Department of Highways and Transportation to the district road inspector.

- (4) If so, did the Department of Highways receive any money from the sale of the lumber in these fences?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was there a James Thomas in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: As maintenance supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation. He received salary and expenses as follows:

(a) Salary	\$ 63.45
(b) Expenses	136.92

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there a Lloyd Anderson of Prince Albert in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so:

- (a) What are his duties;
- (b) When was he appointed;
- (c) What salary and expenses have been paid each year since such appointment;
- (d) Did the Government supply him with an automobile and, if so, what was the purchase price and where was it purchased?

Answer:

- (a) Beer and Wine Store Inspector till 1st May, 1935, when promoted to Beer, Wine and Liquor Store Inspector.

- (b) March 7th, 1935.

(c)	Salary	Expenses
1935	\$1,637.60	\$2,224.82
1936	2,049.96	2,829.73
1937	2,055.26	2,413.24
1938 to 31st Jan.	170.83	to 12th Feb. 85.75

- (d) No.

Note:—This man is on loan to Relief Department.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one Soloman of Regina the contractor in the gravelling of the Prince Albert-Tisdale Highway in the summer of 1937?

Answer: No contract was awarded in 1937 for the gravelling of the Prince Albert-Tisdale Highway. The gravelling of a portion of this highway was undertaken as a day-labour project in 1937. The foreman was George Solomon of Regina.

- (2) If so, what was the total cost of the said work?

Answer: \$12,766.13.

- (3) How many trucks used on the project were owned by Soloman?

Answer: One truck was owned by George Solomon.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Robert J. Gunn of Waldron, Sask., in the employ of the Government during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Henry Andres of Melville in the employ of the Government during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How much money did the Government of Saskatchewan owe the Royal Bank of Canada, both secured by Treasury Bills and unsecured, on the following dates: July 19, 1934 and December 31, 1937?

Answer: July 19, 1934—\$6,951,098.47, not including Trust and Special Accounts.

December 31, 1937—\$11,294,833.31, not including Trust and Special Accounts.

- (2) Did the Public Debt of Saskatchewan, given as \$198,588,-051.86, owing by the Government as on December 31, 1936, include all moneys owing the Royal Bank of Canada secured by Treasury Bills of the Government held by said Bank and also unsecured?

Answer: Yes excepting Trust and Special Accounts.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is one George McCallum in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Road Inspector.

- (3) What salary and expenses has he received in each of the years from 1934 to date?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
Fiscal year 1934-35	\$1,476.32	\$1,186.44
Fiscal year 1935-36	1,825.00	2,291.60
Fiscal year 1936-37	1,825.00	2,555.58
Fiscal year 1937-38 to January 31, 1938	1,529.16	2,191.75

- (4) Is he a brother to Archie McCallum, one-time Provincial Highway Inspector?

Answer: Records of employment do not record relationships.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Charles Mamczasz of Prince Albert received any moneys from the Government for contract work, services and goods supplied in the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938? If so, give amounts and particulars for each of said years.

Answer: Yes, for work under contracts with the Department of Highways and Transportation for the construction of reinforced concrete overhead bridges as follows:

Fiscal Year	Location	Amount Paid
1934-35	.....	Nil
1935-36	Over C.N.R. near Totske Siding— Charles Mamczasz, Contractor....	\$ 866.39
1936-37	Over C.N.R. near Totske Siding— Charles Mamczasz, Contractor....	3,633.64
1936-37	Over C.P.R. near Scotsguard— Mamczasz & Kenward, Contractor	8,328.79
1937-38	Over C.N.R. near Prince Albert— Charles Mamczasz, Contractor....	8,338.66

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was J. E. O'Connell, in receipt of direct relief, such as food, clothing, fuel, shelter, during the "Relief" years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No record. This Government did not contribute to relief costs in the Town of Lemberg, in which this man was residing in the years specified.

- (2) If so, what is the amount this family has received during each of these "Relief" years?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was the same J. E. O'Connell in the employ of the Government during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, in what capacity and at what remuneration?

Answer: He was engaged as a Clerk in the Motor License Branch. His remuneration was at the rate of \$775.00 per annum.

- (5) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (6) What is the total amount this man has received as:

- (a) salary or wages;
- (b) expenses;
- (c) relief;

since the present Government took office?

Answer: (a) \$135.35; (b) nil; (c) nil.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Have the rentals been paid the Mahon Agencies of Prince Albert for housing the following Departments since July 19, 1934:

- (a) The Motor License Branch;
- (b) The Mining Department;
- (c) The Fisheries Branch;
- (d) All other Departments of the Provincial Government, and, if so, how much?

Answer: No. Offices in the Canada Building have been rented from the Mahon Agencies Limited since March 1, 1937, at \$100.00 a month.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) To whom was the contract let for the Montreal Lake Road in the years 1936 and 1937?

Answer: The work on road from Waskesiu to Montreal Lake was undertaken on a day labour basis. The foremen who were in charge of this work during the years 1936 and 1937 were as follows:

1936—R. D. Brooks,
Herbert Brooks,
James Logan.

1937—Herbert Brooks,
Fred Taggart.

- (2) Was this a relief project?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What was the total cost to date of said road?

Answer: \$63,004.92.

- (4) How much has been paid to the contractors to date?

Answer: There were no contracts awarded on the Waskesiu-Montreal Lake project, but the following amounts were paid to foremen employed and to parties from whom equipment was rented:

	Wages	Expenses re moving Equipment	Team Rentals	Equipment Rentals	Deductions for board, fodder, etc.	Miscellaneous
(a) 1936						
Hett & Sibbald Ltd.		\$410.12	.....	\$3,241.39	\$3,549.20	\$4.47
Brooks Construction Limited .....		.....	.....	3,985.10	2,918.99	.....
Jas. Logan	\$414.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. D. Brooks	336.00	224.12	\$156.00	.....	.....	.....
Herbert Brooks	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) 1937						
Herbert Brooks	765.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fred Taggart	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooks Construction Limited .....	.....	99.90	.....	8,087.50	8,096.20	.....

(5) If R. D. Brooks is the contractor, what is his total remuneration to date?

Answer: R. D. Brooks was not a contractor on this project, but during the years 1936 and 1937 he received payments as follows:

(a) Wages and Moving Expenses	\$560.12
(b) Team Rentals	156.00
	\$716.12

(6) How much have each of his sons received?

<i>Answer:</i> Floyd Brooks	\$70.40
R. D. Brooks, Jr.	38.15

(7) Who was the foreman on this job and what remuneration has he received?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

(8) What was—(a) the total contract price; and (b) the total amount paid for labor?

Answer: (a) There was no contract price.

(b) Total amount paid for labor and team hire was \$41,934.62.

- (9) Was equipment used rented or purchased? If purchased, what was the purchase price and from whom was it purchased? If rented, from whom was it rented and what was the total rental?

Answer: The equipment used on this project was rented from Brooks Construction Limited and from Hett & Sibbald Limited. The total amount of equipment rentals was \$15,313.99, including gas, oil and repairs.

- (10) At what rate per hour were the men paid?

Answer: The rate of pay for labourers was 35c per hour.

- (11) How many hours per day did each work, and how much did each pay for board and lodging per day and for incidentals?

Answer: The standard day was eight hours. The deduction for board and lodging was 85c per day.

- (12) By what means were the men transported to and from the Montreal Lake Road and Prince Albert?

Answer: The men arranged their own transportation to and from the Waskesiu-Montreal Lake project during the progress of the work. At the completion of the work men were transported free of charge from this project to Prince Albert by truck owned and operated by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was there a S. A. Porteous in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Rhys Williams of Melville in the employ of the Government during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Rhys Williams of Melville was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation in the year 1937 only.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what remuneration?

Answer: As Road Foreman at 60c per hour.

- (3) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (4) What is the total amount this man has received as (a) salary or wages and commissions, and (b) expenses, since the present Government took office?

Answer: While Mr. Williams was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation, he received payments as follows:

(a) Salary	\$58.80
(b) Expenses	82.00

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What is the cost to date of the dam across the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert?

Answer: \$115,616.79 to January 31st, 1938. Work still in progress.

- (2) Who has the contract in the building of same?

Answer: The Poole Construction Company, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan.

- (3) What is the total cost of the rock used in the construction of the dam?

Answer: \$59,129.34, collecting and delivering at site.

- (4) What amounts have been spent to date for labour?

Answer: \$46,719.17—Actual labour on dam to January 31st, 1938. Indirect labour not included.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Is Fred Hayes of Rosthern in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Steam Boiler Inspector.

(3) If as boiler inspector:—

(a) how many inspections did he make in 1937;

(b) how many inspections during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936;

(c) has he ever inspected any boilers outside the Town of Rosthern?

Answer: (a) 364.

(b) 1934 Not in the Service.
1935 170
1936 253

(c) Yes.

(4) What salaries and expenses has Mr. Hayes received from the Government during the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
1934	Nil	Nil
1935	\$1,520.80	\$685.29
1936	1,825.00	796.06
1937	1,825.00	962.11

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

(1) What is the amount of travelling allowances and expenses paid to the Hon. T. C. Davis in each of the years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938?

Answer: Calendar Year 1935 \$ 587.22
Calendar Year 1936 1,233.08
Calendar Year 1937 316.20
Jan. 1, 1938 to date Nil

(Special item \$1,800.00 for Coronation trip not included in 1937 amount).

(2) What amounts were expended for air transportation?

Answer: \$456.70.

(3) How many air trips did he make into Northern areas in 1936, 1937 and 1938? (Give the date of each trip and the places visited).

Answer: 1935—June 10 to 16. From Winnipeg to Berrens River on Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba to Flin Flon, Manitoba, to Island Falls, Saskatchewan, to Lac la Ronge, Saskatchewan, Ile a la Crosse, Saskatchewan, to Fort McMurray, Alberta, to Fort Chippewayan, Alberta, to Goldfields to Fort McMurray to Ile a la Crosse to Prince Albert. Expenses—nil.

1936—July 10 to 14. From Prince Albert to Lac la Ronge to Stanley to Rottenstone to Stoney Rapids to Fond du lac to Goldfields to Ile a la Crosse to Prince Albert.

Cost—\$198.20.

1937—August 21 to 26. Prince Albert to Ile a la Crosse to Goldfields to Wellington Lake to Tazan Lake to Goldfields to Ile a la Crosse to Prince Albert.

Cost—\$135.00.

1937—September 27 to 30. Prince Albert-Beaver Lake to Flin Flon to Island Falls to South end of Reindeer Lake to Stanley to Dog Lake to Lac la Ronge to Prince Albert.

Cost—\$123.50.

N.B.—During the time the province maintained its own air facilities, Mr. Davis made several trips through the North but did not keep any record of these, as no extra cost was incurred.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What Government employees are allowed 7 cents per mile for using their own cars?

Answer: This is governed by the Rules and Regulations made by the Public Service Commissioner approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Regulation No. 5 deals with this matter, and is extracted hereunder:—

“(5) Except as provided for herein, mileage allowance for travel by privately owned automobile shall be seven cents per mile provided, however, that the Public Service Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow eight cents per mile in respect to employees designated by him whose headquarters are located in certain areas where the conditions for travelling by road are sub-normal. Such shall be restricted to employees authorized by the Public Service Commissioner (upon the recom-

mendation of the permanent head) to receive such allowance, and a list of such employees shall be submitted for approval to the Public Service Commissioner on May 1st of each year, for transmission to the Provincial Auditor. Supplementary names may be submitted from time to time as found necessary."

"(6) No employee shall be entitled to a mileage allowance for travel by a privately owned automobile on any occasion where he could have travelled at a net saving of expense and without substantial impairment of efficiency of service by rail or other public conveyance, provided, however, that an employee who travels on government business by privately owned car instead of by rail or other public conveyance, may be allowed a sum equal to the amount he would have paid for transportation by rail or other public conveyance (whichever amount is the less) in case the permanent head of the employee's department signifies his approval. Doubtful cases shall be referred by the Provincial Auditor to the Public Service Commissioner for decision."

- (2) What employees are allowed more than 7 cents per mile?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has there been a contract let by the Government for gravelling Highways Nos. 22 and 53 during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: The gravelling of highways Nos. 22 and 53 in 1937 was undertaken as a day labor project.

- (2) If so, was this contract let by tender?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Who was the contractor?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What was the total cost of gravelling Highways Nos. 22 and 53 during the above mentioned year?

Answer: \$28,643.06.

- (5) How many yards of gravel were used to complete the above project?

Answer: 20,982 cubic yards.

- (6) What was the total amount of money paid to people working on that project classed as "relief recipients," under the classification of the Federal Government:—"a person that has been in receipt of relief during January, February and March in that calendar year"?

Answer: The following is a copy of the provision covering employment of labour as contained in the Federal-Provincial Agreement dated May 22, 1937:

"Not less than 50% of the persons so employed shall be selected from those who received relief to the value of at least \$20.00 in the period from January 1, 1937 to March 31, 1937 or were during that period employed for at least 30 days under any plan contributed to by the Dominion, *Except* where the work is being done in a district wherein relief was not granted during said period, in which case an arrangement may be made to select workers from those in necessitous circumstances within the district; provided that such arrangement be first approved in writing by a representative of the Dominion Department of Labour. The persons so selected must be certified as being in necessitous circumstances by the clerk of the municipality, or, in territory where there is no municipal organization by the appropriate Provincial authority."

The amount paid to parties who were qualified to be included in the relief quota in accordance with the section of the Federal-Provincial Agreement above quoted was \$11,004.25.

- (7) Was gravel purchased for that project? If so, where was the gravel pit located?

Answer: Six pits were used. Pits were located as follows:

N.W. 11-20-7-2	S.E. 36-19-2-2
N.E. 29-20-4-2	N.E. 25-19-2-2
S.W. 31-19-2-2	N.W. 30-19-1-2

- (8) Who was the owner of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 11, Township 20, Range 7, West of the Second Meridian?

Answer: Canada Life Assurance Company.

- (9) What was the amount paid for the above mentioned pit?

Answer: Payment not yet made. Agreement is for \$15.00 per acre.

- (10) Was gravel hauled a distance of 20 miles, when good gravel could have been obtained from farmers near by?

Answer: No.

- (11) How many yards of gravel per mile were used on the above mentioned project?

Answer: 403 cubic yards.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart and the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government made purchases for relief or any other supplies in the "Relief" years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 from any merchants in Debden?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If any purchases were made, of what amount were they in each year?

Answer: In 1937 purchased from U. G. Brunet, Debden, 153 tons of hay valued at \$904.26.

- (3) Were the purchases, if any, made after tender?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart and the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government made any purchase of relief or any other supplies in the "Relief" years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 from:

- (a) Adam Sinkiewicz of Meath Park;
- (b) John Sinkiewicz of Mildred;
- (c) The Blue Chain Stores, Limited, Prince Albert;
- (d) The Lehiers Department Stores, Limited, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Meath Park?

Answer: (a) Nil.

- (b) During the Relief Year 1937, (August 20, 1936, to August 31, 1937,) purchased from John Sinkiewicz, Mildred, 28 tons of hay.

(c) Nil.

(d) Nil.

- (2) If so, to what amount in each such year?

Answer: Value of purchase from John Sinkiewicz, Mildred, for 28 tons of hay was \$235.33 in 1936-37.

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What is the total number of school rooms in the City of Regina?

Answer: (a) *Elementary Schools.*

Total number of rooms in Regina
Public S.D. No. 4..... 180

Total number of rooms in Graton
R.C. Separate S.D. No. 13..... 44

(from returns for term ended December 31, 1937)

(b) *Secondary Schools.*

Total number of teachers in Scott
Collegiate 21

Total number of teachers in Central
Collegiate 29

(from returns for term ended June 30, 1937)

(c) *Vocational Schools.*

Total number of teachers in Balfour
Technical School and Commercial
High School 43

(from returns for term ended June 30, 1937)

Total 317

- (2) What was the total amount of money paid in grants in 1937 to the Board of School Trustees of the City of Regina for—

(a) Primary education, and

(b) Secondary education?

Answer: Grants were paid to Regina City Schools during 1937, as follows:

Regina Public S.D. No. 4	
First term 1937.....	\$12,875.00
Second term 1936.....	8,298.60
Graton R.C. Separate S.D. No. 13	
First term 1937.....	2,948.40
Second term 1936.....	2,064.00
Regina Collegiate Institute Board	
(a) Secondary Education	
First term 1937.....	17,850.00
Second term 1936.....	11,850.00
(b) Vocational Education	
First term 1937.....	20,582.19
Second term 1936.....	10,102.20
Total	<u>\$86,570.39</u>

- (3) What salaries were paid to teachers in 1937 in the City of Regina?

Answer: Teachers received their salaries from the respective trustee boards in Regina. Each teacher is required to enter into a contract and these are filed with the Department of Education. While the Department can indicate what the contract calls for, information with respect to payment is not filed with the Department.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a stone crusher rented on the gravelling job on No. 6 Highway south of Raymore during 1937?

Answer: Gravel pit equipment was rented for use on No. 6 highway south of Raymore in 1937. A crusher is included in such equipment.

- (2) If so, from whom was it rented and what rental was paid (a) per hour and (b) total rental?

Answer: Pit equipment was rented from R. H. Bond.

- (a) The rental paid for gravel pit equipment including power plant, conveyor, screens, crusher, bins, and operating expenses such as gas, oil and re-

pairs, was \$10.00 per hour for the time the equipment was in actual operation.

- (b) The total rental for pit equipment on this project was \$2,255.00.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was one Arthur Campbell employed by A. L. Jacobson of Emma Lake district under the Farm Placement and Employment Plan?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, for what months in the years 1936 and 1937 was he so employed?

Answer: November and December 1936; January, February, March and April, 1937.

- (3) Has the said A. Campbell been employed this winter under the Farm Placement and Employment Scheme by A. L. Jacobson of Emma Lake?

Answer: No.

- (4) Is it a fact that A. L. Jacobson is a storekeeper with but one head of stock?

Answer: The application form submitted by A. L. Jacobson states that he resides on a farm and has five head of stock.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of constructing the road from Shellbrook to Parkside?

Answer: \$15,196.34.

- (2) Who was the contractor, and what did he receive as—

(a) rentals;

(b) salaries in any capacity; and

(c) expenses?

Answer: The Shellbrook-Parkside highway was constructed as a day labor project under foreman Fred Bryson. The amounts paid to the foreman and to the firm from whom equipment was rented were as follows:

Bryson Bros.—Equipment rentals including gasoline, oil, and repairs.....	\$4,961.51
Fred Bryson—Wages	213.60
Bryson Bros.—Deductions for board, fodder and advances	2,243.44
Bryson Bros.—Reimbursement for moving expenses	87.10

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is one Charles Sexty of Prince Albert in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so: (a) in what Departments;

- (b) How much salary and expenses did he receive during the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: (a) Liquor Board.

(b)	Salary	Expenses
1934	Nil	Nil
1935	\$1,412.90	\$1,266.19
1936	1,800.00	1,303.86
1937 Paid by Liquor Board	1,237.50	958.43
Paid by Bureau of Labour	567.30	703.95

- (3) Was he an inspector for the Liquor Board in 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Was he authorized during the year 1937 by the Government to work in any other Department, and if so, in what Department was he employed, and what sums were paid him therefor?

Answer: Loaned to Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare. See answer to Question (2).

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Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) When was the Saskatchewan Hay Company organized?

Answer: In 1934.

- (2) What sums of money have been paid to the Saskatchewan Hay Company since July 19, 1934 to date?

Answer: For fodder delivered in "Relief" year 1934-35, payments were made as follows:

During Relief Year 1934-35.....	\$5,930.73
During Relief Year 1935-36.....	2,729.21
During Relief Year 1936-37.....	Nil
During Relief Year 1937-38.....	Nil

- (3) Is one of the owners of the Company now an employee of the Government?

Answer: See Questions and Answers of March 24, 1937, Journals 1937 Session.

- (4) If so, what is his name?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) When was the Farmers Produce, Limited, organized?

Answer: The Farm Produce Limited was incorporated on the thirtieth day of September, 1936.

- (2) By what firm of lawyers was it organized?

Answer: Messrs. Cross, Jonah, Hugg and Forbes of Regina, submitted the material for incorporation.

- (3) What were the names and addresses of shareholders immediately after its organization and during the fall of 1936?

Answer: No information on file covering this point.

- (4) Have the above shareholders disposed of their holdings since the fall of 1936? If so, to whom?

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Answer: According to a return filed by the company in August 1937 and made up to July 31, 1937, the following persons held shares in the company—Moris Gerber, Churchbridge; Sveinbjorn Loptson and George Thomas both of Bredenburg; and Bertha Loptson of Vancouver.

A correction of this return subsequently filed showing Moris Gerber, Sveinbjorn Gunnarson and George Thomas as shareholders.

A letter dated October 2, 1937 was received and states that the shares of Bertha Loptson were transferred to S. Gunnarson and 2 of S. Loptson, Jr. shares had been transferred to Mr. M. Gerber and 3 to Mr. G. F. Thomas, which left the shares as follows:

M. Gerber	2 shares
S. Gunnarson	5 shares
G. F. Thomas	5 shares

The letter further states that at a meeting of the company held September 30, 1937 another change was made and the present standing of the shareholders is as follows:

Moris Gerber, President and Director....	2 shares
W. F. B. Reeves, Director	1 share
S. Gunnarson, Director and Secretary	5 shares
G. F. Thomas	4 shares

- (5) Has the Government purchased any feed and/or, fodder from the Farmers Produce, Limited?

Answer: The Government has bought fodder from the Farm Produce, Limited.

- (6) If so, to what amount and to whom was the money paid?

Answer: Total purchases \$60,833.07. Total payments to date \$58,587.85. Paid Farm Produce, Limited, Bredenburg, Sask., \$5,863.75; and Royal Bank of Canada, Regina, Sask., for account of Farm Produce, Limited, \$52,724.10.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is W. G. Robinson of Francis in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has he been so employed during 1936 or 1937?

Answer: W. G. Robinson was employed during the maintenance seasons of 1936 and 1937 as road supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation.

He was also employed in 1937 as an Auditor in two municipalities under the Voluntary Adjustment of Debts, Municipal Unit Plan, as provided for in Sub-section (1), Section 36, Chapter 92, Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1937.

- (3) If so, what did he receive in each year as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: Department of Highways and Transportation

1936—April to November	
(a) Wages	\$ 41.85
(b) Expenses	133.14
1937—April to October	
(a) Wages	40.05
(b) Expenses	169.75
Under Voluntary Adjustment of Debts, Municipal Unit Plan	
1937—(a) Salary	\$350.00
(b) Expenses	Nil

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Le Pas Lumber Co. obtain a grant of \$300.00 to build a tote-road in Division 1 of Moose Range Municipality from Carrot River, east to the timber reserve— a 34 mile road?

Answer: An authorization was made by the Department of Highways and Transportation to contribute an amount not to exceed \$300.00 to The Pas Lumber Company to cover gasoline and oil spent by the company for improving the portion of the main market road between Carrot River town site and the Carrot River in Division 1 of Moose Range Municipality, No. 486. The Pas Lumber Company were improving this main market road and at their own expense building a bridge over the Carrot River and continuing the road for several miles east of the Carrot River bridge. Account in connection with the above authorization has not yet been rendered by The Pas Lumber Company, and no payment thereon has been made by the department.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is J. Ross Barrie of Pelly employed by the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what was the amount of salary and expenses for the calendar year 1937?

Answer: J. Ross Barrie was employed as a maintenance supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation during the maintenance season of 1937. During the calendar year 1937, he received payments as follows:

Wages	\$75.60
Expenses	98.07

- (3) What amount was paid to J. S. Barrie, General Merchant, Pelly, for supplies, etc., for the work done and provisions supplied—

- (a) on the building of the highway from Pelly to Arran in 1937;
- (b) for the fire in the bush north of Pelly, Norquay and Arran in the summer of 1937?

Answer: (a) Department of Highways and Transportation \$31.88 (for fence materials)

(b) Department of Natural Resources \$2,501.26 (for supplies).

- (4) What amount, if any, was paid to any of the other merchants of Pelly?

Answer:

Department of Highways and Transportation—Nil

Department of Natural Resources—

\$1,171.83 to J. Ackles,
65.02 to Norman Levy.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was H. R. Brown of McTaggart employed as road supervisor on Highway No. 13 during the year 1936 or 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so: (a) when was he appointed;
 (b) how much has he been paid per year since his appointment as—
 (a) salary and (b) expenses;
 (c) what is the total amount paid to him to date?

Answer:

- (a) May 30, 1935; April 21, 1936; April 12, 1937.
 (b) He received payments as follows:—

	(a) Wages	(b) Expenses
1935	\$ 86.85	\$153.58
1936	100.35	161.98
1937	89.55	166.67

- (c) Total—\$758.98.

- (3) Is this the same H. R. Brown who was time-keeper when Highway No. 13 west of Weyburn was graded in the fall of 1936?

Answer: Mr. Brown acted as foreman and timekeeper on above project.

- (4) If so: (a) what was he paid per hour, and how many hours did he work per day;
 (b) how many days did he work as time-keeper; and
 (c) what was the total amount paid to him as time-keeper?

Answer:

- (a) 60c per hour. 10 hours per day.
 (b) 12 days (as foreman and timekeeper).
 (c) \$72.00—Wages as foreman and timekeeper.
 \$18.00—For use of car.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Government since July 19, 1934, for Road Supervisors' salaries and expenses?

Answer: \$86,856.86.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of supplying the material for the new floor of the steel bridge located on the east side of Section 25, Township 43, Range 12, West of the second meridian, L.I.D. No. 396?

Answer: The Government has no record of a bridge on the east side of Section 25, Township 43, Range 12, West of the second meridian, and no material was supplied for reflooring a bridge at this location.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What salary does Dr. J. W. MacNeill receive as:—

(a) Superintendent of Battleford Mental Hospital;

Answer: Dr. J. W. MacNeill is paid an annual salary of \$6,790.00 as Commissioner of Mental Services and Superintendent of North Battleford Mental Hospital. His duties include supervision of administration and of treatment conducted in the North Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals and the Psychopathic ward at Regina.

(b) Inspector of Mental Institutions?

Answer: Dr. MacNeill is not Inspector of Mental Institutions.

- (2) What amount does he receive for expenses per year?

Answer: Dr. MacNeill's expenses for the fiscal year 1936-37 were \$757.76.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has Jack Titerle of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, any contracts with the Government at the present time?

Answer: No.

- (2) What contracts has he been given since July 19, 1934?

Answer: 1935-36 Contract for pipe line to Dormitory Building, Battleford Mental Hospital.

1935-36 Sewer Contract, Battleford Mental Hospital.

- (3) What equipment, if any, has been rented for said Jack Titerle since July 19, 1934?

Answer: No equipment has been rented for him since July 19, 1934.

- (4) How much has been paid to the said Jack Titerle by the Government since July 19, 1934?

Answer: \$17,430.37.

- (5) How much is owing the said Jack Titerle by the Government at the present time?

Answer: 92 cents.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much has been spent in The Battlefords Constituency on roads and highways since July 19, 1934?

Answer: \$84,164.62.

- (2) How much has been spent upon the repair of the traffic bridges between North Battleford and Battleford since July 19, 1934?

Answer: \$7,571.01.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What premises are occupied by the Liquor Board Store in the town of Battleford?

Answer: Premises located on Lot 13 on the North side of 22nd Street.

- (2) To whom do the said premises belong?

Answer: Ernestine B. Prince.

- (3) What monthly rent has been paid for the said premises since the Liquor Board Store was opened?

Answer: \$50.00 per month.

- (4) To whom is the said rent paid?

Answer: Ernestine B. Prince.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a John Stewart of Heward in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government at any time during 1937 or 1938?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what did he receive as: (a) salary and (b) expenses during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: As Maintenance Supervisor, Department of Highways and Transportation, in 1937. He received payments as follows:

(a) Wages	\$ 87.75
(b) Expenses	129.71

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was any money spent on construction projects on the highway between Arran and Pelly during 1937?

Answer: Yes. \$22,532.55 was expended on highway between Arran and Pelly during 1937.

- (2) If so, what part of this was paid
- rental for equipment;
 - to the contractor;
 - to the foreman, and
 - to labourers other than the foreman?

Answer:

(a) \$5,429.75 (includes gas, oil and repairs)	
(b) Nil (no contractor)	
(c) Wages	\$ 448.80
Deductions for board, advances,	
etc.	4,811.78
Equipment rentals	469.50
(d) \$12,867.25.	

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Have any or all of the following persons been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government since July 19, 1934: Hans Loken of Maryfield; Al. Running of Admiral; and Ed. Hunt of Climax?

Answer: No.

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Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was one John McLoy, living in the Kinistino Provincial Constituency, employed by the Government in 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so: (a) in what capacity;
 (b) what was the duration of his employment;
 (c) what was he paid in salary;
 (d) what was he paid as expenses;
 (e) in what part of the province was he working?

Answer: (a) Surveyor for Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.
 (b) September 17 to September 30; October 1 to October 23.
 (c) \$150.00.
 (d) \$110.87.
 (e) L.I.D. 520, 519, 518, and 489.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is C. A. Mahoney, former head of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, when did he retire?

Answer: He was retired by the Public Service Superannuation Board because of ill health, on March 1st, 1928.

- (3) Where does he now live?

Answer: Ontario.

- (4) Does he receive a Superannuation Pension from Saskatchewan Government Funds, and, if so, what is the annual amount of such pension? How much has he received to date?

Answer: Superannuations paid to retired Civil Servants are paid from the contributions made by Civil Servants to the Superannuation Fund. To December 31, 1937, the total amount contributed was \$1,162,977.52. The total amount of pensions paid to the same date was \$1,425,766.07. Only to the extent that pensions paid exceed contributions are government funds utilized to pay any pensions. For the above reason it is impossible to say the extent to which his annual pension, that is, \$1,717.53, has been paid from government funds.

- (5) How much did said C. A. Mahoney contribute toward the Superannuation Fund?

Answer: \$166.66.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the cost to the Provincial Government for the administration of relief during the fiscal year 1936-37?

<i>Answer:</i> Agriculture	\$180,967.71
Municipal	2,065.31
Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare	215,198.99
Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch	126,003.70
	\$524,235.71

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount paid to the following Prince Albert firms in 1935, 1936 and 1937 for services and supplies:

- (a) Kernaghan Hardware Limited;
- (b) Northern Cartage & Contracting Company;
- (c) North Star Lumber Company?

Answer:

Department of Public Works			
	1935	1936	1937
Kernaghan Hardware Limited	\$ 701.24	\$ 733.20	\$ 895.75
Northern Cartage & Contracting Company	2,705.97	3,275.96	3,056.20
North Star Lumber Company.....	660.72	1,063.63	826.01

Department of Highways and Transportation			
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38 to Jan. 31, 1938
Kernaghan Hardware Limited	\$ 529.97	\$ 696.32	\$ 504.26
Northern Cartage & Contracting Company	282.66	Nil	217.75
North Star Lumber Company.....	226.73	429.53	2,304.71

Department of Natural Resources			
	1935	1936	1937
Kernaghan Hardware Limited	\$ 38.33	\$ 351.71	\$ 413.48
Northern Cartage & Contracting Company	Nil	65.85	Nil
North Star Lumber Company.....	52.84	35.96	74.94

Department of Telephones			
	1935	1936	1937
Kernaghan Hardware Limited	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.20	\$.41
Northern Cartage & Contracting Company	224.50	381.11	200.00
North Star Lumber Company.....	108.00	39.90	77.00

Mr. Ross asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many are employed in the Department of the Provincial Auditor, and what is the total monthly salary paid to such employees?

Answer: Fifty-Nine. \$6,631.10.

- (2) What Boards, Commissions or other organizations are audited by the Provincial Auditor in addition to the governmental accounts?

Answer:

- (a) Relief Audits:

Agriculture—Agricultural Re-establishment, Seeding Supplies, Feed and Fodder, etc.
 Northern Settlers Re-establishment.
 Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare—Direct Relief, Farm Placement, etc.
 Education—Youth Training Plan.
 Municipal—Medical, Dental, Drug and Hospitalization; L.I.D. Seeding operations.
 Highways—Relief Roadwork.
 Voluntary Rural Relief Committee.
 Relief Accounts of Municipalities.

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(b) Trust Fund Audits:

- Attorney General's Department—
 - Dormant Court and Estate Moneys.
 - Land Titles Assurance Fund.
 - Official Guardian.
- Treasury Department—
 - Drainage Districts.
 - Fire Prevention Fund.
 - Loans Office Trust Account (Unclaimed Debentures and Coupons)
 - Treasury Suspense Account.
 - Relief Revenue Account.
- Department of Education—
 - Teachers' Superannuation Fund.
- Department of Agriculture—
 - Agricultural Aids Suspense Account.
 - Cream Grading Account.
- Department of Municipal Affairs—
 - Local Improvement Districts Trust Account.
 - Municipal Suspense Account.
 - School Suspense Account.
- Department of Natural Resources—
 - Suspense Account (including Guarantee Deposits)
 - School Lands Fund.
- Bureau of Child Protection—
 - Child Protection Trust Account.
- Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent—
 - Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.
- Local Government Board—
 - Sinking Funds and Miscellaneous Trust Funds.

(c) Miscellaneous Government Audits:

- Agricultural Aids Account.
- Book Bureau.
- King's Printer Advance.
- Highways Warehouse Advance.
- Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.
- Milk Control Board.
- Institutions—
 - Battleford Jail.
 - Battleford Mental Hospital.
 - Home for Infirm, Wolseley.
 - Industrial School for Boys, Regina.
 - Moosomin Jail.
 - Prince Albert Jail.
 - Regina Jail.
 - School for Deaf, Saskatoon.
 - Weyburn Mental Hospital.
- Workmen's Compensation Board.
- Civil Service Superannuation Fund.
- Sinking Funds.

(d) Non-Government Audits:

- University of Saskatchewan.
- Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation.
- Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund.
- Sinking Funds of Cities (as provided by Section 404, The City Act, 1934).

(e) Accounting Services:

- Preparation of Monthly Financial Statements.
- Preparation of Financial Statements for Royal Commission of Dominion-Provincial Relations.

(3) What would be the approximate yearly total of revenue and expenditures audited by the Provincial Audit Staff?

Answer: Revenues \$120,000,000.00
 Expenditures 120,000,000.00

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What are the names, addresses and nature of employment of all former Liberal M.L.A.'s now employed by the Civil Service, inside or outside services, or by the Government or any Department of the Government or any of its Boards and Commissions?

Answer: The records of the Public Service Commission do not record whether employees have been Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What are the names, addresses and nature of employment of all former Liberal Candidates now employed by the Civil Service, inside or outside services, or by the Government or any Department of the Government or any of its Boards or Commissions?

Answer: The records of the Public Service Commission do not record whether employees have been candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

(1) Has any relief assistance been given to D. M. Robertson, formerly at Lawson, during the "Relief" years 1937 and 1938?

Answer: D. M. Robertson was given the following relief assistance during the relief years 1937-38:

Food	\$ 63.95
Clothing	60.00
Fuel	90.00
Feed	171.95
Fodder	107.75

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Have any of the horses or cattle shipped to pastures outside of the Province died?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many?

Answer: Records are incomplete, but there is nothing to indicate that abnormal losses have occurred.

- (3) Have any horses or cattle placed in pastures outside the Province been brought back into the Province within the last six weeks?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Donaldson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount paid to the following Prince Albert firms in 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34:

(a) MacDiarmid Lumber Company; and

(b) Manville Hardware Company?

Answer:

Department of Public Works

Period	MacDiarmid Lumber Co.	Manville Hardware Co.
1929-30.....	\$3,187.59	\$ 439.81
1930-31.....	4,939.89	1,617.60
1931-32.....	3,674.62	1,473.09
1932-33.....	3,309.43	980.31
1933-34.....	104.75	1,351.75

Department of Highways and Transportation

Period	MacDiarmid Lumber Co.	Manville Hardware Co.
1929-30.....	\$141.18	\$ 209.73
1930-31.....	682.83	1,103.90
1931-32.....	486.88	662.51
1932-33.....	116.03	174.84
1933-34.....	351.37	158.77

Department of Natural Resources

Period	MacDiarmid Lumber Co.	Manville Hardware Co.
1929-30.....	\$	\$
1933-34.....	77.35	721.39
1932-33.....	125.87	862.88
1930-31.....	.....	3,779.50
1931-32.....	280.50	538.15

Department of Telephones

Period	MacDiarmid Lumber Co.	Manville Hardware Co.
1929-30.....	\$117.20	\$
1930-31.....	629.13	.....
1931-32.....	.....	.....
1932-33.....	58.06	.....
1933-34.....	.....	18.21

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Nels R. Macgregor, or McGregor, of Buchanan, on relief in 1933, 1934 and 1935?

Answer: No.

- (2) Is he now employed as a Relief Officer?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, when was he appointed, and what has he received since the date of his appointment as: (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: Appointed on January 16, 1935
 Salary to February 28, 1938\$3,477.33
 Expenses to February 19, 1938 4,160.03

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many men are employed under the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Scheme?

Answer: 17 on inside staff,
 34 on outside staff.

Note:—12 of the outside staff also act as Inspectors for the Bureau of Labour in R.M.'s. The others, working exclusively in L.I.D.'s, look after the administering of relief, feed and fodder, seed, etc., besides their regular duties in the re-establishing of settlers.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many Relief Officers are there in the Provincial Constituencies of Wadena, Kelvington and Pelly?

Answer: When the Relief Officers' inspection districts were set up they were laid out without regard to boundaries of Constituencies, consequently some of the Inspectors working in the above Provincial Constituencies also have Municipalities outside of their boundaries. The number of Inspectors whose districts are wholly in the above Constituencies is three, and the number who are located in part in the above Constituencies is seven.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did J. P. Geddis, of Endeavour, act as a road foreman in 1936-37?

Answer: No, but J. B. Geddes of Endeavour was employed as a road foreman.

- (2) If so, how large was the grant on the road project he was working on, and what portion of the grant did he receive as salary?

Answer: J. B. Geddes was foreman on a Relief road improvement project in the fiscal year 1936-37. The total amount of the work done was \$1,305.47 of which \$222.00 was paid to Mr. Geddes for wages as foreman.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much money was expended by the Government in 1937 on relief road work on what is known as the Stephens Hill, running north of Katepwa between N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ -9-20-12 and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ -16-20-12?

Answer: \$5,592.28.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How long was B. F. Noble employed as assessor and tax collector for the Porcupine School Group?

Answer: From March 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

- (2) What was his total salary during that period?

Answer: \$1,300.00.

- (3) What were his personal expenses during that period?

Answer: \$468.14.

- (4) What were the administration expenses of the office in Hudson Bay Junction?

Answer: Total administration expense of the office was \$676.86.

- (5) Why was the office terminated?

Answer: It was deemed advisable in the public interest to discontinue the Porcupine School Group.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many inspectors, supervisors and engineers were employed by the Department of Highways during the calendar years 1933 and 1937?

<i>Answer:</i>	1933	1937
Inspectors (Highway)	5	17
Inspectors (Motor License and Gas Tax) ..	11	19
Supervisors (Maintenance)	Nil	148
Engineers	20	29

Note:—The figures for the year 1937 include six Highway Inspectors and seven Engineers employed part time only.

In the fiscal year 1933-34, there was a combined Revenue, Capital and Relief Services expenditure of \$958,182.74, whereas in the fiscal year 1937-38 to date there was a combined Revenue, Capital and Relief Services expenditure of \$2,671,422.45.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the investigation into the Beer and Wine Store management at Montmartre referred to in answer to a Question by Mr. Stork on January 31st, 1938, been completed?

Answer: As a result of the investigation made to date an Information has been laid against Conrad Dozois charging him with unlawfully selling liquor, and also an Information has been laid against one Leo L'Heureux charging him with unlawfully purchasing liquor, and the date of these trials has been fixed for March 30th, 1938, at Montmartre.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Does the Department of Highways pay premium to the Workmen's Compensation Board to cover the work of employees on the highway, either regular or extra work?

If so, at what rate do they pay?

Answer: No;—a separate deposit account is kept by the Board for all Departments of Government against which the Board charges costs of accidents plus administration costs. Similar deposit accounts are kept by the Board for the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway and the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League.

- (2) What is the rate charged to regular highway contractors?

Answer: \$10.00 per \$100.00 of payroll.

- (3) What rate is charged to the cities for compensation covering work on the streets?

Answer: Street work for cities is not assessed separately but is included in the general rate applicable to all civic employees within the coverage of the Act.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is John Betz of Langenburg, in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has he been employed during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes. 1935—July 15 to December 31,
1936—May 1 to November 7,
1937—July—4 days.

- (3) If employed, has he been paid each month, and, if so, at what rate and what has he received as expenses?

Answer: Salary rate \$100.00 per month.

Expenses — 1935.....	\$711.36
1936.....	840.61
1937.....	6.90

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much has been spent in each of the Constituencies of Shaunavon and Rosthern on roads and highways since July 19, 1934 to December 31, 1937?

Answer:

Shaunavon—\$54,017.99	From July 19, 1934 to January 31, 1938.
Rosthern—\$145,813.94	From July 19, 1934 to January 31, 1938.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What cash payments did one Soloman receive in the gravelling of the Tisdale-Prince Albert Highway in 1937?

Answer: George Solomon received cash payments as follows in connection with his work as foreman in charge of the gravel surfacing work of the Tisdale-Prince Albert Highway in 1937:

Wages	\$135.60
Truck Rental	603.10
Car Rental	56.00
Total.....	<u>\$794.70</u>

- (2) What were the total sums of money received by Soloman of Regina in the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive?

Answer: The total payments received by the said George Solomon from the Department of Highways and Transportation during the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive were as follows:

1934.....	Nil
1935.....	Nil
1936.....	\$1,080.45
1937.....	1,936.20
1938 to March 8, 1938.....	Nil

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has O. C. Clark of Froude been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938?

Answer: Yes. In the Department of Agriculture as Agricultural Representative.

- (2) If so, what did he receive as: (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
1935	\$1,318.30	\$1,977.15
1936	1,376.54	2,449.55
1937	1,500.00	2,688.10
1938	250.00	265.98

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has, or had, Emil Anderson, residing on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12-40-16 W2nd, a Fred Misfeldt working for him under the Farm Employment and Placement Scheme?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what relationship was shown on the application?

Answer: Brother-in-law.

Note:—This application was accepted in mistake and as soon as discovered was cancelled.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What, if any, was the total amount of flour purchased by the Government from the Bishop Mill in Battleford for relief purposes?

Answer: During the year 1934 the Saskatchewan Relief Commission purchased from the Bishop Milling Company in Battleford 345,940 pounds of flour.

- (2) What amounts were paid such mill during the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938?

<i>Answer:</i> 1934	\$6,719.50
1935	Nil
1936	Nil
1937	Nil
1938	Nil

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there one Meyer employed in North Battleford Beer Store?

Answer: There is no Beer Store in North Battleford, but there is a Liquor Store. No person by the name of Meyer is employed there, but there is a person by the name of H. Maher employed in the liquor store.

- (2) If so: (a) what is his official position;
 (b) what amounts has he received during the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive, as (a) salary and (b) expenses;
 (c) is he a returned soldier;
 (d) if not, was there no returned soldier available for this position in North Battleford?

Answer:

- (a) Vendor.
 (b) Year 1934 salary nil.
 (a) Year 1935 salary \$1,983.52
 1936 salary 2,149.92
 1937 salary 2,156.64
 1938 salary 380.00 (two months)
 (b) Expenses Nil.
 (c) No.
 (d) Liquor Board takes responsibility for re-engaging Mr. Maher to fill the position of Vendor from which he was dismissed in 1930.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Are the recent complaints against Conrad Dozois as Beer Store Vendor at Montmartre, referred to in the Answer by Hon. Mr. Davis to a Question by Mr. Stork, given on Monday, January 31, 1938, still being investigated?

Answer: See Answer to the second Question on the 8th of March, 1938.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there both a Beer and Wine or Liquor Store and a Beer Parlor at Holdfast?

Answer: There is a Beer and Wine Store also a Beer Parlor at Holdfast.

- (2) If so: (a) how much rental per month is paid by the Liquor Board on the property in which their store is located;
- (b) for how many years has the Liquor Board been paying this rental;
- (c) who is the owner of the property;
- (d) has he paid his taxes on the said property during any or all of the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: (a) \$20.00 per month.

(b) From June 1st, 1931 to date.

(c) A. J. Fahlman.

(d) The Liquor Board has no knowledge.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has Allan Pickel of North Battleford been in the employ of the Government at any time since the present Government came into office? If so, in what capacity and what are his duties?

Answer: See Answer to Question asked by Mr. Hantelman on April 14, 1937.

- (2) Is he now employed?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so: (a) what is his present rate of compensation as (a) salary and (b) expenses;
- (b) what has he received since July 19, 1934, as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) (a) \$1,260.00 per annum. (b) nil.

(b) (a) \$3,053.50. (b) nil.

- (4) Is the said Allan Pickel the former Liberal M.L.A., for Battleford?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did one William McIntyre, of Regina, have an accident last Fall while driving to Saskatoon in company with W. Heffernan, P. Deis and Frank Cunningham?

Answer: The Liquor Board has no knowledge of any such accident.

- (2) If so, was he driving a Government car?

Answer: At no time did McIntyre while in employ of Liquor Board drive a Government or Liquor Board car.

- (3) Did the Government or the Liquor Board pay a repair bill covering said accident?

Answer: No repair bill ever paid for McIntyre at any time while in employ of Board.

- (4) Did the said McIntyre put in an expense account for a trip or trips to Saskatoon last Fall? If so, how many and at what time or times?

Answer: Yes—September 28th Rosthern to Saskatoon, October 1st, Regina to Saskatoon and October 30th Rosthern to Saskatoon.

- (5) Was an accident reported on any such trip, and was a repair bill paid thereon by the Government or the Liquor Board?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has Robert Gordon, ex-Liberal M.L.A., been in the employ of the Government at any time since July 19, 1934?

Answer: R. J. Gordon was employed as Fodder Purchaser from September 24, 1934 to November 30, 1934; and as an Agricultural Representative from August 6, 1936 to November 30, 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Salary \$2,212.77
 (b) Expenses 2,172.18

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Martin Sapara, of Killaly, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity; and at what remuneration?

Answer: In 1935 as Second Assistant on Survey Party at \$2.35 per day and sustenance.

In 1936 as Second Assistant on Survey Party at \$2.35 per day and sustenance.

In 1937 as First Assistant on Survey Party at \$3.00 per day and sustenance.

- (3) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (4) Has this man met with an accident during the time of his employment with the Government?

Answer: In the year 1936, Martin Sapara was absent on leave without pay commencing September 1st. During the period he was off duty he met with an accident, as a result of which he was unable to return to work and was off the payroll from September 1st. Mr. Sapara made no application to the Department of Highways and Transportation or to the Workmen's Compensation Board for compensation on account of injuries or loss of time due to the accident, and no such compensation was paid him.

- (5) What is the total amount this man has received as:

(a) salary or wages;

(b) expenses;

(c) compensation;

since this Government took office?

Answer:

- (a) Wages.....\$1,113.70
- (b) Expenses Nil Sustenance provided by
Department.
- (c) Compensation..... Nil

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Donald A. Marcotte of Hudson Bay Junction ever a Commissioner for Oaths? If so, what was the date of his appointment?

Answer: See Answer to Question by Mr. Stork of 10 February, 1938.

- (2) On 10 February last, the Government stated in Answer to a Question that one "A. Marcotte" was a Commissioner for Oaths. What is his full name and what was the date of his appointment?

Answer: The full name of "A. Marcotte" is "Alcide Marcotte" and he was appointed a Commissioner for Oaths on the 4th April, 1919.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a tractor rented from one Cal. Sutor by the Department of Highways on a highway project just west of Mossbank?

Answer: Yes, a 60 H.P. Holt Caterpillar Tractor, in 1937.

- (2) If so, what rental was paid (a) per hour and (b) in total?

Answer: (a) \$5.00 per hour for actual operating time, including gas, oil and repairs.

(b) \$2,745.00.

- (3) Did the said Cal. Sutor rent this tractor from one of the adjacent municipalities?

Answer: No knowledge.

- (4) If so, what amount did he pay the municipality as rental?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was George M. Gelowitz, of Grayson, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes, in 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity was he employed and at what remuneration?

Answer: Maintenance Supervisor for the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Wages 45c per hour.
Expenses (use of car) 7c per mile.

- (3) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (4) What is the total amount this man has received as (a) salary or wages, and (b) expenses, since this present Government took office?

Answer: The total amount paid to the said George M. Gelowitz by the Department of Highways and Transportation was as follows:

Wages	Expenses	Total
\$35.10	\$31.78	\$66.88

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Are School Inspectors required to defend the imposition of the Education Tax as part of their duties?

Answer: No.

- (2) Have any School Inspectors been instructed to advocate or defend the imposition of the Education Tax, when speaking at Teachers' Conventions?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has the Government received correspondence from V. Lundstedt, claiming that he has not been fully paid for a car of hay, No. 403518, shipped from Clair on February 17, 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so: (a) has the Government replied to this correspondence;
- (b) has this matter been investigated;
- (c) what action does the Government contemplate taking with respect to this claim of underpayment?

Answer: The shipper was paid according to the municipal report of outturns of car. Further inquiry recently revealed that earlier returns were incomplete. It now appears that shipper's contention is correct, and municipal officials are making further returns which will permit auditors to approve a further payment to shipper.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Did the Department of Education receive a letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of High Prairie School District, No. 386, asking for a portion of the School Grant by the middle of March?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so:

- (a) when was the letter received;

Answer: February 15, 1938.

- (b) had the letter been replied to on February 24, 1938;

Answer: No.

- (c) has it yet been replied to;

Answer: Advance payments on account of current grants are made upon the completion by the Secretary-Treasurer of the School District of an Interim Term Return. These are supplied in blank form and have been forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of this district for completion.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

- (d) what does the Minister intend to do with respect to this request?

Answer: Upon receipt of the Interim Term Return the matter of paying this grant will be dealt with.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Did the Provincial Government, or any Department of the Government, give a special grant to the town of Cabri to pay school teachers' salaries?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has the Department of Natural Resources, or any other branch of the service, made, or caused to be made, an estimate of the value of the timber destroyed by fire in Saskatchewan in the years 1935 to 1938 inclusive?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what is the estimate of such damage in each of the said years?

<i>Answer:</i> 1935	\$ 28,104.00
1936	494,720.00
1937	832,394.00

- (3) How much was expended by the Government for fire protection in each of the said years?

Answer:

Fiscal year May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936....	\$ 71,376.99x
Fiscal year May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937....	154,305.19
Fiscal year 1937-1938 to date	440,432.11

- (4) What was the rate of wages per hour paid by the Government to fire fighters from Prince Albert and district in 1937?

Answer: Fifteen cents per hour and board.

x This item does not include field officers' time.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Has the Government received any application from Holdfast Village School for a loan or loans to assist in paying back salary to teachers?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much arrears are outstanding payable to teachers in Holdfast?

Answer: The total amount reported as due and unpaid on August 31, 1937, on salaries earned prior to January 1, 1935, was \$2,920.30, and a loan has been made to the district to assist the Board in making a part payment.

- (3) Has the Government received any application from Rural Municipality No. 221 in the district of Holdfast for loans to assist in paying back salary to teachers?

Answer: No, but in addition to Holdfast School District statements have been received from fifteen boards of trustees of school districts wholly or partly in Rural Municipality of Sarnia No. 221.

- (4) If so, how much arrears are outstanding in the schools who have so applied?

Answer: \$10,366.21, as on August 31, 1937, on salaries earned prior to January 1, 1935, and loans have been made to the districts to assist the boards in making a part payment. This includes Holdfast School District.

- (5) Does this include all schools in Holdfast territory?

Answer: No. There are twenty-three school districts wholly or partly in the Rural Municipality of Sarnia No. 221. Sixteen districts have filed statements of arrears, correspondence is being exchanged between two additional districts, while five districts have not corresponded with the department in respect to arrears of salary.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Have any or all of the following persons been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, since July 19, 1934: Andy Sawchuk; S. N. Sawchuk; C. Sawchuk?

Answer: Yes, all.

(2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Andy Sawchuk—Highway Maintenance Supervisor in years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

S. N. Sawchuk—Motor License Inspector in years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Miss C. Sawchuk—Temporarily employed as Clerk part time in various Departments in years 1935 and 1936, and as a Telephone Operator from October 8, 1936 to date.

(3) What has each received as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
Andy Sawchuk	\$ 144.00	\$ 290.57
S. N. Sawchuk	3,923.20	3,389.14
Miss C. Sawchuk	1,864.91	Nil

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) Who was the Returning Officer in the City of Regina in the Provincial Election of 1934?

Answer: William R. Kinsman, K.C., Regina.

(2) Who was the Agent?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Election Act provides that each candidate shall nominate an official agent. The undermentioned persons were nominated in 1934:

Reginald G. Hamilton
 Alan William Embury
 E. V. Mills
 Samuel Livingston
 Thomas Edmund Robinson
 Clarence Fines
 Norman Hillsden.

(3) What remuneration did the Returning Officer receive for services rendered?

Answer: \$904.67.

(4) What did the Agent receive?

Answer: Official Agents are not paid any remuneration by the Government.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What is the rate of interest charged on loans to School Districts to pay part of back salaries of teachers?

Answer: 5% per annum.

- (2) Have some Districts been charged 6%?

Answer: No. The first notes that were sent out bore a rate of 6%, but this was afterwards changed to 5% and all School Districts were so notified.

- (3) Was one of the schools in Burstall District charged 6%?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How much was owing to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board on the farm covered by Loan No. 5221 at the time it was foreclosed?

Answer: \$6,308.53, made up as follows:

Principal	\$4,500.00
Charges	622.05
Interest	1,186.48
	<hr/>
	\$6,308.53

- (2) Has it since been sold?

Answer: Yes, on the 19th of September, 1935.

- (3) If so, at what price, and to whom?

Answer: \$6,000.00 to E. G. Jones.

- (4) What was the initial cash payment?

Answer: \$100.00—\$1.00 at the time of the signing of the Agreement and \$99.00 on the 1st day of January, 1936.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has any amount been paid by the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, for insurance to any person, firm, partnership or company in Prince Albert for each of the years 1935 to 1938 inclusive? If so, give the names of each of said Insurance Agencies and the amount paid to each of them.

Answer: Yes. In the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 payments were made in the amount stated to the following agencies:

1935—A. C. Howard	\$ 23.00
Mahon Agencies Ltd.	19.00
Holroyde Agencies	19.00
A. I. Wilkinson	19.00
E. J. Shortridge	19.00
1936—A. C. Howard	239.99
Mahon Agencies Ltd.	201.96
Holroyde Agencies	138.36
A. I. Wilkinson	110.59
E. J. Shortridge	110.53
George Will	93.97
E. F. Connelly	93.97
C. S. Lacroix	93.97
Prutton Agencies	93.97
1937—A. C. Howard	\$ 75.06
Mahon Agencies Ltd.	62.89
Holroyde Agencies	15.28
A. I. Wilkinson	15.28
E. J. Shortridge	15.28
Kelly-Widdowfield Agencies	54.18
1938—Nil.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did the Liquor Board purchase any wine or other liquor supplies from Richmond Wineries Western Limited during the years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938? If so, give particulars of amount purchased and price per gallon or other unit.

Answer: Liquor Board purchased wine only from the Richmond Wineries Western, Limited. The Liquor Board does not consider it in the best interest of its business to disclose the amount per unit paid for any product handled, but would say the price paid the Richmond Wineries Western Limited is on a par with that paid other Wineries for a similar product.

- (2) What was the total amount paid to the said Company during each of said years?

Answer: 1935..... Nil
 1936.....\$13,563.00
 1937..... 2,353.33
 1938..... Nil.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) As against the \$166.66 contributed to the Superannuation Fund by C. A. Mahoney, former head of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, as given in answer of Hon. Mr. Patterson to a Question on March 7, what amount did the said C. A. Mahoney receive from the Superannuation Fund?

Answer: Pensions to retired Civil Servants are not paid "as against" the contributions they have made to the Superannuation Fund and the amount of pension granted to any superannuate is not based on the amount contributed to the fund but on years of service and salary paid. The contribution of C. A. Mahoney to the Superannuation Fund has no relationship to the amount of superannuation he receives. At the inauguration of every superannuation fund some persons covered thereby are immediately retired thereunder without making any contribution to the fund whatsoever and their allowances are provided for by future contributions of continuing civil servants. This applies to the Provincial Superannuation Fund, the Teachers' Superannuation Fund and other similar Funds in the Province of Saskatchewan, and it is, therefore, unfair to compare contributions paid in by civil servants at the inception of the Act with the allowances they subsequently receive. Mr. Mahoney was superannuated on the 1st day of March, 1928, and was granted an allowance of \$1,717.53 per annum which he has received since that date.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What sums of money were paid by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, for fire insurance in each of the following years: 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer:

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Public Works Department.....	\$ 201.50	\$ 114.00	\$ 80.20	\$ 198.70
Education Department		121.53	561.99	865.98
Natural Resources Department	1,390.25	1,322.75	1,078.35	1,136.45
Telephones Department	15,433.99	14,169.36	13,764.49	11,555.25
Farm Loan Board	21,486.42	17,228.77	19,704.77	23,009.46
Workmen's Compensation Board	19.50	19.50	15.00	31.20
Liquor Board	10,664.00	7,301.00	6,904.41	7,204.59
Power Commission	6,795.63	6,248.87	5,385.06	5,651.74
	\$55,991.29	\$46,525.78	\$47,494.27	\$49,653.37

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is Miss Hazel Jacques of North Battleford in the employ of the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes—in the Department of Public Health.

- (2) If so, what are her duties?

Answer: She is Matron of the North Battleford Mental Hospital and Director of Occupational Therapy for the mental institutions, including Psychopathic ward.

- (3) What yearly salary does she receive?

Answer: \$2,400.00.

- (4) How long has she been in the employ of the Government?

Answer: 22 years and 2 months.

- (5) How much has she received from the Government as (a) salary and (b) expenses, during the time she has been in the employ of the Government?

Answer:

(a) 1916	\$ 160.00	1920	\$2,000.00
1917	1,360.00	1921	2,400.00
1918	1,500.00	1922	3,000.00
1919	1,700.00	1923	3,000.00

1924	\$3,000.00	1931	\$3,000.00
1925	3,000.00	1932	3,000.00
1926	3,000.00	1933	2,200.00
1927	3,000.00	1934	2,200.00
1928	3,000.00	1935	2,400.00
1929	3,000.00	1936	2,400.00
1930	3,000.00	1937	2,400.00
		1938 (10 months)	2,200.00
(b) 1917	\$ 234.60	1937	\$ 29.75
1921	409.91	1938 (To Mar. 1)	131.80

- (6) Does she occupy a suite of rooms in the Mental Hospital Building?

Answer: Miss Jacques pays \$300.00 per annum for living accommodation and board in the officers' quarters of the institution.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has Dr. Carriss of Prince Albert come into possession of school lands on the shore of Emma Lake listed as N. ½ of 11-53-27 W2nd?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge of Dr. Carriss having come into possession of any land in the N. ½ of 11-53-27 W. 2nd. The Department of Interior, Ottawa, sold fractional legal sub-divisions 13 and 14, and legal sub-divisions 15 and 16, containing 137.10 acres, in the N. ½ of 11-53-27 W. 2nd, to the Emma Lake Outing Club Limited on September 9, 1929, at the rate of \$7.00 per acre, and a further eighty acres, comprising legal sub-divisions 11 and 12 in the same section were purchased from the Department of Natural Resources on August 20, 1932, at the same rate per acre. From correspondence on file it appears that Dr. Carriss is President of the Emma Lake Outing Club Limited.

- (2) Has the said Dr. Carriss paid anything to the Government for the privilege of cutting wood on the said land?

Answer: No reservation was made of the timber when this land was sold.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Does Dr. J. W. MacNeill of North Battleford occupy a residence, the property of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what rental does Dr. MacNeill pay the Government for the use of same?

Answer: \$500.00 per annum.

- (3) Does the Government supply fuel, light and water for the said residence?

Answer: Dr. MacNeill pays the Government \$340.00 per annum for these services.

- (4) Does Dr. MacNeill have the use of a Government motor car and driver?

Answer: Yes, when required on Government business.

- (5) If so, what does he pay the Government for the use of same?

Answer: The cost of operating this automobile is borne by the Government.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was William Laing, of Stockholm, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: William Laing, of Stockholm, was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation in the calendar years 1936 and 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed and at what remuneration?

Answer: As Maintenance Patrolman. (Part time only)

In 1936, Patrolman and 2 Horse Team — 45c per hour
Patrolman and 3 Horse Team — 55c per hour

In 1937, Patrolman and 2 Horse Team — 50c per hour
Patrolman and 3 Horse Team — 60c per hour

- (3) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (4) What is the total amount this man has received as: (a) salary or wages; and (b) expenses; since the present Government took office?

Answer: (a) Wages and team hire \$156.70
(b) Expenses Nil

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has D. M. Robertson, formerly of Lawson, Saskatchewan, been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, since July 19, 1934?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much has been spent in each of the Constituencies of Cut Knife and Prince Albert on roads and highways from July 19, 1934 to December 31, 1937?

Answer: Cut Knife—\$100,270.42 From July 19, 1934 to January 31, 1938.

Prince Albert—\$140,373.64 From July 19, 1934 to January 31, 1938.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has a Miss Marie Moreau, of Hoey, been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards, or Departments, since the present Government took office?

Answer: Yes. Since September, 1934.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what has she received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: Clerk-stenographer.

	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
Department of Public Health, September, 1934—5½ days	\$ 13.50	Nil
Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, September 20, 1934 to December 31, 1935	846.51	Nil
Northern Settlers, January 1, 1936 to September 30, 1937	1,238.64	Nil
Attorney-General's Department, October 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938	322.90	Nil
	\$2,421.55	Nil

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was John Chelle, Jr., of Stockholm, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards, or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

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Answer: John Chelle, of Stockholm, was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation in the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

- (2) If so, in what capacity was he employed and at what remuneration?

Answer: As Maintenance Supervisor.

Wages 45c per hour

Expenses (use of car) 7c per mile.

- (3) Is he now employed?

Answer: No.

- (4) What is the total amount this man has received as: (a) salary or wages; and (b) expenses; since the present Government took office?

Answer: (a) Wages \$313.87

(b) Expenses 581.98

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the Government made purchases of motor cars, tractors, auto supplies or other goods, wares and merchandise from the Modern Motors of Prince Albert, Limited in the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive?
- (2) If so, what were the amounts of such purchases during each of said years?

Answer:

Department of Natural Resources

- (1) Yes.

(2) 1934-35 \$1,505.54

1935-36 1,340.91

1936-37 817.46

May 1, 1937 to Feb. 28, 1938 667.56

Department of Telephones

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934 \$317.57
 1935 982.41
 1936 507.89
 1937 544.05
 1938 32.03

Department of Public Works

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934-35 \$ 57.93
 1935-36 776.26
 1936-37 41.89
 1937-38 37.51

Department of Highways and Transportation

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934-35 \$ 64.04
 1935-36 82.46
 1936-37 175.75
 1937-38 to March 9, 1938..... 13.85

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the Government, any Department of the Government, or any of its Boards or Commissions, made any purchases from the Ashdown Hardware Company Limited?
- (2) If so, what was the amounts of the purchases in each of the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive?
- (3) Is the Government indebted to the said Company? If so, to what amount?

Answer:

Department of Telephones

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934 \$ 773.20
 1935 508.81
 1936 1,295.87
 1937 969.67
 1938 97.34
- (3) No.

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Liquor Board

- (1) Yes.
- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (2) 1934 | \$217.30 |
| 1935 | 189.79 |
| 1936 | 359.67 |
| 1937 | 203.64 |
| 1938 | 89.17 |
- (3) No.

Department of Natural Resources

- (1) Yes.
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (2) 1934-35 | \$1,848.56 |
| 1935-36 | 1,042.70 |
| 1936-37 | 2,334.04 |
| May 1, 1937 to Feb. 28, 1938 | 1,917.45 |
- (3) No.

Saskatchewan Power Commission

- (1) Yes.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| (2) 1934 | \$ 877.23 |
| 1935 | 1,017.37 |
| 1936 | 1,402.33 |
| 1937 | 1,375.03 |
| 1938 to date | 157.70 |
- (3) No.

Department of Highways and Transportation

- (1) Yes.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (2) 1934-35 | \$2,245.89 |
| 1935-36 | 3,147.12 |
| 1936-37 | 2,475.08 |
| 1937-38 to March 9, 1938..... | 2,243.36 |
- (3) \$23.39.

Department of Education

- (1) Yes.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| (2) 1933-34 | \$ Nil |
| 1934-35 | 6.93 |
| 1935-36 | 25.80 |
| 1936-37 | 36.93 |
| 1937-38 | 198.36 |
- (3) No.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934 \$174.08
 1935 11.05
 1936 27.20
 1937 29.05
 1938 Nil
- (3) No.

Department of Public Works

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1934-35 \$4,138.91
 1935-36 6,301.99
 1936-37 6,461.68
 1937-38 to date..... 5,747.88
- (3) \$830.84.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Where were the horses returned to in the Province from pastures outside the Province, as stated in answer to my Question given on March 7, 1938?

Answer: Admiral, Anerley, Aneroid, Assiniboia, Benson, Blaine Lake, Bromhead, Carlyle, Cedoux, Creelman, Drinkwater, Dundurn, Duperow, Gallivan, Goodwater, Hafford, Hirsch, Indian Head, Lake Alma, Lampman, Lewvan, Midale, Milestone, Montmartre, Osage, Outram, Oxbow, Peebles, Ratcliffe, Shaunavon, Sintaluta, Weyburn, Willows, Yellow Grass.

- (2) Why were they brought back before the winter was over?

Answer: Private shipments were returned at owners' requests. Others were returned because it seemed to be advisable to do so as unusual depth of snow made feeding necessary.

- (3) Is there a shortage of feed in the districts to which these horses have been returned?

Answer: The fodder needs of the districts have been or are being met.

- (4) From what pastures were they brought back?

Answer: Shipments of horses have been returned from: Algar, Alonsa, Balcarres, Broomhill, Carberry, Carievale, Carrot River, Cawdor, Coulter, Elkhorn, Gainsboro, Glaslyn, Glenella, Kemnay, Lauder, Mather, Melita, Napinka, Parkman, Pipestone, Reston, Souris, Terence.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a grant of money given in Emma Lake district during the year of 1937 for road work?

Answer: Appropriations were made in L.I.D. 521 to carry on a programme of relief road work under foremen appointed by the Government, the men employed to be paid part cash and part credited on relief.

- (2) If so, how much, and to whom was the grant made?

Answer: Appropriations were as follows:

Foreman's Name	Address	Amount of Appropriation
Albert Wilson,	Christopher Lake.....	\$1,200.00
R. May,	Paddockwood	1,300.00
H. S. Ridge,	Forest Gate.....	1,200.00
Louis Haas,	Paddockwood	1,500.00
Earl Daly,	Tweedsmuir	1,200.00
A. C. McNeil,	Forest Gate.....	1,200.00
N. Ferland,	Paddockwood	1,200.00
Total		<u>\$8,800.00</u>

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Karl Ruhr, of Killaly, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Alex Stenberg, of Stockholm, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was James J. Keith, of Waldron, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Boards or Departments, during the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Is Urban Durano, of North Battleford, employed by the Provincial Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) in what capacity;
(b) how long has he been employed;
(c) what is his monthly salary; and
(d) how much has he been paid by the Government to date?

Answer: (a) Tailor at Battleford Mental Hospital;
(b) since July 13, 1936;
(c) \$116.66;
(d) \$2,300.59.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is it permissible under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan for a farmer working only a half section of land to employ, under the Scheme, two hired men and a cook?

Answer: Yes. In a number of cases farmers living in the bush country and clearing land during the winter have employed two or three men who are usefully employed.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is James A. McIntyre of Viewfield in the employ of the Government as Special Investigator with respect to relief distribution in the R. M. of Benson No. 35?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not employed as Special Investigator, is he employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions in any other capacity?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is Dr. Campbell of Weyburn in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes—in the Department of Public Health.

- (2) If so, (a) what are his duties;

(b) what salary does he receive; and

(c) how much has been paid to him by the Government since June 19, 1934, as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Weyburn;

(b) \$4,908.00 per annum;

(c) (a) 1934-35 (from June 19)....	\$4,719.62
1935-36	4,908.00
1936-37	4,908.00
1937-38 (to Feb. 28).....	4,480.00

(b) 1934-35 (from June 19)....	\$ 26.35
1935-36	81.40
1936-37	77.15
1937-38 (to Feb. 28).....	39.95

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Dr. F. P. Moreau, of the hamlet of Hoey, had any hired help working for him under the Farm Bonus Scheme in the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938?

Answer: Yes—In 1936 and 1937.

- (2) Did the said Dr. F. P. Moreau make application for an employee under the Farm Bonus Scheme during 1936, 1937 or 1938?

Answer: Yes—In 1936 and 1937.

- (3) Was said application or applications accepted?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If any of these applications were cancelled, when were they cancelled, and why?

Answer: 1937 application cancelled February 10, 1938. Information reaching the Department indicated that Dr. Moreau was not living on 19-45-20-W 2nd as stated in his application and that the employee had been in the Doctor's employment for some considerable time.

- (5) Were any of them reinstated? If so, why?

Answer: No.

- (6) When was the last cheque issued?

Answer: December, 1937.

- (7) Does Dr. F. P. Moreau live in the village of Hoey?

Answer: There is no village of Hoey.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has, or had, Mrs. Boucher of Hoey, Saskatchewan, two people employed under the Winter Farm Employment and Improvement Plan, sometimes known as the Winter Farm Bonus Scheme?

Answer: Mrs. Boucher has no person employed now under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan. She did have one person employed from November 1st, 1937 to February 10th, 1938.

- (2) If so, (a) are the names of these persons Laurent Boucher and Adrienne Boucher;
- (b) what relationship are each of these persons to the said Mrs. Boucher; and
- (c) what relationship, if any, are all of the said persons to W. A. Boucher of Hoey, who is listed as Assistant Ferry Inspector?

Answer: (a) Laurent Boucher.

(b) The application of Laurent Boucher indicates cousin.

(c) The Department has no knowledge.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Did the Government acquire certain land near Battleford for the use of the Mental Hospital?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) from whom was the same purchased;
 (b) what is the acreage of the same;
 (c) how much was paid for the said land;
 (d) how much has been spent upon the said land since it was acquired;
 (e) are any contracts let for any improvements upon the said land; and
 (f) if so, to whom have they been let; and what are the amounts of the said contracts?

Answer: (a) Land is leased from the Department of Natural Resources;
 (b) 821.20 acres;
 (c) See answer to (a);
 (d) \$1,951.49;
 (e) No;
 (f) See answer to (e).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was the Beer Store Vendor at Sheho dismissed in 1935? If so, why?

Answer: Yes—The Liquor Board in its discretion dispensed with his services.

- (2) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Who was appointed in his stead?

Answer: E. Bokla.

- (4) Is the new appointee a returned soldier?

Answer: Position is vacant at moment.

- (5) Who recommended his appointment?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was a carload of oats (car No. 120006) shipped to Elstow and distributed on or about the 28th of February, 1938 and charged to the farmers as relief grain?

Answer: This shipment was made by the Canada West Grain Company, St. Boniface to the Federal Grain Company at Elstow and released for distribution by this office February 21.

- (2) If so, what was the grade and at what price per bushel were such oats charged to the farmers?

Answer: The Government grade on this shipment was One Feed Oats. No charge has been made on the shipment as yet.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was a carload of oats (car No. 21449) shipped to Elstow and distributed on or about January 24, and charged to the farmers as relief grain?

Answer: We have no record of a shipment under this car number. Car No. 211449 was shipped by the Alberta Pacific Grain Company from Andrew, Alberta to the Federal Grain Company at Elstow. To date we have a record of distribution covering only 300 bushels, 10 pounds from this shipment.

- (2) If so, at what price per bushel were such oats charged to the farmers?

Answer: No charge has been made on this shipment as yet.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Who was the Election Clerk in the City of Regina in the Provincial election of 1934?

Answer: Walter A. Burns.

- (2) What remuneration did he receive for services rendered?

Answer: \$340.01.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total volume of business in the King's Printer's Advance Account in each of the last four fiscal years?

Answer: Fiscal Year—1933-34, \$188,702.47; 1934-35, \$234,137.89; 1935-36, \$262,380.12; 1936-37, \$271,153.72.

- (2) What was the total amount of salaries paid by the King's Printer's Advance Account in each of the last four fiscal years?

Answer: Fiscal Year—1933-34, \$7,764.32; 1934-35, \$7,028.79; 1935-36, \$8,444.23; 1936-37, \$9,115.69.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Government, or any Department of the Government, make a loan to the Town of Cabri to pay school teachers or for any other purpose upon hypothecation of taxes?

Answer: No.

Note:—Arrangements have been made to assist School Boards by issuing orders, pending the receipt of the School Grant.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the "listed" annual salary of each employee of the King's Printer's Office prior to the revised salary schedule of January, 1935?

Answer: J. E. Bonar, \$1,140.00; W. J. Boyle, \$1,380.00; J. D. Cameron, \$1,200.00; J. Diggle, \$1,020.00; C. Duke, \$840.00; L. Irvine, \$900.00; R. S. Garrett, \$3,500.00; J. Geddes, \$1,920.00; L. B. Latta, \$2,400.00; C. J. Moore, \$1,620.00; C. Murray, \$1,140.00; R. M. Rodger, \$1,680.00; E. Rogerson, \$1,260.00.

- (2) What were the salaries of the same persons, at the same time, after the relief deductions had been taken off?

Answer: J. E. Bonar, \$1,053.24; W. J. Boyle, \$1,264.44; J. D. Cameron, \$1,106.04; J. Diggle, \$947.64; C. Duke, \$781.20; L. Irvine, \$837.00; R. S. Garrett, \$3,085.04;

J. Geddes, \$1,739.64; L. B. Latta, \$2,150.04; C. J. Moore, \$1,475.64; C. Murray, \$1,053.24; R. M. Rodger, \$1,528.44; E. Rogerson, \$1,158.84.

- (3) What were the salaries of the same persons when the revised salary schedule went into effect in January, 1935?

Answer: J. E. Bonar, \$1,040.00; W. J. Boyle, \$1,240.00; J. D. Cameron, \$1,090.00; J. Diggle, \$936.00; C. Duke, \$775.00; L. Irvine, \$830.00; R. S. Garrett, \$2,900; J. Geddes, \$1,688.00; L. B. Latta, \$2,300.00; C. J. Moore, \$1,440.00; C. Murray, \$1,040.00; R. M. Rodger, \$1,490.00; E. Rogerson, \$1,140.00.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost and the per page cost of printing the Public Accounts in the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37, and who was the printer in each case?

Answer: 1933-34, Total \$1,969.52; Per Page \$7.46; Commercial Printers; 1934-35, Total \$3,371.40; Per Page \$7.88; Times Company; 1935-36, Total \$3,235.83; Per Page \$8.89; Times Company; 1936-37, Total \$3,767.39; Per Page \$8.80; Times Company.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total yearly cost, and also the per page cost, of printing The Saskatchewan Gazette from 1927 to 1937, inclusive?

Answer:

Year	No. of Pages	Total Cost	Cost Per Page
1927-28	1,510 Pages	\$17,826.78	\$11.80
1928-29	1,486 "	16,379.97	11.02
1929-30	1,690 "	16,500.41	9.77
1930-31	1,914 "	12,100.71	6.32
1931-32	1,811 "	18,448.33	10.19
1932-33	930 "	6,103.11	6.56
1933-34	936 "	3,056.30	3.27
1934-35	522 "	4,317.49	8.27
1935-36	726 "	4,520.03	6.23
1936-37	676 "	5,057.75	7.48

- (2) In what years was this work placed by tender?

Answer: Six months of 1931; all of 1932; all of 1933; all of 1934; six months of 1935.

- (3) What firm is now printing the Gazette?

Answer: Commercial Printers.

- (4) Why is the present grade of paper being used in the Gazette?

Answer: To reduce cost.

- (5) What is the difference in cost per pound in the paper now used in the Gazette and the paper used in 1934?

Answer: Four and three-quarters cents per pound.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total yearly cost for printing Telephone Directories (both City and District) for each of the years 1927 to 1937, inclusive?

Answer: 1927—\$28,755.30; 1928—\$30,795.78; 1929—\$33,381.67; 1930—\$35,843.20; 1931—\$30,437.11; 1932—\$17,153.44; 1933—\$13,262.12; 1934—\$14,024.21; 1935—\$17,702.78; 1936—\$20,772.91; 1937—\$20,615.72.

Note:—During this ten year period, many changes have occurred in the costs of materials used and in the number of books required.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has any of the following ex-Members of the Legislative Assembly been employed by the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, at any time since July 19, 1934:

Gerhard Ens;	H. M. Theres;
E. S. Clinch;	A. Morken;
A. B. Gemmell;	R. J. Gordon;
Dr. G. W. Sahlmark;	D. J. Sykes;
G. Cockburn;	M. Malcolm;
H. Halvorson;	J. J. Keelan;
S. J. Latta;	J. F. Bole;
A. B. Cunningham;	A. J. Hindle;
Dr. J. W. MacNeil;	R. A. Magee;
Mrs. S. K. Ramsland;	T. H. Garry;
J. A. Cross;	J. J. Stevenson;
A. D. Pickel;	R. E. Nay, K.C.;
J. Forsythe;	W. G. Robinson; and
A. Huck;	

if so, which, and in what capacity?

Answer:

Name	Employed since July 19, 1934	Position
Gerhard Ens	Yes	Vendor, Liquor Store, Rosthern.
E. S. Clinch (deceased)	Yes	Chief Caretaker, Legislative Building, Regina.
A. B. Gemmell	Yes	Supervising Inspector, Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.
Dr. G. W. Sahlmark	Yes	Member, Local Government Board.
G. Cockburn	Yes	Sheriff and Local Registrar, Battleford.
H. Halvorson	No {Is now employed but was appointed May 19, 1930.}	Chief Clerk, Bureau of Child Protection.
S. J. Latta	Yes	Commissioner, Bureau of Publications, Libraries and Archives.
A. B. Cunningham	Yes	Inspector of Buildings.
Dr. J. W. MacNeill	No {Is now employed but was appointed March 15, 1913.}	Commissioner of Mental Services and Superintendent of the Mental Hospital at North Battleford.
Mrs. S. K. Ramsland	No {Is now employed but was appointed August 5, 1925.}	Librarian, Open Shelf and Travelling Libraries.
J. A. Cross	No	
A. D. Pickel	Yes	Ground Constable and Guide, Mental Hospital, North Battleford.
J. Forsythe	No—but R. Forsyth was	Inspector of Estates of Mentally Incompetent.
A. Huck	Yes	Supervisor of Licensed Premises. At present on loan to Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare as Relief Inspector.
H. M. Theres	No	
A. Morken	No	
R. J. Gordon	Yes (Not now employed)	Fodder Purchaser and Agricultural Representative.
D. J. Sykes	Yes (Not now employed)	Part-time Member and Clerk, Milk Control Board.
M. Malcolm	No	
J. J. Keelan	Yes	Clerk i/c Collection Division, Provincial Tax Commission.
J. F. Bole	Yes	Chief Caretaker, Legislative Building, Regina.
A. J. Hindle	Yes	Inspector, Bureau of Child Protection and Old Age Pension Branch.
R. A. Magee	Yes	Sheriff and Local Registrar, Moosomin.
T. Garry	No	
J. J. Stevenson	No	
R. E. Nay, K.C.	No	
W. G. Robinson	Yes (Not now employed)	Road Supervisor and Auditor under Voluntary Adjustment of Debts, Municipal Unit Plan.

Mr. Norman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government received any representations from the Provincial Committee of Urban Municipal Employees with respect to the actuarial report of Mr. H. P. Morrison, M.A., F.A.S., respecting The Urban Municipal Employees Superannuation Act, 1937?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has any definite request been received by the Government during the present Session of the Legislature for a revised scheme of superannuation for urban municipal employees along the lines recommended by the Actuary?

Answer: Letters have been received from individuals and representations were made to the Minister by a Committee representing the Urban Municipal Employees of the City of Saskatoon but no definite request has been received from any person or committee claiming to represent the Urban Municipal Employees of the Province.

- (3) What action, if any, is proposed by the Government with respect to The Urban Municipal Employees Superannuation Act, 1937, to meet the recommendation of the Actuary?

Answer: The Government is sympathetic to a provincial scheme of superannuation for urban municipal employees and as soon as the urban municipal employees of the Province, through their duly appointed representatives, indicate what they desire the Government will give the matter the required attention.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) With what agents in Prince Albert was insurance placed between the 9th day of September, 1929 and the 19th day of July, 1934, and how much was paid by way of premiums to each of such Agents during such period?

Answer:

A. Agnew	\$397.06
E. C. Diefenbaker	797.03
J. S. Fowlie Ltd.	490.54
F. Henderson	210.70
Wm. McKee	133.51
W. J. Morrison	285.69
W. P. Rolls	298.51

E. J. Shortridge	403.65
Geo. Will	389.99
J. W. Wilson	165.00
W. M. Spearing	105.14
A. C. Howard	8.00

Mr. Demers asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount of money spent in the Shellbrook Constituency in each of the fiscal years: 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38 to date on:
- (a) highways construction;
 - (b) market roads; and
 - (c) bridges?

Answer:

Fiscal Year	(a) Highways Construction (including Secondary Highways)	(b) Market Roads	(c) Bridges
1929-30	\$108,274.60	\$24,419.81	\$ 645.12
" " 1930-31	24,647.17	24,275.08	4,446.41
" " 1931-32	10,129.85	17,841.51	14,017.83
" " 1932-33	48.75	11,213.61	.....
" " 1933-34	.....	3,497.96	8.50
" " 1934-35	1,616.36	10,223.87	.....
" " 1935-36	.....	6,359.61	2,066.46
" " 1936-37	17,700.40	18.00	6,743.97
" " 1937-38 to January 31, 1938	45,081.36	3,981.82	19,359.69

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) How long has Dr. J. W. MacNeill of North Battleford been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Since March 15, 1913.

- (2) How much has he received in that time as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Cash salaries were as follows:—(free house, food, light and fuel were also provided, and in the fiscal year 1930-31 these were valued by the Public Service Commission at \$2,490.00 per annum. They were revalued by the Public Service Commission in the fiscal year 1934-35 at \$1,840 per annum).

1912-13.....\$ 510.09	1925-26.....\$5,500.00
1913-14..... 4,000.00	1926-27..... 5,500.00
1914-15..... 4,000.00	1927-28..... 5,500.00
1915-16..... 4,000.00	1928-29..... 5,500.00
1916-17..... 4,000.00	1929-30..... 5,500.00
1917-18..... 4,000.00	1930-31..... 5,500.00
1918-19..... 4,000.00	1931-32..... 5,500.00
1919-20..... 4,500.00	1932-33..... 5,380.00
1920-21..... 5,000.00	1933-34..... 5,380.00
1921-22..... 5,500.00	1934-35..... 5,020.00
1922-23..... 5,500.00	1935-36..... 4,950.00
1923-24..... 5,500.00	1936-37..... 4,950.00
1924-25..... 5,500.00	1937-38..... 4,125.00 (to Feb. 28)

(b) Travelling expenses were:—

1913-14.....\$ 705.40	1926-27.....\$ 96.80
1914-15..... 214.50	1927-28..... 202.75
1915-16..... 33.25	1928-29..... 154.40
1916-17..... 78.90	1929-30..... 63.85
1917-18..... 517.92	1930-31..... 56.65
1918-19..... 477.53	1931-32..... 497.77
1919-20..... 1,145.79	1932-33..... 129.40
1920-21..... 153.80	1933-34..... 170.45
1921-22..... 642.61	1934-35..... 281.47
1922-23..... 176.60	1935-36..... 353.45
1923-24..... 37.70	1936-37..... 757.76
1924-25..... 356.64	1937-38..... 229.82 (to Feb. 28)
1925-26..... 73.85	

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is Sergius George, of North Battleford, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: No.

- (2) If he is not employed by the Government, has he been promised employment by the Government?

Answer: No.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Harry Oslund, formerly of Eastend, been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, since July 19, 1934?

Answer: No, but Harry Ostlund formerly of Eastend, was in the employ of the Government.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what has he received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, from the date of first employment to the present date?

Answer: He was employed as a Maintenance Supervisor by the Department of Highways and Transportation in the fiscal year 1935-36, and the fiscal year of 1936-37. He commenced work with the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare as a Relief Inspector on November 5, 1936. He has received the following:

(a) Salary as Maintenance Supervisor—1935-36.....	\$ 49.62
(b) Expenses as Maintenance Supervisor—1935-36.....	65.48
(a) Salary as Maintenance Supervisor—1936-37.....	41.40
(b) Expenses as Maintenance Supervisor—1936-37.....	61.67
(a) Salary as Relief Inspector	1,580.00
From November 5, 1936 to February 28, 1938.	
(b) Expenses as Relief Inspector	2,410.56
From November 5, 1936 to February 28, 1938.	

- (3) Is this the same Harry Ostlund who was Liberal candidate in Shaunavon Constituency in 1934?

Answer: Our records do not disclose this information.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) On what basis of grade did the Government pay for the hay contained in the following cars shipped from Crestwynd by L. H. Coulter:

No. 125134, November 16, 1936;
 No. 103690, November 20, 1936;
 No. 214562, November 27, 1936;
 No. 206177, December 5, 1936?

Answer: No. 125134 graded No. 2;
 No. 103690 graded No. 2;
 No. 214562 graded No. 2;
 No. 206177 graded slough.

- (2) What price per ton was paid for each car, and how many tons did each car contain?

Answer:

No. 125134 contained 9 tons 200 lbs. at \$7.50 a ton;
 No. 103690 contained 9 tons 1,240 lbs. at \$7.50 a ton;
 No. 214562 contained 9 tons 1,770 lbs. at \$7.50 a ton;
 No. 206177 contained 9 tons 1,120 lbs. at \$6.00 a ton.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of gravelling No. 14 Highway between Wilkie and Unity during 1937?

Answer: \$21,372.55.

- (2) What is the width of this highway?

Answer: 20 feet.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one J. A. Porteous employed by the Department of Highways, or by the Government, or any of its Commissions, during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: As Maintenance Supervisor and Foreman on Gravel Surfacing work for the Department of Highways and Transportation. For this work he received payment as follows:

	(a) Wages	(b) Expenses
As Maintenance Supervisor.....	\$106.20	\$64.89
As Foreman.....	60.30	39.76

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has J. C. Treleaven, formerly of Eston, been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Yes, since December 2, 1935.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what has he received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, from the date of first employment to present date?

Answer: Solicitor in the Department of the Attorney-General.

	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
Fiscal year 1935-36	\$1,083.30	Nil
Fiscal year 1936-37	2,566.67	\$6.20
Fiscal year 1937-38 to Feb. 28	2,500.00	Nil

- (3) Is this the same J. C. Treleaven who was Liberal candidate in the Kindersley Constituency in 1934?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has M. J. Honan of Benson been in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes. From May 3, 1935 to June 10, 1935, and from July 22, 1935, to date.

- (2) If so, what did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer:

(a) Salary, 1935-36.....	\$1,332.45
1936-37.....	1,500.00
1937-38.....	1,250.00

Total.....	<u>\$4,082.45</u>
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(b) Expenses, 1935-36.....	\$1,086.75
1936-37.....	2,037.08
1937-38.....	1,815.79

Total.....	<u>\$4,939.62</u>
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Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Has Dr. Ganton of Paddockwood been in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions since July 19, 1934 to date?

Answer: Yes, by the Department of Public Health up to December 31, 1935.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what has he received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: Dr. Ganton was engaged to do medical work in the Henribourg District for those unable to pay for such services.

(a) \$300.00 from July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1935.

(b) Nil.

- (3) Is the said Dr. Ganton Medical Health Officer for the Paddockwood district?

Answer: He has not been reported as such to the Department of Public Health.

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What amount was paid by the Government for travelling expenses to each of the Cabinet Ministers of the Anderson Government from the 9th day of September, 1929 to the 19th day of July 1934, during each full fiscal year, or part of fiscal year, in the term of office of the said Government?

Answer:

Hon. J. T. M. Anderson

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$1,340.70
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	2,518.25
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	1,934.78
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	1,995.25
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	2,191.52
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	585.65

Hon. J. F. Bryant

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 726.30
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	745.30
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	940.27
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	802.75
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	819.27
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	334.34

Hon. W. C. Buckle

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 526.25
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	1,359.95
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	1,270.60
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	1,810.65
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	1,519.05
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	230.10

Hon. F. D. Munroe

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 235.15
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	956.90
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	895.68
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	1,013.24
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	1,268.05
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	491.00

Hon. H. McConnell

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 236.80
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	992.95
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	974.82
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	806.27
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	644.63
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	287.76

Hon. J. A. Merkley

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 219.65
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	599.17
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	300.62
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	208.30
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	319.27
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	1.37

Hon. M. A. MacPherson

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 664.05
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	1,132.70
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	785.35
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	1,074.65
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	1,422.45
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	113.84
Does not include trip to the Old Country, 1933, re Natural Resources Reference to the Privy Council..	
	1,513.75

Hon. R. Stipe

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 553.75
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	1,301.25
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	159.25
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	20.90
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	217.65
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	72.45

Hon. W. W. Smith

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$1,288.70
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	1,537.00
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	859.30
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	101.00
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	720.90
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	121.50

Hon. A. C. Stewart

September 9, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....	\$ 507.81
Fiscal year 1930-31.....	1,310.32
Fiscal year 1931-32.....	1,757.03
Fiscal year 1932-33.....	925.58
Fiscal year 1933-34.....	1,685.70
May 1, 1934 to July 19, 1934.....	418.70

- (2) How much has been paid by the Government of Saskatchewan by way of travelling expenses to each member of the present Government since the 19th day of July, 1934, to the 28th day of February, 1938 during each full fiscal year, or part of fiscal year, in the said term?

Answer:

Hon. T. C. Davis

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 186.50
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	1,116.27
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	767.03
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	303.70}
Special item for Coronation trip.....	1,800.00}

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Hon. C. M. Dunn

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 362.00
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	356.60
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,462.49
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	1,335.40

Hon. J. W. Estey

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 38.30
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	240.20
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	420.25
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	419.90

Hon. J. G. Gardiner

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$1,216.70
May 1, 1935 to October 31, 1935.....	55.40

Hon. W. F. Kerr

November 5, 1935 to April 30, 1936.....	\$ 43.00
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	205.70
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	150.75

Hon. R. J. M. Parker

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 162.00
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	408.55
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	931.15
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	906.80

Hon. W. J. Patterson

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 302.55
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	1,279.30
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,240.95
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	373.85

Hon. George Spence

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 64.00
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	164.05
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	838.92
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	731.57

Hon. J. G. Taggart

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 644.91
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	658.84
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	1,274.33
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	986.36

Hon. J. M. Uhrich

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 188.40
Fiscal year 1935-36.....	152.00
Fiscal year 1936-37.....	590.45
May 1, 1937 to February 28, 1938.....	546.70

- (3) How much was paid to each member of the Anderson Government for travelling expenses during the particular period from the 19th day of June, to the 19th day of July, 1934?

Answer:

Hon. J. T. M. Anderson.....	\$358.15
Hon. M. A. MacPherson.....	61.65
Hon. W. C. Buckle.....	58.55
Hon. H. McConnell.....	139.00
Hon. J. F. Bryant.....	112.15
Hon. F. D. Munroe.....	270.35
Hon. A. C. Stewart.....	134.80
Hon. W. W. Smith.....	34.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has any loss been incurred by reason of the dealings of Mr. Gordon Brown, acting on behalf of the Government on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

Answer: Mr. Gordon Brown did not conduct any transactions on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan. He did, however, represent the Government of Saskatchewan in the Relief Year 1934-35 in respect of grain transactions with the Dominion Government stabilization agency in Winnipeg. In connection with these transactions no losses are shown on the books of the Grain and Fodder Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Losses, if any, are subject to determination by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, which Commission has not yet presented its report to the Dominion Government.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What amount has been paid out in the R.M. of Norton, No. 69, for unloading and overseeing the distribution of feed and fodder since June 1st, 1937 to date?

Answer: Administration in Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts is a local responsibility and arrangements are made locally for unloading and weighing fodder. The purchase price of grain includes unloading and weighing charges.

- (2) What was the amount paid out at Amulet for this service during this period, and to whom was it paid?

Answer: The Government has no information as to municipal expenditures for this purpose.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What free freight certificates for the movement of stock to market, and for the movement of feed, have been issued to one J. G. Weir of Estevan, Sask., in the last twelve months?

Answer: Certificates for the movement of three cars of fodder were issued in favour of J. G. Weir, but no certificates were issued to him for the movement of livestock.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What proportion of the total cost of \$12,766.13 for graveling a portion of the Prince Albert Highway in 1937, was paid to George Soloman of Regina either as salary, as foreman, rental of machinery, or for any other reason?

Answer: \$794.70; this sum being approximately 6.2% of the total expenditure.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much money was spent on the one mile of road constructed last year between Stenen and No. 9 Highway?

Answer: \$655.30.

- (2) What was the name of the contractor or foreman?

Answer: C. Ludlow, Foreman.

- (3) If machinery was rented, from whom was it rented, and what was paid in rental?

Answer: No machinery was rented on this project.

- (4) What was the cost of road dragging on the road between Stenen and Hyas in 1937?

Answer: It is impossible to give the exact cost of dragging road between Stenen and Hyas during 1937, as this road is partially in two maintenance sections. The limits of the two maintenance sections affected, the

name of the maintenance patrolman in each case, and the amounts paid to such patrolmen during the fiscal year 1937-38, were as follows:

- (a) From N.E. Corner of Section 1-34-3-2
To N.E. Corner of Section 6-34-3-2 (5 Miles)
Maintenance Patrolman M. Danyluk.
Amount paid to patrolman during fiscal year 1937-38 to March 16, 1938—\$155.40.
- (b) From $\frac{1}{4}$ Md. N. of Section 12-34-2-2
To N.E. Corner Section 1-34-3-2 (6.5 Miles)
Maintenance Patrolman Joe Gurski.
Amount paid to patrolman during fiscal year 1937-38 to March 16, 1938—\$135.20.

Note:—The distance from Stenen to Hyas is 5 miles, whereas the total length of road maintained by the two above mentioned parties is 11.5 miles.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What is the total sum of money granted to Saskatchewan by the Federal Government for seed and repairs for the coming spring?

Answer: No money has been granted to Saskatchewan by the Federal Government for seed and repairs for the coming spring.

- (2) Is this a final figure?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What amount does the Government estimate will be required to be expended by the Government to supply seed, fuel and repairs for the coming spring?

Answer: The present estimate indicates that the municipalities and local improvement districts will require credits of approximately eighteen million dollars to provide seed and supplies for farmers who are unable to obtain seed and supplies for themselves in the spring of 1938.

Mr. Hummel asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Anderson Government for:

(1) Immigration Commission;

(2) Purchase of Co-operative Creamery shares from J. A. Caulder;

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

- (3) Natural Resources case and appeal;
- (4) Public Service Inquiry Commission;
- (5) Investigation of Old Age Pensions;
- (6) Pay in lieu of notice to Liquor Board employees;
- (7) Purchase of automobiles;
- (8) Moving Liquor and Beer Stores?

Answer:

(1)	\$36,884.69	
(2)	\$55,000.00	
(3)	\$36,914.00	
(4)	\$ 4,008.25	
(5)	\$13,785.38	
(6)	\$35,382.64	
(7)	Purchase of automobiles:	
	Department of Natural Resources.....	\$28,530.40
	Department of Public Health.....	15,504.90
	Department of Public Works.....	12,201.68
	Department of Highways and Transportation..	27,894.59
	Department of Telephones.....	28,552.18
	Saskatchewan Power Commission.....	11,047.92
	Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.....	12,532.95
	Department of Agriculture.....	4,132.85
	Department of Municipal Affairs.....	779.12
	Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.....	1,945.55
	Bureau of Child Protection.....	856.05
	Bureau of Publications.....	892.00
	Superintendent of Insurance Office.....	1,736.79
	Debt Adjustment Board.....	1,200.00
	Liquor Board	1,685.00
	Total.....	\$149,491.98
(8)	\$28,331.24.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has it been the custom for the King's Printer's Office to stock for sale to the public the High School Examination Papers of past years?

Answer: Yes. This practice discontinued in 1935.

- (2) If so, how long had, or has, such been the practice?

Answer: Approximately 12 years.

- (3) Has the Department arranged with or consented to these examination papers now being sold by a Regina firm?

Answer: Arrangement with Western Extension College, Saskatoon, and School Aids Publishing Company, Regina, that the prices for the examination papers of past years to the public will not exceed those formerly charged by the King's Printer.

Note:—Practically all School Supply Companies are selling Government Examination Papers of past years at fair prices and have always done so.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was the road work carried out between Debden and Big River in 1937 a relief project?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was any contract let?

Answer: No.

- (3) Who was the foreman on the job, and how much did he receive?

Answer: W. G. Eddy, who received payments as follows:

Wages	\$ 379.20
Deductions for board, lodging and advances.....	4,859.84
Equipment rentals, including gas, oil and repairs.....	4,237.75
Reimbursement for moving expenses.....	153.76
	<hr/>
	\$9,630.55

- (4) Was the machinery used on the project rented by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, from whom was it rented, and how much was paid for its use on this project?

Answer: W. G. Eddy..... \$4,237.75
Emil Couture 555.00

- (6) If rented machinery was used, was it transported from some other point in the Province?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, did the Government pay the cost of transportation?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) What was that cost, if any?

Answer: \$153.76.

- (9) How much was paid in wages?

Answer: \$11,522.50.

- (10) Was machinery purchased for this project? If so, of what did it consist?

Answer: Not by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government, or any Department of the Government, paid anyone for overseeing the distribution of hay at Flintoft?

Answer: Overseeing the distribution of fodder is a responsibility of relief officers in local improvement districts and no extra expenditures are made for this purpose.

- (2) If so, to whom was the money paid, and what amount has been paid during the calendar years 1936, 1937 and 1938?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Note:—Jack Menzies of Flintoft was paid a total of \$20.00 for unloading and weighing fodder in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many of the Provincial Statutes were on hand in January, 1929?

Answer: No record of statutes on hand at this date.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What amount has the Federal Government agreed to advance to the Province of Saskatchewan for seed, fuel and repairs for the coming spring?

Answer: Nil.

- (2) Is it believed by the Government that this sum of money, plus other moneys available, will adequately take care of requirements of seed, fuel and repairs for the coming spring?

Answer: See answer to Question (1). It is believed that adequate finances will be available through municipal loans and otherwise to provide seed and seeding supplies for those who by reason of crop failure or other causes are unable to provide their own requirements.

- (3) Will the farmers be required to pay for seed distributed to them by the Government and the Municipalities?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, at what price per bushel will this seed be sold to the farmers?

Answer: Seed prices are not yet determined.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Rhys. Williams of Melville a girl employed under the Farm Bonus Scheme?

Answer: No.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Has the Government paid any money to Dr. T. Waugh of Mankota in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?
- (2) If so, how much?

Answer:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) Yes. | |
| (2) 1935 | \$1,547.20 |
| 1936 | 1,386.00 |
| 1937 | 1,695.40 |

These moneys were paid to Dr. Waugh for Coroner's fees, maternity grants, medical services to residents of local improvement districts and medical relief grants.

Due to the large area which Dr. Waugh serves as physician, he has been eligible for an additional monthly relief grant over and above the regular grant of \$75.00 per month available in 1935, and the \$100.00 per month grant effective up until September 1, 1937.

Since the institution of the present relief medical services plan, effective September 1, 1937, the medical committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has approved and continued an extra monthly grant on account of the mileage Dr. Waugh has to cover.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was there a Norman Duncan employed by Harold Nelson of Forget, under the Farm Improvement and Placement Scheme, in the calendar year 1936 or 1937 or 1938?

Answer: Yes; 1936, 1937 and 1938.

- (2) Did the said Norman Duncan receive feed, fodder or seed grain relief during the calendar years 1936, 1937 and 1938?

Answer: Secretary Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Tecumseh No. 65 advises according to the records of the municipality Mr. Duncan was not in receipt of any form of relief assistance during the calendar years 1935-36 and 1936-37. During the relief year 1937-38 Mr. Duncan has received the following winter maintenance for his horses—12 tons of hay and 80 bushels of oats.

- (3) Did the application of Norman Duncan and Harold Nelson, under the Farm Placement Scheme, indicate that they were farming land together and that Norman Duncan resides with Harold Nelson?

Answer: 1936 application dated September 29, 1936 indicates that Norman Duncan was employed by Harold Nelson for board only and such employment terminated on August 31st. 1937 application dated October 9th, indicates that Duncan was employed by Harold Nelson all year on a percentage basis and received the sum of \$75.00, which included the bonus paid by the Government during the winter of 1936-37.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) In the administration of seed, feed and fodder relief, or any of them, does the Government concerned load, or by any amount increase, the price of the goods over the actual cost price, by the addition of any handling or other charge other than that paid to an elevator company or fodder gathering agency?

Answer: The Government has not paid or agreed to pay any fodder gathering agency, any handling or other charges except the contract price at which such fodder was bought. The purchase price of grain includes an allowance for weighing and unloading off cars. Until grades and quality of grain and fodder are ascertained, a nominal price is set for cash sales on the basis of the highest grade. To cover expenses undetermined at the time of distribution, a mark up of prices of grain charged out for winter maintenance or sold for seeding is made by the addition of a fraction of a cent per bushel, and fodder prices are increased by fifty cents per ton to partially cover losses due to shrinkage or deterioration. These additions to the purchase prices are generally not sufficient to cover administration costs as well as the laid down costs of supplies.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What percentage of all printing, purchased by the King's Printer in the fiscal year 1936-37, went to printing establishments located in:
 - (a) Regina;
 - (b) Saskatoon;
 - (c) Moose Jaw;
 - (d) elsewhere in the Province of Saskatchewan; and
 - (e) outside the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer:

- (a) 56 percent.
- (b) 8 percent.
- (c) 21 percent.
- (d) 15 percent.
- (e) 8 one-hundredths of one percent.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of the gravelling on No. 22 Highway last summer:

- (a) done by truck; and
(b) done by teams and wagons?

Answer: (a) \$18,707.22.

(b) \$ 1,863.97.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is there an A. J. Toudy in the employ of the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: There is no record of this man being in the employ of the Government.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many men were employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, in 1935 as Surveyors for the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch?

Answer: 45.

- (2) What was the name of each, the duration of his employment, and what was he paid in salary and in expenses?

Answer:

Name	Time— Days	Salary	Expenses
Speedie, George	43	\$135.71	\$207.38
Bernier, E.	31	144.00	191.36
Lake, W. R.	43	215.00	222.36
Collins, T.	42	168.00	251.97
Abbott, J.	42	168.00	191.14
Esch, W.	42	168.00	124.52
Hastings, H. A.	54	270.00	172.36
Gordeau, J.	44	176.00	340.95
Milne, A. J.	44	176.00	284.95
Kirk, L. S.	41	205.00	136.60
McRea, F. L.	40	160.00	97.50
Nanzen, W. K.	44	220.00	209.29
McInnis, H. A.	44	176.00	177.20
Duncan, E.	44	176.00	220.93
McCormick, G. B.	46	230.00	178.45
Jarvis, H.	44	176.00	265.47

Name	Time— Days	Salary	Expenses
Servage, W. J.	44	176.00	179.45
Johnson, S. N.	44	176.00	170.60
Miller, J.	56	280.00	207.24
Topham, J.	53	212.00	246.55
Smith, W.	46	184.00	383.59
Fotheringham, D.	46	184.00	179.35
Winisky, A. E.	42	210.00	194.28
Beaton, J. H.	42	168.00	167.68
Hambleton, C. S.	41	164.00	161.15
Apps, W.	41	164.00	151.95
McCloy, J.	23	150.00	110.87
Campbell, D. A.	41	164.00	154.65
Bryce, G. E.	45	225.00	216.90
Turner, S. W.	42	168.00	186.06
Stewart, J. W.	42	168.00	298.60
Weinmeister, A.	37	148.00	202.95
Willett, S. F.	15	75.00	221.57
Tullis, D. W.	45	180.00	195.95
Sampson, M.	46	184.00	210.50
Rowles, T.	34	220.00	204.00
Crick, J.	43	172.00	293.63
McAdam, L.	43	172.00	213.15
Stevens, E. E.	39	195.00	247.00
Davies, J.	37	148.00	186.04
Eddy, W.		8.85	
Cook, V.	14	56.00	112.70
Lutz, P.	16	64.00	92.05
Mahoney, N. E.	19	76.00	67.87
Marchidon, R. A.	20	80.00	160.74

Mr. MacDonald (Meadow Lake), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much was spent for printing by the Government of Saskatchewan, including all of its Boards and Commissions during the period from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1934?

Answer: \$1,094,525.66.

- (2) What percentage of this expenditure went to printing establishments located in:

	<i>Answer:</i>
(a) Regina;	64%
(b) Moose Jaw;	7%
(c) Saskatoon;	14%
(d) Elsewhere in the Province;	11%
(e) Outside of the Province of Saskatchewan;	4%

- (3) How much of this printing went to McInnis Brothers, Ltd., Regina?

Answer: \$377,800.60.

- (4) Of the amount of printing purchased by the Government for this period in the City of Regina, what percentage thereof went to McInnis Brothers, Ltd.?

Answer: 54%.

Mr. Hummel asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many volumes were ordered and what was the price paid for printing and binding the 1930 Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Twenty-four Thousand Volumes cost \$63,902.87.

- (2) What was the price per volume for printing and binding?

Answer: \$2.66 per volume.

- (3) Who was the printer and what was the total price paid to him?

Answer: McInnis Brothers; total \$42,886.87.

- (4) How many volumes are in stock at the present time?

Answer: 10,822 volumes (This does not include Yearly Statutes.)

- (5) How many volumes of the said Revised Statutes have been sold in the last two years?

Answer: 12 volumes.

- (6) How many volumes will be sold before the next revision in 1940?

Answer: Estimated—12 volumes.

- (7) How many volumes will have to be junked?

Answer: 10,798 volumes.

- (8) How much money did these books cost the Province?

Answer: \$28,722.68.

- (9) How much paper will be wasted, if any?

Answer: 4½ tons.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Were certain ballot boxes and contents thereof, in connection with the Esteven by-election of 1930, on file as Exhibits at the Court House at Regina in certain proceedings having to do with such election?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many ballot boxes were so on file?

Answer: Four.

- (3) Were these ballot boxes removed from the Court files, and, if so, was any order of the Court procured authorizing their removal?

Answer: They were delivered to G. M. Carmichael, then the Clerk of the Executive Council at the Legislative Buildings on the 27th day of February, 1931, pursuant to a request from him in writing dated 26th day of February, 1931. No order of the Court was secured directing their removal or delivery.

- (4) At whose request were they removed and where were they taken to?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) What disposition was made of the contents of these boxes?

Answer: So far as can be learned the contents of these boxes were removed and burnt at the Legislative Buildings.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has a M. J. Horran of Benson been in the employ of the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions since July 19, 1934?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is Dr. James T. Cairns, Dental Surgeon of North Battleford, in the employ of the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes; he is employed by the Department of Public Health.

- (2) If so, (a) in what capacity;
 (b) when did such employment commence;
 (c) what hours does he work;
 (d) what is his monthly salary; and
 (e) how much has he received from the Government, since his appointment, as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) As dental surgeon in the Mental Hospital at North Battleford.

(b) June 16, 1936.

(c) Dr. Cairns is employed on a part-time service basis to perform all dental treatment required by the patients at the Mental Hospital. His hours are such as will permit him to fulfil these requirements.

(d) \$83.33.

(e) (a) 1936 \$ 543.31
 1937 1,000.00
 1938 166.66 (to Feb. 28)

(b) Nil.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is Louise Brehaut of North Battleford, Sask., employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Miss Louis Brehaut, Reg. N., is employed by the Department of Public Health.

- (2) If so, (a) what is the nature of this employment;
 (b) when did this employment commence;
 (c) what monthly salary is being paid; and
 (d) how much has she been paid by the Government to date?

Answer: (a) Nurse-attendant on special duty in the Mental Hospital, Weyburn.

(b) January 13, 1938.

(c) \$69.16.

(d) \$113.42.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is Elizabeth Brehaut of North Battleford, Sask., employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) what is the nature of this employment;
 (b) when did this employment commence;
 (c) what monthly salary is being paid; and
 (d) how much has she been paid by the Government to date?

Answer: (a) Clerk-stenographer.
 (b) April 22, 1936.
 (c) \$64.58.
 (d) \$1,389.95.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is Dorothy Olding of North Battleford, Sask., employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes; she is employed in the Relief Medical Services Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, which is being administered by the Department of Public Health.

- (2) If so, (a) what is the nature of this employment;
 (b) when did this employment commence;
 (c) what monthly salary is being paid; and
 (d) how much has she been paid by the Government to date?

Answer: (a) Stenographer.
 (b) January 19, 1938.
 (c) \$60.41.
 (d) \$85.74.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Is Mark D. Cadwell of North Battleford, Sask., employed by the Government, or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) in what capacity;
 (b) when was he appointed;
 (c) what is his monthly salary;
 (d) how much has he been paid by the Government to date as salary and expenses;
 (e) Who recommended him for such employment; and
 (f) was he discharged by the City of North Battleford for incompetence while employed in a similar capacity by the said city?

Answer: (a) Chief Stationary Engineer, Battleford Mental Hospital;

(b) April 15, 1935;

(c) \$191.66;

(d) Fiscal year	Salary	Expenses
1934-35	\$ 95.83	Nil
1935-36	2,300.00	Nil
1936-37	2,300.00	Nil
1937-38 (to Feb. 28, 1938)	1,916.60	Nil

(e) Appointment made by the Public Service Commission;

(f) The Government has no information.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What Barristers of Battleford and North Battleford have been made King's Counsel since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Battleford:

Walter Livingstone Clink.

North Battleford:

John Guy Olding
 John Newbery Conroy
 Richard Burkett Mills
 (now His Honour Judge Mills).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is Wilbert B. Fisher of North Battleford, employed by the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Yes, employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) If so, (a) in what capacity;
 (b) when did such employment commence;
 (c) what remuneration does he receive; and
 (d) how much has been paid to him by the Government to date as salary and expenses?

Answer: (a) Beer Supervisor, North Battleford.
 (b) May 21st, 1935.
 (c) \$166.66 per month.

(d)	Salary	Expenses
From May 21st, 1935	\$1,115.04	Nil
1936	1,999.92	Nil
1937	1,999.92	Nil
1938—Jan. and Feb.	333.32	Nil
	\$5,448.20	Nil

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is Jack MacNeill of North Battleford, Sask., employed by the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has any money been paid by the Government to The North Battleford News since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Yes.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

- (2) Is there any money owing the said newspaper by the Government at the present time?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, how much of the said moneys represents payment for work done and goods supplied under contract?

Answer: All.

- (4) Has any money been paid by the Government to The North Battleford Optimist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, since July 19, 1934?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Is there any money owing the said Company by the Government at the present time?

Answer: No.

- (6) How much of the said moneys represents payment for work done and goods supplied under contract?

Answer: All.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Alvin McGugan of Colgate rented any machinery to the Government during the calendar year 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what machinery, and how much was paid as rental per hour, and in total?

Answer:

(1) 60 Horse Power Cat. Tractor.....	\$5.00 per hour—	\$3,230.00
(2) 42" Russel Elevating Grader.....	1.00 per hour—	599.00
(3) 12' Russel Blade Grader.....	.75 per hour—	35.25
(4) Dump Wagons .....	.75 per day —	378.75
(5) Fresnoes .....	.25 per day —	91.75
(6) Plow .....	.50 per day —	45.00
(7) 8' Blade Maintainer .....	.75 per day —	67.50
(8) Mormon .....	.25 per day —	1.25
(9) Foreman's Car	2.00 per day —	182.00
(10) Camp Equipment	1.50 per day —	174.00

Total.....\$4,804.50

Rental rate for tractor includes gas, oil and repairs.

- (3) Did the said Alvin McGugan rent this machinery from R. M. of Lamond, No. 37?

Answer: Some equipment was rented by Mr. McGugan from R. M. of Lamond, No. 37.

- (4) Was the said Alvin McGugan or any of his family paid moneys as wages in addition to rental of machinery?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what payments were made during 1936 and/or 1937?

Answer: 1936.....\$ 713.15
1937..... 1,381.80

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Chester Averill of Mawer been in the employ of the Government or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much has he received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: Chester Averill received payments from the Department of Highways and Transportation as follows:

	(a) Wages	(b) Expenses
Fiscal Year 1935-36.....	\$138.30	Nil
Fiscal Year 1936-37.....	150.00	Nil
Fiscal Year 1937-38.....	209.60	Nil

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Who is the Game Warden, or Agent appointed in Montmartre to sell game licenses?

Answer: C. Dozois is license issuer at that point.

- (2) How many licenses were issued in 1935, 1936 and 1937, at that point?

Answer: 1935..... 7
1936..... 8
1937..... 15

- (3) Who obtained licenses, and what were the numbers of these licenses in each case?

Answer:

1935—Information not available.

1936—The following game bird licenses were issued:

	No.
Rev. J. M. A. Granger, St. Humbert.....	14181
J. A. Middleton, Indian Head.....	14182
Leo L'Heureux, Montmartre.....	14183
J. L. Ayotte, Montmartre.....	14184
E. B. Little, Montmartre.....	14185
J. A. Malach, Montmartre.....	14186
M. G. Billings, Montmartre.....	14187
A. L. Storey, Montmartre.....	14188
1937—A. H. Warner, Montmartre.....	4411
L. H. L'Heureux, Montmartre.....	4412
M. G. Billings, Montmartre.....	4413
J. L. Ayotte, Montmartre.....	4414
A. L. Storey, Montmartre.....	4415
1937—The following trappers' licenses were issued:	
Titus Stoppler, Montmartre.....	1191
Jos. Stoppler, Montmartre.....	1192
John Schmidt, Kendal.....	1193
Horace Hinton, Montmartre.....	1194
Roger Lerminiaux, Montmartre.....	1195
Mike Wesbiski, Alpha.....	1196
Lyle Sherling, Montmartre.....	1197
Jean Perron, Montmartre.....	1198
Hubert Mouley, Montmartre.....	1199
George Lerminiaux, Montmartre.....	1200

- (4) Were licenses sold to C. Dozois in any of these above mentioned years?

Answer: 1935—Information not available.

1936—No.

1937—No.

Mr. MacDonald, (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What is the total amount spent in Morse Constituency during fiscal years: 1934-35; 1935-36; 1936-37 and 1937-38 to date, on:
- (a) Highway construction;
 - (b) Highway maintenance;
 - (c) Municipal roads;
 - (d) Bridges; and
 - (e) Ferries?

Answer: Expenditures by the Department of Highways and Transportation:

Fiscal Year	(a) Highway Constr.	(b) Highway Maint.	(c) Municipal Roads	(d) Bridges	(e) Ferries
1934-35—	\$19,549.06	\$12,837.20	\$ 680.80	\$ 95.66	\$2,405.99
1935-36—	3,237.53	13,288.05	5,836.45	724.29	2,407.23
1936-37—	23,111.98	17,684.11	3,806.92	1,233.05	4,314.88
1937-38 to Jan. 31, 1938	13,974.82	12,553.36	.....	3,057.49	3,536.63

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did A. H. White and Edgar H. Petersmeyer, or either of them, negotiate in any way, at any time, during the past eighteen months, with the Government, any Department of the Government, or any official of the Government, in regard to the Johnson Olson Grain Company selling hay to the Saskatchewan Government or any of its Boards, Departments or Commissions?

Answer: Contracts for delivery of hay were made directly with the Johnson Olson Grain Company, Minneapolis, by the Department of Agriculture. A. H. White and Edgar H. Petersmeyer, on several occasions, represented the Johnson Olson Grain Company in connection with shipping certificates, diversions, grading and other such matters connected with the fulfilment of the Company's contract.

- (2) Are either of these men now acting as an agent for the Government?

Answer: Neither of these men has, at any time, acted as agent for the Government in any capacity whatever.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was J. G. Diefenbaker employed by the Government as Counsel before the Royal Commission charged with the investigation of the so-called Bryant charges?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) How many sessions did this Commission hold?

Answer: 110.

- (3) How many full days did this Commission actually sit?

Answer: 55 days.

- (4) How much was Mr. Diefenbaker paid by the Province for attending these sessions in total and per day?

Answer: Total \$6,500.00, namely:— Fees \$5,500.00.
Expenses \$1,000.00.

\$100.00 per day plus expenses.

- (5) Was he paid anything by way of living allowance and expenses while in Regina in attendance at the Commission, and, if so, what amount?

Answer: \$1,000.00 expenses as disclosed in Answer to Question (4).

INDEX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1938

Fourth Session—Eighth Legislature PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com. — Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
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SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE J. G. TAGGART, B.S.A.

Minister of Agriculture

in the Debate on the

**Address in Reply to the Speech
From the Throne**

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Friday, January 28, 1938

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Mr. Speaker: Reference is made in the Speech from the Throne to the crop conditions in the Province of Saskatchewan in the year 1937.

It seems to me that the condition of agriculture in the Province of Saskatchewan has such a dominating influence on the economic life of the province and on the financial position of the Government of the province, that some attention should be given to that aspect of our whole situation.

Not only has the economic position of agriculture an important bearing on the whole economic life of the province and on Government finances, but, in recent years, it has had the very important effect of providing for the Government and all agencies of government, very greatly increased administrative and financial problems. Therefore it is quite proper that reference should be made in the Speech from the Throne to the condition of agriculture in the year 1937; and it is quite proper that there should be some discussion of the situation here, in order that it be clearly understood in the House and also in the country.

I do not intend to review the whole situation at length, but I do think I should deal with some aspects of the problem which has arisen as a result of the disastrous crop failure of 1937, and particularly those aspects having to do with some forms of relief.

There has been in the Press, and in the country from the platform, criticism of the administration, and there was criticism in this House a few days ago. It seems to me important to analyze exactly that criticism so that members of the House may be able to determine for themselves whether it is well and truly founded.

For that purpose may I, first of all, mention that the year 1937 was, by all odds, the most disastrous in the agricultural history of the province. We seeded in the spring approximately 14,000,000 acres to wheat. In 1905, the year the province was created, the acreage seeded to wheat was somewhat less than 2,000,000 acres. In 1905, the acreage under cultivation, the number of farmers, and all the physical proportions of agricultural development probably could safely be said to be approximately 10 per cent. of the present proportions of agriculture in Saskatchewan. Despite all the difference in acreage seeded, despite all the differences in the physical proportions—the number of farmers; acreage under cultivation and so on—we find that production of wheat in 1937 was almost identically the same as it was in 1905. In no previous year in our history has the yield of wheat fallen to such a low point as it did in 1937. In an extreme year (at least what was regarded as an extreme year), 1936, the average yield was eight bushels to the acre and the crop aggregated 117,000,000 bushels. In 1934 we had about the same average yield (eight bushels) but a slightly higher total production than in 1936. In the years 1931, 1933, 1934 and 1936, our worst years from the point of view of drought and crop failure previously, the average ran around eight bushels to the acre, the total crop varied between 114,000,000 and 135,000,000 bushels. In the year 1937, however, with approximately the same physical plant (so to speak)—the same number of farmers and approximately the same acreage seeded—production fell to an average of 2½ bushels to the acre and gross production to around 35,000,000 bushels.

Not only was the production of wheat extremely low as revealed by these figures, but other field crops produced correspondingly low yields. In fact the only products that were normal in volume were those which did not depend directly upon the productivity of the soil in the year in question. Products such as creamery butter maintained a volume comparable with previous years; in fact, 1937 showed the second highest production of creamery butter in the history of the province, 1936 having been slightly higher than 1937.

Sales of other products which did not depend directly on the rainfall of the current year were slightly higher than normal; but in spite of the increase of prices generally, the total agricultural production was so low in volume that the total value of the sales of agricultural products was somewhat less than half that of 1936—and 1936, as I have just indicated and as all will remember, was a very poor year in our province, for, though the yields were higher, they were not spread uniformly over the province, many areas suffering partial or complete crop failure.

I cite these figures to give the House some picture of the magnitude of the disaster that affected the farmers of this province in 1937—the greatest in our history. Obviously, in view of recent

history, a disaster of such proportions not only meant loss of income to the farmers and to the governing bodies which depend for their revenues upon taxation, but it also meant, in addition to that, that all Government agencies must inevitably be called upon to supplement the income of the farmers by supplying relief of various kinds. It meant, of course, the placing of an increased number of farmers' families on direct relief for food, clothing, fuel and so on. In that connection, I have nothing to say, because I feel that the Minister of Municipal Affairs (*Hon. Mr. Parker*) will, in this debate or on some other occasion, fully lay before the House the facts with respect to direct relief.

I would like, however, to make this observation at the moment, which should be borne in mind at all times. When people are approved for direct relief, they first of all make application to the municipal authorities, and, after the applications are checked and approved, the persons applying are issued orders which entitle them to receive supplies. In the case of groceries, they go to the local merchant who takes the order in exchange for the goods supplied—as cash—and in turn transfers it to the wholesale house with which he does business, either for the purchase of fresh supplies or in settlement of a debt with the wholesaler. The wholesale house then looks for payment to the municipality, and, as the Government makes advances to the municipality these orders are paid in cash.

There is, in that procedure, no disruption of the normal business practice of the country. The country is well supplied with grocery stores. The means of transporting groceries from the wholesaler to the local store are there, and the circumstances surrounding the whole transaction are not abnormal. The only difference is that the people who receive the supplies eventually, do not pay for them out of their own resources, and the merchant in getting supplies from the wholesaler, if he has not a line of credit on which to draw, can use the orders to get the things he needs from the wholesaler. Therefore, there is no necessity to set up any special mechanism for the supplying of people requiring direct relief with the necessary commodities. The same applies with fuel, clothing and other supplies for the maintenance of human beings. The only problem in providing supplies to meet human needs is arranging for the financing of direct relief.

In addition, however, to having to take care of humans as a result of the conditions of last year, there was the other part of the problem created, which it was my duty to deal with, namely, the supplying of feed and fodder for the maintenance of the livestock in the country, and then (though not at that particular moment) the supplying of seed for the coming spring and the supplies of feed and so on required by the farmer to put the seed in the ground. In a situation where people are not able to provide sup-

plies for themselves, it is not only necessary to receive and check applications from the municipal authorities, not only necessary to provide the mechanism to cover the financing and distribution of the supplies, but it is also necessary to set up the machinery to get the supplies from the place where they are to the place where they are needed.

In that connection, let me point out this fact: every commercial organization in Saskatchewan handling farm produce has been developing and has built up over the years an organization for the purpose of taking the produce OFF the farms and delivering it to railway cars for delivery to markets outside the province and outside Canada. We have elevators, sidings, ramps, and all the facilities, equipped with bins and power, to elevate and store the grain, with appropriate mechanism to deliver it into the bins, and equipped also with machinery to deliver it into the cars. The tracks and sidings are so arranged that cars can be easily spotted for loading purposes, and once loaded they are hauled by train to Fort William or Port Arthur where again there is appropriate machinery for unloading into terminal elevators, and reloading into vessels for shipment to outside markets. We all know that, but sometimes we forget that such a simple thing is designed in such a way as to make it easy to take produce off the farms. But consider what happens when it becomes necessary to move in the other direction, to reverse the process, to move large quantities of agricultural products BACK to the farms; and that, when a large quantity of grain is shipped back to a country point, it is necessary to unload by hand, by shovel, because there is not in the country any machinery whereby grain can be unloaded by power into farmers' wagons. That is exactly what did happen. There was a flow of commodities back into the country; a flow of commodities in a direction the reverse of normal, a flow back to points where there was this mechanism set up to take grain from the farms but none to deliver it in the opposite direction—back to the farms. That, in itself, explains one of the great difficulties in connection with the problem which confronted the Government.

Normally, the grain comes from the farms to some 3,000 country elevators from which it converges on Fort William or Port Arthur under the system we have at present; but when the grain is taken from thousands of country points and moves back to 1,200 or more distribution points in the country, it represents a far larger order than to move the grain from these 3,000 elevators to Fort William or Port Arthur, with the set-up as it is.

What is true of grain is also true of fodder. Normally, in Saskatchewan, commercial hay transactions, in normal years, are not extensive. There is very little demand for hay, and most of the demand is confined to stockyards, lumber yards, a few cartage firms and some dealers. But usually the quantities involved are

small, and there is no great commercial concern in Saskatchewan engaged in the handling of such commodities as hay. So, when there is no hay in the country, it is necessary to create the machinery to buy it at thousands of points throughout a wide range of country, to bale it and move it to the distributing points in the province. That is one essential and important respect in which this shipment of feed and fodder differs from other forms of relief required; and, consequently, the first thing necessary in the handling of large quantities of fodder is to establish an organization for the procuring and purchase of the fodder on the one hand, and for the moving of it to the distribution points on the other, where the facilities are not already there to achieve or do the work necessary. The crop disaster of 1937 necessitated the creation of such an organization to buy hay at thousands of distant points and move it into the province, and then to distribute it from more than a thousand country points.

However, with respect to the present situation, I have some observations to make. When it became apparent, as it did early in July, that there was going to be an acute feed shortage, the first action of the Government of Saskatchewan was to make a quick survey of the situation through the medium of persons in the field. The municipalities were contacted, and an effort was made at that early date to estimate the magnitude of the whole problem. It was at once seen that the problem before the Governments was an immense one.

We hastily prepared estimates, and conferred with the Federal Government at Ottawa in the middle of July, and recommendations and plans were made on the basis of the facts then available. Then there was a certain period beginning about July 15, during which large sections of the province received a heavy rainfall, and it was difficult to tell just what effect it would have with respect to the feed supply. As it turned out, it proved highly beneficial, making it possible for many farmers to maintain the animals they had on the grazing available until the winter set in or the animals were disposed of. The rainfall thus had the effect of relieving the immediate feed situation which had become very critical during the first weeks of July, and made it unnecessary to move in, during that month, shipments of any volume into the province. Further, it did give us the opportunity to set up and perfect certain plans which, in the result, proved very beneficial—such as providing for the shipment of livestock out of the province. If there had not been a substantial reduction in the numbers of livestock carried over, there would have been in Saskatchewan a very serious and heavy loss of livestock during the present winter.

The next step taken, after this first discussion of the matter, was to purchase and hold in the country considerable quantities of grain then in the country elevators, particularly in the dry area.

At that time, as most members will recall, there was a considerable premium on cash wheat, and every elevator was doing its utmost to move every available bushel to Fort William to realize, and take advantage of, this cash premium. In the face of these circumstances, we interviewed the elevator organizations and arranged for the holding of substantial amounts of wheat in the country. I might further mention that, so far as I was able to learn in discussions with the elevator organizations (or it was there said), the companies were not going to hold the grain without a definite assurance of its purchase by the Government. No one else would take any chances of holding it where it was. Therefore this Government took that responsibility of assuring that the purchase would be made, and the supplies were held.

The next step taken was that we interviewed the railway companies, and that interview proved brief and satisfactory. The railway companies readily agreed to restore all the reduced rates of previous years, and gave wider latitude with respect to certain clauses in the working of the tariff they had, shortly before that, published. I think it only fair to the railway companies to publicly notice the concessions made by them. By substantial reductions in rates and their co-operation in moving supplies into the province and moving livestock out to pasturage, they greatly aided in relieving the general problem in the province. I have not the exact figures here, but I am of opinion at the moment that, if an estimate were made of all the supplies the railways moved either free or under reduced rates, it would exceed 50,000 carloads; and by long odds the greatest part of the total consisted of fodder and feed grain.

Following the establishment of this arrangement with the railroads, public announcements were made, and information sent to all municipalities concerned that, insofar as those who could make satisfactory arrangements, at their own expense, for winter feeding, facilities would be available for the outward movement of livestock from the province, and that the Governments, Provincial and Federal, jointly with the railways, would assume the cost of this movement. Under that plan some 50,000 head were shipped out by the owners for winter feeding, ownership being retained by those men on the expectation that, when feed conditions improve, or when spring comes round and the work horses will be needed to put in the crop, the livestock will be returned.

Many people were not able to take advantage of this part of the programme, having no funds to make their own arrangements for winter pasturage. Consequently, the Federal Government at the same time announced, and put into effect, its policy with respect to feeder cattle purchased in Saskatchewan by buyers from other parts of Canada. This programme was simple in outline but effective in application. It consisted simply of rebating, to pur-

chasers of feeder cattle who purchased in the drought area and moved the stock to other parts of the country for feeding purposes, one-half the costs of the freight haul. Under that plan between thirty and forty thousand head were moved to other provinces. The reason why the exact figure cannot be given at the moment is that all the rate rebate applications and returns have not been made and no notice is given to the Government until they are made.

At the same time, too, provision was made for the movement of haying outfits in Saskatchewan to the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, by individuals or groups who had secured haying locations where they could bale and put up their own supplies, the Government paying the freight both to the location and back. This provision applied to 600 outfits, and, as I said, the Government paid the freight both ways in order to assist those people to provide their own supplies of fodder.

I mentioned the fact that supplies of grain actually in the drought area were to a large extent purchased and held in the country elevators. In addition to that, immediate action was taken towards the purchase of supplies of grain in other parts of Saskatchewan and the adjoining provinces of Manitoba and Alberta. Continuously, from the early part of July until the present time, feed grain has been purchased by the Department of Agriculture for use in the drought area. The quantity purchased to date amounts to about 6,500,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of barley and one-and-a-quarter million bushels of wheat.

Now, with respect to the purchase of this grain I have not heard very weighty criticism. Nevertheless it may be well to point out a few facts in connection with it, for the information of the House.

All will recall that, in the Province of Manitoba, farmers generally experienced a very favourable season. Production of wheat, oats and barley was good; the harvest season was good, and, fortunately for them, fine weather continued until threshing was practically completed. I had occasion to visit Manitoba in the middle of September and found threshing practically completed. Prior to that date, we had been engaged for some time in the purchase of grain for this province. We found, however, that, for oats and barley, we had to meet vigorous competition from other people requiring those grains. Private industries (such as brewing and malting companies) finding their stocks low, and also because of the fact that oats in Alberta (where rain set in before threshing was completed) were of poor quality for commercial purposes, concentrated on the purchase of oats in Manitoba where the grain was of comparatively good quality. Malting companies were similarly engaged with barley. Their stocks were low, and, realizing that there was no barley in any volume in Saskatchewan and that

they might not be able to get the substantial quantities they needed out of Alberta, these malting companies set about laying in large stocks at the same time we were trying to purchase large quantities.

In years past it was never the practice to purchase large quantities of grain in Manitoba for use in Saskatchewan. There were several reasons for that, and one is that the cost is substantially higher when laid down to the supply point in this province than if the grain is bought in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Now, we did buy large quantities of oats and barley in Manitoba during the delivery season, and we were depending on further large quantities coming from Alberta as soon as threshing was over within that province.

However, before the threshing was finished in Alberta, there was a period of rainfall in Manitoba and Alberta which lasted from three to five weeks. It had a bad effect on our situation, and it looked as if, at one time, it would culminate in disastrous results. In Alberta, it had the effect, for us, of delaying deliveries of grain. In Manitoba, the effect was to prevent the baling of hay and straw, and greatly to reduce the quantities of supplies available for shipment. I have heard my friends across the way and others say that ample quantities were to be obtained and could have been obtained in that province before the rain occurred. I know, from my own observation, that threshing was not finished when the rain set in, and I know that farmers in that province do not discontinue their threshing to bale hay, and not until they have marketed their grain do they bale hay and straw. Threshing not being completed, straw could not be baled; but yet it is said ample quantities could have been obtained, by people with experience in this province who know full well that it would not be possible, physically or otherwise, to organize in Manitoba balers to operate in the fields while harvesting was going on. One job is all farmers can manage at one time: and that took place all over Manitoba, the 60,000 farmers being busily engaged; and it was perfectly obvious to me that we would not get baling in any great volume until the harvest was completed and the balers could be moved to the stack and from stack to stack, field to field and from farm to farm. Even the hay safely in the stack could not be baled at the time because of weather conditions, though contracts were made, both large and small, to make delivery as the hay was baled.

Now it was charged that, in July, the Government was negligent in that it did not organize crews in Saskatchewan to go to Manitoba and put up hay. Well, Mr. Speaker, we had men in Manitoba; we had contact with the Province of Manitoba through the Department of Agriculture and its field officials, and we were advised on every occasion as to the situation through the most reliable sources we could get, and the advice was to have the hay put up by the local people themselves and, after that, to make ar-

rangements to have it put up by our people on shares. No purpose could have been served by organizing large crews of haying outfits in this province. That attempt has been made before, and some may remember one attempt made in 1931, and may remember, too, some of the disasters that overtook some of the crews sent to The Pas and other points, which were subjects of heated debate in this House. Examination of the records with respect to large outfits moved to distant points reveals that the cost of the hay they did put up was double the cost from local people who put up their own supplies and then sold the surplus. The records prove that it is impractical, improvident and unwise to attempt operations of this kind. Men who advocate that course speak without experience, without knowledge of the facts, and without good judgment in matters of that kind. But, as I said, 600 outfits were moved for individuals and groups to Manitoba and Alberta, and those men succeeded in obtaining supplies for themselves.

When these preparations were made and actions taken, plans were made to further reduce the numbers of livestock in the country, particularly the number of cattle then in the drought area of the province. We knew with approximate accuracy the number of cattle and horses on every farm in the province, last summer. We knew from past experience how much feed was required to carry them through the winter, and, by a simple process of arithmetic, it could be demonstrated that, even with supplies available in greater quantities than then seemed possible, it was a physical impossibility to move in sufficient to sustain the animals then in the province.

This situation was discussed with the Federal Department of agriculture and that Department, under the guidance of Mr. O. Freer, undertook what became known as the Optional Cattle Marketing Plan. That plan was simple in outline. In order not to depress prices in the regular market for those in other parts who found it necessary to market their cattle in the early fall through the customary channels, provision was made for the purchase by the Government of cattle in a specified area on grade and weight, at prices put on by competent buyers. They were bought and shipped roughly on the basis of the Winnipeg market at the time, without deducting freight and other charges.

Without going into details, the Dominion authorities under this plan purchased from the farmers of Saskatchewan more than 77,000 head of cattle at substantially higher prices than they could have realized in the regular market at that time, and without injury to those farmers and ranchers who were selling their normal volume of livestock through the customary channels.

Some members of the Opposition in this House, and more particularly some of their friends, have made rather sharp criticism

of this plan. I believe Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P., of Weyburn, made equally sharp criticism in the country at the time this plan was being carried out. These gentlemen, of course, are privileged to criticize as circumstances warrant. Let me point out, however, that immediately after this policy went into effect and farmers saw the benefits of it, hundreds of letters were written to the Provincial and Federal Governments commending this plan and expressing the opinion that the operation of this plan would be one of the most important steps to enable farmers to secure something for the livestock they would have been unable to feed during the winter. I do not think anything done by either Government in the whole relief programme has been more widely commended by the farmers than this plan.

As further evidence, let me suggest this to you: it was necessary in the operation of this plan, to define certain areas in which it would operate. It is quite obvious that the assistance could not be given where there was feed sufficient to take care of the livestock. If that had been done, and the operations had been extended to all areas of Saskatchewan, it would have been equally necessary to have extended it to all areas in Manitoba and Alberta, and the objective of the plan, namely the reduction of the surplus of livestock in the relief area, would have been defeated.

It was necessary, therefore, to draw a line defining the area from which cattle would be taken under this plan. Now, when anything like that occurs, the line must be drawn arbitrarily. It must be drawn somewhere; and it may happen (often does) that a man on one side of the road might be in the area and his neighbour on the other side of the road (who thinks he should be in) excluded from the operation of the plan. As a matter of fact there were numerous requests from those on the other side of the line asking to have it changed to include them. Not once, in the operation of the plan, in my experience, did anyone inside the area ask that his particular area should be excluded from the plan. Even the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) was one of the most insistent to have his area included in the plan. Then we find him coming into this House and deriding the plan, saying that it was ineffective and wrong in principle. Yet he was one of the gentlemen strongly in favour of it being extended to cover all his constituency.

Mr. Stork: When did that happen?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: It happened several times, all between the 20th and 28th of October.

Mr. Stork: The honourable Minister said that the Leader of the Opposition derided this plan in this House. Will he tell me when?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: I think any member who was listening (and I hope the honourable member for Shaunavon was listening to his leader) will agree that the Leader of the Opposition did speak, in this debate, in very unfavourable terms of this plan in the drought area. Due to the fact that he rambled all over the lot in his speech, it is difficult to put one's finger on the exact place.

Mr. Stork: I wish to make a correction, Mr. Speaker: the Leader of the Opposition did not deride the plan in his speech on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: I shall leave it to the judgment of individual members of the House and yourself, Mr. Speaker. Those who can hear will agree that the Leader of the Opposition did speak in most unfavourable terms of this plan.

Dealing again with the feed and fodder situation, let me refer to some other of the criticisms made in order to try to clarify the picture.

It has been stated in this House and stated frequently in the country, that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool made an offer to the Saskatchewan Government, last summer, under which that organization undertook to buy, to bale and ship, and sell to the Saskatchewan Government all the fodder required, without limit, for the needs of the people in the drought area. There are members of the House who can verify the fact that those statements were made in public meetings, (and I think it can be verified) by gentlemen of the Opposition in public meetings in the country, and have been made in the House by the Leader of the Opposition, this Session.

Mr. Kemper: Did you say "bale and ship"?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Yes. "Bale and Ship". That was the statement made, and I know I have it right. The inference was that the Wheat Pool had come to the Government with a definite, clear-cut, offer to procure and sell to the Government all the fodder required. Is that the truth?

Mr. Kemper: No. No.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Those are statements I have heard made.

Mr. Stork: May I tell the exact story?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: No. It would take a week to tell all that story.

Now the facts in this case are comparatively simple, and it is unfortunate perhaps that it has become a matter of controversy.

The first of it was early in July, when Mr. Wesson and other members of the Pool Board of Directors came to my office and discussed the situation with me. I want to make it clear that I have no criticism of the Wheat Pool, their attitude or policy, to offer. Their proposition simply was this: they would undertake to handle, as our agent, all the fodder we might require and which we could buy on contract in Western Canada; that they would handle the fodder, pay the shipper at the shipping point the agreed price, and that we should take it from the Pool and pay an additional price on the basis of 50 cents a ton—that is additional to the price paid to the farmer, in cases where the fodder was not on a contract basis, and where the Pool bought the hay and supplied it to the Government, they would receive 75 cents a ton additional. That was the proposition made to me. There was no guarantee of any quantity; no undertaking by the Pool to deliver any quantity. Further, when contracts were being made, an officer of the Pool went to Winnipeg with our representative, and a deal was made with the Manitoba Pool Elevators whereby they entered into a contract to purchase hay and supply it to the Government on contract prices. And when we had a wide open offer to take any quantities they could deliver under contract, no fodder was delivered. It is only fair to say that other elevator companies did contract and did deliver substantial quantities. Whether they made a profit on the business or not, I do not know; but they received the same price as the other dealers from whom supplies were obtained.

Mr. Stork: Do I understand you to say that you asked the Pool to acquire fodder by some method, and you would take all they could get?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: We offered the Pool a contract to take any quantity they could acquire.

Mr. Stork: Was that verbal?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: No. That is in writing. Most of the discussion, I may say, was between Mr. Williams of our staff and the officers of the Pool; then there were matters also discussed by myself with Mr. Wesson, Mr. Robertson and members of the Pool Board. I want again to make it clear that I am in no way criticizing the Pool for not entering into the hay contracting business. I am inclined to think that, if I had been a member of the Board, I would not advocate going into the hay business.

Mr. Stork: At what time did you make this offer to the Pool to supply fodder on contract?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: That would be in the month of July when we first discussed the matter. I made it perfectly clear. We would, of course, take fodder from the Pool under a contract on the basis

of the same prices for the same grades as with other contractors. That was true at any time. What the Pool asked was a handling charge over and above the contract price; and I understood that they wanted that on all that was delivered in Saskatchewan, accepting delivery at the point of origin, shipping it and receiving it at the unloading end. Of course that is a substantial service and ought to be paid for.

Mr. Williams: What was the basis of the contract you offered to the Pool?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: As I said a few moments ago, the same contract that was offered and open to anyone else. There was never any refusal on the part of the Government at any time to accept from the Pool fodder they could deliver to us. Not at any time. It was always open to them to deliver to us all they could procure on the same basis as other contractors.

Mr. Williams: You have some men buying fodder on a commission basis. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: You seem to know a lot. I do not know of one anywhere. Let me make it perfectly clear—there are no people buying fodder for the Saskatchewan Government on a commission basis.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Get that through your head!

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Every contractor, large or small, who has a contract with the Department, receives the same price for the same grade delivered at the same spot. There is no commission paid; no agents buying on commission paid by the Government. All purchases are on a contract basis—between the contractor on the one side and the Government on the other. The contract calls for payment on railway weights, when delivered with bill of lading and Dominion Government grade certificate. So far as humanly possible all cars are graded at the point of loading by a Dominion Government grader, and payment is made on a price fixed by the Dominion Government plus the freight to destination. So, if all the terms of the contract are complied with, every person delivering fodder to the Government is paid on exactly the same basis. The Dominion Government set a limit on the price for each grade, and that was one of the reasons why it was difficult to enter into a single contract which called for the payment of an extra premium or service charge. As a matter of fact, requests for that very thing came repeatedly to us from all sorts of people. We had a strong case presented to us by a Winnipeg firm which has been in the hay business for years, and there was some justice in the case they put up. They said to us, "if you go out and buy from farmers at the same prices you buy

from us, you make it impossible for us to do business". Some who did enter into contracts with us have not been able to carry out the contracts for the reason that there was no spread to cover their costs. But, to repeat: no matter where the hay comes from—Minnesota, North Dakota, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia—no matter where it is bought, it is all bought on the same price for the same grade at the same shipping point. It may be wrong in principle; but that was the one we followed, and, in view of that fact, I would have found it rather difficult to justify paying an extra premium or service charge to any single organization for handling the fodder. On the other hand, if the practice had been followed, undoubtedly we would have had to open it up so that all elevators would receive a service charge for handling it. As a matter of fact, in the spring of 1935, when we were somewhat less restricted than now, that type of deal was made with the elevator companies, and as I recall the figures now, the elevator companies handled amongst them some 35,000 tons on a commission basis. That was in 1935. There is nothing wrong with that deal; it is not other than ordinary business practice. But here, another factor entered into it. This was the agreement with the Dominion Government which was providing the funds and which had set a limit price for certain grades of grain and fodder. We attempted in Manitoba, before that, to buy below the set prices in the agreement. We did that because of the high freight haul; but the Dominion Government wanted it done on a uniform price basis, and made it clear that they would not pay more than the limit (which was a maximum) plus the freight to destination. Any other costs over and above that the Provincial Government had to pay; they had to be charged to administration, and, under the agreement, the Province had to meet the administration costs. If, therefore, we had entered into this deal to pay 75 cents more per ton, we would have been charged with a bill something like \$130,000 to \$140,000. In view of the demands on the Province, we thought there were other places we could use that \$140,000 to advantage instead of putting it into commissions.

I want to make it clear that that amount would have had to come out of the funds of the Province and not out of the cost of purchasing and delivering the fodder. The House may decide in its own mind whether it was better to spend this \$140,000 in commission on hay or spend it on providing other necessities needed by the farmers.

However, I have stated the facts of this matter fairly and fully, and once again, in stating the facts, I do not wish to be construed as criticizing the Wheat Pool for the proposition made. My sole idea was to clear up the matter and bring the facts to light. Our dealings with that organization have been happy and harmonious in every particular, and I do not think anyone in the

House should present the case in any other light; for there is not now, nor has there ever been, any friction as between the Department of Agriculture and the Wheat Pool in any business transaction. If there is any dissatisfaction on the part of the Pool, I am not aware of it. The Wheat Pool is properly in its own field, and it has the right alone to determine whether or not it is good policy for it to go into the hay business particularly when there is a lot of people already in that business.

Mr. Williams: Before leaving this fodder problem: how is the fodder charged up to the people who need it? How is it charged to the individual farmer?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: The question is regarding the charge for feed and fodder delivered under this agreement in the Federal Relief Area. In the Federal Relief Area no charge is being made to any individual under this fodder supply programme. Is that clear? Under the Acts, under which relief is administered, provision is made as to the manner in which the relief shall be administered and provision is made to charge those individuals who receive supplies, and there are forms used. The whole mechanism is set up to comply with the law. The municipal secretaries have to keep a record of all supplies delivered to each individual; but not a dollar or a cent will be charged to the farmer receiving them. If that record were not kept clearly and completely, it must be obvious that serious error and trouble would creep in. It is necessary to have an exact record of the different supplies to the relief recipient; but, as I say, there is no direct charge to the individual receiving the supplies.

Mr. Williams: On that record does it state that he repays?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Yes. As I admitted, the Acts under which we administer these various forms of relief are all set up on the assumption that the individual would pay for the supplies received. Consequently forms are being used which require a signature of indebtedness, a promise to repay; but because of the situation we cannot expect them to live up to that merely because the signature acknowledging delivery of the physical goods is also a signature of indebtedness.

Mr. Williams: Is it now stated definitely that there will be no charge either now or at any future time?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: That is well understood in every municipality in the province. It is definitely the intention of the Government not to collect it. Now I feel I have occupied too much of the time of the House on this particular subject.

Mr. Williams: Before you go on to anything else, what of the other area—the area outside the 170 municipalities and L.I.D.'s in the Federal Relief Area?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: The situation in the other areas, I do not think can be stated quite so definitely at the moment. In fact it cannot be stated definitely for some little time; but the procedure is exactly the same as in the Drought Area, because the same record is required. But what (if any) of the supplies delivered to the individual should be charged to the individual cannot be determined until the exact situation in that part is known, and the whole financial picture is known. It is not known what the Federal Government will charge against the province and what it will be prepared to assume as its share. That will not be known for some time. When the facts are known, I am quite satisfied and I think the House is satisfied that the decisions will be fair and just to all concerned.

Just before I conclude my remarks on the feed and fodder situation, might I complete what I began a few moments ago, and indicate somewhat of the quantities of supplies, the number of animals and so on, involved in this thing. I mentioned the grain: 6,500,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of barley and one and a quarter million bushels of wheat. In addition to that, by the end of the present week (Jan. 29, 1938) our estimate is that there will have been some 225,000 tons of fodder where the supplies were purchased and delivered in the relief area, and, in addition to that, there will have been shipped, largely from Manitoba but partly from Alberta, some 110,000 tons under the so-called "free freight" plan, under which plan the Government assumes the cost of freight and the individuals receiving it assume the cost of the fodder itself. These shipments will total, together, according to our present estimates, 320,000 to 330,000 tons. In our worst preceding year, the relief year 1934-35, shipments of feed and fodder amounted to 180,000 tons with an additional 30,000 tons approximately shipped under the free freight arrangement, making a grand total for that year of around 210,000 tons—and that year ran from September to May, inclusive, while we have still several months to go this year. Shipments continue at the rate of from 1,600 to 1,900 cars weekly; last week's shipments totalled only six cars less than 1,900. I give these figures to indicate somewhat of the comparative situation as between the years 1937-38 and 1934-35, our two worst years, showing how much greater has been the volume shipped this year, and the present probability is, on the basis of the estimates made, that, when the work is completed, the supplies shipped in will be two-and-a-quarter times the quantities delivered in the previous bad year.

There is another aspect I wish to mention, briefly. Stories appear in the newspapers from time to time which (in spite of the attempts of my friends opposite) have gained some publicity, with regard to what is called the "serious loss of livestock". Various people have stated definitely that, due to insufficient feed and fodder, farmers in certain areas were experiencing losses of from 30 to 40 per cent. of total numbers of livestock.

Mr. Kemper: Who said that?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The C.C.F.

Mr. Kemper: Name one of the C.C.F. who said that.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: I could name one.

Opposition Members: Who?

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Mr. Eliasson.

Mr. Kemper: He's not C.C.F.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Glad you disown him.

Mr. Williams: He spoke for the U.F.C. not the C.C.F.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Well, I should hesitate to insult him by calling him a C.C.F'er. He has some good qualities.

There is no doubt that, in one of the worst and greatest disasters ever experienced, there have been and will be losses of livestock; but I say in all sincerity that every report I have received from any reliable man throughout the province indicates that losses to date are little more than normal, and that, if feed supplies continue at the present rate, and the present ratio of feed and fodder is maintained, there will not be more than normal losses through the winter. I am confident of that, though I am not stating there have not been losses—but these losses are distributed evenly over the province, irrespective of area, and not appreciably higher in the relief area. The normal death loss in Saskatchewan is five per cent. of the stock carried over, and I have yet to get a reliable report from any municipality stating that their losses are up to five per cent.—and some of these municipalities in typical areas have been carefully checked. Not one report I can find indicates a death toll of more than five per cent. Now, those losses may increase; but I say there is nothing in the situation to warrant the publicity of losses approaching thirty to forty per cent. of the numbers of livestock in the country last fall.

I think all agree that we have been fortunate in the weather this winter, particularly in the month of January, which has helped the Government in getting shipments and the farmers in taking delivery. I do not take credit for that; likewise I do not take any credit for the rains that came in Manitoba and Alberta, last October, in spite of what the Leader of the Opposition has said. In spite of that fact, this weather is a serious blow to some people, particularly those who expected the loss of cattle would

be serious, and those who wanted to make political capital out of the distress of the people—and I talk directly of my friends across the way.

Mr. Williams: I would ask that that statement be withdrawn, Mr. Speaker. I never tried to make any political capital out of the distress of the people.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: I have stated no more than the simple truth, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Williams: It is not the truth. Mr. Speaker, we had understood that “Beauchesne” makes it clear that a member must not impute motives to another that are unworthy; and the motive suggested by the Minister of Agriculture is unworthy.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to ask the honourable Minister to withdraw the statement.

Hon. Mr. Taggart: Bowing to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the statement.

Now, I say it is a matter about which we ought to be pleased and happy that weather conditions were such as enabled us to procure, in other parts of Canada, large supplies of fodder and grain, to permit of their shipment dry into the province, to permit the people in distress to move supplies into their farms, and to permit us to keep the livestock with less loss than otherwise would have been the case. As I said, I claim no credit for that condition; but, in all honesty, the Department of Agriculture, which was charged with this enormous job, has worked honestly, faithfully and hard at its job. I can say truthfully that there is no employee of the Department but has put in more time than is required by the Civil Service regulations, and has also devoted holidays, Saturday afternoons, even Sundays and other time available to himself, to the job on hand. I have gone to the downtown office on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and I have been there at midnight through the week, and I always found somebody at work, and hard at it. Now, they may have been violating some law or ordinance in so doing, but they worked honestly, faithfully and hard—and I think anyone in or outside of this House who indulges in personal criticisms of the staff of the Department of Agriculture, might be doing other things than pouring criticism on people who work so hard. I do not claim perfection for these people; nor for myself. But I do claim they have done (and are doing) an honest job, well and efficiently. If we have failed we would like honourable members to point out where we have failed, and offer suggestions where we have failed so that we might correct our faults. I have never refused to accept a suggestion that appeared likely to be of benefit. Indeed, I am glad to have such

suggestions; but I do not think it fair criticism if it is unfounded, if it is made in a careless way, without understanding of the facts and without understanding of what is involved in this problem.

I do not want to quote correspondence from any private individual in the country, Mr. Speaker, but in recent weeks I have had a number of letters from reeves and secretaries of municipalities, and from private individuals, too, commending the work of the Department. I had recently a statement signed by a group of 15 to 20 men, in one of the hardest hit districts of Saskatchewan from which most of the criticism has come, praising the work of the Department and stating that they believe it is highly efficient in keeping the supplies moving in sufficient and satisfactory amounts, and that, on the whole, they have no criticism to offer. That is the gist of a statement signed by 15 to 20 men living, as I said, in one of the hardest-hit districts of the province, a district from which some of the most untrue and critical statements come.

I had a letter today from a district where crop conditions were extremely bad and feed supplies short. This man writes on behalf of the council, and says that the officers had co-operated with the council in every way, that everybody had been fairly dealt with and that supplies were fairly distributed to the people. I have similar letters from other parts. I do not want to quote these letters as written or mention names, because I know what would happen; immediately there will be an organized run on the man, be he reeve or secretary, by people who are not satisfied with anything, no matter what you do. It is my intention to protect these men from those abuses; and so I do not quote the letters or mention the names of those who wrote them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I must apologize for taking up so much of the time of the House. I did so because, as I said at the beginning, agriculture is of tremendous importance to this province and of tremendous importance to this House. The situation at the moment is now so grave as to require the careful attention of the House. In presenting the situation as I have done, I have tried to give the facts and to make clearer the matters that are under criticism and in debate. If any member of the House wishes further information as to any point regarding the present administration, he can have that information.

I intend to support the motion.



SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE R. J. M. PARKER

*Minister of Municipal Affairs and
Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour
and Public Welfare*

in the Debate on the

**Address in Reply to the Speech
From the Throne**

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Monday, January 31, 1938

SESSION 1938

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Mr. Speaker: I wish to make a few remarks, and reply to certain statements, which I believe should be made in the public interest in this debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

First of all, I should like to associate myself with previous speakers in congratulating the mover (*Mr. Hummel*) and the seconder (*Mr. Mildenberger*) of the motion now before the House. Both made valuable contributions to the debate. Their speeches were well delivered, and their material of great interest to myself and those who had the pleasure of listening to them.

I am glad to see the honourable member for Kelvington (*Dr. Dragan*) back in his seat in the House, and hope he will continue for many years as member for the constituency he now represents so capably. I should also like to associate myself with those who spoke so feelingly of the absence of the honourable member for Weyburn (*Dr. Eaglesham*). To those who know him intimately, it has been a source of great regret that he has not been well enough to be with us this session, and I join in the hope so well expressed by previous speakers, that it will not be long before he is restored to health and able to resume his place in this Assembly.

I also wish to congratulate the Premier on his address in this debate. Those who listened to, or read, that address cannot fail to be impressed with the leadership and capacity he has shown in directing the affairs of the province in a very difficult period. I have listened to many speeches in my time, but never did I hear

a more comprehensive speech than that delivered by him in reviewing the activities of the Government in these trying times.

It is customary, in this debate, for a member to say something about conditions in his own constituency. The constituency of Pelly suffered with other parts of the province through drought this past year. In the south part of the constituency, perhaps the brightest spot is in the districts where they were fortunate enough to find natural gas. This was in the neighbourhood of Kamsack. The first time I visited the scene was one evening, driving down—and it was a very impressive sight to see the gas spouting up many feet in height, showing strong pressure and indicating that there is much natural gas in the vicinity of Kamsack. I hope, on behalf of the people of Kamsack and also the people of the province generally, that a large bed of oil lies below the gas, for it would be of benefit not only to the people there but to all the people of the province to have large quantities of oil near at hand so that they would not require to import it from other parts.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the three most important things which have happened to us as a people since this Legislature last met were: first, the Coronation of a "King of Canada", and all that that implies; second, the sittings of the Rowell Commission held in this very Chamber, and third (and most important) the condition of our people as result of drought and crop failure.

First let me say a word or two of the Coronation ceremony and what it means to us. One has only to read the papers to ascertain what the experience of other people is who live under other forms of government. One wonders how far removed from savages they are when one reads of Italy, for long a centre of world culture, and what it did in Ethiopia. One wonders what kind of a system they have in Spain where one of the cruelest wars ever fought is being waged. Nor do we find war confined only to the white races, for in China we see it involving the yellow races. When we look at the systems that perpetrate these evils, and turn to Russia where, month after month, people are being shot at sunrise merely because they are in opposition to the Government of the country; and then turn to the crowning of the King, we see in that Crown the symbol of government in a free country and all that implies: the right to meet in a free Legislature, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the Press. Though we as individuals make mistakes and as Governments make mistakes, I do not think any person in Canada would exchange the system of Government under which we live for any other system of Government in the world.

I think the gesture of the Premier in asking the Attorney General to represent not only this province but Western Canada at the Coronation was one of the best things that could have been done for this province and its sister provinces. The choice of

representative was a good one: a native son of Saskatchewan, with the interests of the province closely at heart, and a human dynamo (as I have heard people say) for work. Not only did the Attorney General represent this province at one of the greatest conventions of people in the world, but he had an eye on the trade associations between the province and Great Britain. Wheat is the thing we must sell if this province is to be restored to the prosperity it should enjoy, and the one place to sell our wheat successfully is where they do not have it themselves—Great Britain. It was, therefore, well worthwhile for this province to have a representative on hand at this great convention of the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and well worthwhile to have selected a representative who could further trade relationships between this province and its best market—the Mother Country.

I wish to say something with respect to the Rowell Commission. It would be out of place for me to take the time of the House to set out, again, the reason why this Government asked the Federal Government to appoint a commission to enquire as to what amendments of the British North America Act were necessary to conform with present-day conditions. Nor need I stress the nature of these conditions other than to say they are unjust in many particulars: the revenues we contribute to the Dominion, and the small services we get in return; the taxation of our people has reached its limit, and the need for greater revenues to provide the services which our people require and should have. That was the crux of the representation made.

I wish again to compliment the Attorney General for the very comprehensive and able manner in which he presented the Brief of the Province to the Commission. In this connection, I should like to quote, from the *Leader-Post* of December 17, 1937, the statement of the Leader of the Opposition in praise of the Brief:

“Commenting on Saskatchewan’s brief to the Rowell Commission as ‘a job well done’, G. H. Williams, M.L.A., Leader of the C.C.F. opposition, said Friday the opposition did not intend to submit a brief of its own.

“The opposition consider that they will be doing a far greater service to the province by supporting the brief submitted by the Government rather than by seeking to embarrass the Government by submitting one of their own,” Mr. Williams said.”

Then again:

“As for the brief as a whole, I can say without hesitation that it is a good piece of work and save for failing to deal with the problem of markets, does, I believe, reflect fairly accurately the true position of the province and the opinions of the average citizen.

“It is a job well done—and reflects credit on those public-spirited citizens to whom the Government entrusted its compilation.”

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition on the stand he took at that time, and I believe he represents

many of those people whose line of thought is opposed to Government policies. I think it was a fair and right thing for him to do, and I congratulate him upon the stand he took on that occasion.

As to crop failure and drought, I do not need to take up the time of the House by reiterating the condition that exists in the province at the present time. Members all are aware of it. The people of this province have suffered probably more than any of our people have suffered since Confederation. There have been spontaneous happenings, such as the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, the disaster at Halifax, and terrible floods; but nowhere else have the people had to endure the series of recurrent disasters which have afflicted the people of Saskatchewan as a result of continued drought. The morale of the people would not have been what it is had they not been given assistance. Knowing, as we all do, people who came to the Mid-West of Canada, practically from every nation in the world, from Eastern Canada and the old lands across the sea, who came here to build new homes for themselves and to bring up their families in a decent standard of life and who, in the last eight or nine years, through crop failures and no fault of their own, find themselves practically ruined, we cannot but marvel that their morale is what it is today. However, it is not of the old people so much as of the young men and women I am thinking today. The people who came here years ago know what this country can produce if it has a chance; they know that, given reasonable conditions of moisture, this country, whether in the north or in the south, can produce, and has produced, wonderful crops. They know all that; but the young people of today do not know these facts. So it is our young people who are giving us more concern than the others, today.

Then, too, I think of the women in the farm homes—the mothers of children, month after month, year after year, living just on the meagre food and fuel schedule we are able to give them—just the bare necessities of life. Is it not a wonder that the morale of our people is as good as it is today?

These are the things which occupy the minds of members of this Government; and those who listened to the Premier must realize that he knows what his people are suffering; he knows what they are going through.

I wish, at this time, to congratulate and pay tribute to the Saskatchewan Voluntary Rural Relief Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Hedley. People in other provinces of Canada contributed nearly eight hundred carloads of fruit and vegetables, thousands of dollars in cash contributions, tons and tons of clothing, and 400 cartons of books. These were given voluntarily by every church organization in the Dominion of Canada, and have been distributed fairly and equitably by the Voluntary Rural Relief Committee. I say the thanks of the people of this prov-

ince and of this House should go out to the people who made those donations, and also to Dr. Hedley and his committee for distributing them as fairly as possible. I know there has been some criticism as to the Voluntary Rural Relief Committee distributing cars of vegetables in the Federal Drought Area after the Federal Government's distribution took place. The Federal Committee, however, did not distribute any potatoes anywhere in the Province of Saskatchewan. They distributed dried fish, cheese, and other necessities; but there was no distribution of potatoes by Dr. Stapleford and his Committee. For that reason some cars of potatoes were distributed in the Federal Drought Area by Dr. Hedley after the Federal Government's distribution started. I hope that will clear up any misunderstanding in that connection.

I learn from Dr. Hedley that the railway companies contributed \$300,000 in freight rates—that being the amount which they otherwise would have received had they not moved those gifts in free.

I also wish, on behalf of the people of Saskatchewan, to pay tribute to the Red Cross Society under Mr. Marshall. During the late summer and last winter, \$360,000 worth of blankets and bed-clothes, contributed by firms and individuals in Eastern Canada through the Red Cross Society, was distributed to the needy in the province.

There are a few other things I should like to draw to the attention of the House. In spite of all that the people of Saskatchewan have had to endure, when disaster comes to any part of America, or for that matter to any part of the world, the people of Saskatchewan contribute very willingly to their aid. Through the Red Cross Society, when the Ohio River flooded the country, last spring, cash contributions were made by Saskatchewan people in aid of sufferers in Ohio. When the Thames River in Western Ontario overflowed its banks, the people of Saskatchewan, through the Red Cross, subscribed \$880 in cash towards relief of the victims—which is more money than all the other provinces combined contributed, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec. The Red Cross is also doing a wonderful work among the people in the drought area who need the assistance of drugs.

Then, too, I think that, in the matter of the whole distribution of relief, the Legislature and the people of Saskatchewan owe a deep debt of gratitude to the railway companies of Canada. I asked the Minister of Agriculture, the other day, how much he thought the province would have had to pay if the full freight charges had been paid on the shipments of all kinds coming into the province for relief purposes. He said he had no accurate figures, but estimated the sum would have been in excess of \$2,000,000. That is the amount the railways would have received had they not reduced the freight rates on certain shipments and delivered a lot of stuff free of freight to this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say something with regard to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Before doing so, I desire to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on the very clear, comprehensive and able speech he made in this House, last Friday. Two Departments of the Government are often mentioned together: the Administration of Relief, and the Administration of Agricultural Assistance. As pointed out by the Minister of Agriculture last Friday, the administration of direct relief is comparatively easy; that is, as compared with administration of feed and fodder relief. The complete set-up is already in existence, from the wholesale houses to the retail stores, to make distribution of direct relief easy; and it is merely a matter of co-operation with the municipal councils (who decide who should get relief and how much), and a matter of financing—which is not a load on this Department.

The work to be done by the Minister of Agriculture and his Department, on the other hand, is one of the hardest tasks to be done at the present time. I doubt if any member of the Cabinet has as heavy a burden to bear as the Minister of Agriculture, with the exception of the Premier and Provincial Treasurer. It ill befits any person in this province, therefore, to subject the Minister of Agriculture to mean carping criticism instead of giving him the co-operation which the situation calls for. He is criticized at the present time in connection with feed and fodder supplies. He has mentioned the fact that he bought all that was available in the three prairie provinces, and that he obtained grain from South Africa, the Argentine and from the United States. He obtained hay from Quebec and Ontario, and now is negotiating for supplies with British Columbia. I do not know what more he could do, in co-operation with his staff, to provide for the livestock of the province.

The Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) said that I made the statement that it would take 2,000,000 tons of fodder to feed the stock and horses this winter. What I did say was this:

At the time, I was speaking from statistics which the Minister of Agriculture gave us. I said that there were alive in the province at the time 2,500,000 head of cattle and horses. Computed on the statistics of the census of 1931 and comparing it with the census of 1936, and allowing for the increase during the time intervening, that was the population of livestock in the province. Then I said that if the people of Saskatchewan kept the same amount of cattle as in the previous year, 1936, and if they did not reduce their herds, it would take 2,000,000 tons of fodder to feed the cattle in the province this winter. That was the statement I made, and I have no apologies to offer for it. I thought I was doing my duty in warning ranchers and those with stock that they should give consideration to

disposing of their surplus stock. They could get good prices for their cattle, thanks to a Federal Liberal Government which first of all entered into an agreement with the United States, and then instituted their Optional Marketing Plan. The fact was that prices in September and October were higher than they had been in years. That is one of the things we, who are in the cattle business, are very thankful for; and though people had to reduce their herds, this year, due to the shortage of feed, I say the prices were much in advance of what they were in previous years. It would be out of place for me to mention details of the plan for disposing of the surplus stock. That was adequately outlined by the Minister of Agriculture, last Friday. All I need add is that it was a very great success, and people generally were very pleased with it.

Turning now to the Department of Municipal Affairs, I wish, first of all, to reply to certain statements made by the Leader of the Opposition, the other day, in which he said that certain private tax sale purchasers, through their operations, were keeping people from paying taxes to the municipalities, and that when the farmer made application to the Debt Adjustment Board for protection, nine times out of ten protection was not granted, permission was given to the tax sale purchaser to obtain title, and that people were losing their land. He coupled that with an instance of a certain firm of tax sale purchasers. Now, I am not interested in any isolated firm or individual.

Prior to 1929 when the tax sale legislation was on the Statute Books (as you know it is now repealed) a large number of municipal officials, anxious for the condition and well-being of their municipality and also to do their friends a good turn, invited or persuaded people to come to the tax sales, because they would legitimately receive ten per cent. on their investment. Certificates were purchased privately by a large number of people; a large number of companies were formed, and a large number of people attended the sales and purchased tax sale certificates for land sold at tax sales.

Now since 1929 there has been an Act passed each year (and it is the intention to bring in similar legislation at this Session) postponing the issue of certificate of title to land sold for taxes. If any man has been unfairly dealt with, so far as this Legislature is concerned and so far as the law is concerned, it is the tax sale purchaser. This Legislature passed a law which granted him ten per cent. interest on his investment. I do not say he is morally entitled to that in these hard times; but that was the law of this province for many years, and was the law when he purchased at tax sale. Since that time, that law has been cancelled, and there has been placed on the Statute Books this other law postponing the issue of certificate of title to land purchased at tax sale.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I make the definite statement that no man has lost his land through tax sale, unless the rural municipal council or the urban municipal council (whichever the land happens to be in) has passed a resolution recommending that the land should pass to the tax sale purchaser. Those resolutions are not generally passed by councils except in the case of land in which no one has any interest in the way of buildings or improvements. It is only in connection with vacant land that any council passes such a resolution. Now, suppose a man has a piece of land and wants to hold it, and the council passes a resolution affecting it; all that man needs to do is apply to the Debt Adjustment Board for protection—and I do not know of one single case in which the Debt Adjustment Board has granted right to proceed or has authorized the issuance of title to the tax sale purchaser, where the man has his residence on the land and it is his home.

When the Leader of the Opposition made the statement he did, I would not say he was wilfully misleading the House, but I would say he was ignorant of the facts.

Mr. Williams: What statement does the honourable Minister refer to? He talks so much, I do not understand what statement he means.

Hon. Mr. Parker: I am sorry the Leader of the Opposition thinks I talk too much. This is a free country yet, Mr. Speaker.

For the information of the Leader of the Opposition, let me repeat: when he was speaking the other day, he made the direct charge that people were losing their land to the tax sale purchaser, that in nine out of ten cases where application was made to the Debt Adjustment Board, the Board did not protect the farmer but allowed the title to be issued, and that, through operations of tax sale purchasers, municipalities were unable to collect their taxes. I want to make this statement—and I hope he hears it: he either was misleading the House when he made that statement, or was entirely ignorant of the facts of the case.

Mr. Williams: I was referring to one particular company, and I made it clear. It was this one company, and (yes!) the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hon. Mr. Parker: I do not wish to enter into any controversy with the Leader of the Opposition. He made the statement I have answered, and he made a charge against this one particular company.

The Department of Municipal Affairs is charged with the administration of 82 local improvement districts in the province—20 in the south, and 62 in the north. Many of these, we think, should be formed into rural municipalities in order that the people

in them may obtain the same services, under local management, as in the organized rural municipal unit. On visiting some of them, I have found the land to be just as good, and the same acreage in cultivation, as in many of our rural municipalities; and they would be better off under local self-government than as local improvement districts.

We have, under the Department, a Board of Examiners of secretary-treasurers and auditors; and this Board is also rendering fine service to the municipal people of this province. Since the Board was established, some 68 persons have secured permanent certificates as qualified secretary-treasurers of rural municipalities, while 27 have secured certificates as municipal auditors. Those who were engaged as secretary-treasurers or auditors before the Act came into force are not required to obtain a certificate, and, of course, the same applies to chartered accountants. We have applications from time to time from men who wish to be secretary-treasurers of municipalities, but who have not the qualifications for the position. These are not allowed to take the position until they have passed an examination set by the Board—and I do not think such men should be allowed to accept such positions unless they are properly qualified, just as teachers in schools are required to have certain qualifications for the work. We have some municipalities wishing to appoint men not competent for the position; but we hope that now, when a vacancy occurs, the rural municipality will get in touch with the Board, get a list of the qualified men waiting for positions of this kind (we have some ten or twelve on the list) and give these men a chance who have taken the trouble to equip themselves for the work.

With regard to the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission (also under the Department), let me say that I have here the Assessments by Provinces as published by the Government of Canada. I note by this publication that the assessment of Ontario and Quebec amount to a little more than two billion dollars each; the assessment of Saskatchewan to one billion dollars; that of Manitoba to a little less than \$500,000,000, and of Alberta and British Columbia to a little more than \$500,000,000. We believe, and the Chairman of the Assessment Commission also believes, that the assessment of Saskatchewan, to be fair and equitable in relation to the others, should not be very much higher than Manitoba, Alberta or British Columbia, whereas it is twice as high.

The Government has given consideration to this matter and intends to have a revaluation of the farm land in this province. This will not be done immediately, or even this year; but, in order that a commencement be made, and to ensure that competent men will be in a position to carry on the work when it is started, the University of Saskatchewan, this year, in the Farm Management Department, will put on an extension course for those who may want to participate in this work. When it is done it will be done

on the basis of the Soil Survey made by the University, taking into account not only the productivity of the land in the past, but also the record of rainfall over a period of years—all the factors affecting production. We believe that is something that should be done in the public interest, and that, when finances and conditions permit, such an assessment should be made; and we believe we should be preparing for it at the present time.

At last Session of the Legislature, an Act was passed authorizing the issue of certificate of title to certain lands purchased at tax sales by cities, towns and villages. Prior to the passing of this Act by the Legislature, there were some thirteen special Acts on the Statute Books which entitled some specific municipality to procure title to land so purchased that was not intended for building purposes. During this past year, five cities, 22 towns and 23 villages have taken advantage of the general Act to obtain title by Order in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Act of last year. It has, therefore, been of some assistance to the urban centres of the province in enabling them to obtain title to valueless lands in this way, without payment of land title fees.

Dealing with the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch I would say that, from the constructive point of view, if there is a bright spot in the province this year, it is the people who have benefited by the establishment of this Branch. To digress for a moment or two:

Prior to 1932, people who were on relief in the cities were assisted by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the cities, on a three-way scheme, to move up to the north of the province. They moved from the cities or from the dry wheat plains men who were selected by relief officers not because they were fitted for the task but because they had been longest on relief and a charge on the cities. To say the kindest thing one can say about these people—they were not hand-picked people who were moved to the north of the province, or people with a knowledge of bush farming or mixed farming, such as are needed in the north. Thousands of these people were allowed to move not on to selected lands, but on lands unfit for cultivation and, indeed, for agricultural purposes.

When the present Government took over, the condition of these people was not good; I might describe it as a mass of discontent, and between 40,000 and 50,000 were in receipt of relief in the north. These people were not used to trees, not used to bush farming, not used to anything of an intensive-farming nature. Those from the wheat fields knew nothing of intensive farming; and those from the cities knew nothing about farming at all. It involved hard work to change the attitude of mind of these people from that of people who had been in receipt of relief for years to that of people anxious and willing to work and help themselves. Their morale

was very low; and, as I said, they were unable to cope with conditions in the north.

To meet the problem thus created, the Government decided to establish the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, and provision was made for advances to these people to encourage them to help themselves and become once again self-supporting.

At the present time there are 3,000 families under the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch. The work was commenced in 1936, and, last year, some \$350,000 was expended in Northern Settlement work to assist these people to re-establish themselves.

Last September, I took a trip through these settlements from the Manitoba to the Alberta boundaries, and what I saw there was totally different from what I had seen three or four years ago. The attitude of mind of the people had completely changed, and their morale was greatly improved. Some of the Members from the north may give the House more details than I can of the success being achieved through the activities of the Branch. I noticed many evidences of success, of happiness and contentment among these people, and saw lots of hard work in progress. Indeed, I did not see anyone idle.

I visited White Fox, a little village, and drove for two days solid among the settlers in that district. They have land (not what you would call wheat land) under cultivation, which is particularly adapted for the growing of alfalfa seed. In 1935, they grew 35,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, in 1936, they grew 36,000 pounds, and in 1937 they grew 660,000 pounds. This seed is very valuable and they can sell all they grow at from 26 to 30 cents a pound. Many of the settlers told me that the revenue from their land is from \$90 to \$110 an acre, and that they thresh from 350 to 400 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. In White Fox they have what is called the "White Fox Alfalfa Seed Growers Association", with over a thousand members. They have proper cleaning equipment to clean the seed. The seed is collected (it all belongs to northern settlers) and is sold mainly to Chicago; and they have practically an unlimited market for it there. Many told me that this year they would be off relief, and told me also that, next year, with the same amount of land under cultivation and the same crop, there would be no need for relief in White Fox. That is truly a great achievement.

I also visited Pierceland, now a little town, with two hotels and stores, 72 miles from the railway. I found the settlers there had brought much land under cultivation this year. Our inspector there (Mr. Saunders) is a horticulturist, and has interested the people in the growing of vegetables. Several truckloads were taken into North Battleford, and I was told that these vegetables are much better than those that come from British Columbia.

I next went to Cold Lake, in Alberta, near the border, and visited the hospital there which was opened some years ago by the United Church. This hospital is giving real service to the people of Saskatchewan. There were fifteen or sixteen bed-patients there, all, except one, from Saskatchewan. The Matron impressed upon me that they were almost unable to use all the vegetables and so on, which were being trucked in absolutely free by the Northern Settlers. She told me that, a few years ago, they could not get these people to contribute anything to the support of the hospital. That was their line of thought then. But she told me that the gifts of these truckloads of vegetables was a striking indication of the new line of thought amongst these people: and I think honourable members will agree.

I next visited Loon Lake, quite a nice little town with two hotels, 46 miles from the railway. There is a large Red Cross hospital there, rendering good service to the people of the district. It is a large building, with a large number of patients, and receives the statutory grant under the Department of Public Health. The work being done is truly wonderful. The United Church minister at Loon Lake (to whom I spoke) told me that the settlers in the district had got together, gathered up potatoes, trucked them to St. Walburg, and shipped them free to the drought area. That shows these people are good citizens, and that the money spent on them has been well worth the spending.

The Government also, to assist settlers in clearing new land, purchased a caterpillar tractor, last year. It was bought rather late in the season (towards the end of October) and only worked about thirty days; but in that time it cleared over 300 acres of bushland for 16 farmers, at twenty acres apiece.

We have made representations to Ottawa for a gift of \$250,000, or a loan of an equal amount, to give assistance to 8,000 families in the north in order to enable them to get off relief and become once more self-sustaining. Members of the House will agree with me that it is a well worthwhile venture, and that the people are doing remarkably well in the north country.

I now come to the Bureau of Labour. The Department of Labour, as you know, Mr. Speaker, has jurisdiction over the Employment Offices in the province. We have eleven Employment Offices—one in every city, one in the town of Estevan, and partial service is given through sub-offices in Melville and Melfort. Nearly 70,000 men and women were placed in employment through these offices, in the last two years.

The Minimum Wage Board also is under the Department of Labour. The Leader of the Opposition when speaking, the other day, said that the Minimum Wage Board set wages as low as

\$1.50 a week, and that that was one of the orders of the Board. Again, Mr. Speaker, I say he must be misinformed. That is only half the story . . .

Mr. Williams: I never made any such statement.

Hon. Mr. Parker: I must accept the honourable member's word, if he says so; but I distinctly heard someone over there make that statement, and he is the only one who has spoken in this debate.

Mr. Williams: I am not the only one who has spoken from this side.

Hon. Mr. Parker: You are the only one who has spoken to this Motion.

Opposition Member: What about the Amendment?

Hon. Mr. Parker: In any case, Mr. Speaker, to clear this matter up I wish to state emphatically that the Board has never made an order as low as \$1.50 a week. The order of the Board to which, no doubt, reference was made, provides for a cash wage of \$1.50 a week for bellboys and inexperienced men in hotels and restaurants, but only where the employee also receives board and room at the expense of the management, and allowance is made for that. The average wage set by the Board has been from \$12 to \$14 a week, Mr. Speaker; and I don't think I need weary the House with any further comment on activities of the Minimum Wage Board.

The Industrial Standards Act was new legislation passed by the Legislature last year. It has been a great success, and proved a great help to employers and employees in this province. Already over 15 industries have taken advantage of the terms of the Act by which employers and employees get together and agree as to a schedule of wages and a standard of hours of labour. This is what has been sought for a long time by both employees and employers, and great satisfaction has been expressed by both parties since the Act came into force. Some fifteen agreements have been completed, and six more will terminate their agreements this week, bringing the total up to twenty-one.

Now, for a moment or two, I wish to discuss something in which all members of the House are interested, namely, the administration of direct relief, one of the very hardest things to administer when dealing with human beings, men, women and children.

We have been doing our utmost, as a Government, to cooperate with the municipalities of the province, and they have

endeavoured to co-operate with us. Relief is administered in two ways: one known as the Federal Drought Area, under agreement with the Federal Department of Agriculture; the other "outside" the Federal Drought Area, through agreement with the Federal Department of Labour.

The Federal Drought Area, as defined in the agreement with Ottawa, comprises 150 rural municipalities and 20 local improvement districts; in all, some 170 municipal units. I want to say, in all fairness, that representations have been made by this Government to the Federal Government urging that a larger area of the province be included in the Federal Drought Area. The Federal Government did not see fit to extend the area, for reasons best known to themselves; but repeatedly the statement has been made that people "outside" the Federal Drought Area would be treated, as far as possible, on the same basis of need as people in the Drought Area. I think members will agree that they are treated on the same basis of need. The people in the southern areas have had continuous years of drought and crop failure; but, though people in the "outside" area may be just as hard up in many instances, they only began this year, in many municipalities, the first year they have suffered from drought and crop failure.

The Federal Government, as I said, outlined the Drought Area comprising the 150 rural municipalities and the 20 local improvement districts, and agreed to assume full responsibility for relief within that area. This means that relief given in that area is a free gift in the 170 municipal units, the 38 towns and 179 villages included in the Area.

The money for direct relief "outside" the Drought Area is granted by the Department of Labour as unemployment assistance. It takes the form of a grant-in-aid by the Government of Canada to the Government of this province, and we in turn make a grant-in-aid to the municipalities "outside" the Drought Area.

Mr. Williams: You say a "grant-in-aid to the municipalities". Is it a free gift, or are they charged with it?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I shall answer that in a moment. The question I wish to clear up is in connection with the remark of the Leader of the Opposition that he did not think it right that people getting something that was "free" should have to sign a note for it.

The Leader of the Opposition knows very well that, on account of the law on the Statute Books of this province, that is the only way relief can be administered. Under The Relief and Agricultural Aids Act, passed last Session, section 11 requires the municipality to take a lien agreement from the recipient; and that is the only way it can be administered. Municipal officials and people on relief themselves are not averse to signing a note, because they

admit there is always the odd person who does wrong in applying for relief, and, if there were no record kept, they would not have enough to go around.

Legislation is being brought down at this Session to cancel the relief indebtedness in the Federal Drought Area in 1936, and, no doubt, when the amount is known, at next Session there will be another Act cancelling the relief indebtedness with respect to 1937 in the Federal Drought Area.

Mr. Williams: While it is quite true you have to have the note, is the Department letting the recipients know that they will not be asked to repay it?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I do not think there is anyone in the Drought Area who does not know that all assistance for winter feed for cattle is a free gift, and that they will not be charged for it. I have never heard of anybody who did not know that

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Except a couple of "dumbells" over there.

Mr. Stork: Who's a "dumbell"?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: There are two or three over there.

Deputy Speaker: Order!

Mr. Stork: I think it is time, Mr. Speaker, you checked this sort of thing up. If you don't, I shall have to take a poke at him afterwards.

Hon. Mr. Parker: The amount we receive from Ottawa each month is \$230,000. That is given by the Federal Government as a grant-in-aid to this Government.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, while speaking of the Federal Drought Area I forgot to mention (what members of the House no doubt know) that, in addition to the direct relief given as a gift by the Federal authority, \$1,000,000 worth of fruits, vegetables, beans, cheese, and fish was given by the Federal Government as a free gift and distributed through the Drought Area.

In the area outside the Federal Drought Area, 140 rural municipalities, 28 towns and 96 villages are in receipt of financial assistance through the grant-in-aid. Let me give you some picture of the situation:

Inside and outside the Federal Drought Area there are 302 rural municipalities in the province, and every rural municipality, with the exception of twelve, is in receipt of some kind of direct relief assistance. There are 82 towns in the province of which

66 are receiving financial assistance from the Government, some up to 100 per cent. relief. In all of the eight cities of the province, the Government is contributing 80 per cent. of the relief expenditures. Some 275 of the 376 villages in the province are in receipt of direct relief assistance. If you include also the 82 local improvement districts where the people on relief are a provincial responsibility to the extent of 100 per cent., and also the several hundred transients who are also 100 per cent. Government relief, you will have, Mr. Speaker, some picture of the relief requirements in the Province of Saskatchewan at the present time.

As I said, the grant-in-aid is given by the Federal Government to this Government, and we in turn give a grant-in-aid to the municipalities. That is a free gift to the municipalities; no strings attached to it. This has been explained time and again to the municipalities, urban and rural, and I never heard yet of any municipal official who has not known that for years.

I intend to take up in a moment or two the work-and-wages' question. Meantime, let me say that each person is expected to do some work on roads or elsewhere for the relief advances made to him. That is a responsibility that devolves upon the municipality. Now there are a number of municipalities in the province, such as Yorkton and Prince Albert, where no capable and fit person can receive relief without working for it; but there are others which take the money from their taxpayers (who work for it) and take the grant-in-aid from the Government, hand it out to the relief recipients and do not ask any work from them at all, but merely keep them in idleness. Yet some criticize the Government saying that we have not put on a work and wages programme! But that is the situation in the province. The majority of people receiving relief outside the Federal Drought Area are put to work on a work and wages programme to work out the relief they receive. In the Federal Drought Area, where nothing has been grown, and where the money is a direct contribution from the Federal Treasury, it is not the policy to ask the recipients to work out their relief. It is a free gift, because they could not in the rest of their lives repay the sums they now owe. Then, too, there is the difficulty of procuring the feed for the teams, and I think, if you ask the Minister of Agriculture, he will tell you he has enough of a job on his hands to supply people with feed for their stock without having to find more for teams to do road-work. It has been impracticable, in the Drought Area, to have them work out their relief on the roads, and so it is the policy to consider it as a free gift.

Mr. Williams: Where is the equity in one man receiving relief as a free gift and another man having to work or pay for it?

Hon. Mr. Parker: In the Drought Area, where people have been on relief for a number of years, the relief charged up to the individual is still owing, for only indebtedness for the year 1936 is being cancelled. The rest is still owing by the people in the

Federal Drought Area, and, as I say, they could not repay it in the rest of their lives. But where a man has had only one or at most two crop failures, we believe he should pay or render some service in return for what he receives. We believe it is a wrong principle to pay out money taken from the people of Canada who work for it and pay their taxes, and give it away for nothing in return.

Mr. Williams: If that is the case why not have a decent work and wages programme?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I shall speak on that a little later. But this Government has put on a work and wages programme. There has been nothing like the work and wages programme put on by the two Governments this last year; outside, perhaps, the building of the Parliament Buildings.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me say a word with respect to the services rendered by this Government in the matter of relief. The food schedule was raised 15 per cent. a year ago, and raised another 22½ per cent. this last year, making a total increase of 37½ per cent. in the last two years. The clothing schedule has been raised by approximately a like amount. The fuel schedule remains about the same, an adequate allowance on the basis of need. In addition to the regular schedule, the Government purchased and distributed approximately 600 cars of potatoes free through the municipalities. We paid 50 cents per 90 pound sack for them, loaded them on the cars, the railways paying half the freight. The total cost to the Government, including freight, for delivery of the potatoes was approximately \$191,000—and we do not think you could get anywhere a like service for that amount of money.

The Minister of Public Health, every year, treats us to an intellectual feast when he reviews the work of his Department. It would be out of place, therefore, for me to speak of the different services rendered by his Department in the drought area, although the moneys come under Relief Administration. One million dollars is provided by the Treasury to keep hospitals in the drought area open, to assist in retaining doctors in the area, and to meet the need for drugs and eye-glasses. The money is found in this large amount by the Provincial Government in order that these services be maintained, for medical aid, hospitalization, drugs and eye-glasses. I have no doubt the Minister of Public Health will explain, in good time, the services rendered in this connection.

From time to time we receive applications for relief from school teachers, who are unable to carry on because they are not getting their money from the school districts employing them. It is not the intention of the Government to put the school teachers on relief. If any comes to the secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality, and if he is in receipt of \$30 to \$40 a month, he does

not get relief. If he is in receipt of that amount, or has the promise of it, he is expected to make arrangements for credit with the merchants until he gets his money in order that he need not come under relief. We say it is the duty of the teacher, if he is not getting his money and is unable to carry on, to go to the school board, because, after all, it is their responsibility. The school boards engage the teachers, and are responsible for their pay. If the school boards have not the money, it is their duty to go to the rural municipality and put in a requisition as in previous years. Then the municipality pays the school board out of taxes, or, if unable to pay out of taxes, the municipality can apply to the Department of Public Welfare which makes an advance to the school board in order that the teacher may be able to get the necessaries of life.

The Legislature, last Session, passed The Education Tax Act in order to better the condition of the teacher.

Mr. Williams: The money you advance to the school district, is it charged to the school district or to the teacher?

Hon. Mr. Parker: The teacher receives it as part of his or her salary, and it will be deducted as the teacher is paid by the district. I understand that the school grants are all paid for the last school year, and that some \$200,000 has been paid as advance grants for the last half of last year, so that there cannot be many teachers who are without at least some money. Those who are not able to carry on should apply to the school board for their salaries in the ordinary way. The school board then applies to the municipality for moneys owing to the district for payment of the teacher; and if the municipality is unable to comply, it can apply for an advance to the Department of Public Welfare.

Mr. Williams: But who do you charge for the advance?

Hon. Mr. Parker: The school board. We have had lots of letters, and, so far as we know, all cases have been taken care of.

Mr. Stork: What is the basis of the advance?

Hon. Mr. Parker: The basis is the same as in all other cases—the basis of need. If the teacher is married and has children, or living in a teacherage, in many cases they are supplied with coal. Under this arrangement 3,000 school houses and many teachers living in teacherages have received fuel.

Mr. Stork: Do you make the advances on the same basis as the schedule the relief recipients in the municipality receive?

Hon. Mr. Parker: Absolutely; on the basis of need. If the teacher has no money at all, it would be, on the basis of need, the

full amount of the relief schedule. That would be decided by the school board, the municipality and the teacher—and there is never any question raised.

Mr. Williams: Is it repayable?

Hon. Mr. Parker: Yes.

Mr. Williams: Is it repayable out of taxes, or is it deducted from the school grant?

Hon. Mr. Parker: It is not held out of the grant. Let me assure the honourable gentleman of that. It is repayable out of the taxes as collected, as the assessor can conveniently do it.

In connection with the Farm Bonus Scheme, there was much criticism by the Leader of the Opposition in his address. In view of the great success of the scheme and its appreciation by the tens of thousands of the people of the province

Mr. Williams: Oh! Oh!

Hon. Mr. Parker: My friend says, "Oh! Oh!". Let me tell him that tens of thousands of the people of Saskatchewan are very well satisfied with the scheme. Up to January, this year, the number of placements made under this scheme was 27,066 persons. Included in this number are 1,276 married couples, practically all of whom would have been on direct relief and in our cities had they not been sent to jobs under the Bonus Plan. I would suggest that my friend ask the city councils what they think of this scheme. Probably he does not know that last fall, and the fall before, hundreds of homeless and destitute men walked the city streets looking for work and wanting a work and wages programme, and who were very glad of this scheme that took them off the streets.

Approximately 63,000 cheques have been mailed out to farmers

Mr. Williams: Does the honourable Minister think that \$5.00 plus the \$2.50 bonus—that is \$7.50 a month plus board—does he think that an adequate amount to pay to men to keep them in clothing and so on?

Hon. Mr. Parker: That \$7.50 a month, with the good board our farmers give, and room, is adequate is proved by the numbers of letters my friend gets from people who want to come under the scheme but cannot be accepted.

Mr. Williams: Do you believe that a man getting \$7.50 a month can clothe himself, buy tobacco if he needs it, and other things, on it?

Hon. Mr. Parker: In answer to that I say that, because of the thousands who write to me and to my friend asking to come under the scheme, and who are not eligible, they must be well satisfied with the scheme.

Mr. Williams: I take it then that you are satisfied that it is an adequate amount?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Under the circumstances.

Mr. Williams: Let the Minister himself answer.

Hon. Mr. Parker: I think I have produced the proof. I reiterate: the proof is the thousands who want to come under the scheme but who cannot be accepted, and the thousands who are under the scheme at this time who have expressed satisfaction with it.

As to the payment of cheques, I had stated that 63,000 have been mailed from the Department to farmers and workers throughout the province. This year the Provincial Treasurer made arrangements to get the cheques out more quickly than last year, and, up to date, a total of \$352,400 has been paid as compared with \$131,900 at the same time last year. This would indicate that there must be somebody satisfied with what they are getting.

Cheques are being mailed from the Department at the rate of slightly over 2,000 a day, the daily total being between \$12,500 and \$13,000.

Mr. Speaker, I go down fairly frequently to the office of the Farm Placement Scheme, and I have been down on two occasions in the evening. On both occasions I found over twenty employees working late, trying to give satisfaction to those under the scheme, and they are so busy; but they willingly give up their nights to try to give satisfaction to those under the scheme. I want to tell the Leader of the Opposition through you, Mr. Speaker, that one of the unkindest things he has said in this House was when he referred to these people as "party heelers". It is contemptible, and not befitting the honourable position he holds in this House.

Mr. Williams: I cannot let that pass, Mr. Speaker. The Government has party "heelers" working for them; but I did not refer to those employees as "party heelers".

Hon. Mr. Parker: Let's go back a little. He referred to a statement, not of his own National Leader, but of the Leader of the Conservative party at Ottawa, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, in which the latter referred to the administration of relief in this province being conducted in a "partisan way". Now, he made that state-

ment. Then, in the next breath, he read a letter from a man in Mildred, Saskatchewan. The Attorney General asked the name of the man, and the Leader of the Opposition gave the name. He read that letter on the floor of this House in order to prove radical partisanship in connection with the administration of this scheme. This letter stated that the writer could not be accepted because he was a member of the C.C.F. whereas all his neighbours, under the same conditions, were being accepted because they were Liberals. That was the statement he made, and he said "partisan Liberal heelers". Those are the statements of the Leader of the Opposition, and he sought to prove them by the letter he read and the reference to R. B. Bennett. And I could not "pass that up", Mr. Speaker; and I think it is one of the most scurrilous things for the Leader of the Opposition in this House to put on civil servants—and beneath the dignity of the position he holds.

Mr. Williams: I must object again. He should not include the general civil service in a statement that applied only to particular employees of the Government. I also object to the word "scurrilous".

Government Member: Can't take it, eh?

Hon. Mr. Parker: It has been necessary to conduct a close investigation into the operation of the bonus scheme in many instances. I have a number of letters (I am not going to weary the House with them), the Department has received stacks and stacks of letters, and the Commissioner brought me a file this height (*indicating with hand*), all referring to cases which should be investigated, and telling of farmers who had traded sons to get them under the scheme, and the sons never left their homes. That is to say, Mr. Speaker, the farmers, with grown sons, had got together, and each made application to have the other's son brought under the plan; the applications were accepted, but the sons never left home. If my friend goes down to the Department he will find that every application is investigated down there, and the applicant accepted or rejected according to the facts stated on the application. That is the only way it can be done. Here is a man accepted under the scheme; here is another one not accepted, and neighbours write in to ask "why" when the conditions are the same. The only way is to consider the application on the facts sent in to the Department on the written application in the first place, and accept or reject it on the statements contained in the application. It has been found necessary to reject some applications which originally had been accepted, because it was discovered later that false information had been supplied. I know a man who made application and was accepted, but who has been in business in British Columbia for years. Yet he was accepted on the facts stated in the application. Things have been brought to our attention (I am not going to weary the House with details) where, not in scores of cases, but literally in hundreds of cases, people had done the wrong

thing. They had changed their names where relatives were employed, and so on, although it was well known that relatives could not be employed under the scheme. They were accepted under the scheme because of the false information given, but, from information subsequently received and investigated, we found that they had not left home at all. There was a case where a man had five grown up sons and daughters for whom different people at different times made application and all were accepted

Mr. Williams: Were these people all on direct relief?

Hon. Mr. Parker: Some were, some were not. This man got his five sons and daughters accepted, and then applied for the son and daughter of a neighbour, and on investigation it was found that none of the seven had left home. Does the honourable gentleman think we were wrong in turning these cases down?

Mr. Williams: Yes, at least when they were on direct relief anyway. Does the Minister agree with the statement of the Premier, the other day, that all these people who were turned down gave false information?

Hon. Mr. Parker: No; but the Premier never made that statement. There were some applications accepted first and later cancelled, not because of false information but because in some other way the spirit of the regulations was not complied with.

Mr. Williams: You said all who were on direct relief would be accepted.

"This plan is intended to remove persons from the direct relief list and only those who are on direct relief or who, if not placed with a farmer, would have to be supported at the taxpayers' expense, will be considered."

How can you say that people who complied with that regulation should not be accepted?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I sat here and listened to him while he mentioned half-truths and made misstatements about my Department, and did not interrupt him. If the honourable gentleman will only be patient

Mr. Williams: I have been for four years.

Hon. Mr. Parker: And will be for four more. I was telling a story of a man with five grown-up sons and daughters, and who applied for two others, the son and daughter of a neighbour, who entered them on his statement as homeless and unemployed, and they were accepted. On investigation being made it was found that none of these seven parties had left home. I ask the House if there was not need of investigation.

Mr. Williams: Where on this sheet (*holding up poster*) does it say "homeless and unemployed"?

Hon. Mr. Parker: If the honourable gentleman will only exercise a little patience, I shall come to that.

Let us go back to the beginnings of this scheme, when single transient unemployed men were riding the rods on the railroads travelling from place to place seeking jobs, and when there were many accidents and some of them killed. The Federal Government said that the law prohibiting this sort of thing would be enforced, and the police were notified that people no longer were to be allowed to ride on the trains in that way. They were taken off the trains, and they flooded our cities. The cities could not feed them; they were becoming a problem, and the Federal Government was asked for assistance. The Federal Government put into effect the Farm Placement Scheme. Under that scheme "single destitute, homeless and unemployed men"—they designated "single, destitute, homeless and unemployed"—were sent out to farms, and under that scheme between 6,000 and 7,000 were taken off the city streets and placed in farm homes. In 1936, on account of the drought conditions, the Provincial Government made representations to the Federal Government that the scheme be continued and enlarged, and that not only men, but women and also married couples be included. That year an agreement was signed, and some 20,000 were accepted under the scheme and there was not much criticism of it. This year again, because of extenuating circumstances, (the people being poor financially, and thousands and thousands on relief) this Government again made representations to the Federal Government to have the same plan as had been in operation the year before.

We made these representations—and anyone who has had dealings with the Federal Government knows that that Government moves slowly; and it was hard to get an agreement with them before the winter opened. It was planned to start on October 1, and, although the agreement with the Ottawa Government had not been concluded and other provinces did not start until November 1, ours started on October 1—and, in order to get the scheme underway, we sent out the same regulations that were sent out on October 1, 1936. If we had not started on October 1, but had waited on completion of the agreement with Ottawa, my friend would have come into this House and criticized the Government for not starting on October 1; and if we had not sent out the regulations prior to that date, but had waited on the agreement with Ottawa, the people of the province would have been discontented. I submit that, under the conditions, the only thing the Government could do was to send out the same regulations as were used in the previous year and trust to them being in conformity with the new agreement.

Mr. Williams: Did your Department send out these regulations for the people to sign?

Hon. Mr. Parker: We sent out the same regulations a little prior to October 1, 1937, that we had sent out a little prior to October 1, 1936. Just a little patience!

After October 1, the Department was simply flooded with applications. I wonder if anybody here has any conception at all what it is to administer the Farm Bonus Plan in this province. Some members who have been down there may know. They told me the other night that in one day alone 7,000 letters had been received. They have a daily mail of between 2,000 and 4,000 coming in. There are 85,000 files down there. It is all very well to compare this concern with a commercial concern. The difficulty is these files are there, and different people may want to have access to the same file at one time. In no other way can it be administered. I do not wish to contend that the scheme is free from irregularities. That there should be some is inevitable in the flood of applications received. But I do say, most emphatically, that it has been a great success.

Up to the end of November we were simply flooded with applications. Four provinces availed themselves of the scheme, and entered into agreements with Ottawa. On November 22, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, who is in charge of farm placements for the Federal Government in the four western provinces, visited us. He told us that British Columbia had availed themselves of the agreement and had placed 56 men under the scheme; in the province of Alberta, there were 800 at that date under the scheme, and in the province of Manitoba, 400. At that date our Department had received 45,000 applications—which will give the House some idea how the minds of the people were working in this province as compared with other provinces.

The regulations, as everyone knows, to be drawn in conformity with the spirit of the agreement and in conformity with the agreement itself, must first of all look after the transient unemployed; and anybody who is living with his family, who never left home, and who is being looked after under direct relief and in the quota, will not be accepted under the scheme. But a person who has been away from home, who finds himself unemployed and destitute, will be accepted if he applies. That is how we are working it, and, as I said before, it is giving great satisfaction.

After culling through them, out of the 45,000 applications received some 17,000 had been accepted by November 22, while some 3,000 had been rejected, but notified that their cases would be reconsidered. Of that 3,000, some 1,500 re-applied later and, on the basis of the new information supplied, nearly all were accepted.

Except in cases where false information has been given and the application is accepted, the Government is prepared to pay for the time a person whose application has been accepted and later rejected for some other reason of non-compliance with the spirit of the regulations, was employed under the scheme. That is to say where we find a person has been accepted on false information supplied; where we find there has been malpractice or wrong-doing, and that the people have never left home, and reject the application later on that ground, it is not the intention of the Department to take the taxpayers' money and pay that person for the time he was under the scheme. On the other hand, where an application is accepted and later rejected for some reason other than false information, we will pay for the time the person is employed under the scheme. I do not think there is much more I can give the House in this connection.

Mr. Williams: Is not one of the chief reasons why they are first accepted and then rejected, because they happen to live in the same district?

Hon. Mr. Parker: No. Not altogether because they are living in the same district; but that they reside in the district and never leave home.

Mr. Williams: These regulations say that the scheme would not apply to relatives, but they say nothing about "living at home in the same district". Do you not think the wrong-doing was in their not being properly informed in the first place?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I am not accusing these people who had homes in the district in which they went to work of wrong-doing; no suggestion of wrong-doing at all. But the people I refer to never left home at all. There was a case of a commercial fisherman living in town, not a farmer at all. He applied for a man, a transient, to be placed under the scheme, and falsified his application in such a way as to make it appear he was a farmer. The man was accepted, and, to make matters worse then turned round and made application as if he were a farmer himself to get another man to haul fish under the scheme.

Mr. Williams: I myself have had cases of people wanting to work for relatives, and I informed them it could not be done. Is it not a fact that the majority of the people rejected did not fall into the category of "relatives", but that they had a home in the same vicinity as the man they wanted to work for?

Hon. Mr. Parker: All I can say is that in one mail we had seventeen letters giving information as to 46 people who had been accepted under the plan and who had never left home. I am not in a position to say whether the majority of them filled in their applications properly or not.

Mr. Williams: Is not the contract you drew up this year, broader than the one originally required to be signed?

Hon. Mr. Parker: As I pointed out, the regulations sent out prior to October 1, 1937, were the same as those sent out prior to October 1, 1936. The Department had to do that to get the scheme going, and we had not received the agreement from Ottawa and did not know what it would obtain. I think we were justified in the public interest in having the plan put into force on October 1, on the basis of need. On November 22, it was decided between the two Governments that we could not go to the extent of having all the farmers' sons either on relief or placed under the scheme. With over 400,000 in the three provinces in receipt of relief or unemployed, all might have wanted to avail themselves of this scheme. We had to draw the line somewhere; and, as I said before, we have given satisfaction to thousands and administered the plan as well as any commercial concern could.

Mr. Williams: One more question: then we understand, do we not, that these new regulations were sent out under the apprehension they would be acceptable to the Federal Government, and it did not so turn out, and that that was the real reason why so many applications were made that had to be later rejected?

Hon. Mr. Parker: I do not know if I should take the time to go over the same thing again. These regulations were sent out, and they violated the spirit of the agreement though not that of the previous year. We never had the number of people at home apply to come under the scheme last year as we did this year.

Just to take up one more criticism of the Leader of the Opposition, let me recall to the House his statement that this Government was afraid to put on a work and wages programme because we were afraid of losing a few paltry votes by giving work instead of relief.

I want to make this statement: there has never been a Provincial Government (perhaps I should say, Provincial and Federal Governments together) that has carried out such a programme of work and wages as has been carried out in this province this year, by the two Governments. From north to south, work and wages projects have been put on: first in the millions of dollars spent in excavating ditches and building dams under the P.F.R.A., then, going to the north, the work done in connection with the Northern Settlers' Branch

Mr. Williams: When making a statement of that kind the minister should give the percentage that went to employment on these work and wages projects.

Hon. Mr. Parker: My friend can get all the information from the P.F.R.A., if he wants it. Go to the north of the province, where

hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on men who have been working for it, men who have worked out relief. Then there is the money spent on drainage projects and other work under the Re-establishment Branch. The Minister of Highways will tell you (when he speaks in this debate or at some other time) of the millions spent on road work, on work and wages projects, and of the agreement with Ottawa whereby almost a million was spent on roads, people taken off relief, and getting work and wages for it. Then there is the grant-in-aid, through which over a million a month is spent, the money being given to cities, towns and villages outside the Drought Area. It is the duty of these municipalities to see that their people do some service by way of working out this grant-in-aid paid to them. The responsibility is on them. As I said before, Yorkton and Prince Albert are the two outstanding centres where no employable person gets relief without rendering a service for it, and nearly all the rurals outside the Federal Drought Area follow the same course. My friend spoke of his own constituency and the municipality of Spalding. There is no reason why the municipality of Spalding could not excavate the ditch if they wanted to do it. I am not familiar with the council of the municipality of Spalding. I do not know if they would take the money of the people of Canada (who worked for it) and hand it out without requiring recipients to do some service for the assistance given.

Mr. Williams: It is not Spalding. It is the municipality east and north of Spalding.

Hon. Mr. Parker: Spalding was the name you mentioned.

Mr. Williams: Barrier Valley. That is its name.

Hon. Mr. Parker: I think this was just another of his statements—and only one word describes it, “scurrilous”; not a statement of fact, and I say again he is either wilfully misleading the House or he does not know the facts.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker: on a Point of Order, I would ask that the Minister withdraw the word “scurrilous”.

Mr. Speaker: The point is well taken. The Minister should withdraw the word “scurrilous”.

Hon. Mr. Parker: All right, Mr. Speaker.

The Leader of the Opposition said the Government was afraid to provide a work and wages programme because it might lose a few paltry votes. I say that is absolutely untrue, and he knows it. There has never been more work and wages in any province of Canada than has been put on by this Government with the assist-

ance of the Federal Government in the last twelve months; north and south—on the P.F.R.A. projects, on the road work, and on the Farm Bonus Scheme at the present time.

The Leader of the Opposition can go through the province and talk like a parrot saying “work and wages”, “work and wages”, “work and wages”; but that will not get him anywhere. The people of this province are satisfied with this Government, and that the members of this Legislature have given them reasonable and adequate service

Mr. Williams: That's what you think.

Hon. Mr. Parker: Well, I shall confine my remarks to the members on this side of the House. Members of this Legislature have been called on, as never before, to attend to the needs of their constituents, and have done it at a sacrifice of time and money. One member in my home, the other evening, said that he had made twenty-six trips into the Parliament Buildings with delegations from his constituency to help people out, and he lives several hundred miles from the Capital.

I say the people of this province are satisfied with this Government, and that the Government enjoys the confidence of the great majority of the people of the province. When the election comes, whether the Premier sets the date in June 1938 or 1939 (no matter which) we are confident that we enjoy the confidence of the people of Saskatchewan. The Premier of the province is not a man who gets out and talks, and advertises himself. He stays on the job; and when they come to vote, the people will do just as they did in Prince Edward Island—return just one party. That, Mr. Speaker, will be the result.

I intend to support the motion.



SPEECH DELIVERED BY

The Honourable J. W. Estey
B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Education

in the Debate on the

Address in Reply to the Speech
From the Throne

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Thursday, February 3, 1938

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Mr. Speaker: In rising to make a few remarks in regard to the motion now before the House, may I join with all on both sides who have complimented, in very appropriate terms, the mover (*Mr. Hummel*) and the seconder (*Mr. Mildenerger*) of the motion. I think their language was well chosen and their topics timely for discussion in this Legislature.

I wish to associate myself with all that has been said as to our pleasure in having back in the assembly my fellow-citizen from Saskatoon and representative of the Constituency of Kelvington, my good friend Dr. Dragan. I am sorry not to have the pleasure of the presence here of the honourable member for Weyburn (*Dr. Eaglesham*), but join with others in the very sincere hope that his improvement in health will continue.

I should like to endorse all that was said in regard to the presentation of the Saskatchewan Brief to the Royal Commission by my friend the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. Davis*), who made a very able presentation and at all times maintained a very happy contact with the members of the Commission.

I also join in congratulating the Premier on what has been termed his "change of status," and I wish for Mrs. Patterson and himself every happiness and prosperity in their married life.

One name mentioned by the Premier in his address I would like to make special mention of. I refer to Dr. W. C. Murray, for many years President of the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Murray was the first President of the University. Dr. Murray came to the province and assumed the presidency before there was a single building on the grounds where the University now stands. During all his years as head of that institution Dr. Murray applied himself with all his great energy and ability to the creation of a great university. At all times he presented a forward point of view, and built for the future. He has been, in every sense of the word, a statesman in the Province of Saskatchewan,

and a statesman in the Dominion of Canada. The province has recognized and appreciated the great value of having had a man of his ability at the head of this institution.

He appealed to all our citizens because of his vision, courage and good judgment. All who came in contact with him recognized him as a leader. I join with the citizens of this province in wishing for Dr. and Mrs. Murray very many happy days as he retires from his position of great responsibility as president of the University.

We welcome his successor, Dr. Thomson. He has very many qualities in common with Dr. Murray. Already he has shown his qualities as a leader of men and indicated an intense interest in his work. We are delighted to have him as successor to as great a man as Dr. Murray. We hope for him success, if not greater than, at least equal to that achieved by Dr. Murray.

Effect of Drought

I should like to preface or lead up to the subject I propose to discuss by asking honourable members to review again the fact that our main difficulty in this province is the continued drouth and the fact, therefore, that no crops of consequence have been realized; that the plight of our people who, in the past, have enjoyed prosperity, is caused by the lack of new wealth in the province. For eight years we have been carrying on with poor crops, very poor crops, and this year practically no crop. Therefore, new wealth has not been realized by the people of the province. Without this production of new wealth there is very little income and, without income, we have no purchasing power. This is all so obvious that one wonders why the C.C.F. fail to recognize it and fail to appreciate the consequences thereof.

This lack of income has been reflected in every activity of our people. It is reflected in business, in community activities, in social and philanthropic organizations, and equally so is it reflected in the revenues of the governing bodies of this province. During the last eight years this province has experienced annual deficits. The lowest was \$518,000.00 for the year ending April 30, 1930. Our highest was \$5,820,000.00 for the year ending April 30, 1932. In two successive fiscal years—those ending April 30, 1931, and April 30, 1932—this province had a deficit of over \$8,600,000.00. The actual deficits have been:

1929-1930	\$ 518,177.72
1930-1931	3,856,667.01
1931-1932	5,820,289.80
1932-1933	578,636.87
1933-1934	1,393,992.77
1934-1935	2,709,181.27
1935-1936	929,974.26
1936-1937	1,128,166.09

The reason for these deficits may also be found in figures available to all of us. Wheat has been, and is, our basic source of income. How far this income has been reduced is indicated by the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)
1927	\$221,537
1928	217,927
1929	154,932
1930	72,293
1931	44,407
1932	56,889
1933	52,301
1934	57,950
1935	68,400
1936	81,000
1937*	16,000

*Subject to revision.

Our reduction of income is further indicated by proceeds realized from the sale of agricultural products including wheat, coarse grains and flax-seed, livestock, dairy products, poultry and wool in the following years:

	(in thousands of dollars)
1927	\$272,405
1928	273,566
1929	179,675
1930	101,803
1931	66,206
1932	72,179
1933	70,829
1934	81,406
1935	94,258
1936	117,145
1937*	48,625

*Subject to revision.

The net result is that the farmer's income in 1928 was over five times that of 1937, or, more specifically, for every dollar the farmer of 1928 had to pay his debts and buy his essentials, the farmer of 1937 had less than 20 cents. This is upon an average basis: the truth is the income is not equally distributed. Many had no income whatever, and those who had were not in possession of any surplus.

A deficit means, in plain language, that you have not the money wherewith to pay your bills. Therefore something must be done. Either services must be reduced or revenues increased. We might have reduced the services: for instance, the school grants, mothers' allowances, maternity grants, and so on. That course was adopted by the Anderson Government, and that step is partially responsible for the difficulties in our schools today. The real objection to such a course is that now, in these difficult times, our people, our schools, need assistance more than in better times. It was, therefore, a question whether we would provide this needed assistance as far as we could, or neglect, if not desert them when they most needed our help. In our opinion the reduction of the school grants in 1932 was wrong, definitely wrong; and we have corrected that wrong by increasing them.

A practice developed in this province of paying the school grants earned in one term throughout the next ensuing term rather than upon

any specific date. Throughout the days of prosperity and plenty it was not a matter of concern and no questions were raised; but, in more recent years, as the ravages of drouth continued, there has been a very definite demand that they should be paid more promptly. Funds to meet that demand were not available. A similar condition existed in other departments of government.

Education Tax

Your Government faced the facts and recognized that these recurring deficits together with a definite demand for the increase of social services required that we find additional sources of revenue. This is the course any businesslike administration would have adopted, and the only course that vision, courage and sound judgment recommended. Your Government adopted such a course. We imposed the Education Tax—a tax that exempts many of the essentials of life, and exempts the smaller purchases up to and including 14 cents—a tax that is imposed upon purchases as made—a small tax upon those who are buying and, therefore, in the best position to pay. We realized that many people were on relief, and we increased the allowance to relief recipients in order to take care of this tax. There are some who contend that certain of the smaller purchases make for payment of more than two per cent. Purchases of less than 74 cents do pay more than two per cent. But, on the other hand, all purchases made under 15 cents carry no tax whatever. Also, certain essentials are exempt—and there is a large body of public opinion that holds to the view that after all there is a balancing of advantages and disadvantages with respect to this feature of the tax and that it should remain as instituted.

Under our Constitution, education is definitely a responsibility of the province, the responsibility of the people within the province. The Dominion Government makes no contribution to the maintenance of the regular school facilities in the province. It, therefore, seemed but proper that we, as a province, should make provision first for this essential responsibility, and we earmarked the proceeds from this tax for educational purposes and appropriately named the tax "The Education Tax." The Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) and indeed certain others of our political opponents have sought to ridicule and belittle this tax and have done so, I submit, purely for partisan political purposes. Not one of them, so far as I have been able to observe, has even suggested that more money was not needed for educational purposes. Not one of them has denied that this province has had deficits for eight successive years. Not one of them has definitely, candidly and frankly indicated where the additional money for educational purposes was to come from.

Mr. Stork: Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct the Honourable Minister: that has been indicated not only this session but last session as well.

Hon. Mr. Estey: If so, I have never heard it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Stork: It is published, too, in one of the printed speeches of the Leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Estey: If it was ever suggested, I never read or heard it. Even if it was suggested, I have no doubt it was equally impracticable as the rest of their suggestions.

A number of our opponents have gone so far as to say that if this tax really was for educational purposes they would whole-heartedly support it. The Leader of the Opposition in this House suggested this tax was not being used for educational purposes. The Leader of the Opposition published a statement under date of August 11, 1937 (within eleven days after this tax was imposed), in which he used the following language: "But Mr. Estey did not dare to deal in facts." Well, Mr. Speaker, I have never had to shrink from facts. Indeed I prefer to deal in facts. First of all, let me make this very definite, positive, statement of fact, that every dollar received through the medium of the Education Tax has been, and will be, used for educational purposes, less a proper share of its administration costs in the office of the Provincial Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Williams: Is it not a fact that because of the million and a half dollars you are getting out of this tax you have to use less of the general funds to meet education?

Hon. Mr. Estey: I think I shall cover all of that before I am through.

The Leader of the Opposition knows, or ought to know, that the statute law imposing the tax definitely earmarks the proceeds for educational purposes. The second section of the Act definitely makes that provision. He also knows that the Provincial Auditor is an important official of this Government charged with the high duty of assuring to the people of this province that money received by the Government is spent in compliance with the statute law and not in disregard of it. He knows, or ought to know, that the Provincial Auditor is responsible not to the Government but to this Legislature, and every time he makes a statement that this money is not being used for educational purposes he casts a reflection upon the integrity of our Provincial Auditor and his staff.

Eleven days after the tax was imposed, before one cent had been received by the Government from this tax, and in spite of statutory provisions, in spite of the responsibility of the Provincial Auditor and clearly-stated Government policy that it would be used solely for educational purposes, the Leader of the Opposition proclaims to the public that this tax will not be used solely for educational purposes. My difficulty is to find any possible reason for such a speculation on his part. Indeed, I believe it was not other than political propaganda on his part, and was based upon a hope that even he could not entertain the least possible expectation of ever being realized. Yet it was stated as a fact by the Leader of the Opposition who, at the same time, stated: "Mr. Estey did not dare to deal in facts." I am content to let the public decide. I am content to let our school trustees and our teachers and

all interested in education decide. I am content to let the decision rest with those who consider what would be the condition in our schools today if school grants had not been increased by this Government and if we had not rendered the other assistance to our schools that we are providing at the present time.

The Leader of the Opposition goes further and seeks to create the impression that this money is being used to pay salaries of additional and unnecessary Government employees. No statement could be less founded on fact, and no statement could be more repulsive to those who are in possession of the facts. The Premier has already dealt with the setting up of the Provincial Tax Commission. He has explained that, by the consolidation of the tax collecting branches in the various departments of Government, we have succeeded in setting up an organization for the collection of taxes, including the Education Tax, that has not only NOT added to the previous number employed but actually reduced the number previously employed. This, I submit to you, was a business-like manner of dealing with tax collection and is typical of the methods which your Government has been pursuing in all matters of government.

This consolidation (as the Premier in the course of this debate has stated) has made it possible for the Government to collect this tax at a cost of approximately five per cent., which compares favourably with the costs in any jurisdiction in which a similar tax is imposed.

In the statement to which I have referred, the Leader of the Opposition selected a few figures, and again sought to create the impression that the Government is diverting the proceeds of this tax. First, by selecting actual expenditures and setting up estimates against them (expenditures for one year, estimates for another), he drew the conclusion that the Government intended to spend only \$371,898.93 for Education in the fiscal year of 1937-38 over and above what it spent in 1936-37. Figures, like words, must be understood—first by those who use them and then by those who read them. I do not want to suggest that the Leader of the Opposition does not know what can be done by arranging and re-arranging figures, and I do not believe I need suggest to the honourable members of this House the zeal with which the Leader of the Opposition seeks conclusions adverse to this Government.

If we are to obtain a true picture, let us compare estimates with estimates, expenditures with expenditures. For the fiscal year 1936-37 we estimated a total expenditure for education of \$3,241,819.00, an increased expenditure approved by this House of \$584,659.00. This increase came into being on July 1, and, therefore, only the increase for the short or Fall term was included in the 1937-38 estimates; or, in other words for the grants earned and due on June 30, 1937, and December 31, 1937. The school grants payable under *The School Act* in the fiscal year 1937 were actually increased by an amount of \$308,945.00. Under *The Secondary Education Act* there was an increase of \$6,000.00.

Mr. Williams: Are you speaking of 1938 or 1937?

Hon. Mr. Estey: I have been indicating the estimates passed at last session of the House—the same estimates my honourable friend dealt with when speaking.

Prior to June 30, 1937, the Federal Government paid to the province one-half of its expenditure for vocational education. We were advised that, after that date, the Federal Government would make no contribution whatever. We were faced, therefore, with the problem of what our attitude should be towards our technical schools without any contribution from the Federal Government. This Government believes that the technical schools are serving a very useful purpose. Indeed, this Government believes that more vocational education should be made available throughout the province. We, therefore, decided that, in the interests of vocational education, we should assume this additional burden, that we should pay to the vocational schools approximately the same amount that had been paid, by paying the portion previously paid by the Federal Government. In fact we went a little further, and put our technical schools on practically the same basis as our collegiates and high schools. Moreover, the other school grants—conveyance grants, noon lunch, night schools, elementary science—were also increased by half.

The estimates also included an increase to the University of Saskatchewan in the sum of \$70,000.00. The estimates also included a new item of \$200,000.00 to cover loans to school boards in order that they might be assisted in the retirement of arrears of teachers' salaries incurred prior to January 1, 1935. These items actually total more than the increase of \$584,659.00 shown in the estimates, which is explained by the fact that, during the year 1937-38, we will not receive one-half of the amount expended by way of grants to vocational education. This therefore means an additional expenditure, by reason of the fact already mentioned that the Dominion Government has discontinued the assistance previously given for vocational education.

There is, however, a further item in this statement—and I propose to discuss it because this figure of \$371,898.93 has led to a good deal of confusion. The total amount expended during the fiscal year 1936-37 in the Department of Education was \$3,105,695.11. This item included disbursements made on account of the Book Bureau in the sum of \$180,420.24. The expenditures of that bureau are made through the Department of Education, and, therefore, when the total expenditures are asked for this item is included. But the Book Bureau is a branch of the department which maintains itself, and, therefore, no amounts are included in the estimates in any given year. That fact, I am sure, is well known to all members if they study the estimates. They knew a Book Bureau was in existence, and no amount is included in the estimates for it; and the reason for that is that the Book Bureau is self-supporting and in two years of operation has carried on without a loss.

But it is a branch of the department and disbursements are made through the department, and, therefore, amounts paid out are included in disbursements. With this item deleted a balance is left of \$2,925,274.87. Taking this item into account the figures quoted by the Leader of the Opposition would increase his total of \$371,878.93 by the sum of \$180,420.24, or instead of an increase of \$371,878.93 he should have shown an increase of \$552,299.17, which is more nearly correct. This would have presented a more accurate picture; but it was not presented, and, apparently, no inquiry was made by the Leader of the Opposition with respect to it.

I should like to point out further that, whenever one is selecting figures with respect to expenditures set out in the public accounts, one should remember that these accounts show the money actually paid out during any given fiscal year. It is desirable in these difficult times to pay promptly, but sometimes reports or accounts upon which payments are based and required by the auditor, are not available, and therefore, the accounts have to be carried forward for payment into the next fiscal year. There may be other reasons. There often are. But it is necessary, when comparing these figures with other figures, to keep these factors in mind.

Mr. Williams: You have said that there was \$584,000 odd increased expenditure in the fiscal year 1937-38. How do you account for the fact that there has been new income of \$800,000.00 from the Consumers' Tax against that \$584,000 if it is not going into the general fund?

Hon. Mr. Davis: What of the School Lands Trust Fund?

Hon. Mr. Estey: May I make it clear that my statement is made relative to the statement he made a few days after the Education Tax came into being, and before any tax had been paid at all. What he asks now is not relevant to the remarks I have made, but I shall deal with it before I am through.

Mr. Kemper: How can you reconcile the statements you have made with the fact that when you estimated you would receive a million and a half from the tax, according to your own figures you estimated to spend only some \$600,000 more on education?

Hon. Mr. Estey: I can assure the honourable gentleman, if he will allow me to proceed, I have not overlooked that item either, and shall deal with it in due course.

School Grants Increased

It occurs to me to suggest that if honourable members want to get an accurate picture of the actual effect of the statutory changes in the school grants they may approach it from another point of view. We know the number of schools and school districts in the province and, allowing for a slight increase in the number of schools, we can determine accurately the obligations of the Government to the school districts

in any given year. This computation is made each year by the Department and, for the year 1937-38, we prepared and submitted to the House those figures, computing the first or long term of 1937 upon the former or reduced basis of the grant, and the second or short term of 1937 upon the new or increased basis of the grant. The estimates which will be presented this year will be computed upon the increased amounts for both terms. The increase as estimated for the short half-year of 1937 was \$285,768.95, and for the full school year of 1938 which will appear in the estimates for 1938-39 will approximate \$800,000.00. This means that every school room in the province, primary and secondary (with the exception of primary schools having six rooms or more), has been provided with an additional revenue of \$100.00 per year. You may ridicule it as you like, but this Government is actually paying on that basis at this time. In the case of the primary schools having six or more rooms an increase of 50 per cent. of their former grant has been made.

Proceeds of Education Tax for School Grants

Let us examine what has been done between August 1, 1937 (the date upon which the Education Tax was imposed), and December 31, 1937. Between those two dates this Government paid out \$1,062,852.65 in school grants.

Mr. Williams: Covering what period of time did it account for the grants?

Hon. Mr. Estey: I made it very clear and I repeat: I am dealing with the period between August 1, 1937, the date the Education Tax was imposed (and that is the reason I selected it), and December 31, 1937. This Government, between these two dates, disbursed \$1,062,852.65 in school grants.

Mr. Williams: I would like an answer to my question, not an evasion. Were these prepayments of grants or grants payable in the past?

Hon. Mr. Davis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: the honourable gentleman has not the right to accuse another of evasion.

Mr. Speaker: The point of order is well taken. It is not within the right of any member to accuse another of evasion.

Mr. Williams: I withdraw the imputation, Mr. Speaker, but I would like an answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to state now what I have stated on several occasions previously. It is the right of the member occupying the floor to expect an uninterrupted hearing. The right to ask questions is conceded when the member desiring to ask the question rises in his place and when the member occupying the floor signifies his willingness to give the privilege by sitting down. If he does not sit down, that is taken to indicate that he is not willing, at that stage, to answer questions. On

the other hand it is very obvious that a practice has grown up in this House (and it is not confined to one side), to carry this question arrangement to the point of needless interruption. I warn the House that I intend to exercise my judgment and call a halt when we arrive at a period where it is not a matter of getting information but of deliberate interruption.

Hon. Mr. Estey: May I repeat my point in order to make it clear. I am trying to deal with the subject in a good deal of detail so as to give the House the benefit of the many figures I have prepared, and I am following my notes very carefully and closely. I can assure honourable members that I have not overlooked very much by way of information. If, near the conclusion of my remarks, there are any questions to ask, I shall have no hesitation in endeavouring to answer them.

May I again repeat: between August 1, 1937, and December 31, 1937, this Government paid out \$1,062,852.65 in school grants, whereas, in the same period, only \$381,938.89 was received through the medium of the Education Tax. In other words, every dollar of the tax received by the Government, less administration expenses of about five per cent., was expended in payment of the grants and, in addition thereto, the sum of \$681,913.76 was contributed from the other revenues of the province in order to pay the school grants. After the proceeds from the Education Tax were all used, we had to find \$681,913.76 from other revenues to pay the school grants.

Grants Prepaid

Let me go further: included in the \$1,062,852.65 are amounts totalling \$190,093.75 advanced on account of the current grants which were not due and owing until December 31, 1937. This payment of the current grant prior to its due date is one of the several ways in which we are assisting the school trustees to maintain their schools in operation. This sum is paid out upon receipt of interim term returns, and during the fall term we disbursed this \$190,093.75 to 1,866 school districts, and, as it was specifically earmarked to be paid to the teachers, it benefited 2,115 teachers. In other words, this Government advanced in the Fall term an amount in excess of \$190,000 (which was not then owing) to 1,866 school districts in order to benefit 2,115 teachers. More than that: we indicated this publicly to the school districts, and every single interim return received up to and including December 20 was paid out to the trustees. After that date, we asked them to file complete and final term returns before making disbursements.

We initiated this practice to assist our trustees. It has been a very effective help, and much appreciated. In the Fall term of 1936 we advanced about \$48,000.00; in the Spring term of 1937 about \$80,000.00, and now in the Fall term just concluded, \$190,093.75. It was unavoidable that these districts should need this assistance, for the income and tax-paying power of our people has never been so low—and the assistance was deeply appreciated by the trustees and the teachers.

These figures prove conclusively (if proof were necessary) that every dollar realized from the Education Tax has been utilized as the Act of last session clearly specified. *The School Grants Act* provides in part as follows:

- “3. (2) The several grants referred to in subsection (1) shall be chargeable to and payable out of:
- (a) The revenue from the Education Tax;
 - (b) the revenue available from school lands;
 - (c) the consolidated fund.”

The proceeds from the Education Tax are being used solely for educational purposes, and in accordance with the statute law of this province. Why then should it not be called an Education Tax? Why should the Leader of the Opposition say (in the same statement I have already referred to): “and still they have the gall, the unmitigated gall, to call it an Educational Tax?” Then, worried lest the recitation of his alleged facts be not convincing, he adds another of his severe invectives:

“These are facts and all the juggling Mr. Estey or any other cabinet minister may do will not change them or lessen the crime one jot or tittle.”

“Gall,” “juggling,” “crime”—these are words used by the Leader of the Opposition; words, Mr. Speaker, that are entirely unnecessary when truth is told and actual facts alone portrayed. Truth and facts do not need embellishment of invective and aspersion. These words, and words of similar imputation, are only necessary where facts are distorted or evaded, or where it is hoped by a personal attack to detract from the main issue. They are not necessary where the truth only is set forth.

Upon this occasion, the Leader of the Opposition, if he did not know the facts, could have ascertained them; but apparently that was not his desire. Eleven days after the tax was imposed he rushed into print with a tirade of abuse and sinister imputation. I am one of those who believe implicitly in the desire of the people to ascertain the facts and not to be misled by the language of invective and sinister imputation.

The Leader of the Opposition, in the same statement, states:

“That is to say the Government expects to extract \$1,500,000.00 from the people’s pockets . . .

I think that is the amount my honourable friend from Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*) mentioned.

“. . . to extract \$1,500,000.00 from the people’s pockets via a Sales Tax and spend less than \$372,000.00, in fact only \$371,898.93 more this year on education than they did last year, and still they have the gall, the unmitigated gall, to call it an Educational Tax.”

“Where will the balance go?” says the Leader of the Opposition. “Where will the one million, one hundred thousand odd be spent?”

“The Budget discloses that the Government intend to pay about seven millions in interest on money it has borrowed, intend to continue

to carry its load of hangers-on. The one million one hundred thousand may go any of a dozen places but it will not go for education."

That is the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. No statement could be more misleading, or more unfair.

The Leader of the Opposition did not include in his statement what every member of this House knew last year, that the Government estimated a return from this tax of about \$1,500,000.00 for the full fiscal year. He did not say this tax only came into being on August 1, 1937, after three months or one-quarter of the fiscal year had passed. He did not indicate that the statute law increasing the grants came into force on July 1, 1937. He did not indicate that the longer term of the school year concludes on June 30, and that, therefore, a smaller portion of the grants is earned in that second half of the year which was the only half we budgeted for in 1937 (the budget to which he made reference)—the only half budgeted for on the increased basis. All these are essential facts—and would have been disclosed if a true picture was desired to be drawn.

The Education Tax was, and is, a necessity if we are to support our educational system. The taxation upon our lands is already excessive. Therefore it was desirable, if not imperative, to find another source of revenue. This Government had the courage, initiative and the confidence of the people that has made the imposition of this tax possible and its administration so successful. It has been imposed fairly, administered at a minimum of cost and the proceeds used entirely for education. It has made possible the maintenance and improvement of our schools in these very trying and difficult days. Moreover, as our conditions improve it will materially assist in the promotion and establishment of better educational facilities and the realization of changes and reforms that are desirable.

Mr. Williams: I quite realize that there should be some latitude when a member has a lot of figures to give, but is it really necessary to read the whole speech?

Hon. Mr. Estey: As I stated before, Mr. Speaker, because of the detailed figures I wished to give to the House, I am following my notes very carefully and very closely.

Arrears of Teachers' Salaries Provided For

Now, I want to turn for a moment to the matter of loans to school districts.

The reduction of the school grants as of January 1, 1932, was brought about by legislation passed under the Anderson Government in the session of 1932. Thereafter, the trustees found it increasingly difficult to pay the teachers' salaries. In such a position they tendered the teachers notes with the hope and expectation that crops would be realized and these notes retired. But drouth conditions continued and the notes,

therefore, increased in number and remained unpaid. This placed a very serious burden upon our teachers; in some cases a real hardship.

At the last session of this Legislature, we passed an Act to authorize certain loans by the province to school districts. This legislation enabled the Government to loan to school trustees sums of money to enable them to retire, at least in part, these notes evidencing arrears of salary prior to January 1, 1935. When the estimates were before the House, we voted the sum of \$200,000.00 to be loaned to the trustees for this purpose during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1938. Your Government, pursuant to these provisions and prior to January 31, 1938, has loaned the sum of \$101,567.68 of that \$200,000.00 to 917 school boards. Lest there be some confusion as between these figures and the ones given in an answer to a question tabled a few days ago, let me say that the figures in the answer applied up to January 1, whereas the figures now given cover up to January 31.

The cheques evidencing these loans, as distinguished from the other loans to school districts and in order that our records may be clear and confusion avoided in the future, are made payable to the trustees and the teachers, jointly. We know, therefore, that 1,391 teachers have already received the benefit of these loans. One can realize how much this disbursement of \$101,567.68 has meant to these 1,391 teachers. I am happy to assure the House that both the trustees and teachers have appreciated, and commended the Government for the provision of this fund. It has not only provided this amount of cash for the teachers but has made the teachers' notes of value just at a time when not only the teachers but the trustees and others were worried lest they might either never be paid, or, if paid, not until some distant date in the future.

The practice we followed in making payment was to pay first those teachers who were residing in the Province of Saskatchewan, believing that this Legislature desired that we should make this fund available first to those who are residing and teaching under the conditions of drouth which obtain in this province. Secondly, we are paying those who reside outside the province, and, thirdly, we are paying those who are holding notes by virtue of their assignment from the teachers and who paid the teachers in full therefor. It is not our intention to loan money for the purpose of retiring the notes held by those who received them at a discount.

We are loaning this money and charging therefor at a rate of five per cent. Some question has been raised with regard to this practice. First, the legislation provides the money shall be loaned to the trustees. It is true the legislation does not fix the rate of interest, but leaves to the Government the conditions upon which these loans should be made. It has been said that, because of the Education Tax, no interest should be charged. May I point out that the proceeds from this tax have been, to this date, inadequate in making payment of the school grants; that, between August 1, 1937, and December 31, 1937, we had to find from

the other revenues of the province the sum of \$681,913.76 in order to pay the grants disbursed throughout that period.

Moreover, the school grants on the increased basis which we provided for at the last session of this Legislature will, during each complete fiscal year hereafter, total a sum of approximately \$2,700,000.00 without any additions thereto. Honourable members will, therefore, appreciate that it may be some time before we realize enough from the Education Tax to make payment of the school grants.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker, I understand that, under the rules set forth in Beauchesne, the Minister of Education is required to table the notes he is reading from.

Government Members: Order.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I have already explained why I am following my notes closely.

Let me repeat: honourable members will appreciate that it may be some time before we realize enough from the Education Tax to make payment of the school grants. May I also remind the House again that *The School Grants Act* provides that the grants shall be paid out of:

- (a) the revenue from the Education Tax;
- (b) the revenue available from school lands, and
- (c) the consolidated fund.

It therefore follows that while the loans are made out of the Education Fund account, those made up to date have not come from the proceeds of the Education Tax and are not likely to at any time in the immediate future, certainly not before we hope the districts are in a position to retire the notes themselves. I hope I have made that clear. I hope I have made it clear that all the loans made up to date, amounting to \$101,567.68, have not come from the proceeds of the Education Tax; they have come out of the Education Fund account. In other words, while the proceeds from the Education Tax are paid into the Education Fund account, other revenues must be paid thereto in order that the cost of education may be taken care of in this province; and that condition is likely to obtain for many years.

Moreover, the proceeds realized through taxation or the School Lands Fund for educational purposes are for the benefit of the entire province. The obligations we are now dealing with are those of school boards which had arrears of teachers' salaries prior to January 1, 1935, and thus apply only to a portion of the school boards throughout the province. Therefore these boards should, in all fairness, be charged for this benefit, this service which they receive but which other boards do not receive, and we have fixed a rate of five per cent.

This liability of the school trustee boards heretofore owing to the teacher now becomes a liability to the province, and it will be adjusted by the Local Government Board as the merits of each specific case may dictate when the board is dealing with the liabilities of the municipality and of the school districts wholly or in part within the municipality.

I wonder if I have made that clear! The liability is already a liability of the school trustee board for an obligation it incurred prior to January 1, 1935. When loans are made, that liability is transferred from one in which the school board owes the teacher to one in which the school board owes the province. These liabilities will be treated just as other liabilities of the school district, and will be dealt with by the Local Government Board when that board is making adjustment of the liabilities of the municipality and the school districts, and will be dealt with by the board according to the merits of the individual case under review.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to deal with another matter, a different matter. The Leader of the Opposition, in the course of this debate, made a very long speech . . .

Mr. Kemper: Before leaving that point: this \$1,062,852.00 you spoke of as paid out in grants—was any part of that for grants due at the end of June, 1937?

Hon. Mr. Estey: Yes. The \$1,062,852.00 was approximately all for grants earned and becoming due on June 30, 1937; but you must bear in mind that there was this sum of \$190,093.00 advanced on account of current grants which were not due and payable until December 31, 1937.

There are some people, particularly our opponents, who try to make it appear that the Education Tax was imposed solely for the purpose of providing increased school grants to the amount of the tax. The legislation was introduced in this House, last year, and I remember very well the discussion on introducing the Bill, and I can state definitely that there never was one single word said upon which any such statement could be based.

Mr. Williams: Your pamphlet says so.

Hon. Mr. Estey: It is not in the pamphlet. What we said is what we stand by, and that will not be changed. We said it would be used for educational purposes. We increased the amount of the school grants by approximately \$800,000.00 per school year. In addition, we provided the sum of \$200,000.00 for the retirement of school teachers' salary notes. We estimated that that would be one-quarter of the amount required, and we said at the time that, in each succeeding year if drouth continued, we would continue to vote further sums of \$200,000.00 until the notes were retired. In addition we increased the grant to the University; and when I heard the statement the other day, I went back to

the notes I prepared, last year, in connection with the introduction of this legislation. I made it abundantly clear to the House that, from the investigations made and the reports submitted and so forth, more money had to be made available for education, and that we hoped a fund could be built up to make this possible. But never at any time was there any suggestion that the tax would be used solely to provide increased school grants, but that it would be used solely for educational purposes. We have our normal schools. We have our university. We have our school inspectors, our staff; and there are changes, there are improvements that will call for additional expenditures, and more will be heard in respect of this matter at some later sitting of the House. I hope I have made that point reasonably clear.

Plight of C.C.F.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I go forward and deal with another subject.

The Leader of the Opposition, in the course of this debate, made a very long speech, the fourth we have had the pleasure of hearing from him in a debate on His Honour's address. In previous years he spoke of Russia, Finland, India, Sweden and other countries—any place, apparently, but Canada and Saskatchewan. This year, in the main, he remained at home. Apparently he has decided that his previous excursions have been without political gain or profit. This year, the Leader of the Opposition (as I followed his address) selected isolated transactions and events, and made these the occasion to abuse and ridicule the Government of the province. I submit he did not discuss policy, and, therefore, in the result he merely unjustly and unfairly criticized the members of the Civil Service staff, both in executive and administrative capacities, many of whom have rendered years of useful and valuable service to the province. It seems to me (I hope it is not true) that the Leader of the Opposition has concluded that practical politics must be discussed in the language of ridicule, innuendo and sarcasm. This year he was more bold in his exaggerations, more careless in his statement of facts, and, obviously, more desperate than on previous occasions.

With respect to debt adjustment, out of the thousands of cases dealt with he selected one, a most unusual case not at all typical of the cases that come before the Debt Adjustment Board, and one which (as I followed his remarks) is not closed and never has been. It was a case in which the adjustment had been made before the board was consulted and, thereafter, because of the legal points involved, has been dealt with through a lawyer representing the debtor and with such assistance as the board, in its desire to serve the debtor, might be able to render.

In the course of his remarks with respect to the Education Tax, the Leader of the Opposition made the statement that schools were closed because this Government had not provided certain funds. At first he did not name a school. When challenged, he mentioned only the Marleton School, and, if my recollection is right, he repeated the word. Next day, when the honourable member for Last Mountain (*Mr. Hummel*)

pointed out that this school was open and in operation, and was in operation at the very time the honourable gentleman was speaking . . .

Mr. Williams: I read the press statement and named the school at the time, as the honourable gentleman knows.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I think I have very definite recollections of what took place that day. What I want to point out is that this school was open and in operation the very day the Leader of the Opposition was seeking to make it the basis of ridicule directed at the Government; but when he was informed of the fact and that his remarks were equally applicable to the school trustees, he sought to qualify them. The truth is, and the records for years disclose the fact, that this very school for years has not opened until late in January. There are many schools throughout the province that do not open until late in January, sometimes in February or as late as the first of March, in order to avoid the very severe weather. These districts keep the school open during a portion of the Summer to make up the school year. Such a practice is permitted by the school law of this province, and has been a well-recognized practice for years.

The subject of crop insurance was discussed. A long time was taken up with the reading of a quotation here, a quotation there, from a report prepared by Mr. Hanson at the request of the Government. I gathered that it was the hope of the Leader of the Opposition to establish that this Government was not favourable to the consideration of crop insurance. Actually, what the Leader of the Opposition succeeded in doing was to show that this Government fully realized the importance and desirability of a practical form of crop insurance, and that the Government, entertaining this view, had actually employed Mr. Hanson to make a study of the subject and go as far as he could in working out a plan that might succeed.

The Government also made reference to this subject of crop insurance in the Brief presented to the Rowell Commission, and made available to the Commission the benefit of Mr. Hanson's study and research. If the report is read in full, one will conclude at once that Mr. Hanson recognizes the desirability of a crop insurance plan, and equally appreciates the necessity of that scheme being practical and sound. As a student, he recognizes all the difficulties. He neither evades nor hides those difficulties. He enumerates them, and, I submit, that no other approach to any subject would be either reasonable or safe, or—honest. Equally so has Mr. Hanson applied himself, with some measure of success, to the finding of methods that will overcome some of these difficulties, and it is hoped that definite progress will result from his efforts. I listened to the honourable gentleman's discussion of the subject for some time, and I was amazed that the Opposition should suggest that we should have submitted any other kind of report to the Rowell Commission. One can sympathize with the Leader of the Opposition in his failure to appreciate such an approach to the subject as Mr. Hanson's.

Neither he nor his party apparently approach matters in such a thorough and considered manner. Any arrangement of words that make for attractive sentences and their platform appears to be complete. Whether it be sound or unsound, practicable or impracticable, is apparently not a matter of concern. Consequences be what they may, an attractive sound appears to make, for the C.C.F., a complete platform.

The only suggestion made throughout the long speech of the Leader of the Opposition was characteristic of this point of view. His suggested crop insurance scheme is a typical example. The only definite basis for that entire scheme was a contribution of two per cent. from the wheat marketed by the farmer. True, he takes all the overages into custody, but this is a variable and uncertain quantity. He also takes ten per cent. of all funds used by the speculator or, as his associates often say, the gambler. This, too, is an uncertain and variable quantity, but it has the additional disadvantage of having been already condemned. The law is already rather strict and will, no doubt, as time goes forward, be more so; but his own party positively condemns the practice. The honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) gave an interview to the press under date of June 14, 1937, in which he says this: "The Government allowing grain gambling to continue was another racket."

Mr. Stork: What paper was that in?

Hon. Mr. Estey: The *Leader-Post* of June 14, 1937. Now the question is, which shall it be—condemn and abolish the practice, or nurture and encourage it as a source of revenue.

Mr. Stork: Did it not say expressly there that the Government was gambling in options?

Hon. Mr. Estey: I have not the paper at the moment, but the statement was that the honourable gentleman had gone back to Shaunavon from a visit to Regina . . .

Mr. Williams: On a point of order: the honourable gentleman is quoting a statement that he says appeared in the press. He should have the paper so that his quotations may be correct.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I have heard the point of order. I read the press statement as I have it, and if the Leader of the Opposition will permit me, I shall continue with the answer to the honourable member for Shaunavon. The *Leader-Post* of June 14, 1937, had a short item from Shaunavon which begins by stating that the honourable member had returned from Regina where he had been making certain investigations or something with respect to relief; and one of the sentences was "the Government allowing grain gambling to continue was another racket." Therefore I ask the question: which shall it be? Condemn and abolish the practice or encourage it for revenue purposes? The Leader of the Opposition says one thing, the member for Shaunavon another, giving expression to diametrically opposite points of view.

I might go on and enumerate other instances, but enough has been said, I think, to indicate how far the Leader of the Opposition was pressed to find extreme circumstances and occasional incidents as a basis for a tirade of ridicule and abuse, neither well-founded in fact nor commendable from one holding the important position he now occupies as Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Every person expects the Leader of the Opposition to make every just and appropriate criticism of the Government. It is well-recognized as part of his plain duty to this House and to the people of this province to do so, and every person will allow him a generous latitude in respect thereto. In fact he receives a salary in addition to his indemnity in order that he may give of his time and energy to prepare himself for the task. But, I think, the people of this province will be quick to distinguish ridicule, innuendo and abuse from statesmanlike criticism of policy and administration.

Equally so have we and the public a right to expect some discussion of the policy of his own party. But in the lengthy speech to which we listened, he made no effort to discuss the platform of his own party. Practically no reference was made to the programme of his own party. I listened for the repetition of the words we have heard so often in this House in previous debates, of capitalism and socialism; but this year if these words were used at all, it was only once or twice. No longer did they form an important part of his speech. One could not help but wonder, as he proceeded, why he is now driven to heap abuse upon isolated matters of routine and so little discussion upon principles and policies. Of the latter we heard nothing, and one cannot help but ask why and for what reason. May I suggest that the reason may be found in the history of the C.C.F. and in the events of 1937 with respect to that party. The elections throughout the year 1937 have already been referred to and the lack of success on the part of the C.C.F. fully dealt with, and I shall not repeat it.

C.C.F. Convention, 1937, Refuses to Pass Upon Major Farm Problem

One cannot regard the C.C.F. as an old party. I would have hesitated a few years ago, to use the word. Not so long ago exception would have been taken to referring to the C.C.F. as a "party," yet today it seems to be quite all right. The Leader of the Opposition oftentimes refers to it as "our party."

On page four of the "Handbook for Speakers," published by the C.C.F. in 1933, the following appears:

"In seeking to build a Co-operative Commonwealth we are thus obeying and fulfilling the great biological laws of life. Indeed, we are co-operating with the purpose of life, and are in reality, fellow-laborers with—

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves'."

It was a "movement" then—something above party and party organization; a sublime effort to which all people would rush to lend

their support. The idea persists in the foregoing quotation, but with that book, that "Speakers' Handbook," it slips downward from a "movement" to a "group." It was, in 1933, a group, a Farmer-Labor group; and the reason for the change of name was obvious. No inquiry is necessary. It was a name that would appeal to the farmer and to the laborer on election day in 1934. It was there to induce the farmers and the laborers to vote for the C.C.F.

No matter what may be the name, annually they hold a convention. In 1937, their convention was held in Winnipeg. In the Handbook of 1933 the C.C.F. professed to stand for Socialism, and promised to bring it into being. At the Winnipeg convention in 1937 it was still professing to be a Socialist party—but at that convention the profession had weakened.

Going back to the Handbook, we find the objective of the party set out on page 5 in the following language:

"OBJECTIVE: The social ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production to the end that we may establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle, regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits."

That was the objective of the C.C.F. This objective, so stated, is broad, general and all-inclusive. It neither recognizes nor suggests a qualification.

Notwithstanding this very definite statement, we find that the C.C.F. in this province is not prepared, apparently, to stand by their announced programme. I have read almost everything I could find about this convention of 1937, and I find the following report, covering it, in the *Winnipeg Evening Tribune* of July 28, 1937, which reads in part (I have the paper right here, and perhaps my friends would prefer that I read it from the paper):

"An insurgent move on the part of the Saskatchewan delegates to delete the words 'not for profit' from the section of the C.C.F. manifesto dealing with production marked the afternoon session of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation convention in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Tuesday.

"Farmers and small business men in Saskatchewan have difficulty in understanding the C.C.F. manifesto when they come to the section which sets out that production under socialist policies can only be carried on when it is 'not for profit', Mrs. Louise Lucas, Mazonod, Sask., delegate said in asking that these three words be deleted from the constitution.

"CRITICIZE ACTION

"When it was learned that the Saskatchewan provincial C.C.F. party had already deleted these words from its own manifesto, a storm broke over her head.

"Production for profit only is 'the one great evil in the capitalist system', one member declared. He said it was 'a most reprehensible practice that any one section of the party should take it upon themselves to alter the manifesto in a way that is not in keeping with the general principles of the party'.

"I don't like those motives attributed to me', Mrs. Lucas retorted.

"She hastened to explain that deletion of the words did not, as far as Saskatchewan members were concerned, alter the spirit of the manifesto. Any system of production for use implied production without profit. But Saskatchewan farmers and small business men, when they read the words 'not for profit' immediately concluded they could not earn their own living, an erroneous impression Saskatchewan members wanted to correct.

"SLIGHT DELUSION

"Saskatchewan people, she added, 'seem to labor under a slight delusion as to the difference between profit and a service charge for distribution.'

"If you are going to build a socialist movement, you are going to do it with people who are not afraid of the bogey 'not for profit', John Queen, Winnipeg M.L.A., declared. 'I wonder how our Saskatchewan members are going to avoid hurting the susceptibility of small storekeepers when they speak of 'co-operatives'.'

"If we start to tone down our platform, we'll never have a programme that is any good and we'll never be able to do anything once we are elected,' declared Angus MacInnis, M.P., Vancouver, East. 'Our duty is to explain what profit is—under the capitalist system it is nothing but the right to steal'.

"Marcus Hyman, Winnipeg M.L.A., suggested the difficulty might be overcome by adding, after the words 'not for profit', the words 'arising only out of the ownership of the means of production'.

"The matter was finally tabled for consideration by the national council before the next national convention."

Several important points are now well-established and self-evident: The first is that the C.C.F. platform, printed and explained by the Handbook, issued in 1933, and by all the speakers during the last several years, is such that the farmers and small businessmen in Saskatchewan have difficulty in understanding it, and, further, that it cannot be explained without "the farmers and small business men" getting a wrong impression when they read it or hear it discussed. After the reading or discussion, "Saskatchewan people seem to labor under a slight delusion." I can find no admission in the report I have read to the House, nor can I find any suggestion that what appeared in the platform was wrong. The fault is not with the C.C.F. No. The fault is with the farmers and small business men: they cannot understand! Those who propose the change apparently contend it is still Socialism; but, they say,—let us not tell the farmers. Frankly, I have never met anyone who really did suggest that it was anything but Socialism; and the basic and fundamental principle of Socialism is the nationalization of all the means of production, and of all these means land is the greatest and most important. The one thing the reports of the Winnipeg convention did was to add conviction to my conclusion that the C.C.F. do not understand what purports to be their own platform. There is no agreement among you: first, you do not understand the platform you are promulgating; and, second, there is no agreement in the C.C.F. as to what should be the platform in any proper sense of the word, and the truth is that, today, you have no completed platform. This most important factor was an issue of such magnitude at your 1937 convention that it could not be settled but was referred to the executive to be discussed at the next national convention, next year.

The Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*, in an editorial under date of August 2, 1937, gave expression to another impossible situation—that of a community part Socialist and part Capitalist. In that editorial dealing with the National C.C.F. convention, you will find the following paragraph:

“But the convention did not deal with the question of reconciling its Socialism with the private ownership of land for individually profitable production. On other things it was frankly Socialist. It made no effort to soft pedal that as it did in Saskatchewan. But it avoided carrying that Socialism through to its complete form, which cannot be anything else but the socialization of land in company with the socializing of everything else. Can anyone picture a country in which one group produces for profit and everyone else produces for use only!”

More than that, can anyone picture such a situation in a province where 70 per cent. of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits and only 30 per cent. engaged otherwise?

That paragraph in the *Star-Phoenix* provides material upon which all our farmers may well reflect, and, may I suggest, all who may be inclined to support the C.C.F. platform—the platform of a party appropriately described by the Winnipeg *Free Press* . . .

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: The honourable gentleman has read almost every word he has said, and I object to it. If he is going to read his own speech, all right; but he should not read anyone else's speech.

Hon. Mr. Estey: It should appear from the figures and quotations I have given . . .

Mr. Williams: I raised a point of order, Mr. Speaker. The honourable gentleman is reading every word.

Mr. Speaker: It has not been proved that the speech has been read. I shall have to ask the honourable gentleman if it is the case.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I am following my notes very carefully, as I indicated a few moments ago. I had a good many figures to give the House in the previous part of my address, and a good many quotations in the part I am now dealing with.

Mr. Williams: I ask that he be not allowed to read his speech.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable gentleman who has the floor has stated what he is doing, and you must accept that statement. He is following his notes very closely, but not reading his speech.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I was just at the moment about to point out that the last paragraph I read from the *Star-Phoenix* might very well be considered by all farmers of the province, by all engaged in labour in this province and by those inclined to support the C.C.F., and indeed by those supporting the C.C.F. And I was about to quote from an

editorial in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, as I tried to get as much information about this convention as I possibly could and did not confine myself to one paper but consulted several. The *Free Press*, in its issue of July 30, 1937, appropriately describes the C.C.F. party in these words: "The C.C.F. remains a party which faces both ways on the great economic issues of the times."

That, Mr. Speaker, is the *Free Press*' conclusion on this great convention.

The importance of all I have said up to this moment may become more obvious to the honourable member for Gull Lake when we go further and ask ourselves: what do these words "not for profit" mean? Saskatchewan members of the C.C.F. apparently take the view that they mean nothing; at least those who asked for their deletion from the platform. Others want them retained. No one will doubt, no one has doubted up-to-date that the fundamental idea of Socialism and the basic principle of their platform is "production for use and not for profit." That is what the C.C.F. literature has held up to the public of this province for years. Now, after all these years, this basic principle is going to be interfered with, or, at least, a section of the Saskatchewan membership of the party asks that it be interfered with. And when they are asked for an explanation, they say, "the words mean nothing."

Mr. Kemper: What difference would you say there is between "production for use and not for profit" and "production to satisfy human needs?"

Hon. Mr. Estey: The fact remains there are two views in the party itself. One faction wants to retain the words, the other wants to delete them. The obvious question is: why were they ever included if they mean nothing? and, equally so—why do those who now oppose their deletion insist that they shall remain, if they mean nothing.

Mr. Kemper: When he refers to the C.C.F. he does not tell the truth.

Hon. Mr. Estey: Why? The reason is because I am reading C.C.F. literature!

Now, the meaning of these words, "not for profit," cannot be denied. They are plain words, words that have been used for a very long time, really very simple words that all can understand. The phrase goes back a long time. There is nothing new about it for Karl Marx, who has been dead a long time, used it in a book he wrote. Everything that has ever been produced in this country has been for use and, so far as I know, everything has been produced with the hope and expectation of getting some profit. The conclusion is unavoidable. The people of this province and of this Dominion are honest enough to admit that they hope to realize some profit from their efforts, and it is because of this hope universally entertained by our people that it is now suggested by certain members

of the C.C.F. that these words "and not for profit" should be deleted. This suggestion, I submit, is based entirely upon political expediency and convenience.

Another point quite obviously arises out of this convention. That is, that there is a very definite difference in point of view between the labour and the farmer groups in the C.C.F. No person and no group of persons, however much they may seek to avoid and to mislead upon this important point, can longer conceal that fact. Mayor Queen, Mr. MacInnes, M.P., and others representing the labour point of view made it abundantly clear at the convention that they did not agree with the Saskatchewan delegates' viewpoint, nor with that of John B. Brown, President of the C.C.F. Clubs of Manitoba. Indeed, there never was agreement in the party, and the C.C.F., in adopting for provincial purposes the name "Farmer-Labour" were merely doing so for political purposes and to mislead.

I submit that the C.C.F. are continually exaggerating the conflict between capital and labour and seeking, on the other hand, to minimize the conflict between the farmer point of view and the labour point of view within their own party. This conflict, which involves the question of whether lands should be socialized or not was not settled at the Winnipeg convention and will not be settled, apparently, for over a year because it has been left to a national council from which a report will be made at the next annual convention. In the meantime, the farmers of Western Canada, regardless of the province in which they may reside, are left without knowledge of what the platform of the C.C.F. may be upon this all-important and vital question. This much we do know: that, insofar as they are permitted to realize a profit, one of the C.C.F. leaders contends they are exercising a "right to steal." Will honourable members opposite who seek to capitalize on the misfortunes of the people say that the farmers of the province never have realized a profit in any year? "A right to steal!" Little wonder the Leader of the Opposition in this House avoids the discussion of the C.C.F. platform!

The attitude of that party is in marked contrast with the attitude of the Liberal party. The Liberal party has recognized different points of view held by different groups in the country, and, having recognized these differences, has adopted policies and passed laws that have drawn them into closer working arrangements. The Liberal party has gone a long way towards a greater measure of equity and a greater measure of equality between all groups. The work is not concluded. It will go forward in spite of efforts of socialists and others to hinder and retard.

One other point, Mr. Speaker: the elections of 1937 and the disagreement evidenced in the Winnipeg convention has had a very discouraging effect upon, and somewhat embittered, some of the leaders of the C.C.F., and caused many of their supporters to reconsider and return to support those other parties which have a platform and which have a more definite idea of how and where they are going. This is particu-

larly true in this province. The people of this province have been subjected to an active campaign for years by the C.C.F. under the attractive style and slogan of "Production for use and not for profit." Naturally, some have been misled. The conditions that have obtained for years, all of which are quite beyond the control of man, have made it easier for the C.C.F. to find some recognition for their propaganda. In better times, under more favourable conditions, it would have made little progress, would not have found appreciable support.

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: This speech is being read, obviously with a view to having it printed.

Mr. Speaker: If that were the object, I should like to point out to the Leader of the Opposition that the Hansard Reporter is taking down the speech, so that the member's purpose, if that were it, could be achieved in another way. The point of order in regard to reading the speech has been settled.

Hon. Mr. Estey: I had pointed out, Mr. Speaker, that under more favourable conditions such little favourable reception as the C.C.F. propaganda has enjoyed would not have been realized. But even in these times the absurdity is becoming so apparent and so embarrassing that some of the C.C.F. want amendment of their platform, an amendment of a principle which is basic and without which all the professions of the past must be discarded. Notwithstanding its far-reaching effect, the delegates, 63 in number gathered from several provinces of the Dominion, could not agree on this basic principle. No better evidence of substantial disagreement could be found in any group of people, and, I repeat, not upon a matter of detail but upon the basic principle of the party's platform. No wonder so many are leaving the party. No wonder its leaders worry. No wonder the Leader of the Opposition said so little about the platform in his long speech a few days ago. Indeed, this movement out, this exodus of supporters, has gone so far that the national leader of the party seeks to retard the movement by calling those people who leave the C.C.F. "Opportunist rats." Let me refer you to the *Winnipeg Free Press* of July 27, 1937. Here, in quotation marks, I read what Mr. Woodsworth said to the convention:

"'Within our movement', he said, in referring to the organization, 'we still have a certain lack of unity which leaves us prey of rival organizations and lessens our effectiveness. In spite of setbacks, some of them quite unnecessary, we are on our way.

"Some joined the C.C.F. as a convenient raft on which they might escape from the sinking ship of capitalism, knocked about by the waves. They now look up at the towering side of the big ship and probably will take the first opportunity to climb aboard again. Opportunist rats! We are well rid of them'."

That recognizes where they are going, and indicates the reason. That is strong language from the leader of the group that has now become "the party" which set out to be "fellow-labourers with—

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves'."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I have taken so long. More I might say, and perhaps on some future occasion I may be permitted to review further what was said in this two-page platform of the C.C.F., of July, 1936, in which I have not seen one single sentence that even refers to production for use and not for profit.

Mr. Speaker, I will support the motion.

BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1938*)

DELIVERED BY

The Honourable W. J. Patterson

PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

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BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1938*)

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE W. J. PATTERSON
(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE BUDGET
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

Mr. Speaker: In moving that you do now leave the Chair that the Assembly may go into Committee of Supply, it once again becomes my duty to present to the House a report of the finances of the Province.

The very serious loss which this Province suffered last year because of crop failure is strikingly depicted in a detailed statement of agricultural production for the years 1936 and 1937 included as Schedule A to this address. This statement shows the gross value of field crops production in 1937 to be \$52,197,600 as compared with a total of \$141,798,000 for 1936; but, when these figures are compared with those for 1926, 1927 or 1928, a period during which the gross value of field crops production, each year, exceeded \$300,000,000, and, considering that the figures quoted are for estimated gross production, which does not include grain retained and used on the farm, the difficulties of the agricultural industry in the Province may be more fully appreciated. From nearly 15,000,000 acres seeded to wheat in the spring of 1937, the harvested and threshed crop is estimated at only 37,000,000 bushels. This comes very close to a complete crop failure and represents the lowest return in the history of the Province, both in average yield per acre and aggregate production. Coarse grain production was similarly affected and, as a consequence, there is a general shortage of feed grain throughout practically the entire Province.

Live stock and other agricultural products for 1937 are valued at \$41,000,000, an amount almost exactly the same as that of the preceding year.

With returns from our major and all-important industry so greatly reduced, it is inevitable that both provincial Revenues and

Expenditures are seriously affected, making the continuance of existing Governmental services a difficult task, to say nothing of the necessary, extra provision for relief.

During the year just past there was very little activity in building or construction; in the late summer, however, General Motors announced its decision to re-open the Regina plant. This announcement met with a hearty welcome, not only because of the employment it would provide but because it constituted unmistakable evidence of faith and confidence in the future of this section of the Dominion. The Regina factory has been completely overhauled and new equipment installed, so that practically the entire manufacturing process is carried out here. Production is well under way and, the Company having announced its intention to level out production so that the plant will be kept in operation the year round, continuous employment will be assured for 400 to 500 men.

Last summer the sodium sulphate plant at Dunkirk was considerably enlarged, and this plant now employs some 115 men. Since large quantities of low-grade oil is necessary in its manufacturing process, the Company has also erected an oil refinery. It imports crude oil, refines it, uses the low-grade product for its own needs, and sells the gasoline and other by-products to the public.

Interest in mining at Lake Athabasca is continuing to increase and a large amount of development has taken place. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has commenced construction of a mill and a hydro-electric plant to furnish power for its operation. Work on both these projects is well under way, and there is every prospect that production will be reached during 1938. Other companies, too, have completed substantial improvements, all seeming to indicate with considerable certainty that the Lake Athabasca area will ultimately become one of Canada's major mining areas.

The results of prospecting and exploration in the area between Flin Flon and Lake Athabasca confirm the belief that Northern Saskatchewan has wonderful mineral resources, and it is quite possible that, in the near future, the development of these resources will do for Saskatchewan what similar development has done and is doing for the Province of Ontario.

FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

For the last completed fiscal year, ended April 30, 1937, the total receipts on Revenue Account were \$16,526,393.36 and the total expenditures on Revenue Account were \$17,654,559.45, leaving a cash deficit of \$1,128,166.09 on Revenue Account. The actual revenue received was \$525,000 less than estimated. The receipts from School Lands Funds were \$286,000, and from Natural Resources \$115,000, below the estimates, while Motor Licenses, including

operators' licenses, produced approximately \$280,000 more than estimated. Total expenditure exceeding the estimates by \$375,000, mainly made up as follows:

Public Works	\$194,000
Old Age Pensions	85,000
Public Health	70,000
Child Protection	20,000

The increase in Public Works expenditures was largely in connection with Mental Hospitals which are forced to take care of a steadily increasing patient population. The increased expenditure for Social Services is the inevitable result of adverse conditions existing throughout the Province.

Deficits on Revenue Account accumulated from 1930 to April 30, 1937, total \$16,716,042. This amount, which is entirely apart from Relief expenditures, represents a heavy burden, more especially for a Province whose sources of revenue are as limited as those of the Province of Saskatchewan. It is imperative that an adjustment be made between the Federal and Provincial Governments, both as to responsibilities and revenues, if the credit of the Province is to be preserved, and existing services are to be maintained. I will, however, deal with this matter later when discussing the Provincial Brief presented to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

A brief analysis of the receipts and expenditures for 1936-37, will be of interest. As I have already stated, the Cash Receipts on Revenue Account for the year amounted to \$16,500,000. On an estimated population of 931,000 this amount represents \$17.75 per capita. Of the total amount, slightly over \$2,000,000 was secured from Dominion Subsidies, five and three-quarter millions from taxes, almost two millions from licenses, one million from fees, half a million from Natural Resources, one and a half millions from Liquor profits and two and a half millions from interest.

On a per capita basis these revenues amount to:

Dominion subsidy	\$ 2.28
Taxes	6.17
Licenses	1.99
Fees	1.05
Natural Resources and School Lands.....	1.63
Liquor profits	1.56
Interest	2.62
Miscellaneous .....	.45
 Total	 \$17.75

(See Schedule B)

A comparison of the Revenues of this Province with those of the adjoining Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta indicates that

they both collect a larger percentage of their revenues from taxes than does Saskatchewan, and that their per capita tax collections, including Motor Licenses, amount to \$12.85 and 11.02 respectively as compared with \$7.90 in Saskatchewan. Even when allowance is made for our education tax, (which, of course, is not included in the figures quoted) the per capita tax in Saskatchewan for provincial purposes will still be lower than that of either of the adjoining provinces. In both Manitoba and Alberta, a substantially larger proportion of total revenues is obtained from taxes.

A similar analysis of expenditures on Revenue Account (\$17,654,559.45) results in a per capita expenditure of \$18.96, made up as follows:

Legislation	\$.18
General Administration	1.51
Education	3.09
Legal and judicial administration.....	1.02
Transportation and communications.....	1.00
Public Welfare	3.68
Agriculture and public domain.....	.78
Miscellaneous .....	.14

(See Schedule C)

In addition, the gross carrying charges on the Public Debt represent a per capita expenditure of \$7.56, but from this must be deducted the per capita interest revenue of \$2.62 from the self-sustaining portion of the Public Debt, leaving the net Public Debt charges per capita at \$4.94.

The brief submitted to the Rowell Commission contains comparative statements of provincial expenditures on the different government services in complete detail from 1911 to date. It is not necessary, therefore, for me to deal with them except in a general sense. A study of these statements indicates a large and steadily increasing expenditure on Public Welfare and Public Debt carrying charges. Education Expenditure will, with the restoration of School Grants, return to the amount at which it stood prior to the reduction. Other expenditures have, generally speaking, been held level or reduced during the last five or six years.

FISCAL YEAR 1937-38

Revenues to date during the current fiscal year have, of course, been seriously affected by the conditions referred to in my opening remarks. Practically every major source of tax and license revenue has been affected. Receipts from the Public Revenue Tax to January 31, this year, amount to only \$823,000 as compared with \$1,587,000 on the same date one year ago. Revenues from Motor Licenses, Gasoline Tax, School Lands, and Farm Loan Board interest, all show greater or lesser reductions. There are, however, two exceptions: The receipts from Income Tax amount to \$80,000 above those of the previous year, while revenue from Natural

Resources is up some \$35,000. Unfortunately, this increased return from Natural Resources is more than offset by heavy expenditures for fire fighting, forest fires having been more serious last summer than for many, many years. The increase in Income Tax collection is partly due to the somewhat better financial conditions of 1936, the 1937 collections being based on the 1936 income, and partly to the further strengthening and improvement of administration.

For the current fiscal year, the Federal Government, following a report made by the Bank of Canada, granted Saskatchewan a special, additional subsidy of \$1,500,000; this has been of material assistance in financing provincial requirements. Had the crop of 1937 been as good even as the crop of 1936, with this assistance, the balancing of the budget, in all probability, could have been accomplished without much difficulty. But, because of the extreme degree of crop failure this year, and its detrimental effect upon revenues, it has been necessary for us to make representations to the Federal Government for further assistance. Last summer, when the extent and serious character of crop failure became apparent, the Government immediately set to work to reduce its expenditures in every possible way, and, had it not been for certain conditions—unforeseen and unavoidable—such as the serious outbreak of forest fires, special assistance required by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, large increases in applications for Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances, much larger reductions could have been made. Even with these necessary and unavoidable increases, substantial economies have been and are being effected, and every effort has been made to keep expenditure within our income.

FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

The estimates for the coming fiscal year do not differ materially from those of the current year, the only material difference being an increase of \$540,000 for Education, necessary to provide for increased School Grants during the whole year. Carrying out the policy announced last year, provision is again made in the estimates for \$200,000 to be advanced to school districts to make payments on account of unpaid teachers' notes, given up to December 31, 1934. Estimates of Revenue have been based on normal crop conditions, and present moisture conditions appear to justify the expectation of a normal crop in 1938.

While there is no assurance that the Federal Government will continue the special subsidy of \$1,500,000 paid to the Province for the current fiscal year, we feel justified in expecting that this subsidy will be continued, until such time at least as the Royal Commission has made its report. The conditions which justify this extra assistance still exist with even greater intensity, and, with this additional subsidy, the Province would be in a position to closely approach a balanced budget.

The Government does not propose to make any change in taxes at this session. Last session I outlined the limitation of Railway taxation because of exemptions granted by the Government of Canada when the Canadian Pacific Railway secured its charter. Our situation in this respect is quite fully dealt with in the Provincial Brief, and I do not think it out of place to say that the Commission appeared to be very much impressed by the case as presented. We feel certain that their report will provide a substantial remedy.

Insofar as other taxes are concerned, the difficulty is not the nature or extent of the taxes imposed but rather the extremely adverse conditions which make it impossible for the people to pay taxes. In a normal year with reasonable crops at fair prices, our present tax structure would bring in considerably increased revenues but even these are not likely to be sufficient to keep pace with the steadily increasing cost of properly and effectively maintaining present services.

EDUCATION TAX

At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed providing for the collection of an Education Tax. The reasons for this were fully explained at that time, and it is not necessary for me to repeat them here. In view of certain criticisms that have been made I think it advisable to deal with them.

In considering Provincial Taxation, it must be remembered that the British North America Act places very definite restrictions on the kinds of taxes which a Province may legally impose, and under our constitution, the Provinces are restricted to "direct taxation within the Province".

The Provinces are handicapped in exercising their powers of taxation by having to legislate so that the taxation "is direct," and that it "is within the Province". All the Provinces of Canada have found it difficult to keep within the taxing limitations imposed upon them by the British North America Act, and various taxes imposed by different Provinces since Confederation have been declared *ultra vires* by decision of the Privy Council.

When the question of imposing new taxation is raised many people immediately suggest that the revenue required be obtained by imposing a special tax on the wealthier class of the population, and "soak the rich" is today, as it has long been, a popular slogan. Without discussing the merits of this principle, the fact remains that in Saskatchewan it is not possible of practical application. The wealth of Saskatchewan is perhaps more evenly distributed than in any other province of Canada and there are not, in this Province, any large accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few people as are to be found in some other parts of the Dominion.

Because of these conditions, a tax which is to bring in any substantial amount of revenue must be imposed on a broad basis.

The question is often asked why the Education Tax could not have been imposed as a turn-over tax or as a tax on the gross sales of the merchants. Admittedly this would greatly simplify the problems of administration and collection, but such a tax would be indirect and, therefore, not within the power of the Province to impose.

The Education Tax Act was passed to be brought into force upon proclamation, and, at the time, it was expected that it would come into effect on July 1, 1937. The Government however, felt it important that before the Act should come into operation, every possible step should be taken to ensure that the administrative machinery was properly organized. With this in view the Government had the Provincial Tax Commissioner and another official of the Department visit the neighbouring province of Alberta, where a similar tax was then in operation, and a number of the American States where a Sales Tax in one form or another is collected.

From the information gained in these jurisdictions the officials in Saskatchewan were able to prepare regulations in connection with the administration of the Act which were very carefully studied and considered before being finally approved, and, following this, the Act was brought into effect on August 1, 1937. As was only to be expected, some difficulties arose during the early weeks of operation and there were some misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the regulations, but these have gradually been cleared away, and it can now be said that the whole administration of the Act is functioning very satisfactorily.

In this connection I wish to express the thanks of the Government to the licensed vendors of the Province who have in very large numbers given the utmost co-operation and have been most helpful in securing an effective administration of the Tax.

Certain rumours have been prevalent throughout the Province regarding the numbers employed and the salaries being paid to those in charge of the administration of the Tax. Fantastic stories as to the costs of administration have also been circulated, together with suggestions that the proceeds of the Tax were not being devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. Answers to questions in the House during the present session have indicated how far from correct these stories and rumours have been. By the establishment of a Tax Commission and the consolidation of the principal revenue collection branches, a substantial saving is being effected and the cost of collecting the Education Tax will not exceed 5% of the revenue received from it.

There would appear to have been some misunderstanding in parts of the Province regarding the increase of school grants which was made possible by reason of the Education Tax, and in some places it has been stated that the increase in grants applies only to rural schools in the drought area. This, of course, is not the case. The increase in school grants as from July 1, 1937, is applic-

able to every public school in the Province. The revenues from the Education Tax have been a very important factor in making it possible for the schools of the Province to continue operations during these particularly difficult times.

RELIEF

In the Budget Address, last year, I reported that the total amount expended by this Province on Relief and Agricultural Assistance from September 1, 1930 to December 31, 1936 was \$102,162,473.00. To this must now be added the sum of \$30,679,520.00 expended for these purposes in 1937, making a grand total of \$132,841,993.00; this amount represents the total expenditure for these purposes during the present period of crop failures. It does not include the expenditures by Municipalities from their own funds, nor does it include an amount of nearly ten million dollars for seed advances in the years 1936 and 1937. Of the provincial expenditure for 1937, \$5,283,104.00 represents the implementing by the Province of its guarantee of Municipal Loans for Relief and Seed supplied in 1929, 1930 and 1931 in accordance with the Debt Adjustment arrangement of September 1936.

The net cost to the Province for Relief and Agricultural Aid to December 31, 1937, even after deducting the cancellation to be made by the Dominion of 1934-35 accountable relief advances and the adjustment of Seed and Relief accounts under the Voluntary Unit Debt Adjustment Plan, stands at \$52,727,438.00. These figures give some idea of the staggering relief burden which this Province has been compelled to carry during recent years. Relief expenditures, both for Direct Relief and for Agricultural Aid, are now at the highest point in the whole period, and will continue to involve large amounts until such time as a crop is assured.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Province, as at December 31, 1937, has already been reported in answer to a question asked in this House. As at December 31, last, the figures are:

Funded Debt				\$ 124,046,373.40
Treasury Bills				\$ 85,770,201.62
Less estimated write-off of Dominion Bills for—Drought Area Expenditures..				\$17,682,157.61
Accountable advances				
Relief Year 1934-35	8,997,838.47	26,679,996.08		59,090,205.54
Accounts Payable and Bank Overdrafts.....				8,826,956.19
Total				<u>\$ 191,963,535.13</u>

This is almost exactly the same figure as for December 31, 1936, borrowings during the year 1937 being offset by the write-off of Treasury Bills held by the Dominion Government as arranged under the Debt Adjustment arrangement made in September, 1936.

Other than Treasury Bills issued to implement Provincial guarantee of Municipal Loans for Relief and Seed, the borrowings during the year were almost entirely on Treasury Bills given to the Federal Government and were utilized for Relief, Agricultural Aid or to cover the provincial share of expenditures under agreements with the Dominion covering highway construction, Northern Re-Establishment, and Farm Placement and Employment Plan.

The total amount borrowed from the Federal Government for all of these purposes during the year 1937 amounted to \$6,348,-265.36.

Of the Gross Public debt some \$46,774,591.00 is regarded as self-supporting and this total comprises:

Telephones	\$12,223,296.00
Power Commission	6,754,567.00
Farm Loan Board.....	16,362,245.00
Drainage Districts, etc.	394,583.00
Wheat Pool Guarantees	11,039,900.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$46,774,591.00

Adding to this amount the sum of \$12,190,005.47 held in Sinking Funds, the Net Public Debt stands at \$132,998,938.66. While the total indebtedness of the Farm Loan Board is included in the self-supporting debt, it is realized that some provision will have to be made for losses in the operation of the Board. What this amount will be is dependent on future conditions and the measure of agricultural recovery over the coming years.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries' debt of \$2,760,-712.00 to the Government is not included in the self-sustaining portion of the Public Debt, as this amount considerably exceeds the value of the Company; however, it is not by any means a total loss. Offers have been made to the Government for this concern and a sale could be affected without difficulty; but our policy has been to continue the Creameries in operation until such time as some organization of producers would be in a position to purchase them. We believe that this concern should be retained with the objective that ultimately it should become the property of, and controlled by, producers.

REFUNDING

The question of interest on the Public Debt continues to be a subject of general discussion. Last year I described the difficulties which attend any attempt to secure a reduction in the interest on outstanding bonds by agreement with the owners of these secur-

ities. Other provincial governments which have endeavoured to secure a reduction of interest by negotiation have experienced the same difficulties

The position of this Government has been fully and frankly stated in the Provincial Brief. The securities issued by any province are voluntarily accepted obligations of that province, and the repudiation of such obligations is something which should not be regarded lightly either by a government or an individual. A Government which does not make every effort to keep faith with its creditors is not likely to keep faith with its electors.

The suggestion that a reduction in interest be obtained by imposing a tax on the interest paid on provincial bonds, such tax to be the amount of interest in excess of a specified rate, even if it were legal, which it is not, is, if done for that purpose, merely a subterfuge and just as much a breach of faith as direct repudiation. When the suggestion of establishing a Loan Council was discussed at Ottawa some two years ago, this Government expressed its willingness to co-operate in some plan of this nature. Other provinces were lukewarm or opposed, and, following an adverse vote in the Senate, the Federal Government took no further action.

The matter of interest on Public Debt has been referred to in several provincial briefs presented to the Rowell Commission, and this matter will undoubtedly be one subject to which the Commission will give special study and consideration. Possibly a recommendation from this Commission for the creation of a Loan Council would be more favourably received and supported by the provinces.

The question, however, is not entirely one of interest on the present debt. Future development of Saskatchewan will require extensive investment of capital both by Governments and individuals. If interest rates in the West are to remain as high as they have been, development will be retarded, or it will be accomplished at a cost too heavy to be borne. Present action will have an important effect on the future and, in considering this matter, it is well to remember that the immediate condition is not the only factor to be taken into account.

Credit means a great deal more than the ability to borrow. It includes reputation, character, confidence and faith. Credit is established slowly but can be easily and quickly destroyed. We are anxious to maintain the credit Saskatchewan has established and maintained. In our Brief we expressed a desire and willingness to meet our obligations to the fullest extent of our capacity. We recommend that the portion of the Public Debt due to Relief should be assumed by the Dominion and that the balance be refunded at substantially reduced rates, with provision for payment to those bondholders who did not wish to accept a longer term bond at a lower interest rate in exchange for their present holdings. If these suggestions can be carried out, it will effect a reduction of

interest without injury to our credit. If this or some other practical method cannot be evolved by the Commission, it will be necessary to tackle the problem again.

Because of the complete detailed information contained in our Provincial Brief, I shall not, in this address, refer to many details which would otherwise have been necessary. There are, however, certain points which I desire to stress.

For Relief and Agricultural Aid, Saskatchewan has borrowed from the Federal Government the sum of \$34,011,035, even after making allowance for the cancellation of the accountable advances given for 1934-35 relief and the cancellation of Treasury Bills held by the Government of Canada covering Relief, Agricultural Aid and Seed Advances written off under the Debt Adjustment Plan of September, 1936.

In addition the Province has borrowed from other sources the sum of \$18,716,403 for Relief and Agricultural Aid expenditures. These expenditures we regard as properly a Federal responsibility, the result of a combination of crop failures with economic depression, neither of which can be attributed to local conditions or Provincial policy.

The responsibilities imposed on the Provinces by our Constitution, under present day public demand for government services, have increased the costs of Provincial Governments far beyond the revenues made available to the Provinces under that Constitution. On page 387 of the Saskatchewan Brief there is a table of Provincial Expenditures classified under nine main headings. Six of these,—Legislation, Administration and General Government, Legal and Judicial Administration, Transportation and Communications, Agriculture and Public Domain, and Miscellaneous—all show smaller amounts expended in the fiscal year 1936-37 than were expended for the same services in the fiscal year 1920-21. The expenditures for Education, however, have increased by approximately one million dollars, for Public Welfare from \$1,200,000 to \$3,400,000 in the same period, and the net cost of carrying the Public Debt is up three and a quarter millions. (*See also Schedule C*)

If the present scale of social service and public welfare activities are to be maintained it is absolutely necessary that some of these at least should be assumed by the Dominion.

In addition to existing services now being furnished by the Provinces there are others which are important and necessary. Under the B.N.A. Act as it stands these, no doubt, should be the responsibility of the Provinces. The Provinces, under present conditions, cannot undertake these services partly because they are unable to meet the cost, and partly because many of them, to be effective, must be operative throughout the entire Dominion.

The Government of Canada has announced its intention of establishing a scheme for Unemployment Insurance. This decision

is to be commended, but there are also many other similar services, now expected to be rendered by the Provinces, which can only be undertaken by the Federal authorities.

Because of our geographical position and the effect of national policies Saskatchewan has been unduly handicapped, yet she has made greater contribution to the national wealth of Canada with lesser returns than many of the other Provinces. Freight charges on both our consumption and production absorb a large percentage of the provincial income and constitute a serious and definite handicap in comparison with other Provinces. National policies have either directly or indirectly subsidized secondary industries at the expense of primary production, and concentrated industrial and financial institutions within a limited area of the Dominion.

Federal Governments of the past have not taken these factors sufficiently into account in their dealings with the Provinces. In future Dominion assistance to the provinces must be based upon other considerations than those of area and population.

While the people of Saskatchewan have suffered severe reverses and disappointments, they have not lost faith in the possibilities nor confidence in the future of their province. Rehabilitation will be arduous and difficult, but not impossible. Courageous men and women, granted reasonable opportunity and unhandicapped by weather and other conditions beyond their control, will make their full contribution to the rehabilitation and restoration of this Province. The Government of Saskatchewan proposes to assist them, to co-operate with them, and to work for them by exercising every effort and using every energy in securing for this Province that assistance and that consideration to which we believe we are entitled as a part of this Dominion.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE A

**ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1936 and 1937**

	1936		1937	
	Bus.	Value	Bus.	Value
Wheat	110,000,000	\$101,200,000	37,000,000	\$38,480,000
Oats	65,462,000	22,912,000	22,338,000	8,265,000
Barley	16,627,000	11,140,000	5,518,000	2,538,000
Flax	1,240,000	1,786,000	123,000	181,000
Rye	1,489,000	938,000	635,000	426,000
Other Crops .....	.....	3,822,000	.....	2,307,600
Total Field Crops.....	.....	141,798,000	.....	52,197,600
Live Stock Production.....	.....	15,967,000	.....	15,069,000
Other Produce .....	.....	26,587,400	.....	26,086,100
Total .....	.....	184,352,400	.....	93,352,700

Note—The above figures represent the estimated gross value of production, no deductions being made for grain retained on the farm for seed, feed, etc.

SCHEDULE B

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS REVENUE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936 and 1937

	FOR THE YEARS					PER CAPITA				
	1921	1926	1931	1936	1937	1921	1926	1931	1936	1937
1. Dominion of Canada Subsidies....	\$ 1,753,075.00	\$ 1,850,755.00	\$ 1,938,295.00	\$ 2,144,975.00	\$ 2,120,083.80	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.28
2. Taxation	3,424,315.60(2)	4,305,628.48	4,686,557.52	5,686,939.81	5,747,499.14	4.52	5.25	5.08	6.11	6.17
3. Licenses	1,133,953.88	1,998,152.56	2,119,122.39	1,499,052.57	1,849,767.12	1.50	2.43	2.30	1.61	1.99
4. Fees	1,202,164.13	918,086.14	965,472.40	881,248.23	976,165.43	1.59	1.12	1.05	.95	1.05
5. Interest	930,571.59	1,250,966.68	1,172,613.07	2,533,089.38	2,440,120.05	1.23	1.52	1.27	2.72	2.62
6. Public Domain and School Lands	1,335,571.42	984,904.02	1,481,347.41	1,667,865.98	1,519,005.39	1.76	1.20	1.61	1.79	1.63
7. Liquor Profits .....	.....	700,000.00	1,364,621.11	1,278,730.74	1,451,274.73	.....	.85	1.48	1.37	1.56
8. Miscellaneous	659,604.07	819,563.04	617,980.71	432,787.29	422,477.70	.87	1.00	.67	.46	.45
Total Revenue on Revenue Account..	\$10,439,255.69	\$12,828,055.92	\$14,346,009.61	\$16,124,689.00	\$16,526,393.36	\$13.78	\$15.62	\$15.56	\$17.31	\$17.75
 Estimated Population	 757,510(1)	 820,738	 921,785(1)	 930,893(1)	 930,893					

(1) Dominion Census.

(2) Excludes Supplementary Revenue Tax \$493,024.29. (With this amount included the 1921 per capita figure would be \$5.17.)

SCHEDULE C
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936, 1937

	FOR THE YEARS					PER CAPITA				
	1921	1926	1931	1936	1937	1921	1926	1931	1936	1937
1. Debt Charges	\$ 2,259,604.94	\$ 2,836,137.87	\$ 3,819,659.88	\$ 6,889,170.80	\$ 7,038,653.39	\$ 2.98	\$ 3.46	\$ 4.14	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.56
2. Legislation	331,688.23	379,594.22	299,655.12	178,404.81	168,653.20	.44	.46	.32	.19	.18
3. Administration and General Government	1,458,482.22	1,220,707.19	1,673,699.79	1,327,695.82	1,403,500.47	1.93	1.49	1.82	1.43	1.51
4. Education	1,913,015.56	3,763,379.61	4,252,239.24	3,078,382.58	2,875,701.11	2.53	4.58	4.61	3.31	3.09
5. Legal and Judicial Administration	1,418,755.94	1,241,216.40	1,352,487.43	913,688.08	947,598.87	1.87	1.51	1.47	.98	1.02
6. Transportation and Communications	1,053,128.37	1,038,101.18	2,101,303.32	807,165.51	935,086.82	1.39	1.26	2.28	.87	1.00
7. Public Welfare (1).....	1,281,054.39	1,761,799.04	3,679,825.00	3,093,767.81	3,430,698.40	1.69	2.15	3.99	3.32	3.68
8. Agriculture and Public Domain....	791,382.92	328,613.16	806,658.73	600,620.39	726,792.88	1.04	.40	.88	.64	.78
9. Other Ordinary Expenditure.....	225,569.76	173,872.94	217,148.11	165,767.46	127,874.31	.30	.21	.24	.18	.14
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	\$10,732,682.33 (3)	\$12,743,421.61	\$18,202,676.62	\$17,054,663.26	\$17,654,559.45	\$14.17	\$15.52	\$19.75	\$18.32	\$18.96
Estimated Population	757,510(2)	820,738	921,785(2)	930,893	930,893					

(1) Old Age Pensions included net of Dominion contributions.

(2) Dominion Census.

(3) Excludes Education expenditures paid from Supplementary Revenue collections.



THE BUDGET DEBATE

Session 1938

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

MR. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.
(Wadena)

Leader of the Opposition

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Friday, February 18, 1938

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1938

SPEECH OF
Mr. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.
Leader of the Opposition
in
THE BUDGET DEBATE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Friday, February 18, 1938

Mr. Speaker: On Wednesday last, when the Premier moved that you do now leave the Chair, I thought how different his address was from the speech he delivered in 1934 when speaking on the same Motion.

In 1934 the now Premier, then sitting in Opposition, made this attack on the Government of the day. He said at that time:

"I cannot either directly or by implication vote confidence in a Government which has increased the public debt by eighty millions in four and one-half years; which has doubled the annual expenditure and accumulated deficits of between eleven and twelve million dollars; which has used relief to benefit its political friends; which has capitalized politically the difficulties of our people for its own purposes; which has increased taxation and reduced services; which has not given the public a true statement of the financial position of the Province; which has capitalized interest; which has drawn on reserves and credits as revenue; which has chiselled the school lands trust funds to show a surplus in the Department of Natural Resources; and which has sold capital assets and taken the proceeds into revenue. Nor can I show confidence in a Government which has drifted with the tide; which has assigned most of its responsibilities to commissions;

Such as the Jacoby Commission or the Rowell Commission. . .

". . . and which has shown no capacity either in administration or leadership."

Most, if not all of those charges are now true with respect to the Government headed by the same gentleman who so bitterly attacked the previous Government in 1934.

It would be but ironic justice were I now to heap condemnation on this Government for the same things the present Premier criticized the former Government in 1934. If I were to level criticism for its having increased the Public Debt by fifty-one millions in three and one-half years

Premier: I should like to correct the honourable gentleman, Mr. Speaker: The Public Debt has not increased fifty-one millions in three and one-half years.

Mr. Williams: The honourable gentleman's correction I cannot accept. I have already checked the figures.

I say it would be but ironic justice were I to condemn this Government for its accumulated deficits; for its failure to even preserve its assets; for its attempt to bolster up its financial statement by capitalizing its School Lands Account and its Dominion subsidy in lieu of debt; for its failure to provide adequate depreciation on its list of assets; for its manipulation of the Education Tax; for its failure to set up adequate sinking funds; for its increased taxation, and for its weak-kneed policy of drift.

It would be only fair were I to thrust in the knife and twist it in the wound, because of accumulated deficits and increased Public Debt; but, Mr. Speaker, I do not feel disposed so to do. I do criticize this Government, for its attempt to bolster up its financial statement by capitalizing its School Lands Fund and its Dominion subsidy in lieu of debt; for its failure to provide adequate depreciation with respect to its assets; for its manipulation of the Education Tax; for its failure to set up adequate sinking funds; for its increased taxation; for its weak-kneed policy of drift, and all the other book-keeping evils the Premier complained about in 1934; but, Mr. Speaker, no Government could be expected to balance its Budget in the face of drought and ruinous prices. Deficits were inevitable, and a mounting Public Debt was certain. So I do not bludgeon the Government because of its growing deficit and its mounting debt. I do not think it demonstrates very much statesmanship for a politician or leader of a party to bludgeon another party for doing the same things he would have done were he in power. And I do not think it became the Premier, in 1934, to bludgeon the former Government when, if he knew anything, he knew he would have faced the same situation had he been in power. Therefore I do not feel inclined to criticize the Government because of growing deficits and mounting debts. I believe deficits were inevitable, and mounting Public Debt was inevitable; but I also believe the annual deficits would be less and the debt somewhat smaller had there been careful administration.

I think the intelligent citizen realizes that, and that his criticism of this Government is not so much that there has been a yearly deficit and a mounting debt, but rather that it continued to keep up the farce and play "Pollyanna" long years after the situation became too serious to permit such blind ignoring of realities. It is not the fact that the Government is in debt that is resented. It is the wasting of public funds to keep party "heelers" well oiled up for elections that is resented.

Let us take the case of W. A. Boucher as an illustration. This man, employed as assistant inspector of ferries, made 84 inspections in two years which could quite easily be made in 60 days; and this man really did not need the job at all. He actually did 35 inspec-

tions in 14 days in 1937; he did five inspections in one day. If we allow one to two days between groups of inspections, he could still do all of his two-years' work in 60 days. He was paid \$150 a month to waste the people's time. He was employed for five months in 1936, and for seven months in 1937 to do 60 days' work. In this Public Service of ours we have the spectacle of hard-working public servants paid a wage which provides a bare existence, while political "heelers" are put on the public payroll at a royal salary and Government funds wasted in that manner. This is the kind of thing that is resented, and, of course, it has contributed its quota to the deficit and the Public Debt.

Let us take the case of the immigration convention at Saskatoon. What need was there of throwing away \$500 of the public funds as a grant to the Hornby Group, which is backed by steamship companies and the C.P.R., to foster agricultural immigration into a province which cannot take care of its present agriculturalists? And, Mr. Speaker, when this petty chiselling on the public funds is done without a shadow of right so far as authority from this Legislature is concerned to expend money in this way, there is no possible explanation that can be given as extenuating circumstances.

We have the spectacle of this Government throwing away hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money—wasted, squandered—in gambling on options, and then hiding behind the skirts of the Turgeon Commission instead of admitting their error like men.

This Government, Mr. Speaker, backed up and supported the knifing of the Grain Board, and participated in a "fire-sale" of our wheat; then is forced to go as far afield as South Africa and the Argentine to buy feed and seed at this time. Could there be a more flagrant abuse of office and wastage of public funds?

This Government, while denying teachers of this province a living wage, puts on an army of political "heelers" as road supervisors.

This Government, which raised so much hue-and-cry while in Opposition about letting printing contracts by tender, now gives its printing out to its political friends without even the pretence of tenders being called for.

These, Mr. Speaker, and hundreds of similar actions, are the real cause of the mounting Public Debt over and above what might reasonably be expected at this time.

When we check the 1937 Estimates against the Public Accounts of the same year, we find that the Government fell short of obtaining the amount of money it expected to receive on revenue

account by over one-half million dollars, and spent almost quarter of a million more on Revenue Account than the Government estimated would be spent by the Departments. The deficit on Revenue Account in the year under review was \$1,800,000 in round figures.

The Government also overspent its estimates on capital account by almost \$350,000—which does not take into account a sum of \$7,571,000 of new Treasury Notes issued and added to our Public Debt.

The Estimates for the fiscal year 1938-39, which are now tabled, are, of course, but a leap in the dark. If crop conditions are bad next year, or if the crop is good and the price is bad, we face a condition none of us care to think of.

Although the Premier in his Budget address of Wednesday last did not mention it, we have \$1,500,000 of bonds maturing in the fiscal year of which he was supposed to be giving a résumé. On July 1, 1938, \$1,500,000 of our bonds will fall due. Money will have to be found to redeem these bonds, either by selling more bonds or by a further issue of Treasury Notes. It is rather remarkable that the honourable gentleman should have forgotten to mention the bonds we have to repay in the coming summer.

The Premier estimates our deficit for next year will be \$47,564 if we receive the same additional subsidy from Ottawa, next year, as we received last year. If we do not receive the subsidy, he estimates our deficit at \$1,972,564; quite a heavy deficit, even if the Premier's figures are correct; but, Mr. Speaker, going back over the figures given by the present Provincial Treasurer and the one who preceded him, we find we cannot place too much reliance on the figures given this House.

In the fiscal year 1935-36 the estimated deficit was \$767,527, but the actual deficit turned out to be \$929,974; in the fiscal year 1936-37 the estimated deficit was \$229,000, but the actual deficit turned out to be \$1,128,166; in the current fiscal year, 1937-38, the Premier estimated the deficit will be \$1,723,981, but, as at January 31, 1938, the actual deficit is \$1,400,552, with three months of the year yet to be accounted for—and may I point out that, if the figure had been taken as at December 31, the apparent deficit would have been much larger, and if taken a month from now would be out of all proportions to what it is now, the reason being that the Dominion subsidy comes in January; therefore, when you take the deficit as at the end of January you give the best possible picture. In all likelihood, our deficit will be two and a quarter million dollars and might be two and one-half million dollars.

With this record behind him, we cannot put too much reliance on the figures now submitted by the Premier, particularly in that he seems to have forgotten that we have \$1,500,000 worth of bonds

to redeem this year. Redeeming these bonds will not, of course, increase our deficit on revenue account; but one would expect that, in accordance with good business practice, the Premier would at least have advised the public that a million and a half dollars worth of bonds fall due this year.

Although 1936-37 was not nearly as bad a year as this one will be, I feel (and, I imagine, every reasonable person agrees) that the Government should not be criticized too severely because it fell short in its expected revenue. And just while we are considering that aspect of the situation, let us pause for a moment among the hurly-burly of affairs to contemplate what the plight of this province will be this year with respect to revenues. The Government, having access to all the records, will realize just how serious the situation is. I suggest that the situation is serious enough to warrant a unanimous petition from both sides of the House to Ottawa for financial assistance by way of additional subsidy, on compassionate grounds.

But while I do not feel disposed to criticize the Government on the grounds of falling revenues and crop failures, I cannot be so kind to them on the score of rising expenditures. The natural tendency is to say, well, they had to spend more because of relief; but I would call to the attention of the House that the over-expenditures were not occasioned by relief. Relief does not appear in our ordinary Budget, but has always been taken care of in Supplementary Estimates. No, our over-expenditures have not been in relief, but in the ordinary departments of government and on the ordinary functions of government. This has been true both with respect to ordinary departmental expense and money spent on capital account or for replacements, and so on. Many of these expenditures are small in themselves, but when grouped together they constitute a sum of almost one-half million dollars which the Government has over-expended on revenue account on the ordinary work of the various Departments, as well as a tremendous over-expenditure on capital account.

There was an over-expenditure of \$16,900 in the Attorney General's Department on revenue account.

There has been an over-expenditure in the Provincial Treasurer's Department of \$189,700 on capital account.

There has been over-expenditure in the Department of Public Works on revenue account of \$194,000, and an over-expenditure in the same Department on capital account of \$16,400. I might pause to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Minister in charge of this Department (*Hon. Mr. Spence*) habitually submits estimates which turn out to be far short of what he subsequently spends. Every year, with monotonous regularity, we have found that he has over-spent his appropriation. When we remember that the Minister is

a Scotsman with all the frugality of his race, we must conclude it is not a case of wanton spending, but rather that of either inefficiency or a policy of being penny-wise and pound-foolish. I have heard statements made quite freely that the Minister might have saved this province hundreds of thousands of dollars had he insisted on repair work being done in the proper season instead of allowing the public buildings in his care to go to rack and ruin for want of repairs before taking action. It is rather ironical, Mr. Speaker, that this particular Minister is going to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Board. I hope he will not continue his short-sighted policy there. Perhaps he is not so short-sighted after all, because he, of all the Ministers, recognizes that the ship is going down!

There was an over-expenditure in the Department of Highways in ordinary operation expenses on revenue account of \$15,700, and an over-expenditure in the same Department on capital account of \$142,160. When we remember the condition of our roads and highways, Mr. Speaker, we are not disposed to be too critical of these over-expenditures; but, as I said before, our Government seems to have got so far down the hill that they do not seem to use ordinary business judgment. No one with any discernment will contend that the highways of the province today are in as good condition as they were under the Anderson régime. Yet the Anderson régime did very well without the army of road supervisors kept by this Government. And, Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that many of these people seem to be kept, not for any service they can render this province as road supervisors, but rather as a reward for political services rendered to this Government . . . and some of them, Mr. Speaker, do not even need the jobs they hold. I think actions of that kind are bound to have an effect on the people we go to for help. I feel that the wasting of the public funds in this manner cannot but help drive this province farther into debt and destroy our credit with those who otherwise might be inclined to help us.

One would naturally think that, with a Public Debt of over \$218,000,000, I say that advisedly Mr. Speaker. I am quite aware the Government claims there will be a write-off of \$26,000,000 spent for relief, but we must remember that this write-off has not occurred yet. And when we remember that some \$9,000,000 of the write-off was promised four years ago, and we have not got it yet, we are justified in not counting on it until it does arrive. Even if it does come, we will still have a Public Debt of over \$191,000,000. But, Mr. Speaker, with a Public Debt of that magnitude, adding to it another \$5,000,000 in guarantees which, in all likelihood, we will have to take up and pay, one would think that the Government would have taken some action leading to an intelligent refunding of our Public Debt at a lower rate of interest; particularly so when our interest payments and debt charges, including interest on relief expenditures, absorbed 52 per cent. of our total revenue last year.

I have before me, Mr. Speaker, a résumé of the money we received last year, and how we spent it. The percentages are very interesting. I shall give to the House some of those percentages:

Revenue	Percentages
Subsidy from Dominion Government.....	19.01
Taxes	34.78
Licenses	11.19
Fees	5.91
Interest	14.76
Public Domain	3.01
Liquor Profits	8.78
Miscellaneous	2.56

Now let us turn, Mr. Speaker, to the method in which this revenue was spent:

Expenditure	Percentages
Debt charges and Interest (excluding Interest on Relief)	42.59
Legislation	1.02
Administration and General Government.....	8.49
Education	17.40
Legal and Judicial Administration.....	5.73
Transportation and Communications	5.66
Public Welfare	20.76
Agriculture and Public Domain.....	4.40
Other ordinary expenditure.....	.77

The House will note that even after leaving out interest on relief expenditures our debt charges and interest payments absorb 42.59 per cent. of our total revenue. I want the House also to note that, while we pay 42.59 per cent. of our total revenue on debt charges and interest payments, we spend only 17.40 per cent. on Education and 20.76 per cent. on Public Welfare. On all Public Welfare services—old age pensions, mothers' allowances, hospitalization and medical aid, farm bonus scheme and so on—we spent only 20.76 per cent. of our revenue last year, but on debt and interest charges nearly double that amount. One would think, when the amount obtained by the Government as interest charges is down so low as 14.76, and the amount we pay out in debt and interest charges is 42.59, that this Government would do something about it, and would try to work out some means by which the Public Debt could be refunded at lower rates of interest—but as usual this Government has been too busy playing politics to do anything so constructive as that!

Even with respect to the Farm Bonus Scheme, the Government succeeded in getting itself into a worse mess than they were in last year. The Minister has tried to make all kinds of excuses. The Premier has tried to lay the blame on the people of this province, claiming that when I bring their cases into the House I am arguing for a lot of dishonest people. The truth of the matter is that when the Provincial Government made representations to the Federal Government, they asked to have the Farm Bonus Scheme apply to farmers' sons and daughters as well as to single

transients. They were turned down, but in the meantime their "machine" went up and down the province spreading the word abroad that the scheme was to be broadened out this winter to take in farmers' sons and daughters.

Government members: No.

Mr. Williams: Yes. The large number of applications received was a direct result of this propaganda, and it ill behoves the Premier to accuse the people of being dishonest because they "fell for" the propaganda of his own "machine".

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I believe I shall just take the time to clear up a few matters which our honourable friends opposite seem to be determined to misrepresent. First I shall deal with this matter of campaign funds. Some mention was made of statements I was supposed to have made at Flintoft. Just to keep the record straight, I am going to repeat what I did say at Flintoft. My honourable friend (*Mr. Culliton*) was misinformed. I did not take up a collection. I did not even ask for a collection. What I did do was to appeal to the audience to subscribe to the C.C.F. newspaper, and to take out memberships in the C.C.F. I pointed out that the C.C.F. maintained, here in Regina, a permanent office in which several stenographers are employed. Our only means of paying these people is by the money contributed by our supporters and by the sale of memberships. I stated that only a short time before, a gentleman had met me in my office (I have no intention of divulging his name because, if I did, he would be discharged). This gentleman suggested that I ask the breweries for a contribution. His words were, "The others get it, you may as well have it"; and, Mr. Speaker, this man should know because he is an important cog in the Liberal "machine".

I note, Mr. Speaker, that the Government is practising the same misrepresentation, this year, with respect to the so-called Education Tax as it employed last year. The total increase in educational expenditures for 1938 as against actual expenditures in 1936 is only \$907,475; and yet the estimates for 1938 show that the Government expects to take in an additional \$1,850,000 through the Tax. It is quite obvious that the Government is using this new tax as a means of increasing its general revenue by using this money to replace money formerly used for educational purposes, rather than increasing the expenditures on education by the total net receipts from the tax.

Now, the matter of the forced liquidation of livestock: I regard the policy adopted by both this Government and the Federal Government to have been a very short-sighted one. It might be argued with some weight that there should be some reduction of cattle in the drought area, but the manner in which that reduction has been effected has again demonstrated the utter inefficiency

of this Government. To apply the same policy to the park belt was, Mr. Speaker, inexcusable. If the Government wanted to reduce the number of livestock in the south country, some supervision should have been exercised to see to it that it was the inferior stock which was slaughtered. Early in the summer, as soon as it was known that a serious drought condition was developing, winter pasture should have been located in the two adjoining provinces, in order to determine the winter pasturage available in these provinces; and arrangements made to care for as large a number of the stock as possible in these pastures. The stock to go to these pastures should have been carefully selected so as to provide good foundation stock upon their return to the province.

When the livestock shipping scheme was embarked upon only the inferior cattle should have been shipped. If the Government was determined to set a quota, they should have differentiated between farmers and dairymen, and two things should have been done: first, there should have been no vacillation about it. The condition of doubt and partiality which has existed is inexcusable. If there was to be a quota, that quota should have applied to all, and each man should have received payment for the stock the Government took over on the basis of its quality and weight. Then, instead of shipping it out indiscriminately, the Government should have offered to trade the good stock they had purchased for any inferior cattle that was being kept over in that district, and charged the farmer who made the trade with the difference between the value of the beast he turned in and what the Government paid for the one given in exchange for it.

—I see several of my friends are smiling, but the men in the south country who have sacrificed their good stock do not smile. It is all right to smile in the Legislature, but down there the men and women are not smiling—.

To continue, Mr. Speaker: This would have made it necessary to hold the cattle for one, or at most, two days before shipping, but it would also have raised the quality of the livestock remaining in the province, and the inferior stock would have been shipped out.

In other words, and to make the matter perfectly clear: if the Government had set the quota and adhered to it, and informed the farmer that that was all they could feed on the feed they could get (and I am not saying they got all the feed they could get, but that was their story—and I am not saying it is a good story). They should then have said, “bring in all the rest of your cattle”; and when they were brought in Government buyers should have paid for these cattle on the basis of quality and weight. The Government should then have said to the farmers who brought in inferior cattle, “You have still some inferior stock at home, bring them in and we’ll give you the good cattle we have purchased in exchange for them. We’ll give you a fair trade-in price, and you can have

these good cattle at the difference between the trade-in price and the price we paid for the good cattle". That would not only have brought the Government some money, but there would not have been so much of this shipping all the good cattle out and leaving only inferior stock behind.

So much for the drought area. In the drought area the Government acted as if they were stampeded with fear instead of actuated by wisdom, but in the park area, their actions were infinitely worse. By a seemingly diabolical policy of instilling fear into the livestock men, fear that cattle would not be fed, trainload after trainload of good stock was sacrificed, pushed onto a market which was unable to absorb it and the inferior cattle were left behind. If the Government had but given the matter any consideration, it would have realized that this was what was bound to happen. In the park area our farmers were not selling to Government buyers who, I believe, were paying better than the market price for inferior animals. In the park area our farmers were selling on the open market, and in many cases could not realize even the freight on canners and cutters. As a result they sacrificed their best stock in order to reduce their herds to a number that could be carried over. The Minister of Agriculture admitted that I tried to get the Government buyers to go into the park area. Of course I did; but the Government was too short-sighted to do it. If the Government buyers had gone in and paid the prices they paid in the drought area for inferior stock, the farmers in my constituency would have sold their poor-quality stock and kept their good-quality stock. As it was, they kept those which were not fit to sell, which in most cases was the inferior stock. No government could possibly have exhibited more inefficiency than this one has shown.

The other day, one of the members of the Cabinet referred to the youthfulness of the Minister of Agriculture. I do not know whether his failure is because of his youthfulness or because he is an institutional farmer rather than a practical farmer; but, whatever the cause, Mr. Speaker, the result will show for years and years in the inferior quality of our livestock. This is the more lamentable when the situation might have been used as an opportunity to cull the livestock instead of putting on another "fire sale". It is quite obvious, Mr. Speaker, that this Government refuses to plan, but rather insists on drifting. They drift with the wind, and they will go with the wind.

As Bill after Bill has been brought into the House this Session, the various Ministers in charge of these Bills have announced, "this Bill contains only minor amendments and involves no principle". Quite right, Mr. Speaker! Not a principle could be found amongst them. It was quite obvious that this Government had only two things in mind this Session. One was—to do nothing and do it well! The other was—to heap abuses upon the C.C.F., hoping thereby to cover up their own failures. In their first effort—that of doing

nothing and doing it well—they have been amazingly successful. In their second effort they have been a dismal failure. All their venom has but injured their own reputation. For four years the people of this province have watched the present Government waste its time in this Legislature abusing the Opposition

Mr. McLeod: What are you doing?

Mr. Williams: You do not like it because we blame you for your errors. This Government was not elected to spend its time abusing the Opposition. This Government was elected to enact legislation in the interest of the people of this province. This Government will find that it will not be able to cover up its failures by abusing the C.C.F.

Mr. Speaker, what I have to say today would not be complete if I did not deal with the extravagant claims made in a speech delivered in this House, last Session, by the Attorney General. I refer to that address reprinted in the Liberal propaganda sheet known as the "*Saskatchewan Liberal*", in which the Attorney General read out to this House forty-two points which, he felt, justified the existence of this Government and its return to power. I will deal with them, Mr. Speaker, one at a time. The first one reads:

"We have efficiently and effectively handled relief; abolished the Relief Commission and put the responsibility where it belongs: on the Government."

The truth of the matter is that never in the history of the province has there been so little efficiency insofar as the province's handling of relief is concerned. For instance, if we could but trace the ramifications of the Relief Department of the present Government, which has 200 employees in the Regina Trading Company Building alone, as well as hundreds of others scattered throughout the whole province, it would be found that we are maintaining an army of relief employees far exceeding the number employed by the Relief Commission during the Anderson régime; and never, Mr. Speaker, in the whole experience of the province has there been so much dissatisfaction as is now reported from every corner of the province.

The Attorney General said they had put the responsibility where it belonged. The fact of the matter is that the Provincial Government has not put the responsibility where it belongs. They have been continually "passing the buck" back and forth between themselves and the municipalities, and did not accept any responsibility until they were driven to do so by the progressive bankruptcy of the municipalities. In the same manner the Federal Government is only accepting responsibility as the progressive bankruptcy of the province becomes more and more complete.

The Attorney General's next claim was:

"We have effectively handled the finances of this province and maintained its credit".

Hon. Mr. Davis: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Williams: I think the best answer to that absurd claim is to cite the Public Debt of over two hundred million dollars, and to read to the House a recent quotation on Saskatchewan Bonds by Houston, Willoughby & Company, Limited, Regina:

January 26th, 1938.

"We offer the following PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN BONDS, subject to prior sale:

	Price	Yield
2 x \$1,000. Prov. Sask. 4½% Sep. 1, 1955	69.85	7.60%
6 x \$1,000. Prov. Sask. 5% Sep. 15, 1942	78.69	10.60%
5 x \$1,000. Prov. Sask. 5% Nov. 1, 1959	75.00	7.30%

"All moneys invested in the above bonds are free of Saskatchewan taxes, including Succession Duties. The bonds are payable at holder's option in either Canada or New York. All prices are 'plus accrued interest'."

And I think, Mr. Speaker, as the Attorney General seems to be so elated to hear his own statements, I shall call his attention to a statement he made before the Rowell Commission in connection with this matter of the "credit of the province having been maintained". He made this statement to the Commission:

"That the Public Debt of the province is a serious burden cannot be denied. Current quotations on the securities of the province indicate that, in the opinion of the investing public, the debt is beyond the capacity of the province"

"Maintain the credit", eh?

". . . As has been pointed out the major portion of the Public Debt has been contracted since 1929. This factor must be kept in mind."

When the Attorney General spoke before the Rowell Commission he admitted the truth; but when he was speaking for political purposes, he made claims that are not in accordance with the facts. In the brief he admitted that the Government not only had failed to maintain the credit of the province, but, in addition, that our debts had grown to the place where our bonds could not be sold except at tremendous discounts.

In passing, Mr. Speaker, we should say a word about the debentures in our sinking funds. All the securities in our sinking funds are not Saskatchewan bonds, but the majority of them are; and if the quotations on the bond market prove that the creditors of Saskatchewan regard our debt as being beyond our capacity to pay and that they can only receive that amount for them in the

market, the question is: just how valuable are our sinking funds? How much are they worth, and what are the sinking funds of the cities worth, which are invested in these bonds?

The truth is that our credit has been ruined by the present Government and preceding Governments of the same type as this one

Hon. Mr. Davis: What of the Anderson Government?

Mr. Williams: Yes, you are more concerned about that, than about giving us good government. I say, Mr. Speaker, our credit has been ruined by this Government and others like it, and can only be restored by careful and painstaking administration. Indeed, so bad is the business reputation of this Province that individual after individual will frankly tell you that he does not wish to have business dealings with the Saskatchewan Government. This province, under the present Government, is a province where grafters prosper and honest men remain perpetually poverty-stricken.

The Attorney General's third claim was:

"We have convinced the Federal Government of the unfairness of the treatment that the West is receiving in Canadian Confederation, and secured the appointment of the most important commission in the history of Canada, and which will mean the revamping of the whole British North America Act."

What a bombastic claim, Mr. Speaker! The claim and the man who made it are on a par. It is quite true that the Rowell Commission was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising out of the relationship between the provinces and the Dominion, but that Commission was not set up because of anything this Government did. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Coldwell, on February 1, 1937, moved the following resolution in the House of Commons:

"That, in the opinion of this House, in view of the urgent necessity of effective action for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the people of Canada, and, in view of the condition of social and other legislation passed by Parliament during the tenure of office of the late Government. . . .

Which the present Government placed before the Privy Council and tried to get thrown out:

". . . and, in view of the forward-looking legislation recently enacted in the United States and other democratic countries, a special select standing committee of the House be set up to recommend the specific amendments to the British North America Act required to enable this Dominion Parliament to enact necessary and desirable legislation for the better social conditions of the Canadian people."

At that time, Mr. Speaker, the Saskatchewan Government was still fast asleep; had not wakened up to the need for social

legislation. Out of Mr. Coldwell's Motion and Mr. Bennett's suggestions came the germ of the idea which flowered into the Rowell Commission; had it been the result of anything this Government did, it would have been a mushroom, not a flower.

Mr. Anderson: Do you actually believe that?

Mr. Williams: It is the truth.

Another claim the Attorney General made was:

"Because we have induced Canada to come to the aid of the distressed provinces."

Since when, Mr. Speaker, did the Federal Government become the cat's-paw of a two-by-four Liberal Government in the Province of Saskatchewan? The Federal Government came to the aid of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan for the same reason Federal Governments in times past have gone to the aid of other provinces, such as Nova Scotia and British Columbia; and for the same reason aid is sent by all civilized countries to help those in distress—because the condition of the people warrants it and common decency demands it. It is pretty cheap for this Government, to try to make political capital out of such aid.

The Attorney General gave as another point:

"Because we have provided more debt adjustment at one crack than has been given anywhere in Canada."

There is not a province in Canada where the debts, public and private, are as heavy as they are in Saskatchewan. Under the guise of debt adjustment the Liberal Government has forced through a renewal mortgage agreement which deliberately sold the people of this province out to the mortgage companies. Under the guise of debt adjustment, this Government has made this province as safe as they could make it for the mortgage companies. Under this infamous arrangement, Mr. Speaker, people signing the standard renewal agreements forfeited any right to protection from the Debt Adjustment Board. The Liberals can hardly claim credit for the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. That Act was placed in the Statute Books by Conservatives and not Liberals; and if the Eastern Liberals had their way, it would have been wiped off the Statute Books years ago.

The Attorney General's sixth claim was:

"Because we have increased Mothers' Allowances."

This is an illustration, Mr. Speaker, of the type of half-truths for which this Government is famous, or perhaps I should say, infamous. When the Liberal Government came to power in 1934 a Mothers' Allowance to a deserving and destitute mother was

being paid on a basis of \$8.00 for the first dependent child under 16 years of age and \$4.00 for each additional child up to seven children. All this Government did was to say that the number of children to whom the allowance would be given would be set at ten children instead of seven. They did not increase the amount of the pension; and it is interesting to note that the change in number of children from seven to ten only added 59 children to the roll of those for whom a grant is paid.

His seventh claim was:

"Because we have increased Old Age Pensions."

That is not even a half-truth, Mr. Speaker. When the Liberals were elected, Old Age Pensions, which should have been \$40 for an aged couple, had been cut to \$30 for a couple. That cut was continued by the present Government. Indeed, since this Government came into power, many individual pensions have been awarded at \$15 and less, in spite of the fact they could have granted the full pension of \$20 as set out in the Federal Act. This Government did not increase the Old Age Pensions, but continued the cut.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: The average pension is \$16.

Mr. Williams: That proves what I say: under \$20.

The Attorney General's eighth claim was:

"Because we have restored Maternity Grants".

Another half-truth, Mr. Speaker. I personally have tried to obtain maternity grants for various persons, and in most cases I have been unsuccessful.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: May I ask a question?

Mr. Williams: I think not. When the Premier was speaking, we gave him an uninterrupted hearing.

The Government has only given out 17 full grants in the whole four years of its existence, as was proved by a question asked, the other day, in the House. Just 17 full maternity grants. They have given out 7,636 grants of less than \$25, and 6,718 of less than \$15. Through these grants \$160,379.00 has been distributed during the entire lifetime of this Government; but it did not all go to the mothers. As a matter of fact, over half of it went to the doctors attending the cases. The doctors received \$88,521.00, while the mothers received only \$71,855.00.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Did the mothers receive the assistance of the doctors?

Mr. Williams: I hope so.

The ninth claim he made was:

"Because we are restoring School Grants."

This is a statement of fact, Mr. Speaker; but it took them three and a half years to get round to doing it. And oh, what a condition they allowed the schools to get into before they restored the school grants, and how far short of their pre-election promise they fell! In 1934 they made this promise:

"The Liberal party will reorganize the educational finances to take care of wages and direct students to where employment is possible."

Most certainly they have not re-organized educational finances to take care of wages. I was told only a few days ago by a person who was in a position to know the facts, that the arrears of salary are increasing almost as fast as the old notes are being reduced. As for directing students to where employment is possible, that was just another Liberal election promise—of no more value than their pledged word has turned out to be.

Another claim made by the Attorney General was:

"Because we reduced motor license fees."

And this, Mr. Speaker, is another 100 per cent. truthful claim; but only half the story. The Government reduced the license fees by \$2.50, and then put through a misguided safety law requiring every motorist to have his car examined and a safety sticker stuck on the windshield. This turned out to be a "racket". It was publicly charged in the Press that the stickers were being sold for \$2 each. Check-ups did not mean anything. Safety stickers were issued for cars that were not safe, and owners of other cars that did not need work done on them were forced to pay a garage bill to obtain a sticker. People were arrested and fined for their cars being minus a tail-light. In short, the law became a public nuisance and has now joined that great congregation of laws, passed by impractical governments, that gather cobwebs because they cannot be maintained.

The Attorney General claimed the Government should be supported and returned:

"Because they reduced the Income Tax on the lower incomes and increased it on the higher incomes and cut out the minimum fee."

This is like giving up smoking because you have no tobacco. Everyone knows that the income tax was not bringing in much money and that it would cost more to enforce the collection of the minimum fee than it would bring in. The Liberals were a wise lot. They let the minimum fee go, and put on a consumers' tax that digs right into the poor man's pocket every time he buys a meal.

The twelfth claim was:

"Because we reduced switching charges on telephones."

And here, Mr. Speaker, strange though it seems, we have the truth and nothing but the truth. The Government did reduce the switching fee from \$5.00 to \$3.00; and as a friend of mine remarked, "That's pretty heavy stuff to win an election on, isn't it?"

The thirteenth claim was:

"Because we abolished the Wild Land Tax and gave this field of taxation back to the rural municipalities."

Another piece of sophistry! Everyone knows that as agricultural conditions grew worse, persons holding title to wild lands as a speculative venture began to doubt the advisability of paying ordinary taxes, let alone an additional Wild Land Tax. So impossible was it to collect this tax, that the Government found it expedient to let the municipalities collect it. To expect election support because of cancelling the provincial Wild Land Tax and allowing municipalities to collect it when they could not collect anything, is like giving a friend an old cream can full of holes and expecting a drink of fresh milk because of the gift.

The fourteenth claim was:

"Because we relieved farmers from payment of gas tax for farming purposes."

Let's have the truth and the whole truth, Mr. Speaker. From 1932 until 1934 the Conservatives imposed a six-cent tax on gasoline, and rebated only five cents to farmers on gasoline used for agricultural purposes. In the session of 1934-35, the present Government raised the gasoline tax to seven cents and rebated the full seven cents on gasoline used for farm purposes. But in the 1937 session, the present Government imposed a two per cent. consumer's tax which applied on all gasoline not otherwise taxed, even when it was used for farm purposes, and rebated not one cent of this new tax to the farmer. Yet the Attorney General had the face to say they should be returned to power because of reducing the gas tax.

The fifteenth claim was:

"Because we inaugurated the gas tax refund coupon system."

It is pretty early to crow about this. Already some ugly rumours are arising out of this practice. It is being claimed that chiselling and tax evasion are being practised under the coupon system; and I think it should be in operation another year or so before any crowing is done about it.

Another claim was:

"Because we inaugurated the Farm Placement Scheme and caused relief camps to be abolished."

The Regina riot caused the relief camps to be abolished. If Mr. Gardiner caused the riot, this claim is valid and the Government is responsible. This we can say: if the Attorney General's Department had been administered as it should have been administered, the Regina riot would never have occurred. As for the Winter Farm Bonus Scheme, the manner in which it has been administered will not bring any support to the Government. The inefficient manner in which it has been administered has brought complaints from one end of the province to the other, and given rise to claims of political partisanship from all parts of the province.

The seventeenth claim was:

"Because we have better maintenance of roads."

This is one of the most ridiculous claims ever made by the Attorney General. He is an artist when it comes to being ridiculous, but in making this statement he has exceeded all former attempts. I think I should just read to the Attorney General what he said to the Rowell Commission, when he did tell the truth:

"The lack of adequate maintenance expenditure on the highway system for example, has allowed it to deteriorate, so that much larger sums will now be necessary to rebuild it."

You will note, Mr. Speaker, that when he was talking to the Rowell Commission the Attorney General did not try to claim that the roads were being maintained perfectly. He admits before the Commission that the roads have deteriorated because of inadequate expenditures for repairs, and that larger sums will be necessary to rebuild them. Apparently the Attorney General is guilty of telling one story to the Rowell Commission and another story for election purposes.

The Brief goes on to say:

"The road problem in Saskatchewan is one of the most acute now facing the Government. When weather conditions are dry, as they have been in recent years, the problem is less serious. Naturally we look forward to a return of reasonable moisture in the immediate future and this problem will at once come to the fore"

and then listen to this:

". . . These highways which have been surfaced with gravel will immediately suffer when our rainfall increases, since much of the gravel surfacing has been worn very thin"

Not maintained, Mr. Speaker, but "worn thin":

". . . It is feared that, particularly in the heavy lands, the gravel will be absorbed and disappear from sight. In this event, the province will be faced with tremendous expenditures for the restoration of highways now classified as gravel surfaced.

"Most of the gravelling was done in the years 1929-31"

That is, during the administration of the former Government:

“. . . and most of the highways so constructed require the placing of additional gravel thereon. This will involve heavy expenditures. It is estimated that it will cost at least \$3,250,000 to re-construct, re-gravel and re-condition the present standard earth graded highways, the gravelled highways and the hard-surface highways of the province.”

Apparently the Attorney General's two stories cannot be made to agree. He is going to have a difficult time explaining to the electorate the discrepancy between the two. Yet, despite the quotations I have read, the Attorney General has the gall to claim credit for better maintenance of roads. Everyone, Mr. Speaker, including the Minister of Highways, realizes that the roads of this province are a disgrace.

Then he claimed the Government should be re-elected:

“Because we have helped the municipalities with roads.”

Everyone who has anything to do with municipal government knows that the municipalities have received less help from the Province with respect to roadwork during the present administration than at any time within the last ten years. This remains true, Mr. Speaker, even after relief work has been credited to the Provincial Government, which, of course, is not justified in that an annual relief road grant has been received each year from the Federal Government.

Another claim for re-election was:

“Because we tackled the most serious problem of Northern Settlers' Re-establishment.”

The Liberals tackled it all right, and for the first three years they made a worse mess of it than the former Government did. For two years we hammered at the Government to clean up the mess, and it is only in the last six months that they have begun to follow our advice.

Another claim made was:

“Because we conducted a debt survey which is going to form the basis of rehabilitation in the drought area.”

“Which is going to”—another Liberal promise probably of the same value as this one taken from the promises they made in 1934:

“The commission appointed to make the survey would be asked to determine the approximate amount of debt placed upon the people of this province through that national policy having to do with the prosecution of the War. A demand would then be made on the Federal Government based upon the resolution introduced on agricultural reconstruction into the Legislature, last Session, by the Liberal party for sufficient funds, which would be a charge on the debt of Canada

and not on this province, to take care of adjustments which ought to be made between debtors and creditors and borne by the state rather than by the individual."

And on the basis of that promise this Government got elected; but it never went to Ottawa, never asked for anything in connection with this promise and never did anything about it.

Mr. McLeod: Tell us about your promises!

Mr. Williams: When elected, we will carry out our promises.

The twenty-first claim was:

"Because we restored free homesteads."

This Government is very good at giving away things it has not got. The Government has now had to admit that it cannot find enough land to supply the Northern Settlers' Re-habilitation Board with decent land for the men who are moved from the south country, let alone find any good homestead land. The truth of the matter is that there is not any good homestead land left, and this Government in restoring a free homestead policy, is giving what it has not got.

Another reason for re-election given by the Attorney General was:

"Because by efficient administration we are getting more revenue from existing forms of taxation."

I doubt if the Government's ability as a tax collector can be used as an argument for re-election. After all, the success of a government should not be judged by the amount of money it can squeeze out of the people, but rather by the happiness, contentment and general well-being of the people governed. A government which has shown great ability to collect taxes generally governs a country in which the homes of the people show destitution and poverty.

Another claim for support was:

"Because we have reduced the annual deficit."

The Attorney General should have said, "Because we hope to reduce the annual deficit". Every year I have listened to a Budget Speech which announced that the Government was going "almost" to balance its Budget. So far they have never even got within shouting distance of it, and this year their deficit will be larger than ever before.

The twenty-fourth claim was:

"Because we got the Government of Canada to recognize drouth as a national problem to be borne by the Federal Treasury."

has accepted responsibility for that portion of the drought area

Another half-truth, Mr. Speaker. The Federal Government of the province where drought has been continuous, but has not accepted responsibility for the whole drought area, and has fallen far short of recognizing the problem of drought as a national problem to be borne by the Federal Treasury. That is what should have been done, and the C.C.F. members have continually pressed for it to be done. So far, however, it has not been done. At one time (before the present Premier became Premier of the province) that was offered by a former Premier of Canada. Mr. Bennett at one time offered to take over the responsibility for both the administration and the financing of all relief in Saskatchewan; but Mr. Gardiner got up on his high horse and refused to agree to it.

Premier Patterson: On a Point of Privilege, Mr. Speaker: that statement is absolutely incorrect, and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Williams: I believe the statement is correct.

Premier Patterson: Mr. Speaker, it is not what he thinks or believes. I was not Premier at the time, but I was a member of the Government; and I make the statement on my responsibility and authority as Premier of this province, that the statement is not correct. And I would ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I ask that the statement be withdrawn.

Mr. Williams: I bow to your decision, Mr. Speaker, and were it not for the explanation of the Premier which I must accept, I would say that I made the statement on information I received which I believe to be equally authentic with his own.

Premier Patterson: Again, Mr. Speaker, I must ask that the statement be withdrawn without qualification. I made the statement on my authority as Premier of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Williams: I have said that I accept his Statement, Mr. Speaker.

The twenty-fifth claim of the Attorney General was:

"Because we have provided six-man juries and cut this cost of administration of justice in two."

This is a claim I do grant the Attorney General. Six-man juries have been installed, and naturally, that will cut the cost of administration in two. It would be strange if there were not at least one or two good things done by a Government even as bad as this one is.

The twenty-sixth claim was:

"Because we provided police magistrates and cut the cost of this aspect of the administration of the law and increased the efficiency."

When the Attorney General introduced this change he explained that it would increase the cost, but that the added efficiency would be more than worth the additional expenditure—and it has cost the province more.

The twenty-seventh claim was:

“Because we abolished Government-owned cars for Cabinet Ministers.”

The present Government does covertly what the previous Government did openly.

Mr. Anderson: How?

Mr. Williams: How? By maintaining two cars and chauffeurs here at the Buildings to drive Cabinet Ministers and others to and from the Legislative Buildings, instead of buying a car for a Cabinet Minister.

Hon. Mr. Davis: They were here before.

Mr. Williams: Well, let's go to the twenty-eighth reason:

“Because we reduced travelling expenses of Cabinet Ministers.”

Let's have the facts. The amount paid out in 1933 for Conservative Cabinet Ministers' travelling expenses was \$9,557.45. The amount paid out for travelling expenses of Liberal Cabinet Ministers in 1935 was \$4,074.14—a tremendous drop, Mr. Speaker; but, in 1936, it increased to \$7,338.21, and last year it reached a grand total of \$8,525.48.

Government Members: Still less!

Mr. Williams: A new broom sweeps clean; but this Government soon lost its new broom.

Another claim was:

“Because we stabilized the coal industry of the province.”

The Government may have stabilized it, but that stabilization—if such it be—has created untold suffering and hardships among the miners in the Estevan-Bienfait coalfield. The regulations the Government has imposed have worked out to the benefit of the employers and to the detriment of the employees, who dare not organize. In fact they dare hardly call their souls their own.

The thirtieth claim was:

“Because we had a hand in re-organization of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and secured the present Board.”

This legislation was passed by the Federal Conservative Government. The Liberals referred it to the Privy Council along with

all the rest of Mr. Bennett's social legislation. It was through no fault of theirs that it was not also declared *ultra vires* along with the rest of the Bennett legislation. They certainly put it in that danger. The Liberals did not secure the present Board and have done nothing towards its re-organization except pass pious resolutions. On the other hand, Mr. T. C. Douglas, M.P. has brought in a bill at Ottawa to amend the Act to make it more effective.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that when the honourable gentleman refers to that gentleman he should refer to him as the Reverend T. C. Douglas, M.P.—give him all his titles.

Mr. Williams: When the Bill was brought in, Mr. Dunning was forced to take action, and also brought in a Bill; but had Mr. Douglas not brought in the original Bill, there would have been no action taken on the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act whatever.

The thirty-first claim was:

"Because we have taken an active part in the development of the resources of the North."

That is not true. The Government has not taken an active part in the development of the resources of the North. Indeed, these resources remain dormant for lack of Government action. In my Budget address of 1936, I implored the Government to undertake development of our mineral resources. I asked them, if they had not the money themselves to do it, to link up public funds with private funds as Socialist Sweden has done. So far, nothing of any moment has been done. The whole field has been left to private enterprise—and private enterprise has shown great reluctance to undertake the necessary capital outlay.

The thirty-second claim was:

"Because we have for the first time made The Minimum Wage Act apply to males and are gradually extending the application of the Act."

Another deliberate attempt to give a false impression. The number of male employees The Minimum Wage Act protects is negligible. The Act is poorly administered, and habitually circumvented by employers. The Attorney General claims its provisions are gradually being extended. If so, the extension is so gradual that it cannot be seen by the human eye.

The thirty-third claim was:

"Because we passed The Debt Adjustment Act and centralized the activities of the Provincial Board and have secured a large measure of debt adjustment."

This is just another way of restating the claim previously made about debt adjustment. Everyone who has had any contact with the debt problem in the province knows that the present debt adjustment legislation is totally inadequate.

The thirty-fourth claim was:

"Because we have assisted co-operative enterprises where they are based on co-operation and not on coercion."

I wonder just what co-operative this is a back-handed slap at? After watching the antics of the Liberal Governments, Provincial and Federal, for the last four years, 99 per cent. of the co-operators have come to the conclusion that the Liberal party has no love for co-operation. A substantial number of the Liberals in this House fought the Wheat Pool Bill to extend co-operation, with might and main, last year; and when Mr. Gardiner received a wire from the Live Stock Pool about the shipping of cattle, he did not even reply to the query. Then, as everyone in this House knows, the Wheat Pool's offer to find the fodder, load it, unload it, look after the interim financing of it—all for 75 cents per ton, was turned down by this Government. Actions speak louder than words, Mr. Speaker, when it comes to claims of that kind.

The thirty-fifth claim made was:

"Because we set up land utilization boards for the removal of submarginal lands, and because this will develop into one of the most important bodies in the province."

I believe we all can agree that rehabilitation measures are necessary, and all can support them as such. We hope this will develop into one of the most important bodies in the province; but my own personal opinion of the present scheme is that it is not wide enough in its scope; and most certainly it has not as yet done anything important enough to wax enthusiastic over. The bulk of the work to date has been done by the University, in any case.

The thirty-sixth claim was:

"Because we have set up the Board of Revenue Commissioners to provide more efficient control of revenues and expenditures."

It has yet to be proved that the new Board is any more economical or efficient than the previous method of handling revenues and expenditures. The Government is still overspending its appropriations, and still resorting to special warrants to make unauthorized expenditures, in spite of the condemnation of the practice by the Jacoby Commission. I would suggest to the Government a careful perusal of the Jacoby report in the matter of unauthorized expenditures.

The thirty-seventh claim was:

"Because we secured seed grain for the farmers."

The Attorney General forgot to mention that, under the legislation whereby mortgage companies loan money to farmers for seed grain to sow the land covered by the companies' own mortgages, the Government guaranteed the repayment of the money at five per cent. interest compounded annually.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If the farmer himself did not repay the loan.

Mr. Williams: He forgot to say that, by this piece of legislation, it became possible for the mortgage companies to have the land covered by their mortgages sown at the public expense, instead of being forced to accept their share of the risk and the loss.

The thirty-eighth claim made was:

"Because we settled the question of the personal covenant in mortgages."

The Attorney General forgot to say that the only time the personal covenant clause is cancelled is in the event of foreclosure; that, as an alternative, the creditors may, if they wish, sue under the contract and obtain judgment for the full amount.

The thirty-ninth claim made was:

"Because we removed the inspection fees charged by mortgage companies."

The fact of the matter is the depression removed these. As early as 1930 the former Government began to object to the practice, and by 1932 several of the mortgage companies had abandoned it. One year ago, when the mortgage companies got everything they wanted in the form of the standard renewal agreement, when they got every preference shown them by being able to take action when other creditors had to go to the Debt Adjustment Board before they could take action; having got everything they wanted, they formally agreed in writing to a policy they had tacitly agreed to for a number of years, and which, by and large, they were then carrying out. It was a case of giving away a cast-off coat for a brand new suit of clothes.

The fortieth claim was:

"Because we have cut out the personal covenant in agreements for sale."

The truth of the matter is that the personal covenant clause is still in any agreement for sale signed prior to 1936, prior to the Act: and the people have no guarantee that the Liberal party, deriving as it does all its campaign funds from the vested interests, will

not re-instate the personal covenant clause in new agreements for sale at the earliest opportunity. A Liberal Government put it there in the first place. It was also a Liberal Government which placed The Judgment Summons Act on the Statute Books. It was also a Liberal Government which enacted The Crop Lease Act which makes a farmer a thief if he does not pay over the full third-share of the crop to the mortgage company, and makes him liable to be prosecuted.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The Criminal Code does that.

Mr. Williams: And you tied up provincial legislation with the Criminal Code.

The forty-first claim made was:

"Because we provided adjustment facilities for municipalities under the Local Government Board and passed The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act."

These adjustment facilities have, up to date, been a headache for the municipalities. The sum total result to date is that the municipalities have had to write off their asset of back taxes and relief, and have not in turn received any equitable write-off of their liabilities.

Government Members: They'll get it.

Mr. Williams: I hope they will; but, knowing this Government as I do, I doubt it.

The forty-second reason given was:

"Because we helped to elect a Liberal Government at Ottawa and provided a real Minister of Agriculture."

The Saskatchewan Government did help to elect the Liberal Government at Ottawa; but I am surprised that they are proud of it, because, in the Rowell Commission Brief, they hammered the Federal Government because of the disabilities we suffer as result of Federal Government high tariff policies (and I agree), and insisted generally that we are not getting a square deal from the Federal Government. So, Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised to find that they are proud of that Government.

The other day in this House the Minister of Municipal Affairs admitted that in order to obtain seed and feed we had to go as far afield as South Africa and the Argentine. When you remember, Mr. Speaker, that only a few short months ago this Federal Minister of Agriculture (of whom they are so proud) was engaged in a "fire sale" of our wheat, getting rid of it at any price just to be rid of it; and that now this self-same man and his colleagues in

this House had to go as far afield as South Africa and the Argentine for grain, and sometimes have to pay twice or three times the price for which he sold it, one wonders how they can be so proud of such a man. Most certainly the people of this province are not proud of him. It is this man (of whom my friends are so proud, who is now in the air on his way to Edmonton), who has been guilty of three of the greatest blunders that any Saskatchewan man ever made; blunders that can only be paid for with the tears and sufferings of our Saskatchewan people.

First: he put on a "fire sale" of Saskatchewan wheat whereby he sold our reserves at a ruinous price, and now causes us on the eve of what appears to be an auspicious year to be without seed and feed, and our Department sending out regulations to farmers, "you cannot sow this", and "you cannot sow that", and making it necessary for us to ship in supplies from countries as far distant as South Africa and the Argentine.

Second: he refused to allow the Federal Government to take over the responsibility for the administration and financing of relief when the offer was made by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett.

Premier Patterson: Mr. Speaker, I shall have to ask him to withdraw that statement. No such offer was made.

Mr. Williams: I withdraw the statement, and say this: it was reported in the press and never denied, and it is on the basis of the Press report I made the statement—if that report be true. . .

Premier Patterson: I must again interrupt the honourable gentleman: he must withdraw without qualification.

Mr. Speaker: Until the Press report is produced it should not be referred to.

Mr. Williams: I bow to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, but

Government members: Withdraw!

Mr. Williams: Apparently, we are unable to quote the press in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Do I understand you to say that I said you were not allowed to quote the Press?

Mr. Williams: Apparently.

Mr. Speaker: I made no such statement. What I said was that, until the press report can be produced, it should not be referred to.

Mr. Williams: Very well, Mr. Speaker, I accept your ruling.

Third: not content with putting on a "fire sale" of our wheat, this gentleman (of whom they are so proud) deliberately puts on a "fire sale" of our cattle and, without reason, without consideration for quality or need, deliberately slashes our herds in a manner which will show its deadening influence for years to come. And yet my Liberal friends are proud of him!

Having dealt with the Attorney General's forty-two points, I will deal with one more for good measure.

Another statement the Attorney General has been making is:

"In our general debt adjustment arrangement, we succeeded in reducing the rate of interest on all farm mortgages throughout the whole Province of Saskatchewan to six per cent."

This is not the truth, Mr. Speaker. The rate of interest has not been reduced, in all cases, to six per cent. Just the other day I had a case referred to me from the Melville area where the Debt Adjustment Bureau allowed a foreclosure and the rate of interest was eight per cent. The rate of interest in the mortgage was eight per cent. and the judgment brought down was eight per cent.

So much for words, Mr. Speaker. Now what about the Government's actions? Surely at a time like this, at such a critical time, the Government should be adopting some different attitude from that of being merely a suppliant at the feet of the Federal Government. If there is anything we can do to help ourselves out of the mire, surely two of these things are the development of the north country and the fostering of co-operation! Of these things the Government has talked, but what has it actually done? The answer is—nothing, and sometimes worse than nothing.

If our pre-Cambrian shield is what it is supposed to be, the Government should be investing what little funds it can lay its hands on in its development, and should not hesitate to link up state funds with private funds to bring that development about. The Government talks of a work and wages programme. All right: why is it not building roads into the north country? Why does it not encourage British capital to come into Saskatchewan?

(Government laughter)

Mr. Williams: "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." And you can laugh all you wish to. British capital can be encouraged to go to every other corner of the Empire. Why not to Northern Saskatchewan? Did the Attorney General regard this duty as one of his activities while over in London? He did not.

Premier Patterson: Yes, he did.

Mr. Williams: He did not.

Government Members: A lot you know.

Mr. Williams: He did not. If he had, we would have had it blazoned all over the Press, for whatever else the honourable gentleman may lack, he does not lose a chance to publicize himself. No, he and the Government let the opportunity slip by, just as they have let every other opportunity slip by ever since they became an encumbrance in office.

So that we may have a true picture of where this province really stands, Mr. Speaker, I wish to quote from a recent book by Miss Cora Hind. I quote:

"First I would like to state, and state it very definitely, that in the 27 countries visited I have neither seen nor heard anything that has altered my views on Canada as a land of immense opportunity for the development of a strong nation within a great Empire—a nation strong and free, with high ideals and a high standard of living. By that I do not mean a luxurious standard, but a standard of comfort and well-being, with a keen sense of obligation to maintain, as far as possible, peace in the world.

"With this view as firmly rooted as ever, I can yet see where Canada has made mistakes (as, for that matter, which country has not?). But it is regrettable that Canada has made mistakes which, if she had been wise in reading the history of other countries, she should have avoided. However, the past is past, and we look to the future. It is no use crying over 'spilled milk': the thing to do is not spill any more.

"Perhaps not unnaturally, seeing that it has figured so largely in my life-work for more than 50 years, my thoughts turn first to the West's 'great cash crop'—wheat. What have I learned about it? We have been wont to think the world must have Western Canadian wheat—'the best in the world'.

"Perfectly true as to the quality, but alas! no longer true, if it ever was, that the world must have it. Let every grower of wheat in Western Canada, every handler, every seller of wheat, once and for all rid themselves of the idea that the world cannot do without Western Canada's wheat. It can—worse luck!—it can. It has been doing it in a great measure for the past few years, as Canada knows to her sorrow. Within the last twelve months or more the world has again been buying Canadian wheat in fair quantities, but let no one think that the days of \$2 wheat will return. Like the old song of 'Clementine', 'they are dead and gone forever', unless all signs fail. Why? Because in every one of the 27 countries visited, with two exceptions, they are determined to grow their own wheat if possible at no matter what the cost. They are improving their varieties and increasing their yields. This is especially true of European countries. Whether it be uneconomic or not, until the last war cloud has disappeared and a more or less permanently peaceful world assured, they will continue to grow wheat. In the South American countries, the wonder—created by their great unoccupied areas of good land—is why they have not done it before."

And then this closing paragraph:

"I am not suggesting that Western Canada should reduce her wheat acreage. I am leaving that for the farmers to decide for themselves. I am fully aware of how impossible, in many areas, 'mixed farming', that penance of the uninformed, would be. However, I have

no hesitation in saying that for a time at least (personally I fear it may be a very long time) it would be very unwise for the Western Canadian plains to increase their wheat areas."

That is the considered opinion of a woman who has followed agricultural survey work all her life, a woman who at one time said she believed that the only thing that would restore the Canadian wheat market was to pitch out the Conservative Government and put a Liberal Government in. But now she admits that our markets are going because the countries which used to buy our wheat are determined to grow their own. We can all put heart and soul into rehabilitation work—as the Minister of Public Works seems disposed to do; but that does not solve our problem. Something must be done to bring about development of the province, and surely it is the duty of any Government to do what it can to develop our north country. And one would think that with a situation of that kind looming up on the horizon (and this woman, of recognized ability, says that it is) we would be trying to develop the industrial possibilities of this province instead of lying down on the job.

What of fostering co-operation? Again, Mr. Speaker, lots of talk, but no action; merely reaction. Just lately that much publicized Board of Revenue Commissioners sought to put into operation (and, so far as I know, are still trying to put into operation) a scheme whereby many of our co-operative oil stations would be put out of business. They have attempted to force the oil stations to pay the gasoline tax when the gas is delivered to the station, instead of letting them collect from the consumer as the gas is sold. This would mean a capital outlay these stations cannot finance, and would result in putting them against the wall, actually drive them out of existence. As a matter of fact, I doubt very much if it would not invalidate the tax and make it indirect taxation instead of direct taxation.

When the Wheat Pool wanted to get in on the forage business and made an offer to find the fodder, load it, unload it, financing the interim payment all for 75 cents a ton . . .

Hon. Mr. Dunn: They never did. It never was made.

Mr. Williams: All for seventy-five cents a ton, they were refused. When I made this statement during the debate on the Speech from the Throne, a supposedly responsible Minister of the Crown stood up in this House and said that a statement which he knew to be true was not true, and another irresponsible Minister shouted "Liar" from his seat.

Premier Patterson: Mr. Speaker: the honourable gentleman has said that a Minister stood here in his place and made a statement that he knew was not true. I ask that that statement be withdrawn.

Mr. Williams: I realize I must withdraw; but I shall amend the statement I made

Premier Patterson: On a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker: He must withdraw without qualification. The member has not the right to qualify his statement.

Mr. Speaker: Did I understand the honourable gentleman to say he wished to amend his statement?

Mr. Williams: I shall make the amendment that if the honourable Minister did not know the statement was not true, he should have known.

Premier Patterson: On a Point of Privilege, Mr. Speaker: The Minister made a statement in this House on his authority as Minister, and the member must accept that statement as a true statement.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should, at this point, review the Rules of the House in that regard. A statement of that kind must be accepted. That does not mean that there is no redress if the statement is not believed to be in accordance with the facts. The member can give notice and move a substantive motion, and redress can be had in that way. However, when a member sitting in the House states definitely, as a member of the House, that a statement made is not correct, that statement must be accepted.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Will the honourable gentleman permit a question?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable gentleman who has the floor indicated previously that he did not wish to answer questions in the course of his speech.

Mr. Williams: While I was speaking in the course of the debate on the Speech from the Throne, the Attorney General was on his feet as much as I was. That can happen once; not twice.

The Minister of Agriculture told us that had we entered into this arrangement with the Wheat Pool, the other elevator companies would have to be given the same contract. What of it? I understand we want all the fodder we can get. What attempt was there to assist co-operation in this blank refusal of the Minister of Agriculture? And what help was there for co-operation in the counter-proposal which the Pool could not possibly accept?

Mr. Speaker, in a recent speech Mr. Herridge accused the Federal Liberal Government of hypocrisy in its dealing with co-operative effort. I am convinced that statement is true, and I

am convinced that the same attitude is adopted by this Government in this province. We are continually being refused marketing boards by having the buck passed back and forth between the province and the Dominion. For years this has been going on, yet all the time there has been on the Statute Books here and at Ottawa, Acts which, applied jointly, provide all the power necessary to legally operate marketing boards. If the Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Liberal Government in Saskatchewan wanted to help co-operation, they could have done so at any time.

No attempt has been made during the life-time of this Government either to assist co-operatives or to set up Government boards to protect the people of this province from exploitation by powerful monopolies. This Government has let conditions go from bad to worse. The Premier seems to think that any attempt to do anything is silly. He seems to think that the proper attitude is to sit on a limb, like an owl, and hoot at every attempt to actually do anything.

In 1934 the people of this province wanted certain things done. They elected this Government to do them. They still want them done. They elected this Government expecting that the promises made to them would be fulfilled. The people have been disappointed, but they still want these things done—and will elect a different and a better Government to do them.

The people of the province when they elected this Government expected they would have real security. They expected that their homes would be inviolate; that they need have no fear of losing their homes. The evictions and foreclosures, both in the cities and on the farms, which have taken place during the last four years have been a shock to the people of this province. When this Government was elected they promised that no one in this province would lose his home. That promise has been broken, and the people betrayed. A People's Government, headed by the C.C.F., will not permit foreclosures and evictions, and will give the people real security.

The people of this province, when they elected this Government, expected it to keep the promise made with regard to debt adjustment. They expected real debt adjustment, and not merely legislation to make the province safe for the mortgage companies. Under legislation passed by this Government, the farmers have been made tenants to the mortgage companies under the guise of debt adjustment. The people of this province want and deserve real debt adjustment. They want their debts adjusted to a place where they have a fair chance of paying off the balance and, at the same time, providing their families with a decent standard of living. They want and deserve an opportunity to own their own homes and their own farms. This can never be brought about so long

as interest payments are allowed to pile up against the farmers in years of crop failure or price failure. The first charge on any piece of land should be an adequate standard of living for the family of the farmer who operates that land.

This degree of safety can never be attained in a country as full of crop hazards as this province is, unless capital can be persuaded or forced to give a square deal to labour. It cannot be fairly argued that invested capital is entitled to a profit at the expense of labour when labour is denied a living. When the crop has failed or the price has failed and the land does not provide a decent return to the farmer, invested capital should forego at least its profits, and in that year no interest should be charged. So also, Mr. Speaker, people in towns and cities should not lose their homes because, through no fault of their own, they are denied employment and an opportunity of earning their own living by the failure of present political and economic systems. A C.C.F. Government will not allow conditions such as exist today to continue, and will bring in these necessary reforms.

When the present Government was elected, they gave the people to understand they would extend medical services—not if and when finances permitted. They gave the people to understand they would do it if and when elected. They are now leading the people to believe that, if they are maintained in power, they will bring in socialized health services. But, Mr. Speaker, the people are not going to be fooled again after what happened to the previous promise. It is somewhat difficult for those sitting safely ensconced in this Legislature to realize the fear, the helplessness, the suffering that exists in our rural areas. When sickness strikes, many of these people have no resources. They are thrown onto a municipality which, in turn, has no resources. The municipality seeks to have its cases cared for in hospitals which, fearing bankruptcy, can ill afford to give the treatment without compensation. As a result the sick oft-times wait until it is too late. The tendency is to discourage non-paying cases being brought to hospital unless they are emergency cases. When you begin to pick and choose among the sick as to which ones should be admitted to hospital

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: That is absolutely not true.

Mr. Williams: Let me repeat: When you begin to pick and choose among the sick as to which ones should be admitted to hospital, as to whether the case is desperate or an emergency, you are gambling with death. This Government seems to be much concerned over the heart-break of the bondholder being forced to take less interest. It seems to me the Government would be much better to be concerned over the heart-break of mothers whose children are sick, over husbands whose wives are ill, over children whose parents have died. We say that if it comes to a question

as between capital and humanity, capital should be sacrificed to humanity and no longer allowed to continue to drag people down to the dregs of despair. But, no! this Government says the bondholders must have every cent of interest no matter what happens to the people of Saskatchewan.

When this Government was elected, the people of the province were led to believe that the educational facilities of the province would be put under an educational commission independent of this Legislature except for finance; that educational finances would be re-organized; that teachers would be paid instead of forced to become beggars; that schools would be well-kept, well-equipped, and that text-books would be available. Instead of keeping that promise, the Government has allowed our schools to become a disgrace and our reputation has been blasted from one end of Canada to the other. The other day the Press carried a news item stating that the people of Ontario had adopted 300 Saskatchewan schools: a glorious action on the part of Ontario; but a disgrace to this province. A C.C.F. Government, Mr. Speaker, will not allow such conditions as exist to continue.

The people expected, and had a right to expect, that the whole weight of Canada would be put behind marketing boards, that guaranteed minimum prices would be set, and governmental responsibility would be accepted. Instead of that, the farmers have been thrown on the tender mercy of the Grain Exchange, and told to fend for themselves. The people expected not a "fire sale", but a board that would safeguard their interests. The farmers have been betrayed. They asked for bread and were given a stone.

The Government promised, and the municipalities had a right to expect, a decent road policy; but, in spite of promises, very little has been done to help the municipalities with roads. Our highways have been allowed to fall into a condition of disrepair, which has seriously affected our income from tourist traffic. The electors were promised efficiency in the collection of taxes and have found their money being spent on salaries for road supervisors and other political "heelers" instead of being used to build roads. The Government may claim to have no money, Mr. Speaker, but this Government always had money to pay the bondholders, always has the money to pay interest on bonds; and I have no doubt that, when the election comes, this Liberal party will benefit in campaign funds because this Government has taken no action to refund its outstanding public debt.

The people of this province were promised, and expected, a real work and wages programme. Instead, they get a Farm Bonus Scheme, and have been placed upon a hungry dole.

This Government promised, and the people expected, that the cost of government would be reduced. It has not been reduced,

Mr. Speaker. Instead, the cost of government has been raised, and this Government has eaten up every cent it could lay its hands on.

The people of the province were promised, and expected, that this Government would reduce taxation. This Government not only made a solemn promise that they would lower taxation, but, in addition thereto, that they would not tax the necessities of life but only the luxuries. They have broken both promises. Not only have they increased taxation, but they have taxed the absolute necessities, such as food and clothing.

This Government has failed to do the things it promised to do, and has done the things it promised not to do. It has failed the people, because it has become a mortgage company and bondholders' Government. This Government has put the interest of the bondholders first, and has sacrificed the people to satisfy mortgage companies and bondholders.

After the election

Mr. McLeod: You won't be here.

Mr. Williams: After the election, Mr. Speaker, a People's Government headed by the C.C.F. will put humanity first, and will do the things the people want to have done. It will do things this Government promised to do, and give the people the protection they should receive. When this Government goes to the country (as they must within the next few short months), all their pleadings, all their campaign funds, will avail them nothing. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have sat in the seat of power for four years, and have done nothing of any value with that power. Because this Government has abused its power; because this Government has wasted public funds, and proved utterly incapable of coping with the problems it has had to face, I cannot either directly or by implication vote confidence in a Government which has failed to do its duty towards the people who elected it, which made promises, and deliberately forgot all about those promises as soon as it became the Government of the Day. I will, therefore, oppose the motion, Mr. Speaker.



PUBLIC HEALTH

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

The Honourable J. M. Uhrich, M. D.

Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Tuesday, February 22, 1938

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PUBLIC HEALTH

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Mr. Speaker: As has been my practice during the years I have been in charge of the Department of Public Health, may I, upon this occasion, again ask your indulgence and that of honourable members of the House, as I present a résumé of the activities of the Department during the past year. In placing this before you, I realize that it is impossible for me, in the time at my disposal, to deal fully with the work accomplished in the various Divisions. I shall have to be content with emphasizing certain phases of it: those which, in my judgment, merit particular attention.

Were I asked to summarize in a single sentence the remarkable advances made in public health achievement during the past twenty-five years, I should reply that, within this period, the average span of human life has been extended by nearly twelve years. No single figure, however, can serve to illustrate the progress of this era, which is unique in history for the phenomenal development in man's control over his environment, as measured by the prolongation of life.

And what makes this success so remarkable is the fact that it has not been achieved in a period of peace and ease. During that period we passed through the greatest war known to civilization, which, though fought on foreign soil, drew our young manhood into its coils and was not without serious repercussions on the lives of those not called overseas. Then, too, into this period was precipitated the worst epidemic within the memory of the present generation—the influenza outbreak of 1918-19. Furthermore, the close of this quarter-century barely saw the beginning of the recovery from one of the severest and most protracted economic depressions in our history.

What, then, has been this change in environment by which man has achieved such remarkable results?

It has been, essentially, the remodelling of national life in the light of modern understanding of sanitary science. Legislation relating to sanitation has been passed, and enforced. The benefits of milk pasteurization have been proved, and the increasing safety of our milk supply has been immediately apparent in the rapid reduction of the typhoid fever rate and in the decline of enteritis, which formerly exacted so heavy a toll of young lives. Diphtheria has been isolated, the efficacy of antitoxin and toxoid demonstrated, and health authorities have made these discoveries immediately available to the people. A most striking feature of this twenty-five-year period has been the rapid decline of tuberculosis, whose victims are usually young people in the prime of life and on the threshold of economic usefulness.

We have every reason to be proud of our record in reducing the mortality rate of infants, children and young adults during the quarter-century to which I have been referring. However, in combating diseases characteristic of middle and later life, we have been only partially successful, although we have acquired new effective means of treating some of these diseases, such as diabetes (as a result of the brilliant research work of Banting, a few years ago) and pernicious anæmia.

DIVISION OF SANITATION

A review of the work of the Division of Sanitation during 1937 reveals a year of marked activity accentuated by the difficult times through which we are passing. The unfortunate circumstances attending the darkest drought year in a series of dry years have placed a greater responsibility on those whose work has, in the past, contributed so much to the advancement of a health standard second to none in the Dominion.

The work of the Division has been greatly handicapped by the dire financial straits in a widespread area of the province. It has become necessary to view with forbearance many acts and omissions which could not be tolerated in normal times. A greater degree of watchfulness is required. Authorities must be on the alert, and take every precaution, to avoid or correct all potential sources of danger to the health of individuals and communities.

During the year, officers of the Division carried out 13,000 inspections; 2,600 food supplies were investigated and 2,300 water supplies were checked over. As I told the House, last year, practically all municipalities are asked to send samples of water, occasionally, to the laboratory where they are analyzed and a report made. Engineers of the Division have visited all the municipal water supplies and sewage systems in the province: 2,800 water samples were analyzed, 125 plumbing installations were tested, and inspections were made of the sanitary environment of every town, village and hamlet in the province.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The Division of Public Health Nursing has functioned without interruption during the past year. Every effort has been made, with the limited number of nurses on the staff, to give the greatest possible service. Again we find financial conditions in many parts of the province have handicapped to some extent the work of the public health nurses, for this work rests on the co-operation of individuals and various organizations with the staff of nurses. Financial conditions, too, have caused in recent years a marked change in emphasis, so far as the work of this Division is concerned. While chief stress is being laid on prevention, and the promotion of education in health matters, services are being organized to aid in remedying physical defects among children. Formerly this was left to local groups and voluntary organizations. The need has now grown beyond the scope of local effort. The public health nurse continues as an essential in health education, but also functions as a real factor in health improvement.

During the past year, 500 schools were visited and 17,000 children given a complete health inspection.

A great part of the time of our nurses during the summer months was occupied with the organization and conduct of dental clinics. Clinics are held in school districts and also in the offices of adjacent dentists, the districts assuming responsibility for transportation. Only relief and new-settler areas were included. The service was given in 275 schools, located in 61 municipalities and 21 local improvement districts, and 5,063 children were given treatment in these clinics. Clinics were sponsored by school boards, but many women's organizations were associated in securing the service, while 45 dentists assisted in the work. The total cost was \$5,800, the districts contributing over \$2,000 of this amount. Only sixteen entirely free clinics were held. No child is refused attention at these clinics. The Saskatchewan Dental Society and the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council gave financial assistance, as in previous years—and I should like, at this point, to extend my heartfelt thanks to these two organizations for their co-operation and assistance. Since 1933, when school dental clinics were first undertaken, 17,843 children have had all necessary work completed. This service is producing excellent results in health education. In one district twenty classrooms have annual inspection by a dentist.

The special work for the correction of defective vision, organized in 1935 in co-operation with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, resulted in the treatment of 200 cases of children of school or pre-school age in the year 1937. Immediately a child is discovered by our school nurses to be in need of glasses, contact is made with the Institute for the Blind (which, of course, receives a grant from the Government through the Department of Public Health), and the necessary glasses are supplied.

Assistance with immunization was given in 68 schools located in rural and urban areas; 997 children were vaccinated, 3,186 given diphtheria toxoid, and 1,294 scarlet fever serum. Here, assistance is given through the local medical health officer or a doctor close at hand—and doctors have always shown a willingness to cooperate with us, when called upon, in this work.

Our nurses (and we have only eleven of them at the present time) made over 6,000 home visits in connection with the health of pre-school age and school age children, during the year. After our nurses have gone through a school and found physical defects in any of the children, they make a report not only to the school board but also to the parents of the children affected. Over and above that, they make, where possible, a personal visit to the home—where, after all, the real contacts are made.

I have nothing but praise for our staff of nurses. I think members of this House who know of their work will agree with me that they are efficient, polite, and trying to give real service to the people whose servants they are.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There is a natural tendency for communicable diseases to appear in a more or less epidemic form periodically. One reason for that is that in Saskatchewan we have between 19,000 and 20,000 new-born children each year, and these children are practically all susceptible to communicable disease, as they do not acquire much natural immunity until after adolescence. A second reason we have epidemics is that those who develop the disease are often not sufficiently careful about reporting cases early, and are careless about observing quarantine and isolation measures. A third reason is that people do not take full advantage of the protective means available. I refer particularly to those diseases for which we have a known protection, such as diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever. However, I am glad to say that these inoculations are being used to a much greater extent than formerly, with the result that the diseases they check are being kept fairly well in abeyance.

We had only three cases of smallpox during the year 1937, which indicates that vaccination against this disease is doing its work. Some fifteen years ago, in 1921 to be exact, we had 961 cases of smallpox in this province. During the past year sufficient smallpox vaccine was sent out to protect 24,500 people. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when every person in Saskatchewan will have been successfully vaccinated.

Concerning diphtheria, I should be proud if I were able to tell the same story; but I cannot. Seventy-two cases were reported during the first ten months of 1937—not many cases when com-

pared with some other years, but just seventy-two cases too many. During the year, 26,000 doses of toxoid, which produces permanent immunity, were distributed. Year after year I have pointed out the protection that is available to everyone against this dread disease, diphtheria. Even at the risk of being tedious, let me bring to the attention of our people some facts which absolutely prove the contention that diphtheria can be wiped out of a community.

Throughout the whole of Canada, in 1937, there were 258 deaths from diphtheria, or 56 fewer than there were ten years ago in the two cities of Montreal and Toronto.

The Health League of Canada, providing a survey of Canadian cities, shows conclusive proof of the efficacy of toxoid treatment against diphtheria.

The fourteen cities with populations in excess of 50,000 represent more than a quarter of the entire population, yet the deaths from diphtheria in those cities (Quebec excepted) represent only ten per cent. of the total; and in all these cities (Quebec again excepted) a toxoid programme has been carried out for years. Quebec City, which had no toxoid programme, is the single city showing an increase in incidence of, and deaths from, diphtheria.

The actual number of deaths in 1927 as compared with 1936 in the 14 largest cities of the Dominion was as follows:

<i>City</i>	<i>1927</i>	<i>1936</i>
Montreal	219	18
Toronto	95	2
Vancouver	8	3
Winnipeg	25	3
Hamilton	1	...
Quebec	21	25 (No toxoid programme)
Ottawa	26	...
Calgary	23	...
Edmonton	2	1
London	10	1
Windsor	11	...
Verdun	8	1
Halifax	7	4
Regina	2	1

These records have been calculated on a per 100,000 population.

Hamilton, a pioneer in the control of diphtheria, first with a combination of toxin and antitoxin, and finally with toxoid administered to well children as a preventive, has not had a death from diphtheria in the six years ending 1936, and has only had four cases during all that time. Calgary has not had a diphtheria

death in five years, and Windsor only one in that time. In 1936 there were no deaths from diphtheria in Ottawa.

Similar success has attended toxoid programmes in smaller cities. In the ten years included in the Health League's survey, there have been no deaths from diphtheria for the following periods:

Guelph	10 years
Westmount	10 years
New Toronto	10 years
Fort William	9 years
Woodstock	8 years
St. Catharines	8 years
Brantford	7 years
Fredericton	7 years

A very interesting picture is presented by our own province in the fight against diphtheria.

Taking our three largest cities—Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw—we have the following comparisons based on the year 1922, the year we started the toxoid programme:

	1922	1927	1937
Regina	113	32	3
Saskatoon	214	32	....
Moose Jaw	87	54	4
Totals	414	118	7 (cases)

Facts, Mr. Speaker, speak louder than words.

Let us look at the incidence of, and deaths from, diphtheria in the Province of Saskatchewan, based on the same year, 1922, in which our toxoid programme started:

Year	Cases	Deaths
1922	1,058	193
1927	369	63
1937	72	8 (up to Dec. 1)

My purpose in bringing these few statistics to your attention, Mr. Speaker, is to show the efficacy of toxoid immunization in our own province, and to induce those parents who have not protected their children by its use to avail themselves of this protection at the earliest opportunity. Surely these figures convey a vital message; and surely it is not out of the way for me, as Minister of Public Health, to try to induce parents to have their children immunized against disease, and to hope I shall be able to come, in a few more years, before the Legislature and say there were no cases in the Province of Saskatchewan!

Now, a few words on some of the other communicable diseases, Mr. Speaker.

Scarlet fever has been very persistent this year, over 1,200 cases having been reported. It is the mild case, where the patient is not very ill, and which possibly is not even reported or quarantined, which is usually the cause of the spread of the disease. Scarlet fever toxin will give at least a two-year immunity (unlike diphtheria in which the immunization is practically for life). During the year 24,000 immunizing doses were sent out.

Whooping cough is one of the most serious of the acute communicable diseases, as it frequently attacks those quite young, often with fatal results, and is frequently complicated with pneumonia. Peculiarly enough, this disease attacks girls more than boys. Some 789 cases occurred during the first ten months of 1937, resulting in 42 deaths—nearly twice as many as from infantile paralysis, last summer.

Measles has continued in epidemic form during 1937, and accounts for almost 50 per cent. of the communicable disease. Of the 6,700 cases reported to November 1, more than 4,700 occurred in the months of January, February and March. The wave is pretty well subsiding. We often hear it said, "Of course, everyone must have measles". That is wrong; and it should be remembered that complications (pneumonia again) are very dangerous.

We had a very severe outbreak of measles, last summer, among the Indians and half-breeds in the far north. It is a peculiar thing (though familiar enough to medical men) that a communicable disease, the mortality from which among white people is not high, may, when it attacks aboriginal people, wipe them out. There were 131 deaths from measles among the Indians and half-breeds in the unorganized districts of Northern Saskatchewan during the outbreak. The reason the death-rate is high among these people as compared with white people is that measles has been prevalent among white people for generation after generation, and in consequence our children have inherited some partial immunization against it. On the other hand, among the native races who have not developed that partial immunization, outbreaks of the disease are extremely severe and are usually accompanied by a high mortality rate. As I said, 131 died; special medical help had to be sent up there, and finally the epidemic was brought under control.

The extent to which typhoid fever prevails in a community is the sanitary index of that community. I am sorry to report that there was an increase in the prevalence of typhoid fever in Saskatchewan during the past year. A severe epidemic broke out in the City of Moose Jaw, where 56 cases, with nine deaths, occurred.

Some 53 cases are considered directly or indirectly connected with a raw milk supply, as these cases developed on one particular raw-milk route. No actual cases of sickness were found among those connected with the dairy, but it would seem evident that a typhoid carrier must have infected the milk in some manner. This unfortunate occurrence has demonstrated in an all too practical way the necessity for a pasteurized milk supply for all urban municipalities. The City of Regina learned its lesson regarding the need for pasteurized milk through a typhoid epidemic some years ago. Now Moose Jaw has had a similar experience. What a terrible price to pay! A year or two ago, before a service club of that city, I stressed the importance of pasteurized milk and the danger of using raw milk. However, it takes a thing like this (one regrets to say) to bring the lesson home.

All raw milk is potentially dangerous. It may contain the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, undulant fever, scarlet fever and enteritis of infants. Your child is dependent upon you for health protection. You do not want him to grow up a cripple from a tuberculous hip or other joint disease. You do not want his life threatened or his heart damaged by a septic sore throat. You do not want those near and dear to you to fall victims of typhoid. Any of these misfortunes may occur if raw milk is used. If your dairyman does not supply pasteurized milk, find one who does. People in rural districts may pasteurize their household supply of milk by heating it in a double-boiler to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit and holding it at that temperature for thirty minutes. The milk should then be rapidly cooled to forty or fifty degrees, and kept at this temperature until used. Do not pay any attention to those who tell you children will not thrive on pasteurized milk. Children do thrive on it.

Milk and milk products constitute 16 per cent. of the total food of all people. The value of milk and its products is three times that of the world's total automobile production. Contaminated milk is responsible for more deaths than war. Milk is the most valuable single article of diet of civilized man, and unguarded production or careless handling of it converts it into a death-carrier.

In Montreal, in 1927, an epidemic of milk-borne typhoid had 5,000 victims of whom 533 died. In Toronto, a study of 300 tuberculous children revealed the fact that 15 per cent. of the tuberculosis of bone, joint, lymph-nodes, kidney and skin was due to infection from cattle. All these victims of bovine tuberculosis had used raw milk; all came from outside Toronto. In Toronto, pasteurization of the milk supply has long been compulsory, and not a single case of bovine tuberculosis has been encountered of this generation of children raised on pasteurized milk in the City of Toronto.

The municipal council which compels pasteurization is protecting its community from a half-dozen milk-borne diseases.

And while I am speaking of milk-borne diseases, let me say a few words about undulant fever (a milk-borne disease contracted by humans from cows suffering from Bang's disease), fifteen cases of which have been reported during the past year as compared with six cases during the previous year.

A great deal of work has been done regarding this disease during the past two years by Dr. J. S. Fulton, Professor of Veterinary Science at the University of Saskatchewan. I should like publicly to express to Dr. Fulton, who is a member of the Provincial Council of Health, my appreciation of his excellent service.

At one time it was believed that animal and human diseases were quite distinct, and that man was not in any way susceptible to the infections of the lower animals. It has been found, however, that many bacterial diseases common to animals may be transferred to man, either by direct contact through the eating of diseased meat, or by the drinking of milk harbouring the disease organism. For example, swine erysipelas often appears among hogs in a very acute form, causing the death of the animal in forty-eight hours. The organism responsible for this disease may also infect man, producing in him a condition known as erysipeloid, but not so acute in character as that of the natural host.

It has been generally accepted that Bang's disease is very prevalent among dairy cows in western Canada, and that undulant fever in man is so rare that the danger of human infection cannot be very great. This conclusion has been drawn from very inaccurate information, and is not at all justified. As a result of information secured at the Animal Diseases Laboratory of the University of Saskatchewan we find that the disease is not so general, many herds being free from infection. It is true, however, that when the disease does occur in a herd, the percentage of re-actors is usually very high; in fact, it is not uncommon to find the entire herd infected.

Of 24,487 animals tested, 7.47 per cent. were found infected. In spite of the low incidence of the disease in cattle in Saskatchewan, we find that undulant fever is not at all a rare disease in humans, especially in the rural population. In 1936, some 1,238 blood samples were tested, and 46 persons were found to be suffering from the disease, while the blood of 47 others gave a reaction which would indicate an infection of long standing, and one which the patient had partly overcome.

And here I should like to add to what I have already said about pasteurization: no one today can doubt the advisability of

milk pasteurization; but should not our first object be to eliminate disease from among our dairy herds? There is no excuse for the development of one case of undulant fever since, with sane precautionary measures, Bang's disease may be completely eradicated. Some people will laugh when the importance of pasteurization is stressed, in relation to these milk-borne diseases. One member of a city council said he had taken raw milk all his life and never had had contagious abortion. That chap deserved to have it.

In Regina, in 1920, there were 83 cases of milk-borne typhoid, with nine deaths. In 1927, in Montreal, there were 5,002 cases of milk-borne typhoid, with 533 deaths. In thirty years in the Dominion of Canada, we have had 38 milk-borne epidemics of typhoid, with 6,612 cases, and 681 deaths which could have been prevented by using pasteurized milk. In 1930, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, there were 457 cases of septic sore throat, milk-borne. In 1931, at St. Catharines, Ontario, there were 487 cases of para-typhoid, milk-borne. In Saskatchewan, the City of Saskatoon led the way, and, as I have mentioned before in this House, Saskatoon was the first city in the Dominion of Canada to pass a compulsory pasteurization bylaw, and 100 per cent. of all the milk consumed in that city is pasteurized. We have two smaller towns which have followed suit: Kerrobert and Moosomin—and I wish more towns of that size would follow their example and try to ensure a clean milk supply.

TUBERCULOSIS

With reference to tuberculosis, I am happy to say that Saskatchewan is sustaining its low mortality rate in connection with this disease. It has the lowest mortality, not only among the provinces of Canada, but the lowest of any country in the world from which vital statistics can be obtained. I made that statement before the Rowell Commission, and its correctness was questioned. Belief was expressed that the mortality rate from tuberculosis in New Zealand was lower. Subsequently, I sent the following telegram to Dr. G. J. Wherrett, Executive Secretary, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Plaza Building, Ottawa:

"Advise immediately (Wire collect) present death rate from tuberculosis in New Zealand, Whites and Aborigines combined and separately. Has any country lower rate than Saskatchewan."

I received this reply from Dr. Wherrett:

"New Zealand official tuberculosis rate, 1935: European, 38 per 100,000; Maoris, 568. Combined rate estimated 56. No country has lower rate than Saskatchewan."

I was very glad to get that wire, because I have always said we have the lowest tuberculosis mortality rate of any country in the world, and, coming as it does from Dr. Wherrett, I do not have to modify what I said before the Rowell Commission.

The tuberculosis mortality rates of the various provinces of Canada are interesting, and, for the year 1936, are as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Prince Edward Island.....	66.3
Nova Scotia	89.0
New Brunswick	82.1
Quebec	93.3
Ontario	36.0
Manitoba	59.1
Alberta	49.4
British Columbia	74.8
Saskatchewan	29.9

The general mortality rate of the Dominion is 81.3.

Saskatoon, in 1936, had the lowest tuberculosis mortality rate of any city in Canada, its rate being 14 per 100,000 population. Halifax was highest, with 114.3 per 100,000.

The appalling toll of tuberculosis among the Indians of Canada constitutes one of the most urgent and challenging problems of the present day. In the relatively small group of 120,000 Indians in a total population of 10,935,000 there were 629 deaths in 1935 as compared with 5,968 from the same cause (tuberculosis) among the total population of Canada. It is high time that a progressive anti-tuberculosis policy was adopted for our Indian people, if for no other reason than that such a policy is necessary for the protection of the white population from the menace of open, uncontrolled tuberculosis infection, since the Indians tend more and more to mix with the adjacent white people. Saskatchewan has demonstrated the value of such a programme by materially reducing the Indian death rate in eight years. In 1936 our Indian tuberculosis death rate was 577 per 100,000 as compared with 1,199 for Alberta and 1,313 for Manitoba.

A comparison of the mortality rates of some of our largest cities for the year 1926 with those for the year 1936 effectively demonstrates the fight which has been going on during the last ten years to eradicate tuberculosis:

<i>City</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1936</i>
Halifax	169.0	114.7
St. John	112.0	92.8
Montreal	133.8	85.3
Ottawa	71.2	53.6
Toronto	59.1	42.6
Hamilton	51.2	27.3
Winnipeg	58.8	25.8
Regina	43.1	28.0
Saskatoon	52.2	14.0
Calgary	39.7	24.0
Edmonton	63.0	25.9
Vancouver	102.8	57.2

These figures indicate what is going on all over Canada to eradicate this disease which some years ago was practically the greatest killer in every country in the world.

Dr. R. G. Ferguson, who is at the head of our anti-tuberculosis set-up in Saskatchewan, and who was President of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association in 1937, pointed out in his annual address the toll of death bovine tuberculosis takes in Canada in areas where raw milk is being consumed and cattle are not tested for the infection. Fourteen per cent. of children developing non-pulmonary tuberculosis are victims of bovine tuberculosis from the use of raw milk; and since it is possible to make milk absolutely safe by means of pasteurization, the fact that 14 per cent. of bone, joint and other types of cases in children still occur is nothing short of scandalous. It is a disgrace to Canadian civilization and an admission of colossal ignorance that children should continue subject to the dangers of raw milk. I feel very strongly on this—so strongly that, when I am dead and buried and forgotten (as I shall be), I hope the inscription on my tomb will be "Use Pasteurized Milk".

CANCER

Now, a few words on Cancer. Some time ago, I was very much impressed by a notice that appeared in a popular magazine issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, and which was headed thus:

"Cancer ——— Ostriches"

while underneath was a picture of an ostrich with its head buried in the sand.

The old belief that ostriches have a habit of burying their heads in the sand when confronted with danger has been proved false time and again. Nevertheless, this method of avoiding it aptly illustrates the position taken by many people, so far as a recognition of cancer is concerned.

Each year thousands of people die of cancer needlessly, because they accept as correct some of the mistaken ideas prevalent regarding this disease. For instance, they have the idea that every case of cancer is hopeless. It is not. They have an idea that cancer should be concealed, because it results from a blood taint. It does not. They have an idea that nature, unaided, can conquer a malignant cancer. It cannot. They have an idea that cancer is contagious. It is not. They have an idea that cancer is hereditary. It is not. And they have an idea that cancer can be cured with medicine, with a serum, or by some secret procedure. It cannot. Those are some of the erroneous ideas prevalent about cancer, and the sooner people discard them the sooner shall we be able to reduce our cancer mortality.

Let me repeat what I have said many times before in this House:

Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps or swellings or sores that refuse to heal, or unusual discharges from any portion of the body. Unusual and continued irritation of any part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

In their early stages various kinds of cancer yield to the skilful use of surgery, radium or X-Ray; but the best doctors in the world are powerless unless their aid is sought in time.

Beware of plausible quacks. Because the nature and origin of cancer are largely shrouded in mystery, quacks reap a cruel harvest. They prey upon the fear and ignorance of those who do not know the facts regarding cancer. They are often successful in making people believe they have the disease, when they do not have it. Later, of course, with a great flourish, these quacks boast of their cures.

There is a simple way by which cancer may be detected in an early stage: by means of an annual examination by your family physician. If everybody would have this as a matter of routine, cancer mortality would be reduced 33 per cent.; cases would be detected early, and early, effective treatment would be instituted. Remember: the early case is the only one which has a chance of recovery! Without proper treatment, cancer means death! It is not a self-limiting disease. You may contract pneumonia and recover without medical treatment—though you are playing with dynamite; but, with cancer, every case, without appropriate treatment results in death.

Regarding the work done in the Province of Saskatchewan, may I draw to your attention an item that appeared in the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* of January 21, 1938. It has become a custom for some members of the House to read letters. For my part, I do not pay much attention to letters, because one day you get a letter extolling you to the skies and the next day there is one criticizing you severely. However, the item, I shall quote, is dated from Edmonton, Alberta, and reports the address of Dr. J. J. Ower, Professor of Pathology at the University of Alberta, to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. It reads:

"EDMONTON, Jan. 21—Saskatchewan is "far in the lead in Canada in the treatment of cancer", Dr. J. J. Ower, pathologist at the University of Alberta, said here last night while addressing delegates to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

"General public interest in the subject must be aroused," he told delegates, adding, "It is through the influence of bodies such as yours that such a campaign as Saskatchewan is conducting can be instituted."

A statement of that kind, coming from a professor of Pathology, who is well known to many medical men in this Province, is of some significance.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Now I want to say a few words about anterior poliomyelitis.

In 1937 Saskatchewan experienced its first major epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis (as it is commonly called), and up to December 31 last, 516 cases were reported, with 23 deaths. The mortality is not so very high, as you can see from these figures. We had 148 cases of residual paralysis following attacks of anterior poliomyelitis.

The only other periods when this disease was considered fairly widespread were in 1916, when 80 cases occurred, and in 1930, when 70 cases were reported. This year Ontario also had the worst epidemic in its history, with 2,544 cases, 109 deaths and 1,300 cases of residual paralysis following the attacks.

The House will remember that, during last session, when I spoke on the Budget on March 31, I made the following statement referring to infantile paralysis, which you will find in the printed copy of last year's speech. I mentioned that in Alberta, in 1927, there were 310 cases; in 1928, there were 434 cases in Manitoba; in 1929, 477 cases in Ontario; in 1930, 671 cases in Ontario; in 1931, 1,077 cases in Quebec, and, in 1936, 453 cases in Manitoba. Now I quote from the printed speech of last year:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the time to bring a matter of this kind to the attention of the province is not when the disease is here—because it causes panic among the mothers. Now is the opportune time to bring the attention of the people of Saskatchewan to this menace and the safeguards available for protection against it. Remember: no one can tell whether or not at some future time Saskatchewan may develop an epidemic similar to the one which occurred in Manitoba last summer, and in Alberta and Ontario some years ago. Let me say to every father and mother in the Province of Saskatchewan today: Infantile paralysis comes like a thief in the night. One can never tell when an epidemic may strike our own province. We have never had such an epidemic, but should one come, I want all parents to be prepared."

Subsequently, in the early summer, before the epidemic had appeared, I took the opportunity of speaking in a twenty-minute radio broadcast on the subject of infantile paralysis, for the sole purpose of informing the people of the province—particularly the mothers of families—regarding the necessity for being on the alert for early symptoms of the disease in their children. Some 1,350 copies of that speech were sent out to people throughout the province. A detailed description of the symptoms to watch for was given. Doctors, nurses, teachers, etc., were instructed regarding the disease. Before the epidemic appeared, I had something of a premonition that there might be an epidemic, because of the severe outbreak which had occurred in Manitoba, the year before; and I wanted everybody to be cognizant of the facts. It is particularly important that mothers and fathers should be familiar with the outstanding early signs and symptoms of this disease, which occurs each summer, sometimes in epidemic form, in various parts of our

country, and which may have a devastating effect upon the children who contract it.

The distribution of the disease in Saskatchewan was rather peculiar. It started in the Fox Valley district, near the Alberta border, and in a group of eight municipalities in that district it was quite prevalent. Then in the five municipalities of which North Battleford is the centre, the cases were numerous. Another group of seven municipalities in the Turtleford area was affected. In the municipality in which Prince Albert is situated and in the two municipalities east, on the north side of the river, there were a number of cases, as there were also in a group of three rows of municipalities south of Nipawin and Melfort. In the municipalities in which Yorkton and Melville are situated there were 22 cases. The Montmartre district was another focus of infection, there being 26 cases in that area; and in the Gravelbourg district two families were affected, with eight cases. I might add, incidentally, that a large number of cases in a single family is very unusual. With the exception of the Montmartre and Gravelbourg districts, only sixteen cases occurred scattered in various municipalities south of the main line of the C.P.R. About fifty municipalities in the central portion of the province have reported no cases whatever. The cases fringe mainly on the north, north-east and west portions of the province.

Everyone is aware, of course, that the saddest feature of an epidemic of poliomyelitis is the large number of residual paralysis victims which result from the disease. In a small number of cases the paralysis affects the respiratory muscles which control the function of breathing. Where such is the case the patient is placed in what is known as an "iron lung", which carries on respiration artificially. Two such iron lungs were purchased by the Department of Public Health during the recent epidemic. One was installed in the city hospital at Saskatoon, and the other in the general hospital at Regina.

As I have pointed out previously, the term "infantile paralysis" is a misnomer. The word "infantile" is apt to be misleading. While it is true that the majority of cases occur among children under 10 years of age, the disease does appear, particularly in rural districts, among children and young adults. As a matter of fact we had a father and his baby son in our clinic at the same time.

The term "paralysis" is likewise confusing, since it conveys the impression that some loss of muscular action is characteristic of every case of poliomyelitis. This is not true. The word "poliomyelitis" simply means acute inflammation ("itis") of the grey matter ("polio") of the anterior portion of the spinal cord which controls movements of the muscles. This inflammation is due to a special kind of infection which probably gains entrance to the nervous system through the upper part of the nose and throat.

In spite of the prevalence of infantile paralysis and the tremendous amount of thought and study which has been given to it by the most able men in the medical profession, there still remains very many unexplained features of the disease. What is clearly understood, however, is that once the virus has been admitted to the body it produces very typical damage in the spinal cord, and it is a perfect understanding of these changes that provides the basis for the proper treatment of the paralyzed muscles, if the maximum degree of recovery is to be obtained. The virus attacks the spinal cord in the anterior horn, which carries the motor nerve cells, and it may produce destruction of a certain number of cells, but there are many others that are simply compressed by the inflammatory swelling, and these will recover as the swelling disappears. Where inflammation occurs, there is present, an over-supply of blood—hyperæmia—and, as a result of the compression from this cause, we may have, in the early stages of the disease, a widespread paralysis due to: (a) nerve cells which have been completely destroyed, and (b) those whose function is temporarily lost because of the swelling. The muscle fibres supplied by these latter cells will recover movement when the cells recover, and it is a knowledge of this fact which guides us in treatment.

If, during the early stages of the disease the paralyzed muscles are left without support, they will become stretched owing to the over-action of the opposing group of muscles; and, if stretching occurs, it is unlikely that normal function will ever return, even if the paralyzed muscles recover power. Further, weakened muscles are easily fatigued from over-exertion, and if a muscle becomes fatigued it will stretch, which again tends to interfere with normal function.

Bearing in mind the explanation I have given of how the virus of the disease indirectly affects the functions of the muscles supplied by the involved segment of the spinal cord, and the effect of fatigue on weakened muscles, may I now briefly describe the management of a child who has been a victim of infantile paralysis.

The Department of Public Health has completed arrangements with the Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, to have placed at its disposal twenty-five beds for an orthopædic preventive and restorative unit for the treatment of cases suffering from residual paralysis. Dr. Beattie Martin and Dr. Harold Spooner, orthopædic surgeons of the city of Regina, are supervising the operation of the unit. The service has been instituted with a view to reducing the amount of deformity resulting from paralysis, and to induce the restoration of muscle action in the cases under treatment. Treatment is being centralized in Regina in order that administrative arrangements may be handled more readily and directly by the Department.

Physicians having patients with residual paralysis communicate with the Department of Public Health, whereupon arrangements are made for the patient's treatment at the clinic for a period of three weeks. During this time proper splints are applied and massage and special treatment instituted. When the patient is about to be returned home, the mother or some other responsible person who will be charged with the patient's future care, is brought to Regina, at Government expense, to be trained in the necessary nursing care, massage, and the use of splints, in order that the treatment may be continued at home. The person so brought in receives a three days' course of instruction, and, on the last day of the patient's stay, is expected to carry out all the duties involved.

The Department of Public Health pays all expenses, including transportation to and from Regina, of the patient and near relative or other person required to accompany and come for the patient, as well as to receive instruction at the close of the patient's stay in the hospital. The parents must indicate, before bringing the child to the clinic, that they will carry out any instructions or recommendations received at the clinic, so far as the child's after-care is concerned. The maximum period in the hospital is three weeks. The patient then returns home to the care of his own physician, who will be given consultative service without charge by the surgeons supervising the clinic. Splints and other necessary apparatus are supplied by the Department without charge to the patient.

No patient may be sent for treatment within six weeks of the onset of the disease, and, on account of the limited number of beds available, the earlier cases (those which occurred in July, August, September, and so on, in order) must be considered first.

In referring to the orthopædic clinic may I say that the patient's three weeks' stay therein is in no way designed to complete his cure. As a matter of fact such a rapid recovery would be a physical impossibility. The improvement period of a case of poliomyelitis paralysis extends all the way from 18 months to two years, and cure is a matter of slow progress. Some of my friends may have read the recent article in "*Liberty*" magazine which told of the tremendous fight for recovery made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and the years it took him to make the progress he has made. What the clinic does is:

- (1) To determine the extent of the paralysis, the muscles affected, and provide instruction regarding the treatment necessary;

- (2) To give information regarding the application and use of certain splints necessary for certain types of cases;

(3) (and this is most important) To provide instruction for some responsible person who will be charged with the duty of continuing the patient's treatment along scientific lines in his own home.

As already stated, the recognized period required for definite improvement of a case of poliomyelitis paralysis is two years. In three weeks, only the foundation for such improvement can be laid. The slow process of building up the patient's health begins when he returns to his place of residence; or, to change the metaphor, the battle must be fought, not on foreign ground, but on home territory, with the mother as commander in charge of the forces which will ultimately win the fight. In the majority of cases it is she who has received the instruction afforded by the clinic—instruction regarding nursing, massage, the use of splints and general treatment. To have a child develop infantile paralysis is indeed a calamity, but it is gratifying to know that much can be done with our present knowledge to prevent later and permanent deformity; and it is our profound hope that with careful splinting and massage, followed by faithful muscle training, the percentage of patients with permanent crippling will be reduced to a minimum. As I said before, those stricken in July and August take precedence in treatment at the clinics; those stricken later, receive treatment afterwards.

For 57 years science has been fighting poliomyelitis. The nations of the western world have poured countless millions of dollars into research on the subject. Three generations of scientists, backed by three generations of doctors, have laboured to solve its mystery. For instance, we do not know, today, the method of its spread; one person may be stricken here and the next case be 50 miles away. At the present time the mothers of the nation are the shock troops in this cruel fight. Their watchfulness, their instant action when they observe the slightest sign of illness, indisposition or variation from the normal in their children, is the only fighting which can be done in the battle. God bless the mothers of a nation!

My gratitude goes out to those who assisted us so nobly during the recent poliomyelitis epidemic, and particularly to the staff of the Provincial Laboratory. There were long hours spent—sometimes day and night—and there was stress and anxiety for us all; but the Laboratory stood up magnificently under the terrific strain, producing and supplying serum. In the battle against disease there are many men and women engaged, of whose heroism the world in general has little knowledge. The greatest reward for such people is a consciousness of work well done, and the knowledge that they have made a contribution towards the relief of suffering humanity.

In 1916, the disease became pandemic in the United States. There were 29,000 cases and 6,000 deaths. New York City alone had

8,928 cases and 2,407 deaths. That was in 1916—just twenty years ago.

From 1912 to 1926, a period of 14 years, there were 70,172 cases reported in the United States.

In 1931 (only six years ago) Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology at Harvard Medical School, and formerly a director of Public Health Service of the United States, one of the greatest authorities on Public Health on the American continent if not in the world, had this to state:

“No definite or effective system of prevention can be formulated until we are sure of the mode of transmission. Meanwhile health authorities are entirely justified in requiring cases to be reported, isolated, and analogous lines of preventive measures applied, such as disinfection, the pasteurization of milk, etc.”

That is all I shall have to say about infantile paralysis at this time. I think we are doing all that can possibly be done at the present, within the means of the province.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY

Just a word about the Provincial Laboratory: In speaking of the Laboratory, may I point out that in the year 1927 the number of examinations made totalled 22,932. The number of examinations in 1937 was 51,294, the work of the Laboratory having increased two-and-a-half times during the ten-year period. It would appear, therefore, that more and more use is being made by physicians and hospitals of the laboratory facilities afforded by the Department of Public Health.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Now, just before I sit down, I want to bring to the attention of the House one other matter of great interest to me, and, I am sure, to other members of the House: that is, the work being done in our mental hospitals. It is true that both of the hospitals are crowded at the present time, and it is also true that I stressed before the Rowell Commission the need for another mental hospital in the province. By the time I am through giving statistics regarding the population of our mental hospitals, I am quite sure honourable members of the House will agree with that statement.

Let us refer first to the North Battleford institution.

On January 1, 1933, the total population in the North Battleford Mental Hospital was 1,156—and let me bring to your attention that this was the first institution built in the Province of Saskatchewan, and that it was built for approximately 900 patients. Last year we added accommodation for 100 more. On January 1, 1934,

the total population was 1,230; in 1935, 1,226; in 1937, 1,362, and, on the first day of January, 1938, the population at the North Battleford institution was 1,434. Sometimes people ask whether mental disease has decreased or increased in the Province of Saskatchewan during these recent difficult years. I venture to say that the increase is not disproportionate to that in other parts of the continent. When one examines Canadian and American statistics with reference to mental disease, one finds the increase is uniform.

At the Weyburn Hospital, we have the mentally ill and the mentally defective. We also have children there; but there are none at Battleford. I do not need to explain the difference other than to say that the defectives never had a normal intellect. There were 357 mental defectives in Weyburn Hospital on January 1, 1933; 391, in 1934; 430 in 1935; 459 in 1936; 529 in 1937, and 587 on January 1, 1938. The total number of patients in the hospital in the same years was: 1933, 1,405; 1934, 1,459; 1935, 1,574; 1936, 1,633; 1937, 1,771, and on January 1, 1938, 1,894—and, Mr. Speaker, that institution was built to accommodate twelve or thirteen hundred. The total number of patients in the two hospitals on January 1, 1938, was 3,328.

DEMENTIA PRÆCOX

While on the subject of mental institutions, Mr. Speaker, I wish to mention a matter of great importance. It is that, during the last twelve months there have been introduced into America two new and promising forms of treatment for dementia præcox. Perhaps I should define that term: "Dementia" as characterized by the more or less complete abolition of the mental faculties or reason, memory, and so on; "præcox" (a Latin word, meaning "precocious") indicates the condition is characterized by a progressive mental weakness tending to dementia in adolescents and young adults. Otherwise: dementia præcox—a schizophrenia (from the Greek words "schizo", I split plus "phren", mind) is a condition marked by the splitting of the personality, or intrapsychic ataxia. I would interpret "intrapsychic ataxia" to mean "a loss of the power of mental co-ordination".

This disease (dementia præcox) is responsible for more chronic invalidism than tuberculosis and cancer combined, and involves in this country in hospitalization costs alone a sum exceeding \$8,500,000 annually. Dementia præcox patients constitute the largest single institutional problem we have in Canada. There are 17,500 cases receiving treatment in Canadian mental hospitals at the present time. There are twice as many patients in hospitals for this condition as there are tuberculosis patients in sanatoria. Approximately one-quarter of all occupied hospital beds in this country are required for dementia præcox cases. They remain in hospital longer than any other group. Many of those in our own

mental hospitals today have been in residence there for over 20 years, and are likely to be there as long as they live.

Without the introduction of new forms of treatment, and with an average expectancy of ten years of hospitalization, the cost of maintaining dementia præcox patients now in institutions will involve an expenditure of more than \$55,000,000. Two-thirds of such disability occurs in the very prime of life—between the ages of 15 and 30 years. Until recently only six per cent. of dementia præcox cases fully recovered, while more than 1,500 cases are admitted to Canadian mental institutions annually. The picture, therefore, was a dark one.

However, a new treatment for these cases has recently been discovered by a Budapest psychiatrist, Dr. De Meduna, which is known as "the camphor and Metrazol treatment for dementia præcox."

On a conservative estimate, 70 per cent. of patients after undergoing this treatment meet with a social recovery which permits them to leave the institution and resume their normal occupations. In a large majority of cases a patient so discharged is able to mingle with other persons without creating any suspicion that he has ever been in a mental institution.

The treatment is as follows: the camphor solution (25 per cent. strength) is injected intramuscularly (16 c.c. once a day for 14 days; dose increased 4 c.c. daily as required). The drug acts on the cardiorespiratory centre of the brain and causes the patient to undergo a convulsion similar to an epileptic seizure. The convulsion generally comes within three hours.

After two weeks of camphor treatment, the metrazol treatment begins. A ten per cent. aqueous solution is injected directly into the vein. The reaction is almost instantaneous—usually within 30 seconds. The patient is seized with a typical epileptic convulsion. This brain shock has the effect of strangely correcting the abnormal condition which has previously existed, restoring the individual's sanity in most cases. Between twenty and thirty convulsions, including those caused by the camphor treatment, are required to complete the experiment.

When in the East, last summer, we heard that this treatment was being carried out in a large institution in Buffalo. We went over to see about it, and found that the results there were practically the same as those reported by Dr. De Meduna. As soon as we returned to Saskatchewan, this treatment was introduced in the Mental Hospital at Battleford—and it is worthy of note that the Battleford Mental Hospital was the first Canadian institution to adopt it, with one exception—the institution at Verdun.

Another treatment has come to the fore, known as the "insulin treatment". The November, 1936, issue of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases* contained a report by Dr. Sakel, of Vienna, on the results he had obtained in the treatment of dementia præcox by means of insulin shock. He reported that over 75 per cent. of the patients treated showed sufficient improvement to permit them to return to their homes.

This treatment is severe and requires hospitalization, and must be carefully carried out under strictly scientific supervision. A course requires approximately two months. Large doses of insulin are given, and these lower the blood sugar to such a degree that shock and coma result.

I am pleased to announce that we have been making this treatment available to the patients in our mental hospitals, and in April, 1937, Dr. J. W. MacNeill, Commissioner of Mental Services, began a series of treatments on eight patients, four of whom have been paroled on trial and a fifth is now ready for parole but is awaiting relatives to come for her. A second group of nine patients was treated, last fall, and, to date, five of the nine are showing definite improvement, while a sixth shows slight improvement. In one of the nine patients, the course of treatment was not yet completed at the end of January. Best results are obtained, of course, with young dementia præcox cases. Dr. MacNeill was under somewhat of a handicap in that he did not have available for these inaugural treatments cases recently diagnosed. I wish, however, to express appreciation of the thoroughness and vision of Dr. MacNeill in instituting this work.

It is very encouraging to realize that some active method of treatment is available for dementia præcox patients, and it is hoped that the results already obtained will at least continue and that further experience will effect greater improvement. Considering the fact that the patients treated had not been selected as early cases only, in connection with which the best results are obtainable, we feel that the results secured are very encouraging.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Just a word about our maternal mortality in the Province of Saskatchewan. Sometimes reference is made to this matter without the critic being in possession of definite information regarding the facts. Perhaps those critics will be surprised to learn that Saskatchewan has the second lowest maternal death rate of the provinces of Canada, being superseded by another province only by a matter of one-tenth of a point. Here are the statistics:

Dominion of Canada, 5.6 per 1,000; Prince Edward Island, 5.6; Nova Scotia, 4.4; New Brunswick, 6.6; Quebec, 6.0; Ontario, 5.7;

Manitoba, 5.4; Alberta, 5.8; British Columbia, 4.8; Saskatchewan, 4.5.

Nova Scotia is lowest with 4.4; Saskatchewan following with 4.5, or practically the same. So, in comparison with other parts of the Dominion of Canada where they have more extended services than we have, more doctors, more nurses and so on, our maternity death rate stands up.

MATERNITY GRANTS

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have taken up more of the time of the House than I intended, but I believe the importance of the subject merits the most careful consideration which can be given to it. Before I sit down, however, I should like to make reference to what was said a few days ago about maternity grants. I have said time and again that maternity grants are not relief, have never been regarded as relief, and were never designed as relief. They were instituted in 1922, when there was no relief being given in the province. What is the motive behind maternity grants? The motive is to reduce maternal and infant mortality. In other words, the maternity grant is designed to ensure for the parturient mother living in outlying regions the assistance of a physician. If we get the physician out to the mother in that way, we are rendering assistance to her. The mother living in a town does not get, does not need, the maternal grant, because there is a doctor near at hand. But where the doctor is twenty to thirty miles distant, the grant helps to meet the expense of getting the physician to the bedside to give the scientific assistance which the mother requires. And so the maternity grant is divided between the mother and the doctor. The mother is given five dollars in cash to buy a few clothes for the child, and the remaining ten or fifteen dollars goes to the doctor for the service he renders. Doctors in the drought area do not get this grant, because they are already being paid. We are already doing all we can to render service to the people in the drought area. Naturally doctors in that area do not need this grant when they are getting paid in another way. Let me repeat: the maternity grant is not relief. The purpose of the grant is to reduce maternal mortality; and I was indeed happy to point out, a few moments ago, that maternal mortality in Saskatchewan was the second lowest in the Dominion of Canada. The maternity grant has been of great assistance in keeping the maternal death rate at that low point.

During the last few years we have been engaged in this fight, when a mother applies for a maternity grant we ask her to send in her application a few months prior to the expected date of confinement. The maternity grant, to be effective, requires that the expectant mother should have some pre-natal care; so we try to have her come for a pre-natal examination by her doctor, who,

knowing the mother, is best able to advise her; and we pay the doctor for the examination. After the child is born, we ask the mother to come in again, and the doctor makes a post-natal examination; and we again pay him for that. This arrangement is in effect all over Saskatchewan, in the drought area and everywhere else; but in the drought area the remainder of the grant is not paid to the doctor, because he is receiving payment in another way.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, I have taken up much time, this afternoon, but I believe the importance of my subject warrants all the attention we can give to it. In these difficult times expenditures must, of course, be fully safeguarded, and their purposes carefully scrutinized. The time when any legitimate measure designed for the public good could be implemented forthwith, more or less regardless of the cost, is past. We must proceed, nowadays, with increasing caution and care. Nevertheless, in our anxiety to accommodate ourselves to a difficult economic situation, let us not relax our vigilance, so far as health maintenance is concerned. The index of a nation's greatness is the health and happiness of its people; for while health and happiness are not absolutely inseparable, yet they are twin blessings which cannot for long remain apart.

In this province we are fortunate in having many public-spirited individuals, organizations and bodies which are untiring in their efforts to promote good health conditions. More power to them. They are the bulwarks of public health endeavour, and without them Governmental control would be sadly handicapped. May I bespeak a continuation of this interest and assistance throughout the year before us, in order that the health of our people may be maintained. With co-operation, courage and care, let us, then, go forward, safeguarding the various avenues leading to the promised land of health and happiness, realizing that in union there is strength, and that with co-operation all things are possible.

Some other occasion will afford me an opportunity of presenting to the House an explanation of our hospital grants and grants to doctors. Let me conclude by expressing once more my gratitude to those organizations which have co-operated with and assisted us during the past year, and my appreciation of the manner in which they have contributed to the advancement of health. Their fine spirit and sympathetic interest was strikingly demonstrated during the Christmas season, when a very pretty celebration was planned for the enjoyment of the paralysis patients in our clinic at the Grey Nuns' Hospital. Four Christmas trees were donated by the Saskatchewan Dental Association, and beautifully decorated by the Fidelio Club. Toys were contributed by the Alexandra Club, and Christmas stockings by the Lady Patronesses of the Grey Nuns' Hospital. The Sun Electrical Company furnished strings of coloured lights for illuminating the trees, and the refreshments in-

cluded a generous gift of ice-cream from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. The whole occasion was a very happy one, due in large measure to the kindly thought of the organizations I have mentioned, and to the co-operation of the hospital management and other agencies.

With co-operation such as we have had, we should be able to safeguard those avenues leading to good health and happiness in this Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the motion.



THE BUDGET DEBATE

SESSION 1938

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.,

ATTORNEY GENERAL

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Friday, February 25, 1938

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Friday, February 25, 1938

Mr. Speaker: May I join with the Premier, as my first word, in welcoming back, even temporarily, to the Legislature the honourable member for Weyburn (*Dr. Eaglesham*). We have had him with us for three Sessions, and none is more popular with his fellow-members than is the honourable gentleman; and though, unfortunately, his state of health has prevented his attendance with us previously at this Session and he will not be able to remain with us, I am sure I speak for all members when I express my pleasure in seeing him materially improved. I am sure also that all members unite in welcoming him here, and in the wish that he could spend the rest of the Session with us. It may be that he is unfortunate in the day he picked to visit us, for unless he has to be helped from the Chamber, he will have to listen to a speech from me. I hope, however, it does not bring on a relapse.

In common with speakers on this side who have preceded me, I desire to congratulate the Premier on the address he gave in moving the motion now before the House, namely, the Budget address. It was a clear-cut, concise non-political statement of the financial affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan, and it was delivered without any fuss, feathers or blare of trumpets, but in his usual modest manner. I think the province is extremely fortunate at this time in having as the head of the Government a careful, quiet, shrewd, capable and unostentatious leader, who is giving real leadership to the people of Saskatchewan.

Let me also compliment the Minister of Public Health (*Hon. Dr. Uhrich*) on the excellent address he gave, the other day. His annual address or review of the activities of his Department has become a feature to which all members of the House, irrespective of the side they sit on, look forward, and which, when given, always comes up to the expectations of those who want to hear that particular address. When the Minister of Public Health leaves this Legislature and leaves the public life of this province (as we

all must do) he will have made a contribution to the promotion of public health in Saskatchewan which is likely to remain unequalled in history by any man who has occupied or may in future occupy that important position. His name will be for generations coupled with advanced public health policies in this province.

While congratulating the various speakers who have contributed to this debate, may I also refer to another wonderful address—that delivered a few days ago by the honourable member for Cutknife (*Mr. Macauley*). During the fourteen or fifteen years I have been a member of this House, I have heard many excellent addresses from both sides; but it is safe to say that, in all my time, the speech of the honourable member for Cutknife excels any I ever heard from the standpoint of logic, lucidity, coherence and conciseness. I have never heard its equal from these standpoints.

Mr. Kemper: What about yourself?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I doubt if I ever could equal the spirited oration of the member for Cutknife. He stripped the issues bare, and exposed them to the naked eye. I must confess that, personally, I could not make head nor tail of it, so I turned to my desk-mate, the Premier, and told him that I could not make very much of the address we were listening to. Now, I have great respect for the solid judgment of the Premier, and he told me that his opinion differed from mine. He considered the address of the member for Cutknife a masterpiece—or he thought it was; an address that could not be absorbed by hearing it; an address that should be printed, and read several times, very carefully, as it was pretty deep for ordinary minds. So I hope that when the Committee which deals with the sessional printing is considering the matter, it will see to it that the address of the honourable member is preserved in the Journals for antiquity or posterity in this province.

Might I comment for a moment on the excellent suggestion the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) made over the radio or somewhere not so long ago. He was telling the people of Saskatchewan that he was going to be the head of the next Government in Saskatchewan, and that it was going to be a C.C.F. Government, or some other kind of Government I shall refer to later on. He told the people that, before they were called on to vote for the Government which he was going to form, he would give them the opportunity of seeing, in person, the members of that Government. I understand that he has arranged to purchase one of those big circus wagons, with bars on it, in which only animals are kept. He is going to put his C.C.F. Cabinet in there and tour all the country fairs so that the people can see with their own eyes what kind of a Government they are going to get. As a means of propelling this vehicle, the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr.*

Kemper) is going to bring six of the mules he speaks of, and he, of course, will be the driver. And when the C.C.F. come over to this side of the House, he is going to be the Provincial Treasurer—as was abundantly evident from the Resolution on money he introduced the other day—and in that position he is to replace the present theory of money and use a theory that should appeal to any reasonable and sane man. Seated in the driver's seat on that chariot, the people will be able to see the future Provincial Treasurer of this province; and I understand that he is going to have a stand at the fairs and as a sideline sell the rubber dollars exhibited here by the honourable member for Shellbrook (*Mr. Demers*). In that Cabinet, the honourable member for Cutknife is going to be Minister of Agriculture, and, after listening to him the other day, all members must agree how much more able he would be to handle the feed and fodder situation.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable member for Kindersley (*Mr. Hantelman*) is not going to get a seat in the Cabinet, but is going to occupy the Chair you now occupy, and, I am sure, with a great deal of dignity. The honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) is going to be Minister of Water Works and reside in his own constituency. I understand that, for Minister of Public Health, they have been communicating with Dr. Brinkley down in Texas or somewhere, and that he is going to administer the activities of the Department of Public Health by radio from the State of Texas.

The other positions in the Cabinet will, naturally, be filled by the Leader of the Opposition himself, and, were it not for the fact he has others with him, he would occupy even more—and we all realize how capable he is in his own opinion to occupy every portfolio in the Government of Saskatchewan.

Now a word or two with respect to my friend's address on the Budget. As I listened to him I thought what a contrast! I thought that, if the people of Saskatchewan could come into the Legislature and hear the address of the Premier and then hear the reply to it from across the way, it would remove all doubt in the minds of the people of Saskatchewan as to the capabilities of the two men. Before I say anything about him let me say that, so far as I am concerned, I have been in this Legislature many years and participated in a good many debates, being attacked and taking part in attacks, and I never resented opposition and attack. I never believed in squealing at what was said in the way of attack on the Government of which I was a member, even if the attacks were made in difficult times, or when we are facing the problems now confronting us. I think it ill behooves any person to resent those attacks, and, personally, I do not. We expect, even under present conditions, to be attacked. That is what the Legislature is for—and we expect that, under our present system, every move we

make will be attacked, from the other side, and defended by us. So far as I am concerned, and I think I speak for all on this side, we do not resent any fair attacks made from the other side of the House. I believe in the old adage, "Give no quarter and seek none."

My friends across the way take a different attitude. They are here five in number as against the forty-nine sitting on this side—a result which is due to the vote of the people of Saskatchewan. Yet they try to take advantage of the fact, plead for sympathy, charging us all the time with steam-rolling them by virtue of our superior numbers. The Leader of the Opposition does not hesitate to throw across the floor remarks of a taunting nature, but the moment there is any attempt at retaliation, he immediately says that this Government is taking advantage of its numbers to brow-beat the Opposition. . . . The plea of a lightweight, Mr. Speaker.

I do not think the sole duty of the Opposition is to attack the Government with destructive criticism. I believe it is as much part of its duty to make constructive suggestions and offer suggestive criticism of what the Government has done or is doing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish, for a moment or two, to analyse some of the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition in the speech he made here the other day. My friend came into the Legislature the other day, stood on his feet for considerably over two hours, and delivered a political harangue from beginning to end. Never from the time he rose to the time he sat down at the conclusion of his address, did he make a constructive suggestion or offer any suggestive criticism as to how things could be improved in the Province of Saskatchewan. He merely tried to twist and distort the facts—as he is very capable of doing.

To illustrate his method, I am not going to refer to all the forty-two points he dealt with. I shall content myself with selecting one from an item in the "New Era", of February 23, headed "Highlights from Williams' Reply to Budget Address":

"The Government has only given 17 full grants (maternity grants) in the whole four years of its existence."

Now, what is his purpose in saying this—and who should talk of half-truths?

Mr. Williams: I rise to a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker. The honourable gentleman says I did not tell the whole truth. I do not publish that paper. I told the whole of the story in the Legislature.

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: He says he told the whole truth; I say he did not.

Mr. Williams: I gave what was given in the reply to a question asked in the House.

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: He did not.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, he did not. And this is the paper he publishes, and which goes out to the people of the province; and in these "Highlights" that statement is made for the deliberate purpose of trying to make the people of the province believe that only seventeen maternity grants have been paid since this Government came into power. Go through his speech from beginning to end, and you will find the same twisting and distortion of the facts—a practice at which he is adept.

The Leader of the Opposition's references to the forty-two points I mentioned in an address, last year, interested me very much. I know he did not intend it—but I do thank him for the compliment he paid me. Indeed, I thought, as I listened to him, that had I not furnished him with the material for an address, he could not have delivered one in reply to the Budget Speech. I thought, too, as I listened to him, what a grand opportunity he was missing. Here was a chance for him to make a statesman-like and constructive address indicating to people who have suffered greatly what he would do had he and his party been in power. Here was a glorious chance for him to draw support to his cause; but instead, he delivered a political harangue of the lowest order. When half a million of the people of the province are on relief and scratching to live; when men are struggling to keep the remnants of their livestock; when they are wondering if they will get seed to put a crop in after the worst year the people of this province have ever experienced, the Leader of what he calls a "great Party" comes into this Legislature and spends a whole afternoon delivering a political harangue of the lowest order, yapping about a ferry inspector here and someone else there. Instead of offering some constructive criticism, he tries on the basis of one or two isolated cases to condemn everything the Government has done.

I have been in active public life in one capacity or another for twenty years. I have seen several of these gentlemen come and go. As one goes through life, the older one gets the more one becomes a student of human nature. One gradually acquires ability to classify men, at once, as honest and sincere, or, on the other hand, as hypocrites and demagogues. Whenever you see one of those dramatic fellows who pounds the desk and tub thumps, look out for yourself; and whenever you see one of those fellows who pulls the "sob-sister" stuff, lowers his voice to a hushed whisper and half-cries when speaking about the poor widows and the orphans, I suggest you keep both your hands in your pockets and your chicken coop locked at night.

We go through life only once, and the older you get the more you realize how short it is; and I try to avoid bearing hatred, ill-will and malice. We on this side of the House recognize that we are all ordinary, common or garden variety, human beings subject to the usual fallibilities of mankind. We have no extravagant ideas about our abilities, nor do we think that we are supermen or better than anyone else in the House or anywhere else. Unfortunately, the Leader of the Opposition is, in his own opinion not like the rest of us. He is not subject to the frailties of us ordinary beings. He is a thing apart from the rest of mankind. He sneers at everything and everyone over here. His trouble is that he is a very mediocre gentleman and is consumed with jealousy of everyone on this side whom he suspects has a few more brains than he has. Never in my whole life have I seen anyone like my honourable friend. He actually hates us personally; indeed, he is burnt up with hatred, bitterness and venom. Everything he does is tainted with it; and I do not think it will do the public life of this province any damage when he is eliminated from it.

The thing I take most exception to is his constant sneering at the Minister of Agriculture. I think every person in this province, irrespective of his politics, recognizes that the Minister of Agriculture is a very brilliant and capable man who is making a first-class job of a very difficult task. My honourable friend knows that, and knows that he is incapable of doing the job himself, and therefore he snarls and sneers at the Minister of Agriculture on every possible occasion. I was interested the other day in the sneering remarks he made about the experience of the Minister of Agriculture as a farmer in the province. He referred to him as an "institutional farmer". It happens that the Minister, in addition to having spent many years as head of an experimental station in the province was also a practical farmer.

Mr. Kemper: On a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker: I think the Attorney General is using a word which I believe to be absolutely unparliamentary. "Sneering" remarks.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is the only word I know which adequately applies to the attitude of my honourable friend.

Mr. Kemper: I ask your ruling on the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: No point of Order has been stated; but I think the dignity of the House would be well served if the term were used no oftener than necessary.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I bow to your ruling, Mr. Speaker; but I hope the gentleman whose facial expression is best described by that word will change his expression so that I need not have to use it oftener.

Mr. Williams: Merely smiling in amusement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You cannot smile in amusement or anyway else. It is always a sneer or a smirk. All I want to say is, if he wants to talk of the farming ability of the Minister of Agriculture, that he has quite as much farming ability as my honourable friend. I made some enquiries of my friend's neighbours, and they told me he was a wonderful farmer until the weeds got ahead of him and chased him off the farm.

Mr. Williams: On a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker: I know remarks of that kind are pretty cheap, but I wish to make a correction. Weeds never chased me off the farm.

Mr. Speaker: The Attorney General will have to accept the statement of the honourable member that he has not been driven off his farm by weeds.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am glad to learn they are under control, but he still has the weeds. The last report I had was that the weeds had got ahead of him. Next year, the remarks may be true and he will be chased off.

I also resent his attitude to the Minister of Municipal Affairs who is doing a difficult job in a very excellent manner. If there are two men in the public life of this province who have had exceedingly difficult tasks to perform in these very difficult times, they are the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Municipal Affairs. These two men, as I say, have done a very excellent job under very trying conditions, and I think we owe them—not only the Legislature but the entire province—an eternal debt of gratitude for the work they have done; and I only wish the members on the other side would give them credit for sincerity of purpose and some degree of ability in their handling of a difficult job under extremely difficult circumstances. That is all.

Since last we met, I have had the opportunity and privilege of representing this province and this Legislature at both the Coronation and the Empire Parliamentary Association meeting. I tried to do both adequately, and, since my return, to report as fully as possible to the people of the province. It is not my intention, this afternoon, to review these events in detail, because of the fairly complete résumé I have given through the columns of the Press. I shall content myself with a word or two with respect to the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Last year (you will remember), Mr. Tom Smith, a member of the British House of Commons spoke to us about the work of this Association, and that, subsequently, we formed a Saskatchewan Branch. Let me say a word on this organization as I found it on attendance at its meetings.

The Empire Parliamentary Association is composed of the Parliaments, Legislatures and Crown Councils of the different units of the Empire. The Parliaments of the different Dominions are members through their Branches, and wherever there are State or Provincial Legislatures, they too can link with the parent organization through Branches. Where there are only Councils, as in the Crown Colonies, those Councils likewise are members.

The Association meets from time to time, and at the meeting held last year in London, virtually every one of the Branches, from one end of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the other, was represented, with the exception of two of the Canadian provinces. These meetings are very important, as they afford an opportunity of meeting men from the different parts of the Empire, of discussing mutual problems, and of becoming acquainted with the different viewpoints.

One has only to attend one of these gatherings to realize how invaluable they are; and one has only to go to England to appreciate the importance of Canada's connection with the Mother Country. Great Britain, as I said once before in this House, constitutes, and will for years to come constitute, the market for which the people of Saskatchewan in particular must look for the sale of the commodities we hope to produce. Everything possible, therefore, should be done to build up goodwill in Great Britain towards Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada, in order to ensure the continuance of that market for the produce of this province and country. As I said in a previous debate in this House, if anything ever happened which caused us to lose the British market for the sale of our products, Saskatchewan would suffer as serious a blow as that of the non-production of crops through drought in recent years. That is to say, if we produced a crop, loss of that market for it would be just as serious a blow to this province as loss of the crops themselves has proved during the last few years. When we are spending millions of dollars in efforts to rehabilitate the agricultural industry in this province, it is most important that, when that rehabilitation is complete, and we are once more on a productive basis, there should be some place outside our own boundaries in which to sell our surplus farm products. No place in the world is so dependent upon that market as this Canadian West. Situated as we are, a long way from both seas, separated by the oceans from Europe and Asia, and located as we are in an interior portion of Canada, possibly we are inclined to think less on international affairs than people in other provinces. Nevertheless, none is so wrapped up with the British market as the Province of Saskatchewan. Therefore I say, if ever we lose the British market, it will be just too bad for the Province of Saskatchewan. Never for a moment let us forget that.

We can do a great deal to maintain good relationship, I found, by continuance of our membership in the Association; and I can-

not urge too strongly on this Legislature and on future Legislatures in this province, that they keep touch with this important body, the Empire Parliamentary Association. That body, you find when you get there, is a purely non-political organization. Members of both sides of the British Parliament, Government and Opposition alike, take part in the discussions, and the gatherings are entirely free from politics. I found exactly the same thing with respect to the Parliaments and Legislatures of the Empire; in many cases there were representatives there from both Government and Opposition sides. I think that, in future, if finances permit, two representatives of this Legislature should attend meetings of this Association, one from the Government side and one from the Opposition—or, in the alternative, that they alternate; that a Government member go one year and an Opposition member the next, and so maintain the organization on an entirely non-political basis.

The Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Sir Howard d'Egville (who is a very prominent person in Great Britain) will be here on the 16th or 17th of March. I do not know whether or not the Session will be through at that time; but, if it is, I hope that many members will still be here in order to have the opportunity and privilege of meeting him.

I now desire, Mr. Speaker, to review briefly some of the important happenings in the province since we last met.

One matter upon which I should comment is the recently-announced Platform of the Conservative party, for it is a fit subject for discussion in this Legislature.

You would notice, the other day, Mr. Speaker, that my friend the Leader of the Opposition never once in the course of his lengthy address made any comment with respect to the Platform of the Conservative party. He skimmed it over, and never a word was said from the other side with respect to that programme; and it is interesting to note that in his criticism of past governments in this province he dealt with us from 1905 to 1929 and then jumped to 1934-38 with not a word of criticism of the years between, that is, 1929 to 1934. That is a rather significant fact: not a word of criticism of the Conservative Platform, and not a word of criticism with respect to the period 1929 to 1934 during which a Conservative Government was in power.

Let me say a word or two with respect to the Conservative Platform.

That platform indicates how far removed from practical politics of the day this particular party is.

This province, as everyone knows, is in a very bad way financially owing to drought, and only able to carry on government by direct aid from the Federal Treasury; only able to maintain the functions of government, to feed our people and livestock, and to provide seed to sow a crop by direct gifts and loans from the Federal Treasury. Even with recurrence of crops, it is going to take years to obliterate the effects upon our people, and to enable them to rehabilitate themselves and their homes. It is going to take years to place the finances of the province back on a sound basis, and only by very drastic action can this be done.

We are right in the midst of the worst ordeal ever suffered by a people, and our problem is to cure the wounds of the drought and the depression. Yet, in the midst of the worst conditions any province of Canada ever experienced, and with every person with an ounce of brains realizing the situation, out comes this Conservative party with this new platform, which nowhere in it recognizes the present-day problems of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The platform is based entirely on the assumption that everything is well in the province; that production is high; that money is plentiful; that we are in the midst of the boom days of 1929. I would urge the people of Saskatchewan, and, in particular, the Liberal organization in the province, to have thousands and thousands of copies of this platform printed and widely distributed, so that the people of the province may read it and realize the folly of it under existing conditions. I think that the level of intelligence of the people of the province has not yet sunk to the degree where they can be hoodwinked into believing that this policy is capable of fulfilment by any party under present-day conditions.

For instance: We know that the Budget of the province has been out of balance for nine consecutive years, and that there is an accumulated deficit of over \$16,000,000. We know—and they must know—that the total debt of the province is reaching the staggering total of nearly \$200,000,000, including Treasury Bills, as indicated in an answer to a question tabled the other day. We know—and they must know—what the conditions of the farms of the province are: that they are in a run-down state; that it will take years to rehabilitate them; that it will take years to rehabilitate the homes and the farm machinery, and take years to restore the general conditions of agriculture. Yet, knowing all that, they come out with this new platform which provides for a score of increased public expenditures and, at the same time, for drastic reductions in taxation!

For instance, they state that the first thing they will do if elected is to repeal the Education Tax and thereby reduce the revenues of the province by \$2,000,000 a year.

Now, it is interesting (and I hope the people of the province are taking note of the fact) that in the last two weeks in the public

addresses of the leader of the Conservative party, he never indicates any more the repeal of the Education Tax. And it is interesting to note that the Leader of the Opposition never said a word with respect thereto. It is indeed interesting to note that now those two gentlemen never mention one word of their policy with respect to this tax; never a word said now that they will repeal it if they secure power. Not a word!

Let us glance through this platform and see a few of the things they propose to do. If this platform is lived up to (and it is held out to the people as something that will be lived up to), it will mean increased expenditures of \$10,000,000 a year on Revenue Account and will add \$100,000,000 to the Public Debt of Saskatchewan;

They are going to fix a minimum salary for teachers, guarantee such minimum salary; or, in other words, pay the same;

They are going to pay all arrears of teachers' salaries within one year;

They are going to pay into the teachers' superannuation fund the sum of \$3,800,000;

They are going to reduce the age qualification for Old Age Pensions to 65 years—(though this is a matter solely within the control of the Parliament of Canada);

They are going to increase mothers' allowances and pay the allowance to those with dependent children up to 18 years of age;

They are going to increase maternity grants;

They are going to inaugurate state medicine;

They are going to institute a housing scheme for rural, city, town and village residents;

They are going to build hard-surfaced roads all over the province;

They are going to develop hydro-electric power on the Saskatchewan river at a cost of \$19,500,000;

They are going to re-establish the old Saskatchewan Relief Commission—(and I hope the people of the province who have endured difficult conditions, will realize that if this party obtains power, the matter of relief will be taken away from the municipalities whose councils know the local needs, and be put back in the hands of a Commission in Regina).

These are only a few of the policies enunciated in this platform, and, as I have said, it would increase taxation by at least \$10,000,000 a year, and increase the public debt by over \$100,000,000, if the programme were lived up to.

How the men who formulated this programme think that the people of Saskatchewan are going to be gullible enough to swallow it as within the realms of human possibility, is beyond my comprehension. My mind goes back to the 1929 campaign and their platform then. (How closely parallel to that campaign is the campaign my friend is preparing to wage in this province.) They got the people of Saskatchewan to fall for their line that time, but I think the old adage, "Once bitten, twice shy" is going to apply next time. It amuses me to see this party, which did more than any other group in the province to land Saskatchewan in the mess it is in, now hold itself out as the party which is going to solve the problems of the province. All you need do is remember the campaign speeches of 1929, when they said the province was insolvent, that taxation was tremendous, and that they would put the finances of the province in shape; just put them in and they would put the rascally rogues out. They would increase services and reduce taxation, and put everything in ship-shape order.

The present platform is an exact replica of the platform in use in 1929.

And just look what they did when they got in, and realize who placed us where we are!

In this connection, I recommend to the people of the province the report of the Bank of Canada made as a result of its investigation into the finances of Saskatchewan—which report, by the way, was quoted by the honourable member for Moose Jaw (*Mr. Ross*) in his excellent address the other day. That report was made by a group of impartial individuals, non-political and non-partisan; and that report is the greatest condemnation of the Anderson Government that could be made. I recommend it to justify what I have said in that connection. I am not going to take time to quote all the passages cited by the honourable member for Moose Jaw, simply one or two sections of it. First I shall quote what it says with respect to the period between 1905 and 1929, when the affairs of the province were administered by a Liberal Government and a so-called Liberal "machine" which was supposed to be squandering all the money, and when tremendous taxes were supposed to have been put on. Then I shall pass from that to quote the comments on the situation that existed after the Anderson Government had ceased to exist. Here is what the report states about the situation in 1929, when the Liberal Government went out of office:

"Saskatchewan entered the period under review (1929 on) with the smallest western public debt. On a per capita basis the Saskatchewan provincial debt was only a little more than half that in the neighbouring provinces. Moreover, ordinary capital expenditure and taxation were substantially lower than in the neighbouring provinces."

Then going on:

"On the side of expenditure, Saskatchewan had relatively low public debt charges, and when interest received on the province's own investments was deducted only nominal net debt charges. Administrative expenses of the government were also kept at low levels. Capital expenditures had been moderate—almost surprisingly so."

There is the record of administration of the Liberal party in this province from 1905 down to 1929 as found by an impartial, non-political organization—the Bank of Canada. Then I heard my friend start the same line of attack with respect to the Liberal administration during these years.

Then comes the part of the report dealing with the record of the Anderson Government. I have been criticized, editorially and otherwise recently, for my attacks in criticism of that Government when the situation was terrible, and the statement is made that criticism of that Government was not justifiable under the circumstances, and that no Government should be subject of criticism because of circumstances over which it had no control. That is not the fact, and again my criticism of the Anderson Government is justified and borne out in every particular by external evidence not within this Legislature. When Mr. McConnell was Provincial Treasurer and the Government of Canada was financing the province, the Government of Canada declared it would continue to finance the province only on condition that that gentleman was removed from office. That was done by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and if that is not justification of the Liberals' right to attack the Government of that day, I do not know what is. Everyone knows the affairs of the province were in an unholy mess in the years 1930, 1931 and 1932. After that gentleman and Government were removed from office, this is what the impartial investigators of the Bank of Canada found as result of the Anderson administration (I shall read one small section only):

"In the first three fiscal years (1930-32) of the period, actual cash deficits on ordinary account averaged \$3.9 millions a year (nearly four million dollars) or, including debt discount amortization and the increase in accounts payable, slightly more. In the same period, a very large capital expansion programme was carried out. Until that time, Saskatchewan had tended to leave the provision of public utility services to private or local enterprise. Under the circumstances then existing, the new programme can only be described as grossly extravagant."

That is the finding of the Bank of Canada with respect to the activities of the Anderson Government during the period 1930-32. Yet we are criticised because we attacked the Anderson Government in those days. If any justification or substantiation for our criticism is necessary, it is to be found in the fact that Bennett dismissed the Provincial Treasurer of the day, and, in addition, it is to be found in the report of the Bank of Canada.

You do not need to go back any farther than this to prove conclusively that the Conservative party misled the people of

Saskatchewan in 1929, and, as this report bears out, having succeeded in securing power by misrepresentation, they then proceeded to wreck the finances of the province. Nothing more is necessary than this record to condemn them. Yet this is the party that now talks so much about refunding the public debt of Saskatchewan! The Conservative party should not forget that the vast bulk of the public debt was incurred since 1929 by the Tory Government; that they borrowed the money, spent it, and agreed, on behalf of the people of the province, to repay it with the interest that the Anderson Government agreed to pay.

Let me quote the exact figures of interest payable when that Government came into power in 1929 and when it went out of office in 1934:

Gross interest payable on all the indebtedness of the province on May 1, 1929, was \$2,886,468.63. After deducting therefrom interest on provincial investments which earned their own interest and paid their own way, the net public debt charges amounted to \$1,820,592.02.

This figure \$1,820,592.02 was the entire payment made by the people of the province for interest on public debt by way of taxes on May 1, 1929. Then I heard my friend the other day comment on how much we have to pay in interest out of the revenues of the province. I want to indicate to my friend and his confreres that the bulk of the interest now payable is due to the activities of his friends between 1929 and 1934. Let us look at the figure:

On May 1, 1934, just before the Anderson Government went out of office, gross interest had risen to \$7,035,216.18 and net interest, after deducting interest earned by Government investments, totalled \$5,168,502.82—and remember, that did not include the interest on relief indebtedness due to the Federal Government.

The Gross interest (let me repeat) on May 1, 1934 was \$7,035,216.18 and the net, \$5,168,502.82. Contrast that with the \$1,820,592.02 payable on May 1, 1929, and you have a picture of what happened in the intervening years. These figures indicate clearly that the Conservative party is the party responsible for the financial problems now facing the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kemper: What is the interest up to date?

Hon. Mr. Davis: \$6,152,000 (in round figures) as at May 1, 1937, an increase of approximately a million dollars since this Government came into power.

Mr. Stork: That is the net interest. What is the gross?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have not the figure here, but it will be over seven millions. The reason for that is that the Farm Loan Board and some other government enterprises are not turning in the interest to us they used to do when they were self-sustaining, and not due to increase in the funded debt. So the Conservative Government was the Government responsible for the financial problems of the Province of Saskatchewan; yet this Conservative party and its leader are out every night proclaiming that they are going to refund the public debt; if the people turn the province over to them, and that they will clean up the mess they themselves created.

* Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to deal briefly with some of the statements made by the leader of the Conservative party, and first to quote some of his statements with respect to the refunding of the provincial debt, as reported in the Press.

The platform which I mentioned contains the following plank with respect to the provincial debt:

"The Conservative party pledges itself when elected to office to refund the provincial debt at lower interest charges."

Co-incident with the announcement of the new platform containing this plank, the Conservative leader made a speech dealing with this problem of the public debt, wherein he made the following statement as reported by the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* of November 2, 1937:

"Either expenditures must be cut or taxes must be raised, the Conservative leader went on. In 1934, he observed, the Hon. Mr. Patterson when in Opposition, suggested refunding the public debt at lower interest rates. Now Government speakers were saying it could not be done, one ground being bonds were not yet due.

"If the Government could legislate that all slot machines were the property of the Government, Mr. Diefenbaker proposed, why not legislate that all bonds matured at once?"

Then comes a headline "We'll do it":

"'It can and must be done', he asserted, 'Give us the opportunity and we'll do it.'

"Once bonds were matured, he proceeded, the \$120,000,000 of outstanding bonds could be redeemed, he believed, by compromise. The standard of loyalty in Canada was not lower than in Great Britain.

"If the bondholders would not accept lower rates of interest then it would be possible for the Government to re-issue new bonds at the former interest rates and then pass legislation placing 100% tax on all interest over three per cent.

"'It needs courage,' Mr. Diefenbaker said, 'But it can be done. It will effect a \$2,000,000 saving for the people of Saskatchewan. It will wipe out deficits. There will be no further need of Sales Taxes'."

It will be noted that he definitely states that this will save the province \$2,000,000 a year. How does he propose to do it?

First, by passing legislation making all debentures due and payable at once, and then offering the debenture-holders new de-

bentures with a lower rate of interest. In the case of those who will not accept, the difference between the rate of the new debenture and the rate of the old debenture, is to be confiscated by legislation. The interest rate, it will be noted, is to be reduced to three per cent., and everything over three per cent. is to be taken by this 100% tax.

Now Mr. Speaker, the leader of the Conservative party is a lawyer and he very well knows that a tax of that kind would be absolutely invalid, first, because it would be taxing property outside the province, and second, because it is legislation dealing with interest, which is beyond the power of this Legislature. As members of this House well know, you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly. Further, it is tantamount to straight repudiation.

Now let us turn to a speech the leader of the Conservative party made at Wynyard, as reported in the *Regina Daily Star* of September 10, 1937: (He was up in that part of the province, speaking, I presume, in support of the Leader of the Opposition) —

“Our public debt must be refunded’, he declared. ‘Mr. Patterson says it can’t be done. I say it can, and moreover it will be done if you place the Conservatives in office. How? you ask. I’ll tell you how. We shall legislate to make all our provincial bonds due as from today. Then we shall go to the bondholders and ask them to accept three per cent. or three and a half per cent. on new bonds. I am sure they will!’.”

“He went on to show that in this way a saving of around \$4,000,000 can be effected for the taxpayers of this province.”

You will note that, between these two speeches, the rate of interest has gone up from three to three and one-half per cent., and the saving has jumped from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000—a mere change of \$2,000,000—as a result of increasing the interest rate paid by one-half per cent.

Then again, speaking at Saskatoon on January 18, 1938, we find him saying (as reported in the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* of that date) :

“Mr. Diefenbaker offered the Conservative policy of refunding through negotiation with bondholders and then a pay-as-we-go programme.

“For four years, he added, the Saskatchewan Government had done nothing but seek aid from Ottawa. A Conservative Government would take a definite stand, he promised. A reduction of two per cent. in interest payments would save the people of the province \$2,500,000 annually and that would eliminate the need of the Education Tax.”

It will be noted here that the interest is to be reduced by two per cent., and as the average rate of interest now paid by the province is $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the new rate to be paid by his Government would be $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. It will also be noted that the saving is now \$2,500,000.

Then he spoke at Prince Albert, and, as reported in the *Prince Albert Herald* of January 20, 1938, he still is prepared to cut interest by two per cent. and saving \$2,500,000.

This shows how little real thought this man gives to the great problem confronting the province, and should be sufficient to show just how irresponsible he is.

Another statement he makes is as follows (this from a speech made in Regina) :

“Interest High.”

“The average return on Saskatchewan bonds has been approximately eight per cent. You'll agree with me that something must be done when a return is from 6.9 to 10.2 per cent., and we have to pay interest on \$130,000,000. But it can be done and will be. Under the provincial laws we can pass an Act saying the due date is today. Then, you say, how can the province reduce the interest? Simply by going to the bondholders and asking them as patriotic citizens whether they are not prepared to take a reduction. Surely they are as patriotic as they are in Britain. I suggest to this Government that the people are equally as loyal here. Such a plan will save us \$2,500,000 a year, and will mean a surplus instead of a deficit.”

The clear inference there is that we are paying interest on a debt of \$130,000,000 at rates from 6.9 to 10.2 per cent.

Now let me quote another remark made by this gentleman. At Blaine Lake, on February 14, 1938, as reported in the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, he said:

“In times such as these it was ridiculous for a province to be paying interest rates ranging from 7 to 14 per cent. The Conservative policy in this regard was reduction to 3½ per cent.”

Thereby trying to lead the people of the province to believe that the interest paid on the debt of this province is from 7 to 14 per cent. Anyone concerned with the affairs of the province knows that that statement is absolutely incorrect. You will note, too, how the rate varies: in Regina it was an average of eight per cent. and ranging all the way from 6.9 to 10.2 percent.; whereas at Blaine Lake the rates ran from seven to 14 per cent. That is to say, he is using the rate of return the buyer of Saskatchewan bonds would get purchasing the bonds at a discount, and trying to lead the people of the province to believe that that is the rate of interest the province is paying. Everyone with any knowledge of the situation knows that the rates he quotes have nothing whatever to do with the rate the province has agreed to pay and does pay.

May I say a word with respect to the debt refunding problem.

In the first place, in connection with the \$145,000,000 of Saskatchewan's bonded indebtedness, there are over \$13,000,000 of our bonds held in sinking funds or trust funds of the province. These bonds were purchased for the funds, the trustees relying on the

province paying the contract rate of interest on them and meeting them at maturity.

Now what would pursuit of the Conservative leader's policy mean?

I have taken the figures in connection with a few of the major cities of Saskatchewan:

In the case of Prince Albert, the city holds \$327,000 of the bonds of the Province of Saskatchewan in sinking and trust funds. The city paid its money over to the province in exchange for these bonds, and this province agreed to pay the contract rate of interest and to meet them on maturity. A two per cent. reduction in the rate of interest would mean a loss of \$7,500 a year which would have to be made up by the taxpayers of the city. The cut made by the Aberhart Government on debentures of the Province of Alberta has meant that much more had to be taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, for the city had to increase its mill rate in order to take care of the difference between the contract rate and the reduced rate on Alberta bonds.

In the City of Regina, there were \$3,782,100 of Saskatchewan bonds in the city's sinking fund as at December 31, 1936. If the interest were reduced by two per cent., it would mean an annual loss to the city of \$103,053.50; and the city would have to raise that money from the taxpayers to meet the loss, if that particular type of legislation were put into effect.

In the City of Saskatoon, there are \$3,193,500 of Saskatchewan bonds in sinking and trust funds, and, if the suggested policy were put into effect, it would cost the taxpayers \$103,780 a year.

In the City of Moose Jaw, with a total of \$1,344,500 of Saskatchewan bonds in its sinking and trust funds, the annual loss would be \$37,770, which the taxpayers would have to make up out of their own pockets.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, if the Conservative leader's policy to reduce interest on Saskatchewan bonds by two per cent. were implemented, the three major cities of the province would have to find a total of \$244,603.50 more, and that could only come from the pockets of the taxpayers.

The Teachers' Superannuation Fund is invested in bonds of the Province of Saskatchewan in the amount of \$1,005,559.76, and if the two per cent. reduction came into being, the teachers would lose \$29,167.72 annually. The Workmen's Compensation Board holds \$753,673.60 of Saskatchewan bonds, on which the annual loss would be \$24,539.34—which of course would have to come out of

the insurance paid to those suffering accidents or out of the family of those killed in their employment. The Telephone Department Superannuation Fund holds \$150,500 of Saskatchewan bonds, and the loss there would be \$4,465 a year. The Official Guardian's Trust Account holds \$257,900 worth, and the annual loss would be \$1,832; while the Drainage District Sinking Fund holds \$99,387 of Saskatchewan bonds, and the loss there would be \$3,415 annually. Those will be some of the results that would follow the policy advocated by the leader of the Conservative party.

There are some other statements of this gentleman to which I should like to refer, particularly his statement with regard to the debt adjustment policy of the Conservative party.

Paragraph 3 of the debt adjustment policy contained in the Conservative platform reads as follows:

"The Conservative party pledges itself to a policy of debt adjustment legislation which shall prevent the home or homestead of any citizen residing in Saskatchewan being taken away from him either by mortgage foreclosure or tax proceedings, where the fair value of the house or homestead exceeds the amount of the mortgage debt and taxes, if any."

This means that you take the present-day value of the property, compute the charges against it, and if they exceed the present-day value, foreclosure would be permitted; but if they do not, they will not permit foreclosure but will grant an extension until mortgage charges and taxes equal the present-day value. That is the only construction that can be placed upon it. In this way the entire depreciation between present values and what the property was worth when purchased or built is loaded on the debtor. When he speaks to the people, however, the leader of the Conservative party places a different construction on it entirely, and misleads the people. He suggests that they will take the value of the property at the time the property was purchased (not its "fair value" now), and say that if the charges against the property exceed its value at the time it was purchased, action will be permitted to proceed.

When you ask him how he is going to do all that he proposes to do, his only answer is that he will refund the public debt and thereby save \$2,500,000 (taking that as the mean figure of the three he quoted); and he does tell the people of Saskatchewan (as did my friend) that we are a "bondholders' Government," because we did not reduce interest, and did not give the people the services they ask; but he (and my friend) only went half-way, and did not tell the whole story to the people of Saskatchewan. He did not tell the people of Saskatchewan that this Government is in receipt of a special subsidy of \$1,500,000 from Ottawa—\$1,500,000 a year—to meet our obligations.

Mr. Williams: Is that ear-marked for payment of interest? Is that stipulation on the grant?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am coming to that. I shall explain exactly what that money is paid to us for.

The Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan indicated to the Federal Government that we could not carry on without some special consideration; our own revenues were not sufficient. The Federal Government asked the Bank of Canada to come west and report on the finances of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and, at the request of Alberta, the investigators also went there. They made a report, and they recommended special assistance to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They did not recommend any subsidy for Alberta because that province had already dealt with their problem by arbitrarily cutting interest on their public debt. They therefore recommended no special subsidy to that province, but recommended special subsidies in Manitoba and Saskatchewan because we were trying to meet our obligations. As a result of this recommendation, Manitoba received a special subsidy and Saskatchewan received a special one of \$1,500,000. It is quite clear from a study of these three reports (on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) that this special subsidy was given to us to enable us to pay our interest; that it was given for that purpose and that alone.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the minute we arbitrarily cut our interest rate, as was done in Alberta and as the Conservative platform proposes to do, we would immediately lose this \$1,500,000, and virtually everything gained by the cut in the interest paid would be wiped out by the loss of the subsidy.

Do not forget that, when we are talking of refunding, the average rate of interest on the public debt at the present time is $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and that, after allowance is made for the subsidy, the people of the province pay just $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out of the taxes. That is what they pay, and what they will pay, so long as this special subsidy continues. We said at Ottawa that it was simply impossible for the province to carry on and meet its public debt charges out of ordinary revenues, and stated that either the debt must be refunded at a lower rate of interest, or the special subsidy continued to enable us to meet our obligations. If the debt of the province was to be refunded, we said it must be refunded without any spirit of repudiation (unlike the leader of the Conservative party whose policy is repudiation), but that the bondholders should have the right to elect either to take new security at a lower rate of interest or have his money back. This is exactly what they did in Great Britain where they did not arbitrarily call the bonds in before they were due, but, because there was a callable clause in the bonds, they called them in before they were due. Our whole proposal is covered by the Brief to the Rowell Commission.

No saving will be made by this proposal of refunding made by the Conservative party, Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have stated, and it still leaves untouched the problem of balancing the Budget which will take several millions annually including the necessity of making up for the loss of the Education Tax.

I was going to say a word with respect to the Education Tax, but that matter has been adequately covered by the Minister of Education (*Hon. Mr. Estey*).

Another statement of the leader of the Conservative party is that, if that party is returned to power, it will use the School Lands Trust Fund for the purpose of paying teachers' notes, first, and then for repairing school houses, equipping them etc.

This School Lands Trust Fund, as its title implies, is a trust fund. Only the income derived from it can be used, and, under our Constitution, that income must be distributed equitably among all schools. The pertinent section of the Dominion Lands Act (now embodied in The Provincial Lands Act) reads as follows:

"40. All moneys from time to time realized from the sale of school lands shall be invested in securities of Canada to form a school fund, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the government of the province within which such lands are situate, towards the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the law of such province; and the moneys so paid shall be distributed for that purpose by the said government in such manner as it deems expedient."

That is part and parcel of the Constitution of Saskatchewan. Those funds have to be invested in securities of Canada, and only the interest used towards the support of education. And that precludes the possibility of the Conservative party, if returned to power, or any Government for that matter, utilizing the School Lands Trust Fund for the purposes indicated by the Leader of that party.

So much for the Conservative party, Mr. Speaker. I should now like to comment on some of the activities of the party opposite since last Session.

My friends of the C.C.F. hold themselves out as the great co-operative party, and the Leader of the Opposition as the great co-operator of Saskatchewan. They base their whole platform on this: that they are the party of co-operators. I want to indicate this afternoon how they have co-operated with the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada in the handling of the great human problems incident to drought and relief, and also in the handling of the livestock problem in this year 1937-38.

It became apparent, last July, that not only would there be complete crop loss over the entire province, but that there would

be virtually no feed in the Province of Saskatchewan. Immediately this became apparent, a survey was made of the livestock situation to see what there was and what would be required in the way of feed to carry the livestock through until feed was available. That was the first thing done. Co-incident with that a survey was made outside Saskatchewan to ascertain what the possibilities of obtaining feed outside the boundaries of the province were. The conclusion reached after these two surveys were made by technical men of the Departments of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial, was that even if the funds could be secured from the Government of Canada, there was not enough feed in sight to carry the livestock population in Saskatchewan through the winter.

A public announcement was immediately made to this effect, and the farmers of the province were told to reduce their herds and that feed could only be provided for those reduced herds. That was made early and often to the people of Saskatchewan, after complete study had been made of the situation. The people were told the feed was not available and that the only way to get livestock through was by reducing the herds to a point which could be carried.

To assist this reduction, the Government set up the livestock marketing scheme, jeered at as a "fire sale" by the Leader of the Opposition—the Optional Marketing Plan; and that helped to reduce herds to numbers that could be carried through, and for which, it was estimated, sufficient feed could be provided.

What did our C.C.F. friends do? Here they were, a political party in a province faced with a serious feed situation. They knew, as everybody else knew, that herds would have to be reduced. But what did they do? They immediately saw an opportunity to make political capital out of the situation—as they do in every such situation. Everybody knows this is a party which thrives on human discord and discontent. That's how they came into being; and they will continue to exist as a party only so long as there is distress or discontent in the Province of Saskatchewan.

They figured that, if they could defeat the Government's objective and keep the stock in the country, they would create a problem of feed shortage in the spring which would be difficult for the Government to handle. Therefore, supporters of the C.C.F. made an organized effort to induce people to keep their surplus livestock, and thus defeat the objective of the Government—and the chief offender was our friend from Weyburn, Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P. Some people listened to this gentleman and kept their surplus livestock, and now have come to the time when feed is gone and they are now crying for fodder. If there is any feed shortage in the province this spring it will apply exclusively to surplus livestock; and if there is any great amount of surplus livestock in this prov-

ince, the responsibility for that state of affairs lies on the C.C.F. campaign.

Mr. Kemper: Mr. Speaker, on a Point of Privilege—I say on my responsibility as a member of this House, the Honourable member has made an absolutely false statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I shall quote the remarks of the honourable gentleman at Ottawa in substantiation of what I have said.

Having succeeded to some extent in doing that, their next move was to suggest to the people of the province that feed for all livestock could have been procured, and seized on the correspondence between the Government and the Wheat Pool. After inducing certain people to keep surplus livestock, they went out and said it was the fault of the Government that not sufficient feed was available.

Mr. Macauley: Can you name one who made those statements?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I named one—Rev. Mr. Douglas; and my friend himself, the other day.

Now I am going to deal briefly with the correspondence with the Wheat Pool which the honourable member for Cutknife used in a misleading way by only reading one extract. Let me say, before I start, that I have not one word of criticism of the Pool to offer. It is a business organization, and a first-class one. They saw a proper and legitimate opportunity to make some money through the utilization of their organization in the province, and proceeded to try and avail themselves of that opportunity.

Mr. Kemper: That's slander on the Pool.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is no slander on the Pool. The idea was not improper in any way. It was a straight business proposition; and I have the highest respect for the Pool organization. They were only using good common business sense; and there is no criticism to be levelled at the Pool by anybody, on the proposal they made. There was absolutely nothing wrong about it. The trouble is not the proposal made by the Pool, but the distortion of it by my friends across the way.

A construction has been placed on the proposed deal which the Pool itself does not place on it; and the best evidence of that is that the honourable member for Arm River (*Mr. Danielson*) sat on the platform at a meeting with a Director of the Pool, and that gentleman repudiated the construction placed on the proposal by my friends across the way—a construction made purely for political purposes.

Now what was the proposal of the Pool?

The first proposal was that the Pool be given exclusive right to buy fodder in Manitoba and Alberta through Pools in these provinces—that is, in conjunction with the sister organizations there—and get 75 cents a ton for it. That was the first proposal.

Mr. Stork: Do I understand you to say that they asked for exclusive rights?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes. The first proposal was “exclusive right”. That proposal was subsequently dropped, by mutual consent. Have my honourable friends got that into their heads?

The alternative suggestion was the suggestion contained in the correspondence of which my friend read a small portion the other day. That suggestion was that the Government arrange to buy the fodder, deliver it to the Manitoba and Alberta Pools, which would accept delivery of it and ship it to the Pool here which would distribute it. For this service they were to receive 50 cents per ton. In the alternative, where the Pools made the purchases of fodder, they would pay the farmer for it at the time it was delivered, for which service they were to receive 25 cents per ton, and the Saskatchewan Pool would accept delivery and distribute the fodder, for which service they were to receive 50 cents per ton. That is for purchase, delivery and distribution, they were to receive 75 cents per ton.

That was the Pool's offer in connection with the purchase of this fodder.

Mr. Stork: Does the correspondence show the Pool asked for an exclusive right in the first instance?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. Not the correspondence. But in the first instance that was the proposal, and, as I said, it was subsequently dropped by mutual consent, then they went ahead with this other proposal.

Now, it was recognized at the time that if this contract were entered into, similar contracts would have to be entered into with all other companies in the same line of business. Further, so far as the Pool was concerned, they undertook no obligation to go out and get the requirements of the province nor was there any guarantee to deliver any particular quantity.

Mr. Kemper: Did not Mr. Wesson say that they wanted to render a service and not to make money? This is slander.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not slander. They simply made a business proposition, a legitimate business deal. They have a lot of

branches through the province, many elevators, and they have to carry their men and pay their men, and here was an opportunity. There was and is nothing wrong with the proposal at all. It is purely good business from the standpoint of the Pool. A quite proper and legitimate business proposal.

Now, what was the difficulty in the way of the Government making this deal?

In the first place, we had to get the funds from Ottawa, and the money was got under a written contract between the Government of this Province and the Government of Canada. That contract set certain maximum prices we could pay for feed and fodder, beyond which we could not go. In addition to providing the maximum prices, the Dominion Government agreed to pay the freight on the fodder from the sister provinces to the point of destination in Saskatchewan.

This agreement being entered into, the Government immediately announced that we would pay the stipulated prices to farmers or anybody else who would deliver fodder to us. Having done that, and having announced the top prices would be paid, there was no fund from which any commission could be paid to anybody with respect to the purchase or delivery of fodder; no money to pay commissions to the Wheat Pool or anyone else. The Government of Canada was approached and definitely refused to permit an increase of these prices to provide for a commission. As a result, the Wheat Pool was told that, if it was prepared to deliver fodder at the set prices, the Government would be prepared to enter into a contract with the Pool. The matter was discussed by the Pool directors and, after reviewing all the circumstances, they took the stand that it would not be wise to enter into any contract for the delivery of hay at the set price to the Government of this province.

The result is, Mr. Speaker, that we secured sufficient fodder to feed the livestock covered by the regulations, and saved approximately \$175,000.

Now these are the facts. The member for Cutknife, in discussing this matter, quoted only one letter and proceeded to base his argument on that. . .

Mr. Macauley: All that was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Davis: All necessary from your standpoint. Had you wanted to give all the facts you would have read the whole file.

What did the C.C.F. do? They tried to take advantage of the situation to make political capital out of it, instead of co-operating

with the Government to meet the problem confronting the province. Let me repeat again: the C.C.F. did their utmost to induce the farmers to keep their surplus stock, and then proceeded to distort the facts of this deal in an effort to make the farmers believe that we could have procured all the feed we needed for all the stock.

Mr. Williams: On a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker: the members on this side did not attempt to distort the facts in the letters.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The mere fact he gets up

Mr. Williams: I ask your ruling on the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I understand you object to the statement about "distorting the facts" of this proposal. The Leader of the Opposition has stated, on his responsibility as a member of the House, that they have not distorted the facts of the proposal. The Attorney General must accept that statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I bow to your decision, Mr. Speaker. I did not say that the honourable gentleman had distorted the facts contained in the letter he read. What I implied was that he distorted the facts by not reading the whole of the file.

Mr. Williams: He did not distort facts. The argument was whether or not an offer had been made.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Is that another Point of Order, or what is it? The best argument to the whole thing is this: there was only a given quantity of fodder procurable in the country, and you could have increased the number of buyers a thousand-fold but you could not have increased the fodder available—and it was all bought. If the Government had entered into a thousand additional contracts, it would not have made one iota of difference one way or another. It is hard to pin these gentlemen down. Immediately you pin them down to distortion of facts they squirm out of it.

Mr. Williams: You can't pin us down to distortion.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I shall give an example of what they tried to do. As I said previously, the worst offender was Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker: the honourable gentleman is now going outside the House. He accuses us inside the House of distorting facts—now he goes outside.

Hon. Mr. Davis: There is nothing unparliamentary in that; and as to accusing my friend of distortion, the best evidence is the statement I read from the "*New Era*"—his own paper.

Mr. Williams: On a Point of Order: He is now getting beyond mere insinuation and is making a direct statement.

Mr. Speaker: State your Point of Order.

Mr. Williams: The Attorney General says we are distorting facts in this House.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Out in the country.

Mr. Williams: He said right here, and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that he abide by the Rules of the House.

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: On the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker: the honourable gentleman did distort the facts when he said that Mr. Gardiner is still Premier of this province. That is both an innuendo and a distortion of facts.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I now come to my friend Douglas, from Weyburn.

Mr. Williams: Your ruling on the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: What is the Point of Order?

Mr. Williams: The Attorney General says we distorted facts.

Mr. Speaker: What is your grievance?

Mr. Williams: We are not distorting facts.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is an expression of opinion, Mr. Speaker. He does it here, and everywhere else; that is my opinion.

As I said, the greatest offender was this gentleman from Weyburn who went up and down the province falsifying the position. Listen to what he said in the House of Commons (I quote from Hansard of Monday, February 7, 1938):

"Mr. Speaker. . . I have covered 18,000 miles this summer by car, going into every corner of the drought area. I have handled hundreds of relief cases."

That is his first statement of fact—that he covered 18,000 miles during the summer. He came back to the province in June, and was out on the road during the summer. He therefore must have travelled 6,000 miles a month, which means 200 miles a day provided he kept on going even on Sundays. He went like a shuttlecock back and forth across the province, and covered 18,000 miles. Those are his own words made in the House of Commons, and quoted from Hansard.

Now, in connection with the Wheat Pool proposal, here is concrete evidence of distortion of facts by the gentleman in question. I read from page 256 of Hansard also of February 7, 1938:

"The second thing that aggravated the situation has been the distribution of feed and fodder. May I review briefly what happened. First of all, in the early summer the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, recognizing as everyone did that we were going to be short of feed and fodder, made an offer. They were willing to use their facilities to collect feed and fodder, bring it into the province, do the interim financing, bale and load it for seventy-five cents a ton and take a large share of this work off the hands of the Government."

That is a definite statement. They were, he said, going to collect it, finance it, bale and load it all for seventy-five cents a ton. That is his statement—and, Mr. Speaker, it costs \$2 a ton to bale it. Yet this gentleman says they were going to do all these things for 75 cents a ton. That is the same distortion of facts that was made all around the country with respect to this proposal by these gentlemen . . .

(Opposition interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The House seems to forget that this is a debate, and that any honourable gentleman who has not exhausted his right to speak in this debate has the right to speak, and an opportunity of replying to the member who now has the floor. We must get away from this cross-firing across the floor of the House, and get down to proper procedure.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I challenge any gentleman on the other side to get up and say that the statements I have made with respect to the statements in Hansard are not correct.

This is the gentleman who wants a joint debate. Every time anybody runs foul of this gentleman his whole solution is a joint debate. He had one joint debate down in Weyburn. He invited Mr. E. J. Young (one of the most capable men in the Dominion of Canada, and one of whom any constituency would be proud) to participate in a joint debate with him, and Mr. Young accepted. Douglas was given a fair hearing, but the minute Mr. Young started to speak there was such a shouting and roaring from the gang this gentleman had there, that he never had a chance to utter a word. That is the kind of debate he wants in Regina. And this is the man who decks himself in a clergyman's garb and, behind the cloak of religion, does anything to gain a little political advantage.

After saying that, I shall now say a few complimentary things about members opposite.

First of all I should like to congratulate the honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) on the demand for his presence in Ontario, last summer, and the way he went down there. He marched through that province like a conquering hero. Everywhere he went

great crowds turned out to hear him, and in every city he visited, I understand the police had a terrible time controlling the traffic as he moved from place to place. If we do not appreciate him here, at least they do in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Williams: Why did he go down to Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Probably for a political purpose. I was going to say something nice about it. We noted his progress through Ontario, and he spoke at Kitchener, which seemed to be the high point of his whole triumphal tour. The townhall in Kitchener, according to a book which somebody gave me, cost \$500,000 to build. It is a magnificent structure. He spoke there—and I understand they have a great hall. Here is a report of that meeting which appeared in the Kitchener *Daily Record* of November 2, 1937:

“Graphically depicting drought conditions and making an urgent plea for support of the Saskatchewan Red Cross, C. Stork, M.L.A. for Saskatchewan, addressed a small audience of about twelve people on the Saskatchewan drought at the city hall last night.”

I understand the audience consisted of the janitor, his wife and eight children, and two policemen to keep order.

My friend's objects may have been very laudable, but I regret the audience did not come up to expectations.

Mr. Stork: Is the honourable gentleman aware that the Red Cross, the schools and children benefitted by that visit by donations of school supplies and clothing?

Hon. Mr. Davis: If that was the result, I appreciate and am glad of it.

Coming back to my friend's party: My friend read an extract from a speech delivered by the Premier of this province when in opposition, and proceeded to criticize him for that. I suggest that my friends go back to 1934 and get the first speech delivered in this Legislature by the Leader of the Opposition. He talked then of production for use and not for profit—Socialism. I suggest that my friends read it and compare it with what he is saying now. In those days the C.C.F. was a party which stood for socialized production for use and not profit. Note the change! My friend, when he came into this House was a red-eyed Socialist but in the four Sessions he has evolved into a tin-pot Capitalist. I used to be hesitant about believing in the doctrine of evolution, but having seen it exemplified before my own eyes, Darwin apparently was right.

The reason for the change is that he cannot see any chance of attaining power in this province by Socialism. He wants to

associate with other groups in order to secure power, and he finds it difficult to work out the plan on which he has been labouring all summer, with the stigma of Socialism attached to his party. He got a resolution through the C.C.F. gathering in this province to unite with other parties in Saskatchewan and form a "United Front". Mr. Woodsworth was there and spoke strongly against it, but the National Leader of the C.C.F. was voted down, and my friend went ahead with his plan. He then went to Winnipeg and tried to get his resolution through the National Convention of his party, and it was voted down, and those who attempted to put it across were branded as "Opportunist rats".

Coming back to Saskatchewan, he proceeded to work out his "United Front". He first started to work on the Communist and Social Credit groups, and his arrangement with the Communist party is complete. In confirmation of that statement I wish to read a Canadian Press despatch from Toronto, with respect to the convention in that city of the Communist party, which appeared in the columns of the *Leader-Post* of October 12, 1937:

"The convention also heard a westerner, Emil Miller, Saskatchewan delegate, assert the party in that province pursued a policy of co-operation with all progressive groups.

"Only in Saskatchewan had the C.C.F. officially established relations with the Communists, and here it was against the advice of national C.C.F. leaders, Miller said."

That is, the delegate to that convention from the Province of Saskatchewan made the statement that in this province the C.C.F. had officially established relationship with the Communists.

Mr. Williams: To keep the record straight, I deny that there is any official relationship with the Communist party.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He says official; he does not say anything of unofficial. Now let us turn to the Sturgis meeting of the Communists of the Sturgis-Pelly district, at which the chief speaker was Walter Wiggins, a personal friend of the honourable gentleman opposite. I quote from the *Leader-Post* of March 29, 1937:

"The speaker (*Mr. Wiggins*) admitted there were about 1,200 Communists in Saskatchewan, and said that with the help of the C.C.F. several Communists can be elected to the next provincial parliament and, with the Communists' aid the C.C.F. can elect a great number of members. He added that the Communists are going to take their share in putting in the C.C.F. and the way they were going to get the votes was on the moratorium issue.

"Admitting it would take a long time before Canada would be ready for Socialism, he promised the audience that his party and the C.C.F. would not have Socialism for their next election policy—nor democracy—nor any other generality . . .

This ties up exactly with what happened subsequently, for subsequent to that speech the C.C.F. abandoned Socialism.

". . . They would have moratorium for their election banner . . . something that would be definite, something they can promise the people and then carry out."

Mr. Williams: On a point of Privilege, Mr. Speaker: The same press-cutting was read last year, and a correction made at the time. If the gentleman had any sincerity, he would have accepted that correction.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am simply showing that the tie-up has been made, as my friend suggests, "unofficially".

He then proceeded to tie-up with Social Credit, which is evidenced by the fact that in Wilkie these two groups are trying to agree on one candidate to contest the constituency. It is also proved by the fact that Rev. Douglas himself was elected to Parliament as a C.C.F.-Social Credit candidate.

Having succeeded in getting the lesser parties out of the way, he proceeded to arrange a tie-up with the Conservative party. He started on this job last spring, after the Legislature was prorogued, and he himself reported to the C.C.F. convention at Saskatoon, last July, as to the progress of these negotiations. I quote from the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* of July 17, 1937:

"He (*Mr. Williams*) said he and other leaders had been approached by Conservatives suggesting amalgamation, but he declared that 'no definite answer had been given, no alliance had been made, and no saw-offs arranged'."

At that time these two parties were in negotiation, but had not reached any definite conclusion.

These negotiations have been completed in the Province of Saskatchewan, and we have seen actual evidence of the fact in the public press recently. Thus, there is now a definite working arrangement between all these divergent groups.

Now, Mr. Speaker, everybody knows that it is impossible for these groups to agree on policy, for they are as diametrically opposed the one to the other, as the two poles—if we are to believe what they say in their published programmes. They figure, however, that by combining forces they can defeat the present Government. They sit down with pen and paper, and figure, by a simple process of arithmetic, they can win the next election by an amalgamation of these groups, and thus secure power.

My friend the Leader of the Opposition knows, first of all, that he cannot win as a C.C.F. party. He knows he cannot stand on his own feet and win on his own resources. He admitted as much the other day when he said his Government would be a people's government headed by the C.C.F. The Conservative leader also knows that he cannot win with his party alone. The Conservative party never has won from 1905 onwards, when relying on their own efforts so to do; and he knows that, with the Conservative party demoralized right across Canada, he has no chance alone now.

These men's objective is not the welfare of the people of this province. The leaders of all these parties are merely opportunists seeking to get into office, supported by a little group of men who waxed fat during the Anderson régime, and who want to get their noses back into the trough. Take the gentleman who spoke at Weyburn the other day—Herman Warren. He was an organizer in this province for the Conservatives in the time of the Anderson Government; subsequent to that he was a C.C.F.'er and then he was a Social Crediter, and now he is back as a Progressive. Why, Mr. Speaker, a bloodhound could not follow the political tracks of this gentleman! He is here, there and all over the place.

These gentlemen have agreed on one common policy, and that is a common desire to defeat this Government and secure power in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stork: Would not the change we proposed to The Election Act have obviated what you have in mind?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, it would not. As I say, they have one common policy—a desire to defeat the Liberal Government in the Province of Saskatchewan. That is the one thing they have in common, for their policies are diametrically opposed, as different as night from day—the one Socialism and the other Conservatism. Their sole desire is to defeat this Government by hook or crook. It does not matter what they do in order to accomplish it. As the honourable member for Shaunavon suggested the other day, "The end justifies the means."

The C.C.F. and the Conservatives have come to a definite working arrangement in the Province of Saskatchewan. They have no agreement upon policies to be pursued after the election, if they win it, but they have a definite arrangement as to developments after the election.

In the first place, they have set up a committee of ten members—five from the Conservative party and five from the three other groups. This committee is to be a continuing committee, and is to direct the policies to be pursued by this amalgamation after the election. The first agreement is that none of these parties will oppose each other in the constituencies. The seats are to be divided into two groups by this committee. Conservatives are to nominate in one-half of the seats, and the C.C.F. and other groups in the remaining half. They already have a definite arrangement with respect to eight seats, and I suggest to the people of Saskatchewan that they watch what happens with respect to the nominations and see if this does come out exactly as I say, and that everywhere in Saskatchewan you will see Conservatives posing as C.C.F. candidates, and vice versa. The result will be that the C.C.F. will not have enough candidates in the field, if all are elected, to form a Government, and the same thing will apply to the Conservatives.

Out of this set-up, if the Liberal party is defeated at the next election, can come one thing and one alone. If they succeed, it will mean another so-called Co-operative Government in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Another term of the agreement reached is that the leader of the group electing the largest number of candidates will be the leader of the Government. If the C.C.F. is the largest group, the Leader of the Opposition will be head of the Government; if the Conservatives elect the largest group, the Conservative leader will be head of the Government and my friends will become members of the Government. The best evidence of that is that these gentlemen are required to sign a pledge, and the best evidence of that is the pledge which was read by the Conservative candidate in Weyburn to the convention which nominated him that, if the C.C.F. have the largest group of the combine, he would immediately change from Conservative and support the C.C.F. By the way, that gentleman was a paid-up member of the C.C.F. to the date of the Conservative convention. He went into that convention of Conservatives as a paid-up member of the C.C.F. and came out of it as a "progressive" Conservative, pledged to support the C.C.F., if they have the largest group.

Then, too, Mr. Speaker, they have also agreed that the Cabinet positions are to be apportioned according to the number of supporters each group elects. We have had one example of this kind of a Government in Saskatchewan, and we know that a combination of groups with nothing in common, simply results in log-rolling, and in bargaining with one another for support at the expense of the people.

My honourable friend in the prosecution of this policy of his has sent out a questionnaire all over the province to find out if this thing could be done. It was sent out from Regina under post-mark date, January 5, 1938, some fourteen days before this Legislature met. A friend of mine sent it into me, with the replies he had given to the questions asked. Here are the questions and the answers:

1. Are you still actively supporting the C.C.F.?.....No.
2. Will you vote for a C.C.F. candidate at the forthcoming Provincial Election?.....No.
3. Are you at present a paid-up member of the C.C.F.?.....No.
4. What was the nature of the last C.C.F. activity in your locality?Attended a funeral.
5. When was that held and where?.....June 19, 1934; local cemetery.
6. Are there many paid-up members of the C.C.F. in your locality?None.
7. Do many people in your poll listen in to the C.C.F. radio broadcasts every Friday at 7.30 p.m. over CJRM?.....No. Disgusted with the blatherskite who talks.
8. Are there many people in your poll seeking a change of Government?.....None.

9. What percentage would you say are satisfied with our present Government?.....100 per cent.
10. Are there many Conservatives in your poll now?.....No.
11. Did any of these ever suggest to you that they and the C.C.F. should get together?.....Can't harness dead horses.
12. Are there any Social Crediters in your poll?.....All in Alberta living on dividends.
13. Did any of them ever suggest to you that they and the C.C.F. should get together?.....Sure, good combination.
14. What is your personal opinion regarding questions 11 and 13?Fine idea.
15. Would you undertake to see that delegates from your poll attend a C.C.F. nominating convention in the spring?.....No.
16. Do you think it advisable to send a speaker for the C.C.F. to hold a meeting in your poll during the winter?.....No.
17. Would you assist the C.C.F. by driving an organizer for at least one day if our executive were to send one to interview the voters individually in your poll?.....No.
18. Have you seen a copy of the new C.C.F. policy?.....Changes so often, can't keep track of it.
19. Is there any call for these or other literature in the German language?.....No. Germans won't read it.
20. Do you need any more literature in your poll?.....Yes.
21. If so, what kind is most needed?....."Land of the Soviets".
22. Would you undertake to distribute it?.....Yes.
23. What does hall rent cost in your nearest town?.....Can't say, never been there.
24. What is the name of your poll?.....Utopia.

Signed: PETE SMITH."

The significant thing about this questionnaire is questions No. 10 and 11: "Are there many Conservatives in your poll now?" and "Did any of these ever suggest to you that they and the C.C.F. should get together?" Yet my friend has tried to suggest that they have no agreement with any of the other parties. By the way, he has never denied sending out this questionnaire.

Mr. Williams: Well I do deny it in that we did not send it out as a central organization.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But it was sent out by the C.C.F.

Mr. Williams: Through one of the constituencies; yes, we sent it out.

Hon. Mr Davis: This all sounds so very simple and so very easy, but it leaves out of consideration the great and significant factor that you cannot get decent Tories to vote for any such combination as that.

Personally, I believe in the two-party system of Government. Look what they got in Alberta, when they got away from it! Third parties are the curse of that province, and every other country. I hope that as result of the next election will come a total elimination of this third-party idea in this province. If we have to have

an Opposition in this House (as under our system is inevitable) I want to see the Conservative party restored as that Opposition, and when the time comes for a change of Government in the province, I want to see a straight Conservative Government. I really used to be sorry for the Tories in the last Government having to rely on such individuals as "Jake" Benson; and I am sure the best Tory members of the last administration would never again want to be members of a Government composed of such a combination as is suggested by my honourable friend.

This is no time in the history of this province for a crackpot Government. Conditions are too serious, with a million people hanging on for dear life, for this province to have a Government formed of groups whose only desire in common is a desire to gain power—groups whose promises and platforms are utterly worthless, to be thrown in the discard almost as soon as they are adopted in the desire of these gentlemen to gain power. Some of the greatest problems this province has ever faced await decision. Would not we offer a fine spectacle to the rest of Canada and the world if, so far as the Province of Saskatchewan is concerned, we had a government of the kind suggested. It is bad enough in Alberta, where they have made such a unholy mess. But for Saskatchewan to have a Government of the combination suggested, would make this province the laughing-stock of Canada from one end to other. Aberhart's affair may be a joke; but this many-headed monster would be a tragedy for the province.

It is interesting to note that, up to this time, my friend has not denied this line-up.

Mr. Williams: Why bother.

Hon. Mr. Davis: So far as the C.C.F. party in Canada is concerned, it is all washed up, a thing of the past. It has now ceased to exist as a national party. It went to Ottawa after last election, seven members; now it has six. It is non-existent in Ontario; non-existent in Quebec.

Mr. Williams: If it is a thing of the past, why do you worry so much about it now?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Why worry about things of the past? True, the C.C.F. nationally is in that category.

My friend says he believes in Socialism as they practise it in Sweden. He told us he believed in the Swedish policy of co-operation. When I was in England, last summer, I intended to go to Sweden and had made reservations, but had to cancel them. Not being able to enquire into their system on the ground, I did the next best thing, and went and saw the Swedish Ambassador to

Great Britain. He gave me the book which has been quoted here, and which I sent to the member for Arm River (*Mr. Danielson*).

The Swedish Ambassador, Baron Palmsteirna (since retired) is one of the most famous Swedes alive today. For years he was in charge of all Swedish co-operatives, and is the greatest authority in Sweden on their system. I was very fortunate in being able to talk to him, and was anxious to find out if they practised Socialism in Sweden as we in this province had been told they do. So I asked him if they practised Socialism in Sweden. He told me definitely that they did not practise Socialism. Is that clear enough? He told me they went in for co-operation in order to avoid Socialism.

Mr. Kemper: You said in your articles, that they recognized the evils of Capitalism.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, they recognized the evils of capitalism, and adopted co-operation as a method of curing them too—an absolutely Liberal policy

Mr. Stork: Beauharnois, \$70,000.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That old chestnut! There has been an election in this country since that old chestnut was used, and the Liberal party is back in power with the greatest majority since 1887. That is the answer to my honourable friend from Shaunavon.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to get on with the Swedish question concerning which my friends have been misleading the people of this province. The Swedish ambassador told me that there were several prime essentials in the building up of co-operatives:

First, that there must be no element of compulsion in the promotion of co-operatives, but that the whole thing must be on a voluntary basis. Co-operation and compulsion, he said, were diametrically opposed one to the other; and the idea of my friends of taking two people and driving their heads together—that is not co-operation. There must be no element of compulsion—and anyone who is seeking to promote co-operation in this province must keep that in mind.

Second, the co-operative movement must be kept absolutely free from politics. There must be no political interference if co-operative enterprise is to succeed.

Another thing the Swedish ambassador told me was this: in Sweden, the co-operatives produce for profit and never attempt to slash prices, but they re-distribute what profits they make by way of dividends to consumers or producers—a totally different thing from what my friends have advocated.

Another thing he told me was that they never attempt to drive private business completely out of the field. It is a case of live and let live.

Those are the principles upon which the great co-operative movement in Sweden is founded; and when you get over there you find there is no more connection between the C.C.F. in this province and the party in power in Sweden than there is between night and day. Over there, the party in control is the National Socialist Democrats—a party which has no relationship whatsoever with the C.C.F. Socialists in this province.

The trouble with this party here is that they have taken the name “co-operative”, hooked it onto a political party, and tried to make the people believe that they are part and parcel of the co-operative movement in this province. As the honourable member for Arm River said, they have hooked themselves on to the co-operative movement in this province, and are “hitch-hiking” with the co-operative movement—which does not want them and would be far better off without them. Just like moose ticks—as the honourable member for Athabasca describes them—never leave unless the ticks kill the moose.

My friends are ticks on the co-operative movement; and if they gain power it will be just too bad for the co-operative movement, because immediately they would try to move their headquarters into the co-operative movement, take control of it, and that will be the end of it.

The Wheat Pool is the one outstanding co-operative movement in this province, and around that body should be built all the co-operative movement in the province; but that body can only succeed if it remains entirely free from political interference. It would be a bad thing for the Wheat Pool if my friends opposite came into power, because, immediately they secured power, they would interfere politically in the Pool and wreck it. They try to appear as spokesmen for the Pool, for the Co-operative Refinery, for the Co-operative Wholesale Society and for co-operative stores. They are a curse to co-operation.

I was in a small town last fall, and noticing a sign “Co-operative Store”, I turned to my companion and expressed the hope they were getting along all right. He replied, “That is not a co-operative store. It's a C.C.F. store”. I asked how they were making out, and his reply was that it got along all right at the start when it was a co-operative store, but the C.C.F. got control of it and now none will support it but the C.C.F.

Mr. Williams: Will you name the town?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I won't.

Mr. Williams: I do not think you can.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As a Minister of the Crown, and on my responsibility as such, and as a member of this House I take the responsibility that what I say is utterly and absolutely the truth. That is exactly what happened in a co-operative concern in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Williams: Rising to a Point of Order: in the absence of reliable information, I say on my authority as a member that it does not exist.

Hon. Mr. Davis: His statement merely indicates how much reliability can be placed on what he says. He does not know the town; but what I say is absolutely correct.

Mr. Dorrance (Tisdale): I can name a store in my constituency for the same thing. They killed the co-operative movement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a word in connection with debt adjustment activities in the province. My friend, the Leader of the Opposition criticized the Debt Adjustment Board. The whole burden of his attack was security of tenure. It is only necessary to look at the work of the Board to realize that the people are getting security of tenure under this Board.

The Leader of the Opposition, in his address, took one case, misrepresented the facts, and on that basis proceeded to condemn the whole administration, trying to lead the people of the province to believe they were not getting protection from this Board.

I do not propose, at this time, to deal with activities of the blanket scheme of debt adjustment carried out by the Voluntary Debt Adjustment Board under Mr. Sibbald. That, I presume, will be fully dealt with by the Minister of Education when he speaks in this debate. Nor do I wish to speak of the Board of Review under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* other than to say that this Board is making a real success of its job, and that Ottawa is going to appoint another Board of Review because the work is too much for one Board.

In connection with our own Debt Adjustment Board, they are doing wonderful work, and I want to congratulate the Chairman upon what has been accomplished. They have been in office now for three years and in that time have received 38,189 notices of intention to commence action, and of this number they have disposed of 31,802, leaving a current balance of 6,367. By far the vast

majority of the cases in respect of which notice was given have been amicably adjusted by the intervention of the Board to the satisfaction of both debtor and creditor. I do not propose, at this time, to analyze all the actions in respect to which notice was given, but I do intend to deal with foreclosures and tax sales.

Our Board has, in its term of office, dealt with 4,960 notices given to foreclosure farm mortgages or terminate farm agreements for sale. On this number 2,701 have been permitted to proceed for the following reasons:

By consent of the farmer as result of arrangements between farmer and mortgagee	742
Debtor not resident in Province of Saskatchewan.....	95
Farms abandoned	211
No request from farmer for protection, or case involved dispute which has to be settled by court.....	353
Actions pertaining to overholding tenants.....	22
Actions permitted because either the farmer not farming the land or so heavily involved that impossible under any conditions to retrieve his position	584
Cases where through intervention of Debt Adjustment Board debt adjusted and new agreements entered into under which the farmer made default	694
Total	2,701

Even in the last mentioned cases action was not permitted even after default except in the very extreme cases where the facts absolutely warranted it.

The balance of the cases, totalling 2,259 were disposed of as follows:

Settled	1,491
Went to Official Receiver under Farmers' Creditors Act.....	384
Action prohibited by Board	23
Extension agreements entered into as result of intervention by Board	217
Notices withdrawn by mortgagee.....	144

That record clearly indicates that the Debt Adjustment Board is protecting the farmers of the province.

Mr. Kemper: How many actions for foreclosure were permitted because the farmer was too deeply in debt?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Actions permitted because either the farmer was not farming the land properly or was so heavily involved that it was impossible for him under any conditions to retrieve his position, 584.

Mr. Kemper: How many because the man was too deeply involved?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I cannot tell you that. I have only this joint category here.

Let us now analyse the record with respect to urban properties. Of the 2,020 notices given to the Board to foreclose urban mortgages or terminate urban agreements for sale, 757 cases were allowed to proceed, made up as follows:

Consent of mortgager	89
Non-resident in Saskatchewan	99
Abandoned	1
No request for protection.....	145
Overholding tenant in involved ownership.....	27
Default after new agreements made through intervention of the Board	289
So badly involved, impossible to do anything to assist.....	107
Total	757

This leaves a balance of 1,263 cases which were disposed of as follows:

Settled	1,054
Official Receiver	1
Prohibited	7
Extension agreement	126
Withdrawn	75

Now a word or two with respect to tax sale applications, rural. Let me say that over 90 per cent. of all tax sale applications have been made by municipalities, urban or rural, and therefore virtually no private tax sale purchasers are making applications for title.

Of rural tax sale applications, 3,848 have been disposed of. Of this number 2,424 were allowed to proceed, made up as follows:

Consent	197
Non-resident in Saskatchewan.....	13
Abandoned	98
No request for protection.....	749
Unimproved lands	267
Not being farmed	159
Default after arrangements made by Board for new terms between municipality and taxpayer.....	941
Total	2,424

The balance of the rural cases were disposed of as follows:

Settled	487
Official Receiver	11
Prohibited by Board.....	437
Extensions arranged	265
Withdrawn	224
Total	1,424

As in the case of the rural more than 90 per cent. of the urban tax sale applications were made by municipalities.

Some 3,807 urban applications were dealt with. Of this number 3,252 were allowed to proceed for the following reasons:

By consent	169
Vacant, unimproved lots.....	1,499
No request for protection.....	676
Abandoned properties	13
No equity under any conditions as title too involved.....	178
Settlement arranged and subsequent default.....	717
Total	3,252

The balance of the cases were disposed of as follows:

Settled	214
Official Receiver	8
Prohibited	162
Extensions	116
Withdrawn	118

It is therefore clear that ample protection has been accorded debtors in this province.

It is interesting to note that the volume of work done by the Board is decreasing tremendously. In 1935, the Board received 17,434 notices; in 1936, this dropped to 12,134, and in 1937 a further drop to 8,621 was shown, or about half the number dealt with in 1935.

That is a conclusive answer to the question whether or not the Liberal Government of this province is handling this debt problem properly. These figures conclusively prove that this problem is well in hand. I doubt if there is anywhere in Canada a place where the individual has more security of tenure than in Saskatchewan; and I doubt if there is a place in Canada where more has been written off debts by this Board and by the Board of Review than in Saskatchewan.

In conclusion let me say that the Province of Saskatchewan is facing the greatest crisis in its history. Everybody realizes that. I think also everybody realizes that this province and the people of this province are bound to be tremendously affected by the recommendations of the Rowell Commission and the resultant change in the status of the province. Secondly, the whole financial structure of the province must be reviewed and revamped the minute we get through this drought condition. Thirdly, the industry of agriculture in the province must be completely rehabilitated as the whole thing is worn down to the bone. Our chief industry must, by some means, be rehabilitated as a first essential, before anything else is done in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Now, when the election time comes, this year or next, there will be a clear-cut issue before the people of this province. These are the difficulties to be faced; these the problems to be solved. The choice before the people, therefore, is whether these problems are more likely to be solved by a Liberal Government with one united party and a platform, or by a Government formed of a combination of groups without a platform. Which kind of Government is best likely to solve the problems facing this province? That is the issue before the people at the next election.

Personally, I think the people of this province, having had one "shot" of administration by a combination or so-called "Co-operative" Government, an experience which the present generation will never forget, are not likely to repeat the experiment, because that Government was responsible for the chaos in the finances of Saskatchewan. They have had one lesson. Do they want another? Such a Government invariably leads to log-rolling and bargaining for support, and inevitably leads to chaos; and it will be a bad day for Saskatchewan if it has to go through another experience such as it had the last time. Never was it so important for this province to have experienced legislators with wide knowledge of provincial affairs in charge of administration.

Insofar as the Liberal party is concerned, my friends opposite are hopeful that the Liberal party is on the downgrade. The Liberal party is stronger now than in 1934 and 1935, as results of election and by-elections across Canada indicate. There is nothing to show that the Liberal party is losing ground; rather the reverse is true, and it is steadily on the increase.

Mr. Williams: What of Manitoba?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I shall tell you of Manitoba. They had a C.C.F. group of seven in the Manitoba Legislature, and the other day the Labour members who form the chief representation of the C.C.F. in Manitoba, put on their hats and walked away from the C.C.F. They would not adhere to a dead horse. All we need is a good rain. Every time it rains there is less support of the C.C.F. Given a wet summer they would be wiped out like the grasshoppers and all the other pests in the Province of Saskatchewan—and I think that would go far to clean up political life in this province.

Mr. Speaker, it is needless for me to say, in conclusion, that I am going to support the motion.



NATURAL RESOURCES

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM F. KERR

Minister of Natural Resources

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Monday, February 28, 1938

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. *Minister of Natural Resources*

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Monday, February 28, 1938

Mr. Speaker: I have not, throughout this Session, trespassed on the time of the House to any great extent. However, on this, the occasion of the Motion to go into Supply, I feel I not only would like to but should offer a few observations in the course of this debate and particularly to follow the line of others of my colleagues in dealing with the Department over which, at the moment, I have the honour to preside.

At the outset, I should like to express my appreciation of the splendid financial statement presented to the House by the Premier and Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*). It was clear-cut, concise, and honest; a true picture of the financial position of the province as it is today. I also wish to refer particularly to two of my colleagues: my seat-mate, the Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*), and the Minister of Municipal Affairs (*Hon. Mr. Parker*). I question if, apart from the Premier himself, any two men have carried, during the past year and, more particularly, during recent months, such a load of responsibility and had to face and deal with so gigantic a problem and discharge that responsibility through so large a number of people, as have these two gentlemen. I wish to say that the amount of work performed, the amount of responsibility discharged, the labour involved, and the organizing ability displayed by these gentlemen is worthy of all praise and commendation by this House. Instead of receiving that commendation, these gentlemen, unfortunately, have been singled out by members of the Opposition for petty criticism, based on isolated cases picked out of the hundreds and thousands of cases dealing with the welfare of the people handled by these gentlemen. Instead of thanks they have had nothing but petty criticism and abuse: nothing of appreciation from across the floor; nothing of commendation for these two men; nothing but petty criticism coupled with charges of the playing of partisan politics in connection with the needs of the people.

I am going to apply that, too, in a moment, to where it belongs, for, in addition to the two colleagues referred to and some other members on this side, I have recently been singled out for attack and charged with having played party politics in the matter of relief. I desire to quote a report of proceedings in the city council which appeared in the Regina Daily Star of February 25, 1938; in which I note these facts: The council was dealing with the question of relief and of the agreement submitted to them by the Government. In the course of the remarks made, I find the following:

"Ald. East cited examples he knew of—examples in which he had actual names because 'I had set the trap and representatives of the Government walked into it'—where persons had been rejected in connection with relief matters and then quickly accepted after a cabinet man greased the wheels and brought pressure to bear.

"In two cases Ald. East had told the rejected person to appeal to Hon. W. F. Kerr, member for Regina, and to ask Mr. Kerr to telephone the relief officer and have the cases fixed up. Both times this was done and the rejected persons were quickly attended to and their cases disposed of to their satisfaction."

"They (the Government) are quite anxious to enlarge governmental departments,' he said. 'The Government is all ready to step in and take it (relief administration) over for political reasons!

"The new agreement had been thrust at the city as a scheme designed to stir up the city's anger 'so we'll reject it and quit administering relief, that the Government can further build up the Gardiner political machine'."

You will note the language I have read, Mr. Speaker: "Grease the wheels", "Set the trap", "Political machine"!

Now, Mr. Speaker, I cannot attach the prefix "Reverend" to my name, but, as a Minister of the Crown, the prefix "Honourable" is accorded me. I have always tried to deserve such a designation—long before occupying my present office, and since. I never found it necessary to descend to the setting of traps for my political opponents, nor anybody else. Nor have I ever played partisan politics, nor introduced them, in connection with relief . . . something gentlemen across the way cannot say.

As a member for Regina City, scores of people facing difficulties of one kind or another come to me as their representative. To the full extent that my duties will permit, I see them all. I never inquire as to their politics, their religion, but merely as to their economic position, their needs and their difficulties.

A week or so ago such a man sought an interview. I saw him just as I was about to leave my office for, I believe, a meeting of one of the Committees of the House of which I am a member. I heard his story. He was a married man and had seven children, and was endeavouring to earn a living from a few cows which he had. He was receiving a feed and fodder allowance from the R.M. of Sherwood, and was receiving a small relief allowance from the

City of Regina but which allowance he had found inadequate to maintain his family. Especially did he require more clothing for his children.

In the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I instructed my secretary to 'phone Capt. Ellis and ask him to review the case. That was the extent of my intervention. Subsequently my secretary reported to me that Capt. Ellis had informed him that the case had come up before the Relief Board at its last meeting when it had been decided to grant this man relief of \$15.00 a month (that was before he saw me) and that, as soon as Mr. Holmes (who was sick at the time) was back in his office, they would see what could be done about more clothing. Later, I believe, it was decided to leave this man's relief quota at \$15.00 a month but, if found necessary, emergency orders would be issued.

I am content to leave it to the House to say who played politics in this case. I submit it was East who played politics by taking advantage of the needs of a relief recipient, as he himself openly boasts, to set a trap for me. East was not concerned with the needs of this man, his wife and seven children, but took advantage of his misfortune and made use of him as a catspaw, made him his dupe, to "get" me. In other words, he played—and he not only admits but he boasts that he played—party politics to the extreme limit.

I repeat: he may style himself "Reverend", but he cannot style himself "honourable"; and to him, as well as others of the party he supports, I would quote a passage from the greatest sermon ever preached:

"Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thy own eye?"

"Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

That is all I have to say in regard to this matter, and Mr. East can go north, south or west, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Williams: Say it on the hustings, Mr. East will be there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now, Mr. Speaker, along with others who have preceded me from this side, I wish to compliment, most sincerely, another of my colleagues, the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. Davis*) on the score of the splendid work, the hard work, done by him in connection with the preparation of the Provincial Brief and its presentation to the Rowell Commission. The Brief is not only a credit to the Attorney General and to the Government of which he is a member, but is also a credit to the entire Province of Saskatchewan, and has been so hailed throughout the length and breadth of this country.

As a matter of fact, I find that, as reported in the Leader-Post of December 17, 1937, the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) had nothing but words of praise for the Brief. The report is headed: "WILLIAMS PRAISES BRIEF"—" 'Good piece of work', C.C.F. Leader says Friday". And I find in the body of the report the statement that "it is a good piece of work", "a job well done".

Mr. Williams: Read it all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If you wish it—but it is rather lengthy and my time is limited. The whole tenor of it was, after all, complimentary; that it was "a job well done"; so much so, indeed, that the Opposition would not attempt to submit a Brief of their own at all. That was the tenor of the statement made.

Then, a few days later, I listened to one of the most foolish radio talks I have ever listened to—so full was it of contradictions and inconsistencies—delivered by the Leader of the Opposition on New Year's Eve. In it he intimated that, in our difficulties at the present time, drought was only an incidental factor, and that the real cause of our difficulties was that we are living under a wrong economic system. Then, after saying that drought was only an incidental, a contributing factor it is true, he went on to read an article from "Chatelaine" magazine, written by a well-known Canadian lady writer, which gives an account of drought and its effects in her district, and which says that drought was the cause of the breaking down of the morale of the people and of the discouragement which made them leave their homes. Then he goes on to say this:

"Of course the Government did not compile the Brief; if they had it would have been as blind as their policies. It was compiled for them by some citizens who can see much farther than the Government can. It hardly lay within the power of these individual citizens to suggest to the Government of Canada that a solution could only be found by turning to Socialism, just as Sweden and New Zealand have found safety by turning to Socialism."

Contrasting that with his statement to the Press, I suggest to the Leader of the Opposition that he was not worthy of himself or the party which has honoured him with leadership, or worthy of the people of the province when he departed from his first attitude, as revealed in the Press statement, and changed to his second attitude as revealed in his radio address. He is not even consistent enough to remain with his second attitude for, in the political speech which he delivered in the present debate, repeatedly, in order to make some point against the Government, he said that the Attorney General had said this and the Attorney General had said that, the Attorney General had made this presentation and the Attorney General had made that. Which is it? Is the Attorney General entitled to credit for the presentation or is he not? The honourable Leader of the Opposition is, as always, inconsistent.

The honourable gentleman spoke in the Budget debate—but not on the Budget. He favoured us with a campaign speech which might have been expected of him on political platforms throughout the province.

I am not going to say anything more along these lines. I wish, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, to beg the indulgence of the House while I devote some time to discussing the activities of the Department of Natural Resources.

We have heard a great deal about drought and its effects on people, livestock, municipalities, schools and school teachers, social services, revenues, expenditures and deficits. As a matter of fact, the other day I read a newspaper clipping in which an old-timer remarked:

“After living under every Government since Confederation I am convinced that the weather has far more to do with our comfort than the Government has.”

If that be true, then the reverse is likewise true, and weather can truthfully be said to have far more to do with our discomfort and a more adverse effect upon our prosperity than even the best of governments can control or overcome. Man is indeed a puny creature, a well-nigh helpless individual, when he seeks to do battle with Nature and the elements controlled by Nature. The best planning in the world cannot overcome the immutable laws of Nature or the vagaries of weather.

In discussing the work of the Department of Natural Resources, we cannot escape nor ignore the effects of drought any more than can any individual citizen or department of government. Drought problems are not confined to the south, nor alone to the effect on agriculture. Its adverse effects have been felt by every one of the eight or ten branches which, combined, constitute the Department of Natural Resources.

I do not propose to stress this matter at this stage of my remarks, but will note the effect of drought on the work and problems of the several branches as I proceed to deal with their respective activities.

I wish first to draw the attention of the House to this fact: The transfer of the natural resources from the Dominion Government to the Province was made in 1930, and so was co-incident with the onset of the depression and all its results, and the beginning of the period of drought which has since afflicted the province.

The effect of drought on the first branch to which I shall now refer—the Lands Branch—does not need to be retold or emphasized, because it is fully realized by all honourable members. Its

effect on collections on land contracts of all kinds was, however, disastrous, and since mid-summer collections have been small. There was no use having Field Officers piling up expense accounts in a vain effort to make collections from people who had no income or any source of revenue, and who were actually being maintained through one form of relief or another by other departments of government. Consequently, in August last, the services of some ten or more Field Officers were dispensed with and these officers loaned temporarily to other departments engaged in the administration of relief and provision of feed and fodder.

Grazing lease rentals were reduced by 50 per cent., from two cents to one cent an acre, and payment of rental arrears was adjusted, one dollar credit being given for every one dollar paid. This reduction in grazing lease rentals applies for three years; that is, until 1940.

Speaking of the Land Branch, the following summary will present a picture of the present tenure of Provincial Lands: (This is as at January 31, 1938)

	<i>Approximately</i>	
Dominion Homestead and Soldier Grant entries....	290,562 acres	
Dominion pre-emption and purchased homesteads	300,000	“
Provincial land sales	257,016	“
Provincial homestead entries or equivalent.....	779,490	“
Grazing, pasturing, cultivation and hay permits or lease	3,724,146	“
Area Vacant	1,628,000	“
	<hr/>	
Total	6,979,224	acres

In other words, Mr. Speaker, there are actually under the Department today, approximately seven million acres of land.

In the course of his address, the Leader of the Opposition made reference to homesteads. His remarks were directed at the policy of the Liberal party under which we agreed to return to a free homestead policy, if returned to power, and he dismissed it with the remark, “They gave away something they have not got”, suggesting that all the homestead lands were gone. That is rather typical of many statements by the Leader of the Opposition. It was flip—but contrary to fact. His criticism has either taken the form of charging non-fulfilment of promises by the Liberal Party, or belittling what has been done. Let me cite the facts:

The Liberal policy was adopted in June, 1931, and I would like to read to the House the clause inserted in the platform at that time:

“Resolved, that this Convention go on record as disapproving of the policy of the Department of Natural Resources in connection with the disposal of Crown Lands, in view of the fact that such lands where

available are generally heavily timbered and very expensive to prepare for cultivation; and

"Whereas many of the people seeking to secure such lands are Saskatchewan farmers who are being compelled by weather conditions to leave their present holdings and attempt a new start in the north; and

"Whereas in normal times open prairie lands were homesteaded on payment of a ten dollar entry fee, the present minimum price of \$1.00 per acre, which is increased to \$3.00 or more, constitutes a heavy burden on the would-be settler:

"Therefore be it resolved, that such lands should be available for entry by the first eligible applicant in each case who pays a reasonable fee similar to that charged under the Dominion Lands Act.

"Be it further resolved, that, whereas the present regulations of the Department of Natural Resources call for the cultivation of twenty-five acres per quarter section, and this being an impossible task for practically all settlers securing such lands, this Convention declares that, when next the Liberal Party is charged with the duties of government, such cultivation duties be reduced to the equivalent of a reasonable acreage of bare prairie lands."

That, Mr. Speaker, was the declaration of the Liberal Party in favour of a return to a free homestead policy.

The transfer of the natural resources took place in 1930 and the passage of The Provincial Lands Act in 1931, and it was in condemnation of the policy enacted by the Government of that time that this resolution was adopted. The Co-operative Government (so-called) remained in office for a period of three years after the adoption of that resolution. There were no free homesteads under that Government but sales at prices ranging from \$1.00 per acre upwards. Liberals, as I have said, denounced this policy in 1931, and this Government, at the first Session in 1934-35, amended The Provincial Lands Act in fulfilment of the Liberal pledge. Indeed, the Government went farther than the party pledge. It provided not only for free homesteads, but also provided for a write-off of amounts owing against the land over and above the initial payment, and further, that payments made under the late Government over and above the initial payment would be refunded and the balance outstanding on those sales would be wiped off the books of the province. That is a promise that has been fulfilled, Mr. Speaker.

Refunds have been made to the amount of \$11,240; and \$1,025,680 written off. The acreage affected was approximately 847,520 acres.

Under a Liberal Government since June 1935, there were some 1,712 homestead entries made involving an acreage of 272,871.96 acres. And yet my friend says we promised to give something away that did not exist! In other words, this Government which, according to the Leader of the Opposition, promised to give away "something they have not got", has, since June, 1935, (less than three years) granted free homesteads and dealt with those sold by the

Co-operative Government involving no less than 1,120,391 acres, written off \$1,025,680 and refunded \$11,240 to those who made more than the initial payment. That is the answer to the honourable gentleman's reference to our homestead policy.

To be fair to the Leader of the Opposition, I should, of course, say that to him one million dollars saved to the homesteaders of Northern Saskatchewan in their struggle to create and establish homes, means nothing; and the grant of over 1,000,000 acres of free homestead lands ("which we have not got") is to him less than nothing. But our northern homesteaders do not agree with him. If more than a million acres of land and, in addition, over a million dollars, both given to and received by them by and from this Government, was created for them out of nothing as the Leader of the Opposition contends, then these settlers will be most anxious to keep this Government in power indefinitely.

Hay permits are of importance in the province, this year, and I should like to give the House a few figures in connection therewith.

<i>Hay Permits</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		<i>May 1, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1938</i>
Provincial Lands	2,229	20,085 tons
School Lands	684	4,947 tons
Totals	2,913	25,032 tons

A comparison of these figures with the records for the year 1936-37, is interesting:

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		<i>1936-37</i>
Provincial Lands	1,283	9,915 tons
School Lands	800	5,420 tons
Totals	2,083	15,335 tons

These figures show an increase this year of approximately 830 permits and 10,000 tons over 1936-37, and represent an increase of approximately 1,147 permits and 8,000 tons over the figures for 1935-36.

There is another phase of Lands to which I desire to make some reference; namely, the School Lands administration.

This, too, is a matter now of possibly greater interest to the people of the province than ever before, though it was always one of very great interest; and I consider it advisable to devote a few moments of the time of the House to School Lands and their administration.

I have no desire, Mr. Speaker, to introduce a partisan note into this review of departmental activities, but in view of certain contentions being made in the province at the present time, it may be well to state the facts and thus keep the record straight.

The School Lands Fund was first created by the Parliament of Canada in 1872, and by the Act of that time sections 11 and 29 were set aside as school lands. I wish to read section 40 of the Dominion Lands Act:

"All moneys from time to time realized from the sale of school lands shall be invested in securities of Canada to form a school fund, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the government of the province within which such lands are situate, towards the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the law of such province; and the moneys so paid shall be distributed for that purpose by the said government in such manner as it deems expedient."

In the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement it was provided that the Government of Saskatchewan should, for all time, administer the school lands in accordance with that section.

As at April 30, 1937, cash and debentures in this fund, representing principal payments, amounted to \$18,192,000. Unpaid principal of sales of school lands, not yet due, or due and in arrears, amount to \$10,500,000. In other words, the principal sum of money, if all collected, would amount to \$28,692,000.

School Lands as yet unsold are estimated at 6,203,338 acres, of which 2,081,493 acres are surveyed and 4,121,845 are still unsurveyed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at this point I should like to read some remarks that have been made relative to the Education Tax and the School Lands Fund. The Attorney General also referred to this in his speech the other day; but I would like to make some further reference to it.

On November 1 last, at Saskatoon, when the platform of the Conservative party was given to the people of the province, the leader of that party had this to say (I quote from the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix of November 2):

"He (Mr. Diefenbaker) then attacked the heavy taxation policy of the Liberal Government and directed his fire particularly towards the Education Tax which, he declared, would be the first thing to go once the Conservatives were elected."

It may be noted, by the way, that Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, former Premier, a few nights later at Regina, re-echoed and endorsed Mr. Diefenbaker when he declared (as reported in the Regina Star of November 10, 1937) that "the Education Tax would be repealed 'within a week' if a Conservative Government were elected to power in this province".

Following these declarations that the Education Tax would be repealed and this support for education in this province removed, Mr. Diefenbaker, speaking at Blaine Lake in the last week of January is reported in the Regina Star, as follows:

"Concluding his comments on the topic of education, the speaker proposed that a part of the \$18,000,000 school lands trust fund belonging to this province and now lying idle in the hands of the Dominion Government be used for the purpose of repairing, renovating and constructing schools and equipping them where necessary, and for loans to the school districts at a lower rate of interest to retire their respective debts, which at present bear a high rate of interest."

Now, Mr. Speaker, quite apart from the effect which these pronouncements (the repeal of the Education Tax and the dissipation of the School Lands Trust Fund, if implemented) would have upon the schools of Saskatchewan, teachers' salaries, and the whole future of education in this province, the fact is (and fortunately for school trustees, teachers and public alike it is a fact) that Mr. Diefenbaker and the Conservative party cannot raid nor dissipate the School Lands Trust Fund. That Fund is inviolate and cannot be tampered with. It is idle to say that the consent of Parliament would be asked. Parliament would never consent. The fund has stood and accumulated for half a century, and will continue to grow and remain a basic foundation of education and the financial support of education in this province. Hard-pressed boards of school trustees and the whole teaching body, present and future, may well stand aghast at the cool proposal of the Conservative party to destroy now a great endowment created as a trust by that outstanding Conservative leader and statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald.

Without going into too great detail, as such a statement may be found in the Public Accounts, it may be stated that, as of April 30, 1937, interest received by the Provincial Treasurer on the invested School Lands Fund was \$817,116.96. Collections during the last fiscal year by the Department of Natural Resources, including interest on land sales, rentals (including cultivation, surface, hay, grazing, coal, petroleum and natural gas, quarrying), royalties (including coal), timber permits, fines and seizures, bank interest, and miscellaneous, totalled \$291,475.55. Deducting the cost of administration there was left a grand total of \$1,022,400 as the annual contribution to education. Tamper with the principal of this Fund, and you undermine the financial foundations of education and lessen the security of our schools and teachers.

As of the first day of this present month (and this is now the last day) there are school lands as follows:

Under sale contract	819,888 acres
Under cultivation, pasturage and grazing lease on permit, approximately	911,772 "
Vacant	345,440 "
Total	<u>2,077,100 acres</u>

Granted a return to normal weather and crop conditions, the annual return for the support of education from this source will be very substantially increased.

Before leaving the subject of lands, I desire to make the policy of the Government clear in one respect.

In earlier years of Dominion administration, when lands were disposed of, mineral rights (except precious metals) were not reserved to the Crown. They were not reserved when setting aside Hudson's Bay Company lands nor in respect of land grants to railways. In later years under Dominion administration, this policy was changed and all mineral rights reserved to the Crown, which policy has been adhered to by the province since the transfer of the resources.

I wish to state, Mr. Speaker, that it is the policy of this Government to secure back to the Crown alienated mineral rights, whenever and wherever possible, as lands revert back through cancellation of former dispositions, through sale of lands for taxes, or through purchase for P.F.R.A. or other purposes, to the end that, when new titles are issued, all mineral rights will be reserved to the Crown in the right of the Province.

With the transfer of the resources to the Province, in October, 1930, the ownership of water resources became vested in the Province. The Province, in virtue of its ownership of the water, is responsible for the administration of its water resources in the interest of power, irrigation, drainage and water supply. The Dominion Government continues responsibility for international waters and for navigation phases upon international and navigable waters.

Under a co-operative arrangement between the Province and the Dominion Department of the Interior, it is agreed that hydro-metric records be continued on the following basis:

“The Dominion’ continues to provide the services it has provided in the past in respect to staff, supplies, equipment and publication of results, and to continue to arrange for the payment of gauge readers’ salaries at all gauging stations established and maintained on international streams;

“The Province’ to contribute a stated sum per annum, the sum agreed upon being \$2,000, and to arrange for the payment of the salaries of the gauge readers at all gauging stations established and maintained within the province, with the exception—as already noted—of those established and maintained upon international streams.”

Records of discharge are being maintained on fifteen international gauging stations and on fourteen provincial streams. The necessity of this work is apparent when we realize that over 7,000 applications have been received by the Water Rights Branch under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the development of irrigation projects, stock-watering dams and dugouts, affecting our water supplies.

One other matter in this connection, I wish to refer to. As already stated, the control of waters is vested in the province and comes within the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. With the development of the Dominion programme—and may I, in passing (I may have something further to say in this connection before the Session concludes) express the appreciation of this Government and (I am sure) of the people of Saskatchewan for the conception and vision and the large way in which the Dominion Department of Agriculture is dealing with this problem of rehabilitation in the drought area. In connection with this work, the P.R.F.A. staff engineers and officials handle in their entirety those contracts for large works such as those at Eastend and Valmarie. However, the work for all the small irrigation projects, dugouts and so on, falls within the jurisdiction and under the direction of the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. While that is true, I may say that the Dominion Government is paying the salaries of the staff, with the exception of that of the chief officer and his assistant chief engineer, when engaged in this work.

To give some idea of the work involved for the Water Rights Branch, I shall give a tentative summary of the work done during the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38 to February 12, of this year:

Number of applications received	7,356
Number of cancellations	197
Number of authorizations issued.....	1,930
Number of inspections made	4,600
Number of surveys made (including dugouts).....	2,716
Number of projects completed or partially completed	2,460
Number of tracings made	1,115
Number of tracings to be made.....	415
Total irrigable area,.....acres	10,000
Financial assistance given	\$180,000.00

Reference has been made in this debate, in addresses from this side, to the fisheries of the province. I am sorry I shall have, to a considerable extent, to quote figures. I know they are dry, but, after all, they are the best way to present the picture. I should like to refer to fisheries in a statistical way, and first let me deal with commercial production:

	Quantity (lbs.)	Value (at lake)
1935-36	5,965,000	\$170,394
1936-37	9,502,000	267,614

In other words, Mr. Speaker, there was an increase in 1935-36 over 1934-35 of 883,653 pounds and \$17,638 in value; and an increase in 1936-37 over 1935-36 of 3,537,000 pounds and \$97,220 value. The number of lakes, last year, in which commercial fishing took place was 72 as compared with 65 in the previous year.

To give some small idea of the number of commercial fishermen operating in the province, and the growth of the industry, let me cite that in 1934-35 there were 700 commercial fishermen operating, the value of their equipment being \$77,601, while in 1935-36 there were 936 with equipment valued at \$105,913, and in 1936-37 there were 1,284 operating with equipment valued at \$143,222. That is all with respect to commercial fishing.

Turning now to domestic fishing: in 1934-35, some 1,494 domestic net licenses were issued, and the catch was 2,583,000 pounds; in 1935-36 there were 1,727 licenses and a catch of 3,028,000 pounds; in 1936-37 there were 1,685 licenses and a catch of 3,118,000 pounds. The increase took place in the north, of 111 licenses, but there was a decrease in Long Lake of 153, making a net decrease of 42. Some small lakes were closed to commercial fishing in the north in order to conserve domestic food supplies, particularly for the Indian people, and only people actually resident in the country were allowed to fish in these lakes.

An increase is noted in the number of angling licenses issued: in 1934-35 licenses were issued as follows—3,701 resident, and 988 non-resident; in 1935-36, 3,015 resident, 1,347 non-resident, and in 1936-37, resident 4,306, non-resident 1,790.

Fish culture has been continued by the Department, but low water (again coming to the question of drought) has had an adverse effect. In some cases we found the lake freezing to the bottom, thus killing the spawn, and there was also some difficulty in collection of eggs. Limits of catch have been imposed and closely checked. The fish population is being maintained, and some lakes are showing signs of the possibility of increasing the limits. The point I want to stress is that, at the present time, the supply coming from the lakes is able to take care of the demand.

The honourable member for Athabasca (*Mr. Hall*), in the course of his remarks the other evening, mentioned some of the difficulties we have in shipping fish to the United States, and the difficulties resulting in shipments being turned back at the border. The matter only recently came to my attention in a letter from a

gentleman engaged in this business, enclosing a copy of a letter he had addressed to the Federal authorities—for, after all, this is largely a Federal matter.

The honourable member for Athabasca recommended the establishment of a second fish hatchery in the north of the province. In that, I agree with him, and as soon as possible there should be established a fish hatchery in the north, for that is the economic position—which does not apply to the fish hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle. The Department has been making a study of the best location for the modern type of fish hatchery, and in the Department we have all the information which was compiled by the Federal Government prior to the transfer of the resources to the province, for the establishment of such a hatchery at Cochin.

On the question of prices, I was surprised to see an editorial in the Regina Daily Star of January 31 last, in which reference was made to certain press despatches relating to our northern fishing industry. It reads in part:

“Recent press despatches emphasized the 1937 activities in our northern fishing industry. From them we learn that our delicious Saskatchewan whitefish were eagerly bought up in large United States' cities. And at what price? After being transported that long distance, carefully packed in ice, our whitefish sold for five, six and seven cents per pound.

“The price today in Saskatoon is nine cents. Why the difference?”

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the Department we receive the New York Price List weekly, and the fact is that during the week ending December 31, the high price of Saskatchewan fish in the New York market was 22 cents and the low 11 cents, and not “five, six or seven cents” as stated in the Star. In the week ending January 7, the high was 30 cents and the low 20 cents; in the week ending January 14, the high was 22 cents and the low 12 cents; but in the week ending January 21, there was a drop, the high being 16 cents and the low eight cents. Nevertheless, our prices ran one cent or more higher than the prices in the same market for Alberta fish.

Now there was a reason for the drop in the week ending January 21. The point is that the New York market can absorb only a certain quantity of our whitefish—about five cars of fresh fish a week. It happened that, during the week ending January 14, there were ten cars and several hundred boxes arrived at the New York market from Saskatchewan and Alberta; therefore some of these fish had to be stored and carried over, resulting in the break in prices.

A few remarks with regard to Game: Game, as you know, Mr. Speaker, is another of the very important natural resources of this province, and, unfortunately, is another of our resources which has suffered severely in the drought conditions through

which we are passing. I shall deal only in general terms and on broad aspects with the question of Game, and make only one or two statements in regard to the subject.

There was, up to last year, for a number of years a closed season for beaver in the province. Following representations as to the needs of the people in the northern areas, a short open season in beaver was declared, last year, the number that could be taken being limited to ten, and special licenses had to be obtained. Every precaution was taken to check up on the handling of the beaver. This year it was decided again to close the entire province to beaver; but once again, due to representations of the condition of the people in the north, who absolutely needed food, and the loss of fur-bearing animals in the north, it resolved itself into a question of whether we would save the beaver and sacrifice the people, or conversely. The same was true with respect to muskrat, drought having brought about an enormous drop in the muskrat population.

It was the intention of the Government to have instituted a closed season for both beaver and muskrat this year, but due to the representations made by missionaries and others, and due to the fact an open season had been declared in the adjoining provinces, we declared a short open season, in certain sections and with certain restrictions, for beaver and muskrat in the north, from March 15 to April 23.

There is another matter mentioned by the honourable member for Athabasca to which I wish to refer. At this point may I extend to him my appreciation of the constructive criticism he offered, and the fund of information he placed before the House. I assure him that all the representations he made will be reviewed by the Government and by the Department in the spirit in which he offered them, and for the benefit of the north country. The matter to which I have reference is that of game conservation.

For two seasons past we have conducted a campaign for the destruction of crows and magpies, and it has been suggested by the Advisory Game Committee and supported by the Fish and Game League that the campaign be continued this year. I want to point out to the House that, before these campaigns were inaugurated, and as result of a conference held with the Advisory Committee and the League, it was decided to raise the license fee 50 cents, and that the additional 50 cents be utilized solely for conservation, in one way or another. The crow and magpie campaigns have been continued and financed out of the fund so created. At the present time, with the problem of winter feed for our game birds due to lack of crops throughout a vast area of the province and to the heavy snowfall, there is considerable need of feed for

the birds and out of this fund provision has been made for purchase of supplies of feed and its distribution through the Fish and Game League.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Fish and Game League, to the Voluntary Game Guardians, to the Game Advisory Committee and the public-spirited organizations for the co-operation they have given. I would like to make an appeal to the public and draw public attention to the fact that such a problem as feeding the bird-life of Saskatchewan is worthy of every consideration. At a time when the Government is feeding half a million people and trying to feed the thousands and thousands of livestock of the province not out of the soil of Saskatchewan but out of boxcars, I plead with the public that they help all they can to feed the birds in their own locality.

In the matter of game preserves and bird sanctuaries, a survey of the situation was started in 1936 and continued in 1937 in conjunction with the Federal Government. They reported that a certain number of existing preserves and sanctuaries should be abandoned, in as much as they are no longer sanctuaries due to the sloughs having dried up, or other causes, and that others should be set-up. We are wholeheartedly in accord with what the honourable member for Athabasca said of the need for the establishment of game preserves in the north. The report particularly suggested working in with the P.F.R.A., proposing the establishment of sanctuaries at the larger projects, such as at Eastend and Valmarie, to embrace the bodies of water thus created.

In connection with the fur industry in the province, I do not propose to present any great mass of figures. The industry is important; it is large, and it is growing. I again agree with the honourable member for Athabasca that this Government should do everything it possibly can, in these times, to assist those engaged in fur farming, which is becoming quite an industry in the Province of Saskatchewan. In 1935-36, raw fur production amounted to \$894,050 and production from fur farms to \$258,323. In 1936, the figures were: raw furs \$960,492, farm furs \$366,623. That is to say farm fur production is now one-third of the total fur production in the province. The number of fur farm permits issued in 1935-36 was 329, and in 1936-37, 534—an increase of 205.

There is one other matter, that of trapping leases, to which perhaps I should refer. This question of trapping leases has been urged year after year by the honourable member for Athabasca. It is indeed an important, and a difficult question. I was very much interested in the suggestion he advanced for consideration of possibly setting up a board to determine which one of several individuals should be given an area as a trapping lease, which today and for several years past several men have looked on as an area over

which they could trap. A start has been made in this direction in the neighbourhood of Cumberland House, where the Hudson's Bay Company leased a large area on behalf of the people resident in the area. That was followed by the Department of Indian Affairs taking over an adjoining area, and now there is a large block in which only those residing there can trap. The principle involved is the same as that mentioned last year, of reserving the north for those in the north. The Department has, now and in times past, been trying to work out a fair and practical scheme for all.

In connection with our Provincial Parks, I commend the late Government for its action in setting up some of these, though I must deplore their method of development. I think it unfortunate that a park was set up and the first and heavy expenditure was on erection of expensive chalet hotels. I feel, and experience has demonstrated, that the first aim should have been to make roads into the parks, so as to make them easy of access to the public; and they should have followed the practice of the Federal Department and left to private enterprise the setting up of hotel accommodation. These chalets cost tens of thousands to erect and today are a continuing expense because they cannot be operated at a profit. Today, lack of roads and other essentials are a drawback to the development of the parks. Our present efforts, so far as the Department of Natural Resources is concerned, is to try, out of the appropriation available in these difficult times, to provide these essentials.

In regard to boundaries and mineral claims, the responsibility for surveys rests with us. Last year, provision was made for a joint survey at Flin Flon of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary. This year it is necessary, and a commission has been appointed by the Dominion, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, to proceed with a survey of the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary from the southern shore of Lake Athabasca to the northern boundary of the province. This has become essential owing to the mineral development in that area. Surveys also have been made at Beauval Settlement on Beaver River, on an addition to the Denare Beach subdivision, and at White Bear Indian Reserve where some conflict of boundaries had arisen. Several new maps of Provincial Forests have been prepared, and the Branch checked the work undertaken in connection with P.F.R.A. projects.

In mineral claims, in 1935-36, some 53 plans of survey were filed and 30 plans approved. In 1937-38 up to February 14, some 485 mineral claims were staked and recorded. These figures give some indication of the increased volume of work thrown on a Branch of which the public, generally, hears very little.

Progress has been made in changing maps of mineral claims from the old system, which had become unworkable, to the new

system conforming with maps of the National Topographical Series. Plans of the most active areas are now completed.

I now come to a large subject—that of Forests. They present a great problem, and they constitute a great asset. Of the various Branches of the Department of Natural Resources, the Forests Branch is the great revenue producer, at present; but it may be that, in the not distant future, the Mines Branch may surpass it. But at the present time, the greatest revenue producer is Forests.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to enter into anything in the nature of controversy; but we are often told that if we would do something as it is done in Sweden, everything would be rosy. I should like to give a few figures contrasting Saskatchewan with Sweden, so far as forests are concerned, and I do so for the purpose of a little enlightenment all round.

The population of Sweden is approximately 6,500,000; that of Saskatchewan, approximately 1,000,000;

The area of Sweden is 173,394 square miles; that of Saskatchewan, 251,000 square miles;

Sweden is a sovereign country of six and a half million people; Saskatchewan is part of a confederated Dominion with about one million people;

Forests of Sweden approximate 58,000,000 acres, of which 44,000,000 acres are privately owned; in Saskatchewan, not including the scrubby or poor tree area in the north, forests cover approximately 52,500,000 acres of which 27,000,000 acres are productive;

In Sweden, as I said, 44,000,000 out of the 58,000,000 acres are privately owned forests; in Saskatchewan, what I am going to term privately owned, namely, the area held under timber berths granted by the Dominion Government prior to the transfer, is 320,000 acres. To that you must add what may be owned by individual settlers throughout the north.

State-owned forests in Sweden (including municipal, ecclesiastical and other publicly held) cover 14,000,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, over 50,000,000 acres are state-owned, of which 25,000,000 acres are productive.

Sweden is divided into four forest regions. Farthest to the north, towards the timber line, is the birch region, with birch as the sole forest tree. The forests in this region, however, are of little or no economic importance. In the northern part, the only trees are birch, aspen and alder.

Of the different groups, the State forests are situated chiefly in the most northerly parts of the country, where they are of no economic importance, while the companies' forests are in the northern two-thirds. The ecclesiastical and municipal forests are scattered all over the country, while the landed proprietors' and farmers' forests are mostly in the southern half. Thus the State owns the least valuable of all, and, when prices are low, the State makes purchases of the other lands. Between 1875 and 1934—a period of 60 years—about 1,400,000 acres were purchased by the State—and the facts I have cited are taken from the Official Swedish Year Book.

Mr. Kemper: Is it not a fact that the Swedish Government's policy is to take the land back as fast as it can?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is the practice to buy it back where they can, at the edge of the existing forests; and they do that by the sale of small farmers' holdings that come to them. As I said in 60 years, about 1,400,000 acres have been purchased back. I commend them for what they are doing, but I do not want people to get the idea that if they moved over to Sweden they would find it Utopia. Why, Mr. Speaker, this is Utopia in comparison,—and I do not say that with intent to be disparaging to what is being done in Sweden.

The forest land area of Saskatchewan is estimated by the Dominion Forest Service at approximately 37 per cent. of the total land surface, or some 82,000 square miles. There is only a limited portion of this suitable for commercial uses. The area of our forests upon which commercial values can be placed may roughly be defined as lying north of a line drawn from the town of Kamsack on the east to Lloydminster on the west, and south of the Churchill river. At the present time the area lying north of the Churchill river cannot seriously be considered from the standpoint of timber production because of its remoteness from any system of transportation and the indifferent quality of the timber. Although inaccessible at present, except for some local mining development, these scrubby and dwarfed forests north of the Churchill have no definite value other than as cover and breeding grounds for wild fowl, game and fur bearing animals, and such influences as they exert on climatic conditions and the stream flow. They supply shelter and fuel for a sparse population of trappers, traders, prospectors and fishermen who inhabit this remote region.

One-half of the forest land area may be considered as non-productive consisting of treed muskegs, swamps, rock, etc., leaving an estimated area of 42,000 square miles, or 27,000,000 acres of productive forest land, one-fifth (or roughly 5,000,000 acres) of which is estimated to contain merchantable timber and the balance young growth of various age classes. Of the merchantable timber types, 50 per cent. has been classed as softwood (spruce,

jackpine and tamarack and balsam) and mixed wood (spruce, poplar and birch) types, and the balance as hardwoods (poplar, birch, maple, ash and elm). The young growth area of 22,000,000 acres is estimated to be one-fifth softwood type, one-fifth mixed type, and three-fifths hardwood type.

Estimates compiled by the Dominion Forest Service in 1936 show 4,085,000,000 feet (board measure) of coniferous saw timber (spruce, pine and balsam), and 12,865,000 cords of pulpwood, fuelwood, etc., of the same species. When converted to the same unit of measure, or to a common denominator, the total is 2,399,820,000 cubic feet. Seventy-five per cent. of all this coniferous softwood timber is estimated to be white spruce, our most important commercial wood. This volume of softwood timber is reported to be growing on 2,500,000 acres, which works out to an average of 1,634 feet (board measure) per acre of saw timber and 5,146 cords of pulpwood and fuelwood; or a total average stand per acre of 956.72 cubic feet.

Coming to hardwood timber (poplar, birch, maple, ash and elm), estimates show 2,825,000,000 feet (board measure) of saw timber, and 46,260,000 cords of fuelwood which, when converted to the same unit of measurement, total 5,013,375,000 cubic feet. Eighty per cent. is shown as poplar.

Let us come to the point of all this, Mr. Speaker: our total forest resources are estimated at 8,104,535,000 cubic feet, and the total of our accessible forest resources is 7,413,195,000 cubic feet.

White spruce, as I have stated, is the major commercial timber being manufactured into lumber for local consumption and export, followed in importance by jackpine utilized mostly for railway ties and fuelwood. Poplar ranks third in importance, and is utilized to some extent for lumber—mostly for fuelwood, fence posts and building logs. Tamarack of saw timber size is at present very scarce due to the extensive killing over the past forty years by insects, and this species is now only available as dead and dry timber for fence posts, poles and fuelwood. Birch is used to a very limited extent for railway shims, farm implement material and fuelwood, but is not available in accessible stands of any size. Balsam fir is not to be found in accessible extensive stands, and is mostly quite defective and very little used, though it may develop a market for pulpwood in the future. Black spruce is now becoming marketable for pulpwood, though, previous to this year, it was only used for lath stock and fuel. Manitoba maple, green ash, white elm and willow grow only to small sizes, and are utilized by farmers and ranchers for fencing and corral material. Lodgepole pine is found only in a restricted area of the Cypress Hills, and used locally for poles, posts, pickets and fuel.

The lumbering industry in Saskatchewan dates back to 1878 when the first sawmill was built at Prince Albert. With the opening up of the forest belt by the construction of railways in 1905 and subsequent years, large sawmills were built at Ruby Lake, Greenbush, Crooked River, Prince Albert and Big River, in Saskatchewan; and The Pas, Barrows, and Bowsman, in Manitoba. All these plants secured the whole or the greater portion of their logs from our white spruce forests.

I mentioned Timber Berths a few moments ago. In the year 1910, some 2,500 square miles were held under timber license in this province. In 1920, this area had been reduced to 1,652 square miles; in 1930, to 803 square miles, until in 1937 only 500 square miles remained under license.

Timber production in Saskatchewan under the Dominion, ran into very large figures, and it is considered that 2,500,000,000 feet (board measure) of lumber was cut and disposed of, not to speak of the railway ties, piling, fuelwood, and all the other timber marketed, with a total revenue value of \$8,397,400.00.

Coming to production under the Province, we find that lumber production in Saskatchewan reached its maximum in the years 1911 and 1912 and again in 1929 and 1930. Since then the annual production has fallen off to the low figure of 37,000,000 feet (board measure) in 1932. Increases have been noted since, with production of about 100,000,000 feet in 1935-36.

So far as fuelwood and pulpwood are concerned, it should be pointed out that, while lumbering is the principal industry depending on our forests for its saw material, the wood cut for fuel is almost as important. We have no record of the quantity of firewood taken from farmers' woodlots, but if these figures could be added to the quantity taken from provincial lands, they would no doubt equal, or be greater than, the amount taken for all other purposes combined. We expect pulpwood to play a more important part in the future. The closest pulp and paper mill is in the adjoining province of Manitoba from which they obtain the bulk of their supplies, although some is being supplied from the north-eastern part of this province. Since last summer (1937) there has been an active and increasing demand from pulp and paper mills in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota for our black spruce pulpwood.

Some references to this were made by the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*), who questioned the advisability of our disposing of our pulpwood to the United States, or allowing our saw lumber to be exported to the United States, and suggested that these things should all be kept for our own people.

I should like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that, in connection with the export of pulpwood, what is being exported mainly is the black spruce for which, up to the present time, there has been no market except to the extent it was used for firewood; but now there is a considerable demand for it as pulpwood. While the member for Gull Lake deprecates this increase of business by exporting lumber out of the province to the States or elsewhere, the honourable member for Athabasca rather supports the view that we should extend the operations to take out lumber particularly at Candle Lake, Torch River and Sled Lake, in order that the timber there now, which is ripe, should not deteriorate and be lost. Trees, like wheat, grow and ripen; and if not cut when ripe will deteriorate—just like wheat. As between the advice of the member for Gull Lake and that of the member for Athabasca, I think, Mr. Speaker, from the knowledge I have of the latter, and from his long experience in the north, his would be the advice to follow. If a market can be found for this timber, by exporting it to the United States or to any place else in the world, it would be good business to do so.

Reference was also made by the honourable member for Meadow Lake (*Mr. MacDonald*) with respect to railway ties. Railway ties produced only from jackpine in this province are required to maintain our 8,268 miles of railway track in the province. I am advised that it takes, on an average, 125 ties to maintain one mile of track; therefore in this province the annual requirement is over one million ties. The railways have been purchasing from one-third to one-half of their requirements in the province in recent years. This is a reliable and fairly stable market which should be fully supplied from our own lands in the province. But, unfortunately, it has reached a point where the tie supply is now fairly well removed from the lines of railway, and the cost of bringing ties out to the railway lines has reached a point where it is prohibitive—the price they would have to pay for our ties is out of line with that of ties they can get from British Columbia.

I am happy to inform the House and the honourable member for Meadow Lake that, as result of representations made by me to the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., they have agreed to take approximately 600,000 ties from this province, this year, if our people can get them out and deliver them to the railways.

The pulpwood being recovered is not from areas where the timber is in large solid blocks, but is coming mainly off areas adjacent to the railways in the Hudson Bay Junction district. The 70,000 cords taken out this year means a great deal to the northern settlers in that area; in fact it has been a veritable Godsend to them at his time. It means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the northern part of our province, which, if the advice of the honourable member for Gull Lake were followed, could not

have happened. As to a pulpmill in the province, I think that should be our ambition so that the wood instead of going out of the province and being ground elsewhere would be ground in the province. But I should like honourable gentlemen opposite to understand exactly what that would mean.

The Leader of the Opposition has said that our policy should be to encourage British capital to come into this country and to give it a chance. I should like U.S. capital, too. But if a pulpwood mill is established in this province, I want the honourable gentleman to realize what it would mean; and I want him to understand that there is no cutting taking place in the large areas where a pulpmill could be established. Establishment of a pulpwood mill requires a large capital expenditure, not only for the mill itself, but also for the hydroelectric plant to operate the mill; and the power site and mill should be close to where the wood is going to be cut out. I have been told by those who ought to know that it would cost \$2,500,000 to establish a mill, and, in order to ensure the coming in of two and a half millions of British or American capital, it would be necessary to lease a vast area of land to provide a supply of wood for forty or fifty years, in order to justify the expenditure of two and a half millions in the plant. If the honourable gentleman opposite believes what he says, and if he is willing to bring in British and American capital for this purpose, he must understand that it would require the setting aside of a tremendous area for many, many years to private interests. He will either have to do that, or, as my friend says, "be Socialistic" and let the Government establish the plant in northern Saskatchewan—a fine proposition to make at a time when the people are in distress and themselves and their livestock being maintained by the Government on moneys that have to be obtained from Ottawa. In other words, his suggestion is "let the forests lie dormant and be destroyed by fire".

We have been assured that there is a possibility of the establishment of a pulp mill in Saskatchewan. Negotiations may take place in the near future, the position being that the matter requires more investigation particularly as to the supplies available. But if these negotiations succeed, and if private capital is induced to make this investment, I am afraid that, when that comes about, the C.C.F. will denounce the arrangement and the next thing you will hear is "Big Shot No. 51".

A considerable amount of research work is being carried on in connection with our forests in conjunction with the Federal authorities. We are trying to arrive at the rate of growth of our trees, and a survey has been undertaken to that end. We are also trying to take an inventory of what trees we have, what the annual depletion is from insects and disease. . . .

Mr. Stork: Fires, too?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not from fires. We also wish to ascertain what policies and methods to adopt, by checking over cut-over lands, in order to provide that the area will produce crops of trees from year to year; in other words, to find what methods will ensure a sustained yield.

This information is essential to the development of a permanent and long-term policy of forest administration and conservation. Without that information it is impossible to arrive at the proper policy. It will take time and money to work out and develop to the final conclusion upon which definite decisions can be based.

Considerable progress was made in 1936, as indicated in the Annual Report, and the work was proceeded with last year and is being continued. As I stated, it is being conducted in co-operation with the Federal authorities through the Dominion Forest Service and the Surveyor General.

I come now to what constitutes, in connection with our forests, a dark picture so far as last year was concerned, namely, forest fires.

We entered the spring of 1937 following a bad year in 1936, with all factors against us insofar as prevention of forest fires was concerned. It was early realized that it was going to be a year in which we would have to fight, unless Nature proved very generous with copious rains in the early spring. We prepared for it to the best of our ability, first by re-organizing our fire protection service. All those associated with the Department in the protection of our forests were assembled in Regina, and in the conference we went into all aspects of the situation. As a result, we divided the protected area of the province into five districts with a man in charge of each—and those given charge were men with the most knowledge and the longest experience of fire-fighting methods. Under them were placed a number of district rangers and others, graded right down to fire-fighters. We checked over all equipment and personnel, the equipment on hand, the radio-setup, the tower-men and the aircraft—all that might be called into action in what we feared might come. I have now in my office a fairly large scale map indicating thereon the results of the year. We knew we had entrusted to our care an asset which had been estimated, in the present timber area, to contain timber worth one and a half billion dollars. We realized that the chances were it would be threatened.

Let me give you a few facts: and first let me refer to the records of precipitation and evaporation taken at various stations of the Department of Natural Resources. I shall cite just sufficient of them to indicate the situation that developed throughout the year:

	Precipitation	Evaporation
Ile a la Crosse.....	6.08	26.86
Grassy Lake	5.94	25.48
Emma Lake	6.41	19.94
Three Rivers	4.57	15.81

And so I might go on from station to station in the north.

Hon. Mr. Spence: Is that for twelve months?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. For the period April to October, varied in some cases to May.

Mr. Stork: How do you get the evaporation record?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not a technical man, and I confess I do not know; but the officials of the Department in charge of this work are scientific men, and they know how to do it.

Mr. Stork: Is it evaporation over an area, with some means of measurement?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am afraid I cannot explain. The record was handed to me by officials who do understand how it is done, to show what we had to face.

Mr. Stork: Then you quote figures, but do not know what they mean.

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: That is not a fair statement. I doubt whether any of us here knows how it is done. And if there are scientific men in the Department to do this work, why should not the Minister take their statements and give them to the House?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, I can sit here all day and fire questions at honourable gentlemen opposite that they could not answer. I am merely trying to show the situation we were up against; merely trying to lay the facts before the House, and not trying to tell how it is done.

The precipitation at Island Falls from January 1 to August 1 last year, was 47½ per cent. less than the average for the same period over the previous seven years, and the upper watershed of the Churchill indicated similar conditions.

Mr. Kemper: This evaporation; does it mean the water goes up out of these lakes.

Hon. Mr. Spence: And soil. Observations are taken daily, from day to day. In your own constituency it will be about 36 inches.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: To continue, Mr. Speaker: Coupled with that situation which indicates the drought in the north, we had not only the lowest water level ever known in the north but we had the longest period of high temperatures ever known in the north. The only fortunate feature was that we had no wind of cyclonic proportions, no hurricanes. That was the only redeeming feature in the situation.

Four new radio stations were opened during 1937, during the period of greatest hazard, and there were countless messages handled owing to the fire situation. Our weather reports and plane reports were furnished to all transportation companies. The radio tower system proved especially effective, and enabled all towermen to maintain contact with one another, with the central office in Prince Albert and with the men in charge in the field.

During the period of actual fire-fighting there were from six to eight planes used (not all at one time, of course), and they operated for 928 hours on fire work from May 1 to the end of the summer. They carried 1,703 passengers in the same period, and 191,520 pounds of freight and express on forestry work. They made 1,571 flights during the period to carry on the vast amount of work necessary in connection with the fire-fighting forces.

Let me give the House a few fire facts, Mr. Speaker.

There were 578 fires. Where two or three started close together and merged into one fire, they were considered as one fire in arriving at the number 578.

The causes of the fires:

Unknown and unclassified.....	157
Campfire	139
Settler	111
Incendiary	64
Lightning	56
Smoker	42
Industrial	5
Railway	2
Public Works	2

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the human factor accounted for 421 of those fires; and in the case of campfires, settlers, incendiaries and smokers, they are directly attributable to neglect, carelessness and fault on the part of those starting the fires.

The protected acreage burned (we don't pretend to protect the area north of the Churchill River) runs into startling figures:

Non-forested	498,101 acres
Cut over	30,279 "
Young growth	1,414,061 "
Merchantable timber	252,874 "
	<hr/>
Total	2,195,318 acres

In the non-protected area, some 333,811 acres were burned over.

Of the estimated timber loss, 72,275,000 feet (board measure) of merchantable timber was burned, and 2,303,264 cords, of which 39,414,000 board feet and 1,387,323 cords were in the most northerly district.

The loss in dollars was (on the basis of these estimates) :

Merchantable timber	\$460,532.40
Young growth	371,861.35
Other property	4,098.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$836,492.25

That is the present estimate of the dollar-and-cent loss in the fires of last summer.

The cost to the Department in contending with this situation is roughly \$450,000 for the fire-fighting forces, to which you can add the cost of the general permanent staff of the Department. In other words, upwards of half a million dollars was expended in order to save timber conservatively valued at a billion and a half. We could have saved that money; had we done so Saskatchewan today would have no forests at all, or eighty to ninety per cent. would be gone. There was a day when officials in the Department and those engaged in the lumber business felt that no human power could stop it, and that everything would go. An official of one of the big lumber companies said, "well, we will not be bothering your Department for stumpage or anything else, next year!"

One moment ago, I cited what it had cost the Department to fight the fires. One fire cost us \$75,000 to fight, but we saved \$18,000,000 worth of timber. I can give you one item after another like that, where we saved \$15,000,000 worth here, \$5,000,000 worth there, and \$2,500,000 worth somewhere else. Our expenditure for actual fire-fighting will reach somewhere in excess of \$450,000, and adding to that the permanent staff, the cost will total \$525,000; or twice the entire revenue the Forestry Branch will bring in to the Government this year. Talk about a work and wages programme! Well, unfortunately we had one there. We did not want it—not one of that kind. We did not want to spend approximately half a million that went into wages to the men on the fire-fighting line,

and the thousands of dollars it took to feed them on the fire lines; also the equipment and everything else that was necessary. It was a work and wages programme all right, and of benefit to people in the north. And it was a tremendous task; but I want to say, in the words of the Leader of the Opposition, "it was a job well done". There is nothing but credit due to the officers of the Department, to the rangers, the radio operators, who remained on the job long hours, and also to the people who came out and fought the fires. I agree with the honourable member for Athabasca when he says that you cannot find a more difficult, a more exacting, a more dangerous job than fighting forest fires.

In 1936 when I myself went out to Fort á la Corne, I saw men plowing fire-guards, and the soil was saturated with water. This year you could plow down to the rock and it was still dry. One man said to me, "You could put the British Expeditionary Force into some of the trenches dug there". Ordinary fire-breaks before Nature's great menace, were useless this year. Even the muskegs proved no obstacle, for the blaze simply swept across the grass, and, as the honourable member for Athabasca said, when you thought you had it out, with the return of higher temperature and a stronger wind, away it would go again. Fire-breaks, and everything else which usually stop fires, were useless this year. All you could do was hope it was out, leave a man there on watch and hope for the best in the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: It being six o'clock, I shall leave the Chair until eight o'clock.

Resuming at 8 o'clock p.m., Hon. Mr. Kerr said:

Mr. Speaker: When you left the Chair at six o'clock, I was just concluding my remarks relative to Forests, and in particular I had called attention to the task that confronted the Department in the past year in the matter of forest fires. I had pointed out that despite the vast territory to be protected in the face of the lowest water levels ever experienced in the north and the highest temperatures that ever prevailed there, and, in addition, the absence of heavy rains throughout the entire season, the fight to save Saskatchewan's forest wealth was successfully waged.

In concluding these remarks, may I draw attention of the House to an item which appeared in the December issue of the *Journal of Forestry*. The *Journal of Forestry* for December last reviews the report of the Gladbach Insurance Company now in its forty-fifth year of activity in insuring forests against fire. One of the most interesting statements in it to us, at this time, is that of a fire reported in the North German pine forest in 1934 when the fire, although attacked immediately after it started, defied all the

efforts of 5,000 fire fighters, jumped fire-breaks and meadows three hundred yards wide, and burned itself out only when it reached the edge of the forest after it had destroyed 3,700 acres of pine . . . and if there is one country in the world which is well-organized to protect its forests, it is Germany. The obvious conclusion drawn from the report is that there can be no certainty even in Germany that forests will escape destruction by fire, and consequently the only way owners can safely protect their investments is through insurance. I am not aware of any firms in Canada which will insure forests. I believe Lloyds of London have submitted figures to some of the eastern paper concerns, but it developed that the premiums were prohibitive.

I should like to point out, before concluding my remarks on this particular phase of Departmental activity, that it is frequently urged the Government should embark on an extensive programme of reforestation and afforestation to offset fire losses and prevent depletion of our forest resources. A practical forester would not resort to propagating small trees and planting them by artificial means if he could secure regeneration of valuable tree species by natural means at only a fraction of the cost of the artificial method. Afforestation or reforestation by artificial methods, costing from \$10 to \$20 per acre for labour alone is not economically practicable when Nature will do a far better job, if scientific control and cultural methods are introduced, at a much lower cost. Forests must be protected from fire and other destructive agencies and, until the forest area is reasonably safe from damage and destruction by fire, it is economically unsound and impracticable to plant such lands by artificial methods at high cost. Where fire risk is low and non-agricultural soils are barren of valuable tree growth that cannot be forested by natural means, artificial planting may be justified.

Without going into detail, I may say that I have before me the various steps that would have to be taken, the time that would be required for procuring the seed, preparing the seed bed and transplanting and all the things necessary to be done, and I regret to say that under present conditions, the cost is prohibitive. One acre of forest plantation requires from two or three man-days of labour to set out from 1,200 to 1,500 transplants, depending upon the species and age of the trees and the method of planting followed. With a cost per thousand of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 to propagate the trees in the nursery, with transportation charges and team or tractor for plowing, together with labour costs of from \$5 to \$10 per acre, it is estimated that \$15 to \$30 per acre would be the normal cost. It is a simple matter to calculate what the cost would be of an extensive reforestation and afforestation programme. Costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per section of 640 acres, the cost per township would amount to \$345,600 or more. Admitted this would be largely labour cost; but of necessity the work must be limited to a period of four to six weeks in the spring, before growth

commences after the frost is out of the ground, or in the fall after growth ceases and before the ground freezes. I do not propose to discuss the Forestry Branch further, or the work in which it is engaged. I should like now to direct attention to another and important branch of the Department—the Mines Branch.

It is only within the past few years that Saskatchewan entered the mining picture in Canada, except for coal mining in the south which has been in progress for many years. Now, however, our mineral areas are attracting widespread attention not only in Canada but beyond the bounds of Canada; and I would say, in passing, that the future looks very promising.

Of the new gold mines to come into production in 1938 in Canada, Saskatchewan will have the largest with completion of the 1,000 ton mill now under construction at Goldfields by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The same company is now developing and will construct Saskatchewan's second large hydro-electric power plant. It is a very interesting development, and but for the time I have already occupied in my remarks, I would like to spend some time in describing the project they are carrying on in the Tazin Lake area. It requires a development of three horsepower of hydro-electric energy in order to handle one ton of ore—three horsepower for every ton handled. By terms of the agreement made with the company in connection with this hydro-electric development, this Government has followed the same principle that was embodied in the agreement with the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company or rather with its subsidiary, the Churchill River Power Company, with respect to the Island Falls plant, namely, that one-sixth of the power available is reserved to the province.

There are other developments at Goldfields: those of the Athonia Company and on the line to Norite Bay (not Norite Lake as stated in the Press). Not only these, but there are developments at Amisk Lake near Flin Flon, which are very promising. Then, too, all the prospecting work at Lac la Ronge and Rottenstone is very encouraging, and the same is true of Central Saskatchewan where men like Mr. Studer have succeeded in bringing to light some very promising prospects. In the Meadow Lake area there are promising prospects (although it is difficult yet to say what the outcome will be) along the line of placer mining in that particular area.

I should like to join with the honourable member for Athabasca who so well and properly referred to the enterprise shown by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company which, in opening up these vast areas are spending large sums of money in their effort to develop the mineral possibilities of the province. It is true these developments so far have taken place on the boundaries of the province,

east and west, but we feel confident that as you trace this mineral formation throughout Canada from Quebec to Ontario then through Manitoba across Saskatchewan and on to the North West Territories, it is only reasonable to assume that it is not only on the artificial boundary lines east and west that valuable mineral properties are to be found, but that they will be found also between our eastern and western boundaries. I feel, too, as this matter is coming more prominently into the life of the province, that I should pay some tribute to D. Creighton and Gus Nyman who, in past years, went into these remote and distant areas, without the means of transportation we have now, and brought to light the area in which development is now taking place. And I would be derelict in my duty if I did not couple with these names that of D. A. Hall, the honourable member for Athabasca.

Now a few statistics which, I think, will be of interest to the House:

<i>Gold Production</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
1930	500
1934	5,509
1935	14,486
1936	49,259
1937	64,506

With increases such as these in the last few years, it must be obvious to everyone that Saskatchewan is definitely coming into the gold picture of the Dominion of Canada.

<i>Silver Production</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
1930	5,602
1934	88,033
1935	201,958
1936	644,944
1937	817,724

<i>Copper Production</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1930	123,610
1934	6,682,320
1935	11,341,959
1936	14,944,049
1937	22,366,744

<i>Zinc Production</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1930	256,627
1934	2,114,950
1935	8,976,354
1936	27,610,881
1937	32,197,908

In addition to these we are now producing, and did for the first time produce within the last two years—cadmium, 111,687 lbs. in 1936, and 146,619 lbs. in 1937; selenium, 20,921 lbs. rising to 27,973 lbs., and tellurium rising from 1,902 lbs. to 3,263 lbs. Values in production increased from \$4,489,571 in 1936 to \$7,454,214 in 1937.

In natural gas production has risen from 13,781,000 cubic feet in 1934 to 92,474,000 cubic feet in 1937; while in production of electric power the increase has been from 277,104,600 kilowatt hours to 303,419,000 kilowatt hours. While on that point may I just state that the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company this year added to the power capacity of their Island Falls plant by 19,000 horse-power, and immediately they brought this new 19,000 unit into production, they placed an order for equipment for an additional 19,000 horse-power unit to be started in 1938 and to be in operation in 1939—and each of these 19,000 horse-power installations involves an expenditure of from \$600,000 to \$700,000.

In the Kamsack area there have been many promising showings of natural gas from shallow wells. There are no deep wells as yet. In the neighbourhood of Kamsack town the Coal Gate Oils Ltd. are very satisfied with their prospects, and the report of Prof. Edmunds, of the Geology Department of the University, on three wells of this company, shows a possible production of 140,000,000 cubic feet per square mile.

It is not only the north and Kamsack that are coming into the mineral picture, but sodium sulphate production is also gaining. The plant capacity per day is 750 tons; the value of plants, \$1,000,000; and the number of men employed in connection herewith is approximately 200. In 1935 production was 57,939 tons; in 1936, 75,304 tons and in 1937, 80,038 tons.

I might go on and refer to some of the other products. Clay products do not show the same production growth; in fact in the case of some clay products there is a decrease for the reason that building operations have been at a standstill with very little demand for brick and clay products generally.

Let me, in passing, show what all this means in volume of work to the Department:

Mineral claims in force—April 30, 1936.....	1,995
April 30, 1937.....	2,460
Certificates of work issued—April 30, 1936.....	416
April 30, 1937.....	884
Transfers registered—April 30, 1936.....	274
April 30, 1937.....	601

In connection with the development of these mining properties in the north, we had a conference with officials of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company with regard to employment of men at Goldfields and Yellowknife. As a result of the negotiations and by arrangement and understanding with them, they agreed that the men employed in connection with the development at Goldfields, the erection of the mill and on the Yellowknife property, they would take men from Saskatchewan. As a result of that arrangement the Company opened an office for employment at Prince Albert (space was secured in the Government Employment Office), and applications were received from all parts of Saskatchewan, whose names were made available to officials of the Company at Prince Albert. The men selected for employment had to pass a physical examination, and every care was taken to see that the men sent in were fit. Obviously, it would have been of no use to send in men unable to carry out the work expected of them. I may say that 178 Saskatchewan residents were engaged through the Prince Albert office, of whom 65 were married men and 113 single men. They were transported into the field by air. One hundred and fifteen of them were employed at Goldfields and the remaining 63 were taken farther on to Yellowknife.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I had a letter today saying they were going to do the same thing, this year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am very pleased to get that information. I had hoped a similar arrangement would be in effect this year, and I am indeed glad to learn, as the Attorney General advises me, that the same system will be carried into effect this year.

I have some interesting figures and reports from the companies as to what they propose to do. I do not intend to quote from them at length, but I thought that, inasmuch as the question is sometimes raised as to whether or not capital is prepared to invest in Saskatchewan, slight reference might be made to them. Not only has the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company invested millions in one mine and in the works connected with it, but, in a statement I have from the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, they inform me, making no reference at all to the plant which straddles the boundary between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and which is mainly in Saskatchewan—excluding that plant altogether, they inform me that Company has invested eight millions of dollars in developments in Saskatchewan, including the power plant at Island Falls and the development work at the south end of Reindeer Lake. The development work at Reindeer Lake merely goes to reinforce what I said of the drought in the north and its effects upon water levels in the rivers. There was such a drop in the entire Churchill basin, that there was doubt if they would have enough water at Island Falls to generate sufficient power to keep their

Flin Flon plant in operation. As a result, the company began this development work with the idea of controlling the flow of water in the Churchill, above the falls, in order to maintain sufficient volume of water to continue their operations. In that development they spent \$100,000 this past year.

Before leaving this question of mining, there is the general question of mining policy to which, perhaps, I should make reference. The honourable member for Athabasca made suggestions as to transfer of claims, and other suggestions have been recently made by well-known prospectors in the north country. The regulations and laws in regard to mining in this province are based on the laws and experience of the Dominion and the older provinces of Canada which have been long interested in mining and where mining has been carried on to a considerable extent. It is quite possible (although we do not know yet) that the Saskatchewan mining field in the far north may require changes apart from those which are considered as good policy in other parts of Canada. If that is true, and if certain changes are necessary, I merely want to say that, before we make those changes (for, after all, it is dealing with the foundation basis on which the mining industry will be erected) we must secure the very best advice before we change the foundation or the basis of the whole industry.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the oldest mining industry in the province, at this time—the lignite coal field of Saskatchewan. The southern lignite field is a field in which a variety of operations take place, from one highly mechanized strip mine and those which we term “deep seam mines” with more or less mechanization to smaller mines varying again until you get down to a “hole in the ground” where two or three men are employed. This field in the south country presents a very grave problem indeed, for policies that might be reasonable for one may be fatal to the existence of another. In considering this question, it must always be borne in mind that the product is a low-priced product, with prices at the mine ranging from \$1.10 a ton to, in one instance, \$2.00 a ton. But generally speaking, the price of industrial coals runs from \$1.10 to \$1.25, while domestic coals run from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a ton.

The result is that out of that price and faced with the sharpest of competition from higher-priced coals from Alberta fields, and bearing in mind the generality of things that the freight rate is higher than the cost of the coal at the mine (\$1.75 at the mine, \$1.90 freight rate per ton to Regina), and from that very low initial price there must be obtained the wages of the men, the cost of operation, the depreciation of the plant, the depletion of the mine, and all other costs involved, there is presented a very grave problem for the management, for the men and for everybody concerned.

The economic conditions prevailing in the west have resulted in more men being in the Estevan field than possibly can be employed in mines. Then, too, these being seasonal operations, many of these men come in for seasonable labour.

Developments in connection with the coal area are interesting and startling. The demand for Saskatchewan lignite is increasing in industrial coals (that is, the lowest priced coals) and decreasing in the highest priced coals, the domestic. The result is that, to meet the demand for the lowest priced coals they actually crush the higher priced coals and dispose of them at the low prices to meet the competition for industrial business of Alberta operators. These developments are being very closely followed and studied. The total production to date has been maintained by this uneconomical process of crushing to reduce the more expensive coals to the lowest class. Total production has been maintained, in general; that is there might be a variation of a few thousand tons as between one year and another.

Operating costs of coal mines for Canada as a whole, in 1936, in relation to labour costs, as established by the Dominion Fuel Board, show labour costs 52.8 per cent., while Saskatchewan costs are fairly close to that figure at 49 cents. As a matter of fact, labour costs in Saskatchewan are somewhat higher than the all-Canadian figure, when cognizance is taken of the fact that approximately one-third of Saskatchewan's tonnage is produced at one large mechanized strip mine with a relatively low labour cost.

During the year 1936, royalties were paid to the Government on 332,292 tons out of a total of 897,566 tons mined. I want members of the House to have that picture clearly in mind, because it means that, while we have to provide all the services which the Coal Administrator's office is expected to provide, for the entire industry, we collect royalties only on one-third of the production. The reason for that is that the remainder is coming out of mines where the mineral rights were not retained for the Crown under former Dominion administrations. Therefore, we collect no royalty on the other two-thirds, though we provide services for all mines.

During the past year the old briquetting plant was placed in operation under new management, with a capacity of 200 tons per day. At the present moment the plant is closed for overhauling, but the management expects to go into production again early in July.

I want to say, after making inquiry following the appearance of certain items in the press, that no complaints have been made to the Department as to the rate of wages paid in the field. Complaints have been made as to the inability of the workers to secure adequate hours of employment; complaints that they are not get-

ting enough hours of labour to make their wages from the work amount to what it ought to be. But there have been no complaints as to the rate paid for the work. The necessity, therefore, is to secure extension of markets for Saskatchewan fuel, a greater use of Saskatchewan coal by Saskatchewan residents and in our own industrial plants.

I am sorry to say that one of the gentlemen who of late has had so much to say of the Estevan field, took a stand in Regina city council in opposition to the supplying of Saskatchewan lignite to relief recipients in the city; he opposed it frankly and outspokenly. This same gentleman who now professes so much concern for Saskatchewan lignite miners, whose greatest need is more production to give them more hours of labour, refused to agree to the specifying of lignite coal for people on relief in the city.

The relief coal policy of the Government was to confine supplies, up to December 15, to Saskatchewan lignite, and briquettes were supplied to those who could not use the raw lignite with the equipment they had.

I want to emphasize that what is needed in the Estevan coal-field today is the fullest possible co-operation from development of the best possible spirit. This Government is anxious that every miner should get the best possible wage out of such a low-priced product. If wages are raised out of line, and if prices go up, the coal will not compete in price with the Alberta fuels—and that means loss of markets to Alberta, which in turn means decline in production; and decline in production means less in wages to the men. The interests of the men are not going to be served, the interests of the industry are not going to be served, and the interests of the province are not going to be served, by agitators going into the field and trying to stir up trouble. Everything that can be done to improve the position of the miners is being done; and let me repeat—the men are not complaining of the rate paid. Their complaint is they are not getting enough hours at the wages paid.

I wish to refer, in closing, to the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. . . .

Mr. Williams: While dealing with the Estevan field, will you tell what is being done to obtain payment for the former employees of the Crescent coal mine?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I shall be glad to tell my honourable friend. I made a statement in the Committee on Public Accounts last year that insofar as men working in that mine, to whom a considerable sum was owing in wages, were concerned, it was the intention of the Government and of the Department to see that they were paid. We had certain securities on hand which we had

received from the mine as protection against rentals and royalties owing to the Government; and I made the statement to the Committee then, on behalf of the Government, that all these securities and any other amounts we collected from the mine as against rentals and royalties would be waived (our prior rights to payment would be waived) and the money devoted to the payment of the wages of the miners. Although not obligated to do so, we agreed to do that. During the year, those securities have been converted into cash. In addition, we have collected certain further sums against other outstanding royalties, with the result that we now have a sufficient sum of money to pay one hundred cents on the dollar of what is still owing to the miners who were employed in the Crescent Mine. The reason the money is not already disbursed is that certain legal difficulty arose; that it was not possible for us, under the law as it exists, to pay out that money. But there is a Bill now before the House that makes provision empowering the Board of Revenue Commissioners to authorize such payments. As soon as that Bill is assented to, the payment of the money to the miners will take place.

The Leader of the Opposition referred to natural resources when speaking to the forty-two points which were the burden of his address the other day. When speaking of the alleged failure of the Liberal party to proceed with development of the natural resources, he said that development was lying dormant. I want to give you, Mr. Speaker, and the House, a few facts. I shall speak briefly and run over the points quickly. The answer is:

First—Roads, partly built and under construction: Waskesiu to Lac la Ronge to open up the centre part of the northern territory. Years ago, when I used to sit in the Press Gallery and before we had the resources, the then Premier stated to me that the policy of the Government, if it got the resources, was to build a railroad into the central part of the province north into the Pre-Cambrian area, to make it easy for people to get in; and then to branch out to any discoveries made. Today, the picture has changed. Today it is a matter of trucks and aeroplanes, not of railways. It is a truck road that is needed; and such a road is being built from Waskesiu to Lac la Ronge. A road has been built from Flin Flon to Beaver Lake, and a road is being extended now from Meadow Lake in the direction of Buffalo Narrows.

In aviation, this Government has given every possible encouragement to the development of aviation in northern Saskatchewan and the establishment of airports in the north.

In that connection, a year ago this month, I wrote four or five of the Federal Ministers, including the Prime Minister, the Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Natural Resources, urging that, when Canadian airways are developed, it was absolutely

essential that feeder-lines should be established as soon as possible. We all know that that was taken up by Boards of Trade and people generally, and that we will have that service in connection with our northern services. To make this feasible and possible, air-harbours are being constructed at Prince Albert and Goldfields. The Prince Albert one is rather unique; I question if there is a set-up like it in the world, for there we have an air-harbour and an air-field side by side, where wheel-equipped 'planes can land and, with a minimum of time and expense, transfer passengers, mail and freight to pontoon-equipped 'planes. At Goldfields, the harbour is controlled and managed by the Department of Natural Resources. We felt that, in connection with these northern points, instead of the port being in the hands of private companies it should be in the hands of the Department of Natural Resources. Therefore, we have applied to the Dominion Government for a license to operate the air-harbour at Goldfields.

In the matter of surveys, I mentioned before that the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary was surveyed last year and that, this year, the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary survey will be undertaken. We also surveyed the townsite of Goldfields, and a regular community is developing there, which we hope will be in time a model mining town. Power line surveys have been made, and also surveys in connection with the work of the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch to clean up and solve the problems on the doorstep of this Government when it took office.

In aerial mapping (which the honourable member for Athabasca spoke of) and geological surveys, and the making of the north accessible to prospectors, such things as a Government can do, considerable progress has been made. In aerial mapping, some 25,000 square miles of territory have been covered from 1934 to 1937. In geological surveys, some 24,671 square miles have been covered from 1935 to 1937. Of other work done in the matter of geological survey, no report as yet has been received. Oil and gas surveys have been made in addition to those I have mentioned. That is a résumé of the work done by the Surveys Branch during the years this Government has been in office, in co-operation with the Federal Government. Every year a programme is mapped out and submitted to the Federal Department, they doing the actual work. That is the groundwork, the foundation of development in the far north.

Radio communications are steadily expanding year by year.

I have already touched on certain other developments that are taking place at Island Falls and Reindeer Lake. At Island Falls, they will have a capacity of 82,000 horse-power by 1939.

More attention is being given to forests than ever before since the transfer. In the matter of railway ties, I have mentioned that we have secured the co-operation of the railway companies to take a considerable supply from Saskatchewan. There has been pulp-wood development as never before in this province. We hope to produce sustained yields in connection with our forests.

Fisheries are being fully maintained.

In the matter of game conservation, some reference has been made to the wolf bounty. In order to try still further to get control of the wolf menace, we are proceeding forthwith to double the bounty, from \$5 to \$10.

At the forthcoming New York Exhibition, a section will be devoted solely to Canada, and this Government will be represented in this exposition.

I feel I have fairly well run over the various activities of the Department of Natural Resources. I have not exhausted them by any manner of means. Many and interesting stories in detail I have omitted to emphasize.

Bearing in mind that the resources were transferred at the onset of the depression and the beginning of the drought, and that the drought, last year, capped them all, it will be readily understood that we were not able to do everything we would like to do, and had to defer much that we had planned to do. The main obligations of this Government since taking office have been Agriculture, Relief, Health, and Education. These have presented a huge problem, and all have required huge sums of money. The Government had the life of the people and the livestock of the province, as its prime care. Thus other Departments had, of necessity, to defer many things they would have liked to do. Public Works had to defer many things that otherwise would have been in a public works programme. Highways had to keep down its appropriations below the figure they ought to be at; and Natural Resources was in exactly the same position.

The general policy of the Department is to regard the public as our customers, to be served by us. I cannot accept the dictum of the Leader of the Opposition with regard to regulations. Both the Department and the public are bound by them, have to abide by them, and without them chaos would exist. There are, of course, many regulations and it may be some have experienced difficulty; but with the variety of branches and activities calling for regulations there is in the Department of Natural Resources, that is inevitable. We are endeavouring however to administer these regulations in their true intent and meaning, and with all the leniency

possible in these times. We have a duty to protect our resources, to provide for conservation, and to develop our resources for use.

If honourable members refer to the Brief presented to the Rowell Commission, they will find there a Budget providing for an average future year. That Budget provides for \$100,000 annually for the development of natural resources. I hope the day is not far distant when that amount will be included regularly in the Budget of the province.

I think we should look forward to the day (it is going to be slow, but I think it will come) when we shall have decentralization of industry in this country, and that we shall more and more be able to make use of local resources, water powers, and whatever may be utilized to build up some little industry. Of course, in this day, the tendency is for the large developments to be in great centres; but nevertheless this development of small industries is something we can, and should, look forward to. I spoke of pulpwood, this afternoon; that is a step to bring about decentralization of industry, in which the Province of Saskatchewan will reap the benefit.

There is room, in development of our resources, for initiative, energy, courage, and the spirit of adventure. I think it was Robert Service, the Poet of the Yukon, who wrote: "It is not the gold I am wanting, but the finding of it." We want that spirit in the youth of today; not a mere desire for dollars and cents, but to make a contribution to the state, something to build up the state, to make Canada what it ought to be. I cannot but recall the young man at Saskatoon. He had just graduated from the University, and at a meeting he said, "having graduated, what is the state going to do for me?" I think that is the wrong angle entirely. The state had presented him with the opportunity to acquire an education, given him a chance to equip himself better for the life before him. Instead of "what is the state going to do for me", his attitude should have been "what am I going to do for the state".

Speaking of Canada of the past, it was the spirit of the pioneers, the spirit of men and women who were not afraid to go to the outposts of the country and there create for themselves a home and build for the future. They had hope and confidence—and if we have not hope and confidence we have nothing.

I make the prediction—make it from Saskatchewan's mining picture alone—as we enter the fourth decade of this century, that Saskatchewan will become one of the most prominent among the provinces in mineral production. I say that it will be exceeded by only three other provinces in Canada.

In conclusion, I can assure the House that, insofar as the Minister and officials of the Department are concerned, so far as the Government as a whole is concerned, we have the initiative to make this country what it ought to be; we have the initiative required for the development of our natural resources, and the courage to apply it. We have been handicapped by conditions of recent years, but, with the passing of these conditions, I think you will see, and I look forward with confidence to, an unprecedented development of the resources of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the motion.



SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE CHAS. M. DUNN

Minister of Highways and Transportation and Minister in charge of
King's Printer's Office, Bureau of Publications, and
The Child Welfare and Old Age Pensions Acts.

in

The Budget Debate

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Wednesday, March 2, and
Monday, March 7, 1938

SESSION 1938

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SPEECH OF
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES M. DUNN
in
THE BUDGET DEBATE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Wednesday, March 2, and
Monday, March 7, 1938

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared at this late hour of the afternoon to deliver the address I propose to give in this debate on the activities of the Departments over which, at the moment, I have the honour to preside. There is not time for that today.

A great deal has been said in the last four hours by the honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*), but there was nothing by way of criticism of the Government really worth replying to. In the few minutes of time left for me this afternoon, however, I am going to refer to just two or three things he said.

Before doing so let me congratulate the honourable member for Kelvington (*Dr. Dragan*) on the fact his health is sufficiently restored for him to be back with us in this House.

I regret very much the remark of the member for Shaunavon, yesterday, with respect to the honourable member for Kelvington and the Ukrainian people of the province. These people constitute a fairly large proportion of our population, and to suggest that they are not perfectly capable of coming to their own conclusions and arriving at their own decisions, is casting a slight upon these people who are not in the position of being merely political "tools" of any political "machine" in this province, whether Liberal or not. I want to say a word in defence of our Ukrainian people, for, when it was stated in the House, yesterday afternoon, that the member for Kelvington was merely a "tool" in the hands of the Liberal "machine" and that the "machine" put him into the constituency of Kelvington as candidate, it is a reflection upon a large number of people of Saskatchewan who look on the honourable member as one of their leaders. The people of the constituency of Kelvington, in open convention assembled, tendered to the present sitting member the nomination as candidate. The people of Kelvington, therefore, had something to say about it—a great deal to say about it, Mr. Speaker; and he was elected by a 2,000 majority over all his opponents put together. That is the answer to my friend, the member for Shaunavon!

I trust the health of the honourable member for Kelvington—the Government trusts, and every member on this side trusts his health is so far restored that, if tendered the nomination, he will again be able to offer his services to the people of that constituency, and that, after the election, he will again be a member of the Legislature, be that election this year or next.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to deliver the address I had prepared, this afternoon; but only to deal with a few of the remarks made by the member for Shaunavon. There was another matter on which a great deal of time was spent by the honourable member, this afternoon, namely the mill rate in School District No. 3324.

This school district is located in Local Improvement District No. 47, and the Department of Municipal Affairs acts as council of that local improvement district. On June 8, 1937 (shortly before my friend went down there) the inspector for that district, in his written report of that date, advised the school district not to levy more than five mills. That is contained in the written report. The levy apparently had not been sufficient to meet the current expenditures of the school district and to meet these expenditures, the written advice of the inspector was not to raise the rate more than five mills. That is how much truth is in the statement written on the back of the tax notice, of which my friend from Shaunavon made so much.

Mr. Stork: It is not on the back. It is written right across the front of the Tax notice.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Whether back or front, the Government did not raise the mill rate to nine mills as my friend suggests, because I have the written report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, and the advice of the inspector to the School District not to raise it over five mills.

Mr. Williams: Who raised it, the Government?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: No. It was the district. The Department said not to raise it over five mills.

Mr. Williams: The Department said to raise it but not to raise it over five mills.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Not to raise it over five mills. That was the advice. I shall tell my friend why, I think, the mill rate was raised to nine mills. That was so that my friend could make the speech he made this afternoon—and the Frenchman and the other taxpayers down there have to pay four mills more than they need have, just so that my friend could make his speech.

Mr. Williams: I am trying to get a straight answer. Did the Government raise the mill rate?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: No. I shall read the report, but I doubt if my friend will understand it. This is the report (condensed) on the school district. It says in part:

"This school district is under supervision of the Department of Municipal Affairs, and I would suggest that the mill rate be raised to not more than five mills, as the district cannot finance properly on last year's rate of 2½ mills."

That is, the advice was that the rate be raised from two and one-half mills to not more than five mills.

Mr. Williams: It is the fact then that the Government suggested the mill rate be raised, but not more than from two and one-half to five mills?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: But my friend, the member for Shaunavon, said they had raised it from two and one-half mills to nine mills under instructions of the Government, and I say that is an absolute untruth. The Government of Saskatchewan did not instruct the school district to raise the rate to nine mills.

Mr. Stork: I saw the tax notice sent out. It had written on the top of it, in front, that the Government raised the tax rate from two and one-half to nine mills.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: And I say that is not true. And I say that the reason for the other four mills was so that you could make your speech this afternoon. Straight propaganda, Mr. Speaker: four mills over and above what the Department of Municipal Affairs said it should be!

Here is the situation: the Department of Municipal Affairs acts as council in the L.I.D., and advises the school district not to levy over five mills.

Mr. Williams: Whose report was that?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: The inspector of the Department of Municipal Affairs, in his report dated June 8, 1937. Now, if there is no more truth in all the other things said in the last four and one-quarter hours by the honourable gentleman than there is in that, there is not much use taking the time to deal with all that was said. He took up about an hour of the time of this House to tell us that the Government instructed the school district to raise the mill rate to nine mills, and now we find there is no truth in it at all.

Now I want to deal with another matter he raised, and that is the matter of the Liquor Board.

We have heard a good many reflections cast upon the Chairman of the Liquor Board, Mr. N. B. Williams, as being a political appointee. We have been told what a political appointee is, and had a definition of the same. We have been told there are two kinds of political organizations—that which functions in the open and which is commonly called “the Association”, and that which is closed. A good deal of time was spent in explaining the two kinds of political “machines”—the one that was the open Association mentioned in the article read by the honourable member for Shaunavon, and the other, that supposed to exist within the civil service and under cover.

Well, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Williams never was a member of the House or a candidate for election to the House. He was president of the Saskatchewan Liberal Association and never took part in elections except, in that capacity, perhaps to address some public meetings. When chosen as President of the Saskatchewan Liberal Association at the Moose Jaw convention, Mr. N. B. Williams was one of the outstanding public men of this province. He was president of the Saskatchewan Association of Agricultural Societies for three years. He was president of the Saskatchewan Insurance Agents' Association for three or four years. He has been Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Saskatchewan. He was president of the School Trustees' Association for Balcarres Inspectorate, and he was Secretary of the Associated Boards of Trade of Qu'Appelle Valley. This is the man who is supposed to be inefficient; this man who has had the confidence of all the organizations I have mentioned! Well, I do not think one can class such a man, who has been selected by the Agricultural Societies of Saskatchewan, by the Insurance Agents of Saskatchewan, and the Masonic Order of which he was Grand Master, for the high positions he has held in these and other organizations, as inefficient. He is one of the outstanding men of this province; he has lived here for many years, and occupied the high positions I have cited: yet this is the gentleman referred to in slighting terms by the honourable member for Shaunavon and upon whom he has cast insinuations.

My friend made some comparisons, with respect to revenues from the sale of liquor, between the Province of Alberta and the Province of Saskatchewan, and asserted that, in proportion to the sales made, our profits should have been greater than they are. Now, there are two deductions that can be made from this statement, if it were true. If we have not the cash in revenue to show we are making the profit we should make out of sales as compared with Alberta, then either the money went to wrong purposes, or the Board was not properly managed. Let us look at the picture as it is.

Before dealing with that, however, let me say this: in respect to making any investigations as to putting beer in grocery stores

(and my friend spoke all through his address with authority of the party of which he is a member)

Mr. Stork: On a Point of Privilege, Mr. Speaker: I wish to make a correction of that statement. I stated definitely that I was stating my own personal opinion.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: I do not contradict that, and I am not saying he did not. But my friend spoke, all afternoon and yesterday afternoon, with great authority of the party of which he is a member. But on my authority, and speaking as a member of this Government and for all on this side of the House, let me say that even if there were ten times as much money in selling beer in grocery stores as under the present system, I would be opposed to it, and all other members on this side would be opposed to it. When you come to suggesting an investigation as to selling beer in grocery stores, where any boy or girl, irrespective of age, can enter, I repeat that if it were found there was ten times as much profit in it, I hope (in fact, I am sure) all on this side would be opposed to it, and I hope that even the member for Shaunavon would oppose it.

Mr. Stork: May I ask a question?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: No, Mr. Speaker. I have only fifteen minutes left to me, this afternoon, but, when Monday comes and the debate is resumed, I shall be pleased to answer any questions. I have given the opinion of every member on this side so far as sale of beer in grocery stores is concerned.

Now as to the comparison between Alberta and Saskatchewan in the matter of liquor administration. The liquor stores in this province are administered for the welfare of the people, to give service to the people, a service they had asked for, and not primarily to make profits. My friends were accustomed to talk of "use and not for profit"; well, the beer and liquor stores of this Province are set up for the use of the people, to give service to the people, and not always for profits.

In the Province of Alberta there are less than thirty liquor stores; in the Province of Saskatchewan there are 35. In the Province of Alberta there are no beer and wine stores; in the Province of Saskatchewan there are 135. If we did not have beer and wine stores in this province, and all our beer and wine was sold in the 35 liquor stores, naturally our profits would be greatly increased. We would save the rent paid on the 135 beer stores, the salaries of vendors and clerks, and the fuel. In the liquor stores we could handle the beer and wine with very little increase of staff, and, as I say, that would eliminate wages and lots of other expenses now incurred in maintaining the 135 beer stores we have

in the Province of Saskatchewan and of which they have none in Alberta. That is a service we give—and my friend, in all his charges against the Liquor Board, conveniently overlooked the provision made to give service to the people.

Then, too, in the Province of Alberta there are more people living in the two cities of Calgary and Edmonton than there are in all eight cities of Saskatchewan. That is something members should keep in mind, when charges of inefficiency and maladministration are made, such as have been made. Let us examine the situation more minutely: In Saskatchewan with a population of 930,893 people, some 146,004 live in the cities. In the Province of Alberta with a population of 772,786, some 196,783 live in the cities. Thus over one-quarter of the population of Alberta lives in the six cities of that Province, while only one-seventh of the population of Saskatchewan lives in the eight cities.

Listen to this: Population of Calgary, 83,470; of Edmonton, 85,574! That is to say, Mr. Speaker, some 169,000 people live in these two Alberta cities. That is 23,000 more than live in all the cities of Saskatchewan. Our 35 liquor stores are all located in smaller centres than these and, of course, cannot compete with liquor stores situated in the large centres of Alberta. To prove that such is the case, all one need do is compare the business done in the liquor stores in Regina and Saskatoon with that done in the smaller stores and note the difference between the two.

Mr. Kemper: How can you compare them if they are not shown in the Public Accounts?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Compare the gross profits of Saskatchewan with those of the Province of Alberta. Again let me cite the facts: no beer stores there; 135 here; Alberta with one-quarter of its population in the cities, and two of these cities with a population greater than that of all our cities put together. It is natural and logical that this province cannot show as great profits. The idea in this province is to serve the people by our set-up. Of course we cannot show as large a profit in comparison with the business done as can the Province of Alberta!

That would be true even if the prices were the same, Mr. Speaker. But the prices are not the same. The prices in Alberta are higher than those in Saskatchewan. Therefore, by putting the higher prices into the reckoning with the other conditions I have cited, honourable members have the complete answer to my friend's question. Then taking these conditions, and putting our administration into the hands of the man who has occupied the responsible positions Mr. N. B. Williams has occupied in this province over many years, and you can see why it is our Liquor Board is well and efficiently run.

I said at the outset, Mr. Speaker, I was going to deal only with three things, this afternoon, and leave the rest until Monday next. I want to discuss one other matter to which there has been considerable reference by the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*), and that is the statement made by Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P. of Weyburn, relative to the Wheat Pool. Just a word or two on that.

Had I known then what I know now, Mr. Speaker, the language I used on a previous occasion in this House would have been a great deal stronger than it was. I have since learned that, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, when speaking on the feed and fodder situation and referring to what is known as the "Wheat Pool Offer", this Rev. Mr. Douglas said (I quote from the official Hansard report):

"They (*the Wheat Pool*) were willing to use their facilities to collect feed and fodder, bring it into the province, do the interim financing, BALE and load it for seventy-five cents a ton and take a large share of this work off the hands of the Government."

That is his statement as quoted from the official records of the House of Commons at Ottawa. I am willing to allow the people of Saskatchewan to judge of the truth of that statement, coupling with it his remark with respect to "Tammany Hall looking like a Sunday School", comparing two things with absolutely nothing in common, Mr. Speaker. I want to say, in the latter connection, that Tammany Hall could never look like a Sunday School, and the association of the two should never have occurred to the reverend gentleman from Weyburn.

Mr. Williams: May I ask a question?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: No. I have only a few moments left—and I am taking a lesson from the Leader of the Opposition, who would not allow questions the other day. I never had to apologize or debate because I told the truth; and not a member on the other side of the House will say that the Wheat Pool agreed to bale hay, along with other things, for only seventy-five cents a ton. The official Hansard says Mr. Douglas said "bale it". I think perhaps it would be well to read it again, Mr. Speaker, with your permission:

"They (*the Wheat Pool*) were willing to use their facilities to collect feed and fodder, bring it into the province, do the interim financing, BALE and load it for seventy-five cents a ton."

That "bale it" made a big difference, Mr. Speaker; and when it comes to comparing Tammany Hall to a Sunday School: well, these may be the words of Rev. Mr. Douglas, yet I am not ashamed of what I said. I have never had to apologize or be ashamed of what I said when I told the truth. But I would hate to have to tell the people of Saskatchewan, after all the fuss, that I had not told the truth.

So far as I am concerned, the whole publicity given in the newspapers does not worry me at all. It is beneath contempt, and, so far as I am concerned, I pay no attention to it whatever. He can spend as much time as he likes trying to justify his statement. It will take a lot of time for him to prove to the people of Saskatchewan that he did tell the truth. The people of Saskatchewan, knowing now what is in Hansard, can form their own opinions.

Mr. Speaker, as it is now six o'clock, I would ask leave to adjourn the debate.

(Debate adjourned)

Resuming Monday, March 7, 1938, Hon. Mr. Dunn said:

Mr. Speaker: Before dealing with the matters which I wish to bring before the Legislature, this afternoon, I desire first to give some further information with respect to the question of School District No. 3324 to which some reference was made, last Wednesday. I could have taken advantage of the situation a few moments ago and made the remarks I have to make as the Government's reply to the matter raised by the Leader of the Opposition on "Orders of the Day" being called. But, in discussing this question with the honourable member for Shaunavon, today, I have all the material here and propose to deal with it in my address. The reason I take this course rather than the easier one is because the Hansard Reporter of the House took down the statements I made on this question, last Wednesday, and, in order to be perfectly fair what I have to say further on the matter should be incorporated in the same address. So I did not rise when the opportunity was given on "Orders of the Day" being called.

On Wednesday of last week, in dealing with certain statements made by the honourable member for Shaunavon with respect to the mill rate in School District No. 3324 at Val Marie being raised to nine mills on order of the Government, when it came to my turn to deal with the matter, after sending a note to the Deputy Minister of Education and receiving certain information, I started to read the memorandum in my hand. It referred to the report of the inspector which was that the rate be raised to not more than five mills, and on the strength of that information I stated that the honourable member for Shaunavon was absolutely wrong in the statement he had made, and that the reason the mill rate had been increased to nine mills was, in my opinion, in order that he could make his speech.

Insofar as it went, the information of the Deputy Minister of Education was quite correct. It was on June 8 that Inspector R. McIntyre in his report (I have the whole file here, but shall only read the last paragraph) stated:

"This school district is under supervision of the Department of Municipal Affairs and I would suggest that the mill rate for this year be raised to not more than 5 mills as the district cannot finance properly on last years rate of 2½ mills."

That was all the information available in the Department of Education, and it was on the strength of that statement from the Deputy Minister that I gave the information to the House—and I wish to be understood as not blaming the Deputy Minister in any way. Following that, however (as I have since learned, and as the file will indicate), on July 9 (I think it was) School District No. 3324 submitted its statement of requirements in the way of cash for the coming year to the Department of Municipal Affairs. In this statement it indicates that the total estimated expenses were \$1,591, and uncollectable taxes \$109, making a total of \$1,700. Then they estimated the Government Grant would be \$252, and, deducting that from the total, it leaves a balance of \$1,448 to be raised by taxation. Then in the space used by the Department, the mill rate to be levied by the trustees was given as nine mills in order to raise the \$1,448 required by the school district.

Then, in the first part of a letter from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the school district, dated July 13, 1937, we find this:

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of The School Assessment Act, I hereby advise that the Department has decided on a levy of nine mills for your district for the present year."

That was to raise the amount of money required to run the district for the year. I am not going to read the whole letter, but will jump to the last paragraph—this is what is of interest to the house.

Mr. Kemper: Would you mind reading the balance of it?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Yes, if you wish it, though it is fairly long.

"In your statement of estimated expenditure for the year 1936, your total expenses were estimated at \$1,241.94. This figure included \$700.00 on back teachers salary. In view of the fact that this \$700.00 could not be properly considered a current expense, but it was deemed to be an overdue liability, this amount was not taken into account when your levy for 1936 was arrived at.

"In the corresponding statement this year, you estimate your total expenditure for the year 1937 to be \$1,591.02. I note that the increase is made up mainly of debenture coupons due, which amounts to \$869.52. You have not indicated the dates upon which the debentures in question fall due.

"In view of your increased estimate for expenses, I regret that the Department cannot see its way clear to levy for less than nine mills, even taking into consideration the increased Government Grant. The Department deems it inadvisable to levy for an amount less than your estimated current expenses less the estimated revenue other than taxes.

"At this time I have to draw your attention to my letter of July 20th, 1936, wherein you were advised that the Department had decided on a levy of five mills for your district for the year 1936. On

checking your financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1938, I find that the mill rate was set at two and one-half mills, contrary to the instructions received from this Department.

"I must draw your attention to Section 52 of The School Assessment Act which provides that upon the approval of the estimated expenditure for the year, the Minister shall cause a rate to be struck sufficient to produce the amount of such estimated expenditure less estimated revenue other than taxes.

"You will note that the matter of setting the mill rate is left entirely with the Minister and neither the board of trustees nor the assessor have any jurisdiction in this matter whatsoever.

"At this time I have to request that when you send out your tax notices, the same be made out in accordance with the rate of nine mills, and I also have to request that in future you comply with the provisions of the law."

Which simply elaborates on the first part of the letter which was sent out.

In the light of this subsequent information obtained from the Department of Municipal Affairs over and above the statement of the municipal inspector, R. McIntyre, given to the Department of Education, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the original statement made by the honourable member for Shaunavon, namely, that instructions were given to raise the mill rate and that it be struck at nine mills, was quite correct, and that my previous reply, true as far as it went, was not in accordance with the facts that subsequently came to light. I think it more in order that this statement be incorporated with my address, and a fairer way of giving redress to the honourable member than had I risen on "Orders of the Day" being called and replied to the Leader of the Opposition at that time. It is the duty of members of the House to be perfectly fair in matters of this kind when a correction has to be made.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to deal for a minute or two, with the matter of "Co-operation", that is, the different co-operative enterprises in the province and the attitude of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan towards co-operation and co-operatives from the year 1905 down to the present time. Necessarily it would take a long time, and would be a very voluminous statement, were I to deal with every matter of detail in connection with the whole co-operative movement in Saskatchewan; but I have in my hand a memorandum prepared by Mr. Arnason, of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, with whom I have been in discussion in the last few days. With the permission of the House I should like to follow it very closely in order to conserve the time of the House and to make the statement as concise as possible. I am prepared to file the statement if the House so desires.

The first co-operative enterprises in the province were three co-operative creameries established in 1896 under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner. In 1905 six co-operative creameries had been organized. In 1906 with the establishment of the

Provincial Dairy Branch, arrangements were made whereby all the co-operative creameries voluntarily placed themselves under the supervision and the direction of the Dairy Commissioner. The Branch engaged the managers, purchased the supplies, kept the accounts, marketed the products and made a settlement with the patrons. With regard to the construction of new creameries provision was made for loans by the Government after a certain amount had been subscribed by local producers.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company—1911

Due to representations by farmers generally who recognized that the elevator companies occupied a stronger position than commission agencies, such as the Grain Growers Grain Company, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1910 to investigate the handling of grain. The Commission made recommendations regarding special legislation providing for a co-operative grain handling organization to be assisted by the Government through the medium of loans, but would otherwise be independent. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Act of 1911 provided that where farmers paid fifteen per cent. of the cash required for the building of a local elevator, the Government would undertake to advance eighty-five per cent. of the subscribed capital unpaid. The loans would be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, the rate of interest being five per cent.

There follow short memoranda in connection with co-operative enterprises in the province since 1905.

Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association—1912

Due to representations made by the Grain Growers Association, the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Act was adopted in 1912. I am not going to enlarge on that at all, Mr. Speaker. All members are familiar with its operation.

Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act—1913

The Agricultural Credit Commission appointed in 1913 with J. H. Haslam as Chairman, recommended the adoption of legislation providing for the organization of local co-operative associations for buying and selling supplies. Some business had been transacted prior to that date by unincorporated groups, but it was felt necessary that these should receive legal status, and that provision be made for a simplified procedure with regard to the organization of new associations. The result was the adoption of The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act in 1913, which provided for the organization of associations for buying and selling supplies generally. To administer the Act and to gather information regarding co-operative activities for the benefit of Sask-

atchewan farmers, the Co-operative Organization Branch was established in 1914. This was the foundation of the present Co-operation and Markets Branch. The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act resulted in the organization of a large number of trading associations, some of which developed into co-operative stores, together with a considerable number of live stock shipping associations.

In 1913, an amendment to The Saskatchewan Grain Growers Associations Act authorized the executive of the association to act as the marketing and purchasing agent for incorporated associations. In 1914, another amendment was adopted giving similar power to the association with regard to unincorporated grain growers locals.

Marketing of Wool by Branch

At the time the Co-operative Organization Branch was organized, the marketing of wool was in a demoralized state and arrangements were made whereby the Branch undertook to market the wool free of charge for producers, provided the latter prepared the product for shipment in accordance with instructions specified by the officials. This policy was continued until the organization of a western office of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in 1919.

Other Marketing Activities

In 1915, the Branch, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, began to encourage the co-operative marketing of poultry. The officials took delivery of the shipments, made advance payments to producers while the final payment was made after the product was sold. The policy of encouraging the development of co-operative marketing of poultry products was continued until the organization of the Poultry Pool in 1925.

Encouragement was also given to the organization of live-stock shipping associations under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. This was continued until the organization of the Live Stock Pool in 1926.

Co-operative Creameries Act—1917

Under the old Act each creamery was independent of the others and co-operation took place through the medium of the Dairy Branch of the Department, since that office was responsible for sales. Under the new Act creameries would become shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited. To encourage the development of the Co-operative Creamery System, the Government undertook to loan sums equal to seventy-five per cent. of the value of branches, warehouses or other buildings re-

quired, on the security of mortgage. The development of the Co-operative Creamery System was made possible through the guidance given by the Dairy Branch and from the experience gained with successful co-operative enterprises such as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Hail Insurance Act—1917

Amendments to the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance legislation of 1912 were made necessary as result of the severe losses suffered in 1916. The 1917 legislation represents, in the main, the foundation of the present Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards

The Royal Commission appointed in 1915 and reporting in 1918, stressed the lack of central marketing facilities in Saskatchewan as far as live stock was concerned. At the 1918-19 Session of the Legislature, special Acts incorporating the Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards and the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards were adopted. The Government undertook to assist the stockyards by loans when the members had accumulated funds to pay for the land required and two-thirds of the value of the buildings.

Wool Marketing Discontinued—1920

Wool marketing activities of the Co-operative Organization Branch were discontinued in 1920 and transferred to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. The Minister of Agriculture of the day stated that the service had originally been undertaken to see what could be accomplished by co-operative effort, and the time had now come when the business should be administered by the producers themselves. This explains the policy adopted by the Government with regard to the encouragement of co-operative marketing enterprises. You will have noticed, Mr. Speaker, that in connection with the Co-operative Creameries, with the Poultry Pool, the Live Stock Shipping association and so on, and now in connection with the marketing of wool, the policy of the Government had been to give assistance and foster, where necessary, by grants, to enable the producers to carry on until they were in a position to carry on themselves independent of the Department, but with continued assistance from the Co-operation and Markets Branch so far as investigating marketing activities, gathering market reports and so on were concerned. That was the policy of the Government, to assist by grants or loans and otherwise, until the producers' organization was able to stand on its own feet.

Wheat Marketing Report

In 1921, the report on wheat marketing by Messrs. Riddell and Stewart favoured the organization of a voluntary Pool as compared with one involving a producer's contract.

Live Stock Investigation Committee

Then in 1925, the Saskatchewan Live Stock Investigation Committee, of which Hon. George Langley was Chairman, investigated conditions with regard to the marketing of live stock, and recommended that further attention should be given to the organization of local co-operative shipping associations, and, above all, the organization of a central association to handle the live stock assembled by locals. The Live Stock Pool was organized the following year.

1911-1920, Sellers' Market; 1920-1923, Buyers' Market

The period between 1911 and 1920 was one of fairly satisfactory prices due, partly, to war conditions. Comparatively little attention was paid to the development of organizations designed to increase the bargaining power of producers. The emphasis was rather on organizations to provide for savings in the handling of the product. Due to the disastrous post-war slump in prices, the limitations of the organizations formed up to that time became evident, and more attention was paid to organization designed to increase the bargaining power of producers by means of orderly marketing. This led to great interest in the possibility of organizing pools for marketing wheat, live stock and poultry products. The Government gave assistance not only by providing the necessary legislation but also by loans in connection with organization.

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Limited (Special) Act was passed in 1924. That same year, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited was incorporated under a special Act. Then, in 1925, The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act was passed.

Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

This Act gave authority to producers to organize co-operative marketing associations for the purpose of processing or marketing products delivered to an association by its members. Provision was made for marketing contracts, if these were desired.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers Limited, organized in 1926 under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, was re-organized in 1928 under a special Act. The Saskatchewan Poultry Pool Limited, which had been formed in 1925 under The Companies Act, was organized under a special Act in 1927.

Upon the organization of the Live Stock and Poultry Pools active promotion work on the part of the Co-operation and Markets Branch ceased, because, as I have already explained, the policy of the Government in connection with co-operative enterprise was to encourage and assist them actively until they were able to carry

on by themselves, and thereafter to assist in investigational work and in the assembling of information with respect to markets and so on. In addition to this type of encouragement, financial assistance was also given to promote organization. Loans were advanced by the Government for organization purposes as follows:

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, \$44,986.84 (since returned);

Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Limited, \$25,000.00 (part of which has been repaid);

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool, Limited, \$10,000 (since repaid).

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Act, 1927, ratified the purchase of Caulder's Creameries, Limited, a further step towards co-operation in the creamery industry.

Overseas Live Stock Marketing Commission

The Saskatchewan Overseas Live Stock Commission was established with Dr. W. W. Swanson as Chairman, which paid special attention to co-operative marketing of live stock and live stock products. The Commission made recommendations regarding the further development of co-operative live stock marketing and the organization of co-operative bacon factories. It should be noted, too, Mr. Speaker, that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers Limited operate a co-operative packing plant.

Mr. Williams: Do I understand you to imply that the Government made a grant to that Commission? Was it a Government grant, or a grant out of the undistributed surplus of the Canada Wheat Board?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Speaking from memory, I would say the grant came out of the Provincial Treasury. I would say it came from Government funds.

The period between 1929 and 1934 was a period of readjustment and attempts at consolidation due to the most disastrous price decline in the history of organized marketing.

In 1933, the Legislature passed a special Act ratifying the agreements arrived at in 1930 whereby the Government guaranteed the over-payments made by the Wheat Pool in handling the 1929 crop. Provision was made for the repayment of the amount involved on the amortization basis. The amount involved was \$13,577,000.00.

All members of the House will know that when this question was before the Legislature it was not a political question in any

sense of the word, and support was given the legislation by both sides of the House.

In 1933, an Act in respect to the Co-operative Creameries was adopted confirming the appointment of Mr. S. C. Burton as Receiver-Manager of the Company. I think, in passing, it would be only fit and proper to pay a real tribute to the business ability Mr. S. C. Burton has shown as administrator or Receiver-Manager of the Co-operative Creameries, and for the splendid work he has done since his appointment.

There was no change in policy on the part of the Government from 1929 to 1934 so far as giving encouragement to co-operative organizations was concerned. That is to say, during the regime of the Anderson Government the same policy which had been adopted by previous Governments in Saskatchewan was carried on. And in 1934 the policy of giving encouragement to the development of co-operative enterprises was continued by the present Government. In 1936, a special Act of the Legislature incorporated the Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited.

Credit Union Act—1937

Then in 1937, The Credit Union Act, as all members will recall, was passed by this Legislature. Saskatchewan was the first province in Western Canada to adopt credit union legislation. This Act came into force on June 30 last year. To date, nine credit unions have been incorporated, and there is considerable interest in the possibility of extending this type of co-operative activity. The legislation is considered satisfactory by authorities on the credit union movement.

Development of Research Service, 1937

In an attempt to give further encouragement to the development of co-operative organization, it was decided to appoint a competent statistician and economist for the purpose of doing research work at the request of co-operative organizations. Those who know Mr. Hanson, presently employed in the Branch in that capacity, will realize the splendid worth of the man, and the co-operative associations are not at all backward in expressing appreciation of his work.

This research work will include investigation of problems confronting existing co-operatives, ways and means of meeting these problems and surveys regarding further extension of co-operative development. It is understood that the information to be made available will be of a fact-finding nature. The decision as to what action should be taken with respect to the findings made available will be left to the officials of co-operative organizations.

Present Services of Branch

I should like to cite the present services given by the Co-operation and Markets Branch.

The services available to co-operative organizations at the present time may be enumerated as follows:

(a) Providing suitable legislation, including Co-operative Associations Act, which provides for incorporation of trading associations, community halls and community pasture associations;

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, which is now being revised so as to make it possible for the larger co-operatives to take advantage of its provisions, if they so desire, as well as to facilitate the organization of new associations;

The Credit Union Act, already referred to; and, in addition, special legislation is provided at the request of co-operatives. Existing legislation is amended at the request of co-operative organizations;

(b) Facilities for organization. The object has been to make it as easy as possible for co-operatives to organize. Assistance is given with respect to organization where this is required. No attempt is made to promote organization of co-operatives;

(c) Publicity. Information is made available regarding new co-operative developments, co-operative principles and practices, etc., no matter where. It is a Bureau for the gathering of this information, which is disseminated through reports and mimeographed publication issued twice a month;

(d) Facilities are now provided for economic research for various co-operatives;

(e) Assistance is given in connection with co-operative conferences, and educational meetings where this is requested.

Close contact is maintained with the Co-operative Union of Canada.

At the present time, meetings are being conducted in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Other examples of assistance being rendered are found in the appointment by the Government of a special counsel to assist the co-operatives in representations made to the Canadian Tariff Board in 1935, with regard to a lower duty on petroleum products. A similar step was taken in connection with the recent meeting of the Canadian Tariff Board in Calgary.

In passing, Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the House that the appointment of Mr. R. T. Graham, K.C., of Swift Current,

as special counsel to assist the co-operatives in presenting their case for lower duties on petroleum products, was much appreciated by those directly concerned. I have in my hand a letter, written to the Premier of the Province, by Mr. H. L. Fowler, of the Consumers' Co-operative Refineries, Limited, expressing that appreciation. I shall read it—and with the permission of Mr. Fowler:

February 9th, 1938.

Hon. W. J. Patterson, Esq., Premier,
Province of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

We wish to express the appreciation of this organization for the assistance of your Government in presenting our case before the recent sittings of the Tariff Board at Calgary and at Ottawa.

Mr. R. T. Graham, K.C., of Swift Current, who was appointed by the Saskatchewan Government, gave us every assistance possible in the preparation and presentation of the case for the Co-operative Consumer of Saskatchewan. You will remember that Mr. Graham also rendered us a similar service in 1935.

(signed) H. L. Fowler,
Secretary, Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Ltd.

Now, Mr. Speaker, returning to the matter of government policy with respect to co-operation and co-operatives:

The present policy may be described as one of removing obstacles to the successful functioning of co-operatives, and then to allow them to function themselves without Government assistance other than the services available through the Co-operative and Markets Branch, which I have already enumerated. The policy which has prevailed in the past, namely, of encouraging co-operative development without releasing the officials of co-operatives from any responsibilities with respect to management, and the success in keeping the movement out of politics, may be described as the chief reasons why co-operation has made more progress in Saskatchewan than in any other province. Saskatchewan has more co-operatives of various types than any other province of Canada. Mr. George Keen, secretary-treasurer of the Co-operative Union of Canada since 1909, who visits Saskatchewan every year, and has been doing so for the past eighteen years, is very definite on that point. He refers to Saskatchewan as "The Co-operative Province of Canada"—and he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on co-operation on this continent.

Just to give the House a brief idea of how many co-operatives have been organized and how the movement has grown in this province, I wish to cite a few figures.

On January 1, 1938, there were 511 co-operative associations in Saskatchewan, as follows:

Co-operative Associations operating stores.....	46
Carlot Trading Associations	296
Associations having authority to trade, and operate community halls	16
Community Hall Associations	129
Grazing and Breeding Associations.....	24
	<hr/>
Total	511

In the calendar year 1937, there were 68 co-operative associations incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act there were six; incorporated under special legislation (these are the larger ones), ten; and, as already stated, there were nine Credit Unions.

I want to cite another fact (and an important one) in connection with the growth of these co-operatives:

In 1930, there were 271 co-operatives in Saskatchewan. In 1934, that is, during the régime of the Anderson Government, this number had increased by ten, and there were 281 in 1934. Between 1930 and 1934, let me repeat, there was a growth of ten co-operatives in the four years.

From January 1, 1935, down to the present, there has been an increase to 511 co-operatives, 68 of which were organized last year.

I make those remarks in connection with the development and encouragement of co-operative enterprise in this province for one specific purpose—but, before stating that purpose, I want to say that, insofar as the Anderson Government was concerned, I do not think for a moment that Government was opposed to the co-operative movement. I think they followed the same course as had been followed by previous Governments in this province, and that was, as I have said, to encourage co-operation. My opinion is that one can see, in the years of low prices and crop failure, etcetera, reason for the small number of co-operatives formed during these four years of the Anderson régime. Encouragement was given to the Wheat Pool—and possibly a little too much encouragement was given to Mr. J. A. Caulder when he received \$57,000 from that Government for Creamery shares which I doubt if anyone can argue were worth more than a dollar a share. The purpose there was to assist co-operation; but the financial judgment was as poor as shown in other ways by that Government when it was in office. That, Mr. Speaker, would be a kindly and charitable way to put it.

The reason for my remarks with respect to co-operative enterprises is to be found in the platform of the C.C.F. party, and particularly in this paragraph in the middle of the first page of that platform. I shall read it all so that I shall not be accused of reading only part of it:

"The attitude and actions of the old line parties convince even the most hardened party man that the traditional policy of the old parties is to protect invested capital even though this policy may cause human misery and suffering.

"When human rights and investments clash, the traditional policy of the old parties is to allow the situation to drift until pressure makes it impossible to dilly-dally any longer."

Now I come to the paragraph to which I wish to call your attention especially, Mr. Speaker:

"Added to this quite apparent fact is another equally startling. The Liberal Party in particular, have clearly demonstrated their opposition to Public Ownership, Co-operation, and State Aid to Agriculture."

Compare the four years of the Anderson Government and the four years of this Government with respect to the growth of the co-operative movement, and all I ask members of the House is this: is it a fair statement of fact? I think we should be fair about this; and I have not tried, this afternoon, even to insinuate that members of the Anderson Government were unfavourable, or had not given encouragement to co-operative enterprise, or that they had departed from the policy which had been followed in previous years. I think it will be a sad day for co-operation in this province when it gets into the realm of politics. I am not going to insinuate for a moment, this afternoon, that members opposite are opposed to it; but I do think that is one question that should be kept out of politics and political platforms. My understanding of the views of those most interested in the co-operative movement in this province is this: whether they are presidents, secretaries, or officers of the 511 co-operative organizations scattered all over the province, the one thing they want to avoid is political controversy in connection with their movement. I want to suggest to my honourable friends, through you, Mr. Speaker, that this comment in their platform is only playing politics and introducing politics into the movement, that it is not fair comment in view of the facts which I have outlined, and that it would be only fair to the co-operatives (if for no other reason) to delete that statement from their platform. . . . For the one thing calculated to put co-operation on the rocks is the kind of propaganda not founded on facts which I have just read from my friends' platform.

I want to take a little time, this afternoon—and I promise, Mr. Speaker, to be as brief as possible—to deal with some facts in connection with my own Department. Last year, I dealt first in my Budget address with the Department of Highways. This year I would prefer to deal with other Branches over which, for the

moment, I happen to preside, and leave the Department of Highways until the last.

In connection with the Office of the King's Printer, more country newspapers have been added to our King's Printer's list for small printing orders that are suitable for small plants throughout the country to handle. In all cases where application is received from any printer in the province, his name is added to the list and some printing work sent out to him. It is very difficult to find much work of the type that can be distributed among the many small shops throughout the province, and very often the work awarded does not mean very much to the printer concerned, either in money or in volume.

Knowing the criticism that has been made of the Office of the King's Printer, I was very much interested in perusing an exhaustive report issued by the University of Missouri, on October 1, 1935, and edited by Mr. E. E. Sparling, on the administration of public printing in each of the States of the American Union. According to this report, there is no uniformity in the methods used in awarding public printing in the different states—some have the public tender system, some otherwise; in fact scarcely any two states are exactly alike in this respect. However, he reaches the final conclusion that the system which contains the best safeguards towards economy is by awarding all the work on the basis of a unit price list: the very system we have in Saskatchewan, Mr. Speaker.

The unit price list drawn up and which has now been in operation in the King's Printer's Office for one and one-half years, had been found to be very satisfactory, and the House may be assured of the fact that all public printing in Saskatchewan, from the smallest plant to the largest and no matter who does the work, is all done on the basis of this price list. In all cases where printing has been done under this price list, whether a small job or a \$1,000 job, members can be assured that the Department has received full value for the money.

If it were practicable, I believe it would be well to award printing by the tender system as has been suggested from time to time. But there are objections to it. Because the vast majority of the orders are small and involve only a small amount of money, represent only a small volume of work, and often are required on very short notice; in the majority of cases it is not practicable to award the printing of these small contracts by tender. It was the custom during the five years of the preceding Government to award the large jobs by tender, and all the small ones by price list and not by tender. This simply resulted in some of the large concerns getting all the volume of the small printing contracts (which were not scattered over the small plants of the province as they are today), and got their profits out of these small jobs. Then, when

the big jobs came along, they were able to cut down their tenders to the point where those who did not get the profitable small orders were not able to compete. This tended to result in "sweat-shop" conditions due to the price-cutting made possible by this system, and at the same time the tender system has a tendency to drive the printers into collusion in making their bids.

It has been suggested that the price lists are higher than those existing when the Government came into office. Under the new list the prices may be higher, Mr. Speaker, but it is because they are based on Union rates, on the Union schedule of wages in Union shops; and the price list was arrived at by representatives of the different printing establishments, their employees and the King's Printer's Department getting together. The price list has been found to be very satisfactory, with few, if any, complaints during the past year in connection with the same.

If you peruse this report on public printing in the United States and read the conclusions Mr. Sparling comes to as to what should be the guiding principles in the controlling of public printing, and if you examine the safeguards recommended by Mr. Sparling, you will find that all are to be found in the printing list used in the Office of the King's Printer in the Province of Saskatchewan. I have no hesitation in saying that, in this province, you will find the only public record of printing prices, open and available to all, to be found in the whole of Canada

Mr. Kemper: How do you account for the fact that the company which used to do it cheaper does not get any Government printing any more?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: It has been found that the cheaper printing can be done only under certain conditions: for instance, by the shop which got a large volume of the small orders on which the profits were relatively large, and which, when bidding for the larger ones, was in a position to undercut his competitors. We have in this province now an administration of public printing which, and a King's Printer who, need take second place to none on the North American continent.

Mr. Kemper: Did the Minister say that company got all the small orders?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: I did not say "got all"; but that they got a great volume.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have certain information with respect to the Bureau of Old Age Pensions, information which may be of value to some to take back to their constituencies, information which members of the Public Accounts Committee were fortunate

enough to receive directly from the Commissioner of Old Age Pensions, information which at this time is of value because of the changes made in Dominion regulations governing Old Age Pensions as a result of a conference held in Ottawa, last year, between the Dominion Government Old Age Pension authorities and representatives from the nine provinces of Canada. In order to save time and be accurate, I am going to read a memorandum from the Commissioner which I shall file, if the House so desires. I believe that is in order, Mr. Speaker:

"A few days ago, you requested me to supply you with some notes on changes that had taken place by reason of the Amendment to the Regulations of the Old Age Pensions Act made by the recent Dominion-wide conference on Old Age Pensions and authorized by order of the Governor-General in Council on January 8th last. The following would appear to be the principal points in that connection:

"Residence: The original requirements for residence still stand good and call for twenty years' residence in Canada and five years in the province in which the applicant is making application.

Under the old regulation, to qualify for twenty years' residence, the applicant was required to show, (a) that he had lodged in Canada at least 4,384 days (approximately 12 years) within the said twenty years; (b) the regulations provided that no applicant could be absent from Canada more than 731 consecutive days at any time. Further, an applicant must have lodged 1,095 days in the province within the said five years.

The new regulations provide for actually lodging in Canada for 5,844 days to establish twenty years' residence (approximately 16 years). No reference is made to any one particular absence, but an applicant can be away from Canada up to four years in one or any number of absences, and still qualify for twenty years' residence. . .

Now, I think, Mr. Speaker, members of the House will appreciate the importance of the change there:

"The five-year qualification now simply requires the actual lodging within the province on 700 days out of the last two years, and, of course, actual residence within the province in which the applicant wishes to make application.

"Temporary absence from Canada for any period less than one month in any one year is counted as residence in Canada.

"Income: The old regulation provided for income being based on five per cent. of the assessed or market value, exclusive of encumbrances, of any property held by the applicant. In practice, however, the taking of market value had not been permitted and it was assumed that market values could only be taken when the market value was higher than the assessed value. Upon presentation of this matter. . .

I might say, Mr. Speaker, in this case, by the representatives of the Province of Saskatchewan:

". . . the conference decided to allow the taking of five per cent. of the market value of properties exclusive of encumbrances."

And members of the House will also appreciate that change. On this point I might say that Mr. King, the Chief Examiner of the Auditor General's Department, has been here since the conference was held, and at the present time there is some difficulty being experienced in getting down to a basis of establishing the true market values of some properties especially in the marginal

areas in Saskatchewan. At the present time we are trying to work out a plan whereby the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission will establish the values. But let me continue with the memorandum, Mr. Speaker:

"Thus far, we have submitted two cases to them but they have not forwarded their valuation up to the present time. However, if we can find a suitable method of establishing market values, it may show a suitable reduction from the present assessed value, and this concession might be of value to those who are making applications for pensions in this province. This new arrangement should ultimately eliminate a condition which worked a distinct hardship on applicants in Saskatchewan.

"For the purpose of taking care of an emergency such as sickness and the expense of funerals, we had previously exempted up to \$400.00 in the possession of the would-be pensioners. Under the new regulations, the only sum exempt is \$250.00.

"All personal property must be taken into consideration and any personal property in excess of \$250.00 must be translated into the amount of Canadian Government Annuity that could be purchased and charged against the applicant as annual income.

"*Transfer of Property*: Under the old regulations, wherever the transfer of property had taken place within five years of making application for a pension, the matter was left at the discretion of the Commissioner of Old Age Pensions to decide as to whether or not, in his opinion, the transfer had been made for the purpose of qualifying for the pension.

"Under the new regulations, this feature is retained, but if the decision is that the transfer has been made for the purpose of qualifying, then the value of the property so transferred or the value of the equity of the applicant in such property, must be deducted from the amount of pension later awarded to such applicant.

"*When Pension shall commence*: Under the old regulation, pensions commenced the day after the last proof in connection with the application was received in the office.

"The new regulation provides that the pension shall commence on the first of the next following month after the receipt of satisfactory proofs in the office, the first cheque being paid on the first of the next following month.

"*Suspension of Pension*: Under the old regulations, during the absence of a pensioner from Canada, if the pensioner was absent for more than one month, the pension was suspended for the whole of the period during which such pensioner was absent.

"Under the new regulation, if a pensioner is absent from Canada more than one month, the pension is paid for that period of one month but suspended for the remainder of the absence and is re-instated on the return of the pensioner to Canada.

"*Increase and Reduction of Pension*: The new regulations set forth that no change in pension shall be made unless there has been a new inquiry and examination into the financial affairs of the pensioner."

That is, Mr. Speaker, until an inspector of the Branch has re-examined the affairs of the pensioner, no change in pension will be granted.

In connection with pensions for the Blind, I might just read the regulations:

"36. Every person who desires to make application for a pension in respect of blindness under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority. The application shall contain the information required of an applicant for

an old age pension and in addition it shall state in the case of an applicant who is married, whether such applicant is living with his or her spouse, and, in the case of an applicant who is a widow or widower, the number and ages of his or her children, if any, and whether or not any of such children are living with him or her.

"37. For the purpose of determining whether an applicant for a pension in respect of blindness is married, regard may be had by the pension authority to the Certificate of Marriage; but if no such certificate can be procurable the pension authority may accept other evidence which it considers to be satisfactory as proof of marriage.

"38. Each applicant for a pension in respect of blindness shall be required to report for examination by an officer of the Department of Pensions and National Health who is a duly qualified medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology (hereinafter sometimes called an examining physician) unless the Department of Pensions and National Health has obtained evidence from other sources based upon an examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner establishing to its satisfaction that the applicant is "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential."

In connection with the examination referred to in that regulation, three different points in the province have been set as examination centres, namely, Regina, Saskatoon, and North Battleford. We have hopes of two additional places being established in the province for the examination of blind people. Since the legislation went into effect, we have received 258 applications for pensions.

Last year, we made provision in the estimates for a much larger amount than was ultimately required. Members may have noticed that the estimates in this connection are much lower than they were last year. We had no idea, last year, when the estimates were being discussed, even as to the probable amount that would be required to provide pensions for the blind, but we allowed so much that, even with an increase in applications and pensions this year, that amount can be very much reduced from what we voted a year ago. I think we allowed \$250,000, last year, whereas, in actual fact, the pensions for the blind will only be around \$100,000. We had nothing on which to base a reasonably accurate estimate. No facts to go on.

Before leaving the Old Age Pensions Branch, I might say there are numerous applications for pensions being received from people in the province, especially those in the drought areas, many of which cannot be granted because of the property qualifications. I might say also that the work of the Branch has almost doubled in the last four years and, from time to time, great difficulty has been experienced in keeping up with the work, the answering of correspondence, and questions. That has not been all it should have been. We think, however, the system we have in the office now, with a special clerk for files, and a correspondence clerk whose duty it is to direct the matter of correspondence, and relieve the Commissioner and his Deputy of all except those matters that should properly be handled by them, the Branch will be better able to keep abreast with the work than was the case last year, when there was congestion in the office.

In the Bureau of Child Protection, due to crop failure and so on, there has been a heavy additional volume of work because of the greater number of people who are not able to take care of children—that is, legitimate children. This burden has been relieved to a considerable extent by the Children's Aid Societies formed by people interested in this work in the various cities and towns of the province, and I would like to pay tribute to those who have devoted their time and energy, without pay, in looking after the welfare of children in the province as a whole. The control we now exercise over the boarding houses by reason of the fact that we now can license them, not with the idea of obtaining revenue, but so that we can control them, has resulted in considerable improvement in the conditions for the children in these boarding houses. We have no difficulty since we have had authority to inspect and standardize them. We hope the legislation this year with respect to the care of wards will be of material assistance.

We are finding increasing difficulty in this Branch because of the larger number of older children coming into our hands. These older children, unfortunately, are not so readily adopted as the younger ones, as most people desiring to adopt a child prefer the younger. The result is we have more going out to school or to work, which creates more work and expense in supervision; and I think this part of the work will continue to increase and the expense become greater as time goes on.

I shall now deal briefly with the Department of Highways. I have not the intention, this year, to touch on the Bureau of Publications which has charge, among other things, of the Travelling and Open Shelf Libraries, other than to say that many thousands of people of the province take advantage of these two services. I dealt at considerable length with the Bureau last year, and, as the situation has not materially changed since, I shall (as I have said) not dwell upon it on this occasion.

I do propose to discuss briefly the Department of Highways and some of the activities of the Department during the past year.

I notice there has been some criticism (not by members opposite, but in the Press and from the public platform by Mr. Diefenbaker, the Conservative Leader in the province) with respect to employees in the Department having been increased, and to the effect that there is a greater number employed in road construction and maintenance under the present system as compared with 1933. These were the two years singled out—1933 and 1937; and a question has been asked by the Leader of the Opposition in connection with the matter, the answer to which, if not already filed, is being filed today.

Mr. Diefenbaker states that, in 1933, the number of employees in the Department of Highways was many less than the number employed in the year 1937.

In reply, I should first like to say that in 1933, there was very little road construction work in the province, and I want to substantiate that statement by quoting some figures:

In 1933-34, the revenue expenditure on roads in the province was \$922,340.78;

In 1936-37 (these are the years he uses for comparison), the revenue expenditure on roads was \$1,144,650.94.

That is, Mr. Speaker, \$922,340.78 as compared with \$1,144,650.94, expended on Revenue Account. Let us now turn to Capital expenditures.

In 1933-34, capital expenditure on roads amounted to \$15,982.78;

In 1936-37, capital expenditure on roads amounted to \$217,162.00.

That is, an increase of \$202,000 (in round figures) on capital expenditures.

Now let us take Relief Services road-work:

In 1933-34, on Relief Services.....\$ 19,859.00

In 1936-37, on Relief Services.....\$1,367,213.00

Or an increase of considerably over one and a quarter millions.

Add these together, and you will find that the total expenditure in 1933-34 was \$958,182.74 as against a total expenditure in 1936-37 of \$2,729,026.80.

That, Mr. Speaker, is over twice as much spent in 1936-37 as was spent in 1933-34. In fact, it is two and one-half times as much money. And therein lies the reason, Mr. Speaker, why in 1933 there were five highway inspectors, and in 1937 there were 17; and that in 1933 there were 20 engineers and in 1936-37, there were 29. In connection with construction work (which includes both Relief Services and Capital construction) and saying nothing for the time being of any increase in revenue expenditure, there was practically no capital expenditure at all in 1933, while in 1936-37 there was nearly \$1,400,000. So, in 1937, we had this increase in the number of inspectors and engineers during the construction period when \$1,400,000 was being spent—but, let me add, six of the inspectors and seven of the engineers were employed only part-time, and that was during the construction period.

In connection with maintenance work, there is, as honourable members know, a different system being followed in the province at the present time. Today, it is a system of short patrol sections, averaging some five miles each, as compared with patrol sections

of ten miles each under the system of 1933. The Government considered that short patrol sections could be more efficiently maintained; and there is no doubt in my mind, nor, do I believe, in the minds of the travelling public, that time has warranted the conclusion arrived at. Short patrol sections, of five miles each, over which the drag men could go at the most suitable times, can be maintained more easily and more efficiently than ten mile sections, for, however suitable the road may be for dragging at the start, by the time the drag man reaches the end of his section it may be quite unsuitable for dragging. That is exactly what did happen under the former system; and that was the reason for changing to the short patrol, for the shorter stretch can be more easily maintained. The suitable time to drag is after it rains. It is then that roads can be efficiently dragged, and you get results for your money.

Some question has been raised about the appointment of road supervisors, and as to the qualifications necessary. These men do not require to have knowledge of road construction. The chief requisite is knowledge of when a road can be effectively dragged. The object of the road supervisor is not so much to tell the dragman when to go out and drag the road, but rather to see to it that the dragman does not go out on the road with the drag when he can do no good. The idea is therefore rather to tell the dragmen when not to go out on the road. The fact that sections were cut from ten miles to five, means, of course, that more men were employed, and we paid some \$86,000 in salaries and expenses to road supervisors to have general supervision of the dragmen in their respective areas, since the change was made in 1935. Each of the 148 supervisors will have between 40 and 60 miles and anywhere from five to eight dragmen to look after. Some \$86,000 paid to the supervisors (I quote that figure from memory) is the total of the increase in the cost of dragging the roads, but that has been more than offset by the saving in dragging operations. That is to say the total cost of dragging has not varied more than at any other period, one way or the other, from 1933 to 1937. There may be variations of a dollar or two a mile in connection with dragging in some instances, but, in the main, there is no material increase or decrease in the cost of dragging the roads. We believe the roads are better maintained, and I had intended reading a sample of the letters we have received confirming that belief, but, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I have neglected to bring one down. Perhaps, when the estimates are before the House, another opportunity will be afforded.

I have made a general comparison of the expenditures between 1933 and 1937, showing that, for capital and revenue, more than two and one-half times as much money was expended on the roads in 1937 as in 1933. I have compared the maintenance of the roads in these years, and explained the increase in staff; and I have stated that so far as total cost of maintenance of the roads

is concerned, there is little or no variation in cost per mile for dragging between the two years, though, as I have said, normally there may be a variation of a dollar or two per mile from one year to another, dependent on conditions. I have noted the increased efficiency of the short patrol system, and I do not think anyone in the House can successfully contend that a dragman can more satisfactorily maintain ten miles than five. As to the increase of cost when this change was made in the administration of our system of roads, we were afraid of the increase, but our fears have not been realized.

One letter, typical of many received, I propose to read to the House. The gentleman who wrote this letter is well known, and is one who travels a great deal. I have his permission to read it, otherwise I would not place it before the House. It is dated September 11, 1937:

"After having travelled about 2,500 miles in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, I would like to offer my congratulations to yourself and your Department for the manner in which you are maintaining the roads. We found better gravel, smoother surfaces, much better markings and generally better roads in Saskatchewan, even without taking into account the great drought, than any of the other provinces, except the hard-surfaced roads.

"This speaks well for the organization of your Department and our party wish to pass along our humble congratulations. Keep up the good work.

"Cordially yours,
(Signed) "Norman Langdale."

Mr. Williams: I would ask that the Minister table that letter.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Glad to, Mr. Speaker. I have the permission of the gentleman who wrote it. I could bring down an armful had I the permission of the writers. This is just a sample.

Mr. Williams: Did you ask that they be written?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: I did not. I do not follow the tactics of my friend, the Leader of the Opposition. The fact of the matter is I never thought, up to the present time, of soliciting letters to be read in the House. Now I can appreciate why it is the Leader of the Opposition reads letters from different parts of the province in connection with the feed situation. Enough said, Mr. Speaker!

Without going into detail of all the matters I have before me, I wish to give members some little information with respect to other activities of the Department during the past year.

I might say that in the northern part of the province from Turtleford to Tisdale, we expended some \$80,000 (in round figures) on road work done in conjunction with the Department of Municipal Affairs. By the expenditure of this \$80,000 in cash by the Department of Highways, there was slightly over \$240,000 of road-

work done. In connection with this work, the Department paid the foremen's wages, supplied the engineers and inspectors, and made certain necessary cash expenditures, with a certain amount of cash paid to relief recipients in the north who were anxious to get a little cash or to work out some credit for the relief they might need in the winter. We have to show for this work carried on in conjunction with the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare and the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, real improvement in the roads in that northern area, and I hope that, because of the excellent results obtained, provision will be made this year for carrying on a greater amount of this work.

During the last year, road expenditures were made under the Dominion-Provincial Agreement on various projects which I shall not cite this afternoon, as they will be coming down in a Return in the next few days, showing locations of the projects and giving all expenditures of money in connection therewith, which, I think, will be of interest to all members.

Then, too, during last year, there has been an expenditure of \$120,000 (in round figures), in which the Government was recouped to the extent of \$90,000, under agreements with the Board of Railway Commissioners. This joint expenditure covered the construction of overhead reinforced concrete bridges and road diversions for the purpose of eliminating dangerous road-crossings. Amounts expended and the projects were:

Bridge near Roche Percee, \$7,642.00; bridge at Mortlach, \$24,333.00; bridge at Swift Current, \$25,826.00; bridge at Redberry, \$16,548.00; bridge at Prince Albert, \$16,056.00; bridge at Biggar, \$15,939.00; then there was a diversion east of Saskatoon eliminating a crossing there, on which the expenditure was \$13,700.00.

Mr. Stork: Does that include the grades, too?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Yes, this is the total expenditure. This is a very important part of road development work in the province, and makes for safety on the highways; and I hope that, this year, the Board of Railway Commissioners having kindly approved of a number of other projects, the work will be proceeded with.

I do not think it necessary for me to deal further with the Department of Highways. No doubt other questions will arise at the time the estimates are before the House, and I shall be pleased then to give any further information desired by members. Today, I have endeavoured to give as concise a report as possible in connection with the various Departments over which I happen to preside at the moment, which, I hope, will be of value to members of the House.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I shall most certainly support the motion.



IRRIGATION and REHABILITATION of DROUGHT AREAS

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

MR. CLARENCE STORK, M.L.A.

(Shaunavon)

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938

Mr. Speaker: Before proceeding to discuss the motion on the Order paper under my name, let me first read it to the House so that we shall know what it is we are discussing:

“That this Assembly respectfully request the Federal Government to set aside an appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.00 this year, to be used in investigation and completion of feasible water conservation, irrigation and other projects, directed towards the permanent rehabilitation of the drought area of this Province.”

I wish to say, at the beginning, that I should like to see this resolution discussed, if possible, in a non-political way. I think the problem of rehabilitation in southern Saskatchewan and also in southeastern Alberta (as far as that goes) is such an immense and serious problem, that it would be well for us to devote ourselves to it without that political bias which sometimes enters into debates in this House.

In speaking to this motion, I am not going to profess, or even to intimate, that I have any engineering ability, or engineering knowledge of what should be done. I wish to say, however, that, as one who has lived for a quarter of a century in the “dustbowl” of Saskatchewan, I have formed, at least, some opinions in the matter; and I do believe any man or woman who has lived in that area and has taken notice of the conditions in south-western Saskatchewan in the last twenty-five years cannot but feel that we must adopt some different method from the system we have followed in the last twenty-five years, in trying to raise agricultural produce.

This afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I intend to deal with this subject from three or four different angles. I think the whole question of rehabilitation in Saskatchewan can be classified under different angles. I think that, in northern Saskatchewan, we do not need rehabilitation, but rather conservation of the natural coverage which is being wasted from time to time. Coming south into the

park belt, the question of rehabilitation presents an entirely different picture from what it does in the south-west corner. In that district there is evidence in the very bluffs themselves, that trees will grow and have grown. I think I shall concur with the statement of the Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*) in a previous debate in this House, that trees are the outcome of moisture and not moisture the outcome of trees. I believe Palliser, when he went through the plains country in 1859 or thereabouts, made a remark of that kind. He also made remarks about the vegetation that was growing in the south-eastern portion of Alberta, the south-western portion of Saskatchewan, and those districts which comprise the United States north of the Bear Paw Mountains. Palliser makes reference to the type of vegetation growing in that wide area, and made the statement in his report that not much attention should be directed to settlement of these western plains, for, if the areas were settled and used for the growing of grain and their natural coverage removed, it was going to cause untold suffering to the settlers. I think those who live in that area will admit that, to some degree at least, that conclusion is correct. They have seen the natural coverage removed, and have been impressed with the significance of what appears to be a change of climate in what is called the "dustbowl" area.

In the north, we have the question of the removal of timber—a removal which is still going on. In the park belt, too, particularly in the eastern part of the province, we also have a question of reforestation. In other parts, the problem is one of irrigation, and I personally am convinced there are certain areas in this province and also in the province to the west of us that can be irrigated. Possibilities where I live on the eastern slope of the Cypress Hills are limited, in my opinion—limited to this extent: if you conserve every bit of the spring run-off and then allow the amount that must go to the United States under the riparian rights agreement to flow off, and used the balance for irrigation purposes, the small amount of water that would be available would not go far where there is so large an area to be dealt with as in the south-west corner of this province. Therefore we have to look to other parts, both for engineering and financial ability and a sufficient volume of water, to ascertain whether or not we have sources of supply in the larger streams that come into our province, because there is not sufficient available in that part of the province where the streams go across into the United States. My personal opinion is that that supply is available in the two major streams that flow across this province—the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. I do not think there is any evidence to refute that idea. The trouble is that when one speaks of tapping that supply, it visualizes in people's minds great dams in the South Saskatchewan River, two to three hundred feet in height, to enable the water to rise over the height of land or "the bump" (as we call it). If we are going to look on the feasibility of this project from that angle, we are not

going to get very far. I think the project should not be considered as one involving the construction of great dams in the North or South Saskatchewan Rivers. I believe we should do what has been done in other parts of the world. We should trace the rivers back to their sources of supply, and investigate the possibility of bringing that supply down through other channels, down the old known channels, and down on known contours to the hundreds and millions of parched acres that stand in need of it, and make them blossom again.

Frankly, I believe that is quite feasible, from the engineering possibilities. It has been done in other countries, and we do not need to go very far to find another country which tackled the same problem we have to tackle in the south-west corner of Saskatchewan and the south-east of Alberta—and did it successfully.

During the last few days, in my spare time in the evenings, I have been reading a book which was very kindly donated to the Library by the honourable member for Moose Jaw (*Mr. Ross*). I agree with the member for Moose Jaw that it would well repay any member to read this book during this Session, or between this Session and the next. It is well worth reading, and was published last year by a writer named Paul B. Sears. Its title is "Deserts on the March." I believe any man or woman who has lived in the southern part of this province and has seen what has developed there in the last few years, will agree that they have seen "deserts on the march" in this province, extending every day the wind blows, and will be struck with the significance of what is happening in the southern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Not very far from where I live, we had actually some parts of territory blown for three feet in depth, and the soil blown until it reached the eaves of the houses; machinery completely covered with the drift soil, and farm belts where the drift soil had reached a depth of fifteen to eighteen feet. I am not saying the whole of southern Saskatchewan is like that—because it is not; but I do say that situation is developing in some parts, and is extending north, south, east and west depending on the direction of the wind. Outside Shaunavon, this winter, there is an area of between six to eight sections bare as a board. Every bit of snow that falls on it drifts into town, and when the snow is off the soil drifts. That is soil with a good chemical analysis, too; soil that will grow anything if it has a chance.

We have to do something in this province. We must adopt some new method of farming, and not "mine" for wheat. We have to get down to a more scientific method of farming, but not a method that will simply exploit our land that much quicker. I have heard people say that we must put fertilizer in; and that is being done in many parts of the province. Yet I believe that most of the artifi-

cial fertilizers merely act like morphine, like a shot of dope, to the human being. It is a temporary help. It stimulates growth, gets the crop up faster, taking that much more out of the soil but does not put anything back, and so leaves it worse than before. Most of the fertilizers are of that character, in my opinion, though I would not say it applies to all.

On the other hand we have our limited rainfall to consider. I have been trying to get the records of rainfall in the south-western part of the country, and the best rainfall records I have been able to acquire in the last twelve months I found at the U. S. station south of Havre, Montana. There they have a chart that gives the finest picture of the rainfall of south-western Saskatchewan I can find, going back not only to the time the record station was established at Havre, Montana, but for many years before that. In fact it goes back to the 'sixties which, honourable members will agree, is a long period.

Last year I went over there and spent a couple of days seeing what was being done in northern Montana which has the same problem we in south-west Saskatchewan are up against. I think members should try to acquire information, if it is not available here, and I succeeded in doing that. I believe honourable members of the House would be very much interested in the rainfall records they have. I asked the Agronomist there, a Mr. Bell, whether the weather went in cycles, and the agronomist showed me a chart of the variability of the rainfall in that area. I was quite amazed that something I had heard so much about and had been led to believe was not correct—at least it was not borne out by the chart covering that long period. That is to say, I could not get any definite idea of cycles at all. The more I looked at the chart the more I was convinced we had a cyclonic climate in that area; but though there might be two years of rainfall up to eighteen inches, right in the middle of them would be one of nine inches. I saw no definite indication of recurring cycles.

Conversing with the agronomist I asked him a lot of questions. He gave me some valuable information, and the Department at Washington has given me further information since. One of his statements struck me, because it fitted in with my own experience; it was that he did not believe that the general situation in the drought area was due so much to a general lowering of the rainfall. What he did say was that evaporation of the normal moisture due to the removal of the natural coverage had more to do with what was happening. I say that struck me, because I well remember when I first went into that country, my trip from Maple Creek to the Cypress Hills. There was grass everywhere up to twelve inches high, and water lying in the old slough bottoms, and you could have cut hay anywhere. After a rainfall it was difficult to cut this hay. The plant life used this moisture, and in the mean-

time, it did not evaporate in the rays of the sun. Since then, we have removed the natural coverage to grow wheat, and prairie fires have swept over destroying more; and today the situation is that, if you could have say half-an-inch of rainfall, you could not see the evidence of it two days later. That's what happens in this area. In summer, when the heat is intense, three-quarters of an inch will fall and evaporate in forty-eight hours. It does not go into plant life where it should go, but goes back into the air again, and probably drops farther to the east because of the clouds becoming so heavy.

We have been very fortunate in the Cypress Hills, where I live, so far as precipitation records show. In fact, in the Klintonel district, where my home is, our fall is two inches more than that of Prince Albert. Yet, in spite of that, the crop record of Prince Albert exceeds the record of the district in which I live. So I was struck with what Mr. Bell said about the intensifications of evaporation. And that is another reason why we have to do something to bring about, in the southern part of the province, another method of farming.

Where I live it is possible for some of us to irrigate small sections, and some have been doing it for years in a small way; but when you take into consideration the fact that out of 9,000,000 acres of land seeded to wheat, last spring, practically nothing was produced, we have a very serious proposition. So I wish to suggest that, if there is within the realm of engineering feasibility a possibility of putting the people of the province to work and of utilizing the things we have, the physical powers we have and the mental powers we have, to bring back into production in the south and possibly other parts large areas that might be irrigated from the water that now flows into the Arctic Circle, then it is high time for the Federal Government to appropriate sufficient money first to investigate the feasibility of the projects and then put them into effect, if feasible, so that people who came into this province in the last thirty years may begin to build up a better system of agriculture, and to build up for the future. I repeat: this has been done in other parts of the world.

Without going down to India or to other countries, I am going to give, this afternoon, some of the results where it has been done, quite close to home. We (some of my colleagues and I) have investigated the work done in the United States which we visited to see how they are handling this problem. I think it will interest members of the House, and if any of them desires to see the collection of photographs I have of the work being done down there, I shall be glad to show them.

If you go to the south-west corner of this province and then visit the northern part of the United States across the border, you

will find that the soil in the United States is exactly the same as that on which we have a problem in the south-west corner of this province; and the natural vegetation still left in that area is almost identically the same as we have in the southern part of the province, or, at least, that part which is still not broken. Cactus is quite in evidence; sage brush is quite in evidence—both being products of a semi-arid climate.

If you delve back into the history of the development of that part of the United States, you will find it very similar to ours. People settled in that district (speaking roughly) twenty-five to forty years ago, and the method of farming used there was almost identical with the method we follow: starting in a small way, they developed into a large way, with complete mechanized units, so far as dry-land farming is concerned. And if you look into the records of production of that area, you will find the same kind of results we have had in south-west Saskatchewan.

You will find, just as in the constituency of Shaunavon of which I can speak, areas where men have farmed for twenty-five years and have not raised more than six crops in the twenty-five years of over ten bushels to the acre; and I know that happens to be a fact over a large part of my constituency. You will find the average production similar to that in White Valley—8.05 bushels per acre in the last twenty years, not including 1937 which would make it lower. In other words, you would find a people up against the same problem as we are in south-west Saskatchewan and south-east Alberta.

On the other hand, if you go to work (as we did) and inquire as to what is being done in that area, you will find that the Federal Government of the United States in the last three-and-one-half years has realized the problem they have on their hands and tackled it in a wholesale manner.

This afternoon, I am going to speak of only one project—the Milk River Valley project. The Milk River, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, flows through Alberta and enters the United States not far from the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary, then joins the Missouri River about 150 miles south of the international boundary and almost straight south of this city. If you look at the river, you will find that the land through which it flows is in a very large degree similar to the land in south-west Saskatchewan: semi-arid. If you go to that area today you will find that most of the farms have been cleaned out. This was not done by the United States Government in a forcible manner. The United States Government for years realized the problem, that people on that land could barely exist. One group of farmers had gone bankrupt, and another group gone in to take their place; and these people, after one or two crops, got sick of it and moved off—and

we in south-west Saskatchewan have the same thing. But today, this area is cleaned up pretty much in a wholesale manner. The farms have been bought over by the U. S. Government at from three to seven dollars an acre, all buildings being allowed to be moved by the owner of the farm, all improvements, including the boundary fences, barns, windmills—whatever was there—were allowed to be removed. If any farmer had put in dams or dugouts, a yardage allowance was paid him. In other words, the U. S. Government gave them a stake to get out with, and the Government acquired ownership of the property. In other words, the Government of the United States, in the last twenty-five or thirty years, has recognized it had to do something of a permanent nature for that area.

Hon. Mr. Spence: The last ten years.

Mr. Stork: Well, our experience applies to the last three years particularly. What does the Government do with the land?

The Government takes the land and changes it into community pastures, some of these with fifteen or twenty townships in them, not just two or three. These pastures are fenced by the unemployed of northern Montana, who are put to work at a good rate of wages. In some cases farmers and their sons have gone to work. Four-wire fences are put around these pastures, and certain water projects are established in them so as to ensure water for the stock in the pasture. I want to point out that the actual rate charged for pasturage of animals in these pastures is \$1.80 a head for eight months; and before the pasture is completely handed over for stock, fairly large scale water conservation projects are undertaken and put down in these pastures. Most of this work is done by the farmers who have moved out, and they are paid at the rate of \$100 for ten days' work (these are approximate figures). They are not allowed to work more than ten days a month; and I want to point out that in northern Montana there is no relief programme at all. They have had practically a work and wage programme. A farmer with a four-horse team is paid \$10 a day; a man with a two-horse team \$7.00 a day, and a man \$4.60 a day—if my memory serves me right. As I said each man is allowed to work only ten days a month. At the end of his ten days he may go back to his farm, whether he had sold it or not, until there is some place ready for him into which to move. The next question is where to move the men?

If you follow the scheme a little further, you find quite a large number of them move into the irrigation project in the Milk River Valley—which is some sixty miles south of the boundary. It is fairly flat land, and the stream that runs down the valley is not very large. Its normal flow is not as large as that of the South Saskatchewan River (I am not speaking of the flood stage). It

is not much bigger in appearance than the White Mud at Eastend; but there is an enormous amount of water goes down the Milk River in the spring into the Missouri, and helps to make the disastrous floods they have every once in a while in the United States.

If you go up that stream towards its source—or rather to where it crosses the international boundary from Alberta, you find that almost every tributary that flows into the stream has been dammed. This does not only apply to the running streams. Even the dry coulees which run in the spring but are dry for the rest of the year, are dammed to catch the spring run-off. You will find that the engineers have it all planned all the way back to the Alberta boundary so as to prevent any wastage of water in the spring when the thaw comes. If you examine the dams you will find that they have control valves on them so that they can be opened at the psychological time in June or July. When you come to look at the areas to be irrigated, you will find that in the stream itself there are small dams, ten feet in height—they do not believe in a policy of major dams in the river itself. They believe in holding back and raising it an average of ten feet, and running out so many miles on the flat at either side.

It had been the previous practice for years (as with us) to use the spring flood for irrigation in the spring, flooding all the grass land. They did not know that following that practice (as in this province) they starved out the grass and brought up the alkali in the soil. They did the same thing in Montana as we did for years; which means that they were not irrigating in a scientific manner, and were wasting both their soil and their water. Today it is a different matter altogether; far more scientific than it was then; nothing haphazard about it. We find that, with the assistance of their Department of Agriculture (over there as well as here) they are beginning to recognize that irrigation is a science. We can go back into the record of the Brooks scheme, and the farmers there will say that they did ruin much of their land through the unscientific use of water. It is just as essential to know the science of drainage, to make it work properly, as it is to know the science of irrigation. More land can be ruined by unscientific application of the water than would be ruined if the land were left alone.

Science has been applied to irrigation, also in drainage, in the Milk River Valley project. As you go down the stream, you find the flats torn up by machinery owned by the U. S. Government. They do not subdivide the land just to sell or rent it to any Tom, Dick or Harry. They plan with a scientific viewpoint. They say that if they are to get the maximum out of this area, it cannot be done by a system of private ownership. So they keep the title to the property, and in that whole district there is not one farm owned by this individual or that. When you investigate this scheme and study it, you cannot but admire the work being done.

We have done some of this kind of work here, and this afternoon I am not trying to ridicule what has been done in any way. My main criticism—if I have any criticism at all—is that we are not getting after it quick enough. If you lived where I live, and go seventy miles south and see this rehabilitation, reclamation and settlement going on, you could not but be impressed by the way these people have tackled this problem. For many many years the settlers there lived under conditions very similar to ours in the southwest. These people, as I said before, had only known six good crops of twenty bushels in the last twenty-five years—and I say southwest Saskatchewan is in the same category. In other words, low production records had not only crushed the standard of living, but the morale of the people as well. Today, these people seem to have a new lease on life. The people working on these projects have hope. They know that, if they go on this land, they have a chance to produce. I do not maintain that all their problems are solved, but I do say that these men, women and children, when they get the right to move on to a unit, become better citizens, better in every way, than if they had continued to live in the old haphazard system.

Following the river from its junction with the Missouri back almost to its source, with the exception of that part situated in Alberta, one sees what is going on on subdivided land. Where formerly the rancher was lucky if he got half-a-ton of hay an acre, they get wheat, oats, three crops of alfalfa (and some of it came into this province this winter). You can see corn standing as high as seven feet; and all on land which never previously produced at the outside more than half-a-ton of hay to the acre. I say those farmers, their wives and children are going to make better citizens through living under conditions made by men applying their ability, their resources, and the energy they have.

In connection with the small ditches carrying the water to the land, the United States Government has taken this stand. It says to the occupant of the unit: we'll look after the main channels, but you go ahead and do the ditching and dyking to get the water to your unit; or the Government itself puts in the small ditches too and charges back to the unit. The United States Government has taken the view that these people pioneered once, and should not have to do it again, but should be given a chance and put on to property on which immediate production can be started. And the Government has enlisted the resources of the United States, financial and human, and has gone to work on this area; not in a small way, but in hundreds and hundreds of units. They have built up new homes, new barns, chicken houses, and hog houses. They have levelled these units of 100 acres apiece, ditched them, in some places dyked them so that they can turn the water off or on; and they have drained them in places.

It might interest members of the House to know what method is being used to bring these things about. I was quite interested, and also surprised, to see that practically all the buildings being put up are being erected by the U. S. Government. As a matter of fact, I was very, very much surprised one day to actually see a carload of timber from Saskatchewan being used in Montana to rehabilitate the people of that area. I thought to myself: it is rather strange, considering the dilapidated condition of the barns here, that we citizens of Saskatchewan should see lumber, actually produced in this province, being used for the rehabilitation of United States citizens. I thought it quite strange in view of the conditions we have in this province and in other parts of Canada.

I saw this lumber being unloaded into Government-run lumber yards. I saw the latest and finest of carpentering machinery possible to devise at work in these yards. I found these chicken houses and hog pens are sawed and built in Government-run lumber yards; and not only built there but also given their first coat of paint. Then they are taken out to the sites, where they are put up by electrically-driven machinery, and finally finished in first-class style and given to the needy occupant. It may be mass-production of homes; but I think some such method should be used in this province. Some people call it "paternalism"; but I think some of our people, today, need some of that sort of paternalism after the conditions they have had to live in during these past years.

Going into these homes, I was surprised to find them quite modern in every respect. They are not all of one type. The occupant may choose the type he wants; or he may, if he wishes to do so, have his own blueprints prepared, and, provided the Federal Government "O.K.'s" those blueprints, those particular plans can be proceeded with.

I was particularly struck with one large house, 15 miles west of Dobden. It had ten rooms in it, and, being curious, I asked whom that house was for. They told me it was for a brother of Mr. Dionne, from Ontario—and I thought that, in that case, perhaps he might need a house of that size.

These houses all have full basements, with modern furnaces, and with a pressure tank for water. Upstairs they are equipped for hot and cold running water. The kitchen was as up-to-date as could be, and there was a bathroom in every home; bathrooms are somewhat unique in farm homes in Saskatchewan. Less than thirty per cent. of the farm homes are equipped with any plumbing arrangements as evidenced in the last Dominion census.

It has been said in explanation of all this that the United States has lots of money, we haven't: The more I was around there,

however, the more I was convinced that there is not a single thing going into these homes that we do not have in Canada in the raw state—unless it be the brains to put to work. Let me repeat: there is not a single thing going into these homes that we do not have in the raw state in Canada. I see no reason, with the natural resources we have, the unemployment we have, and our great need, and the engineers to plan, who, if not in this country are in the world—and we could get them if we need them, why something of this kind cannot be done. I see no reason in the world why appropriations, if made big enough, should not be made available so that we could put unemployed men to work producing these things, and so that we might bring about in the drought area, where scientifically feasible, a better system of farming which, ultimately, will make our people happier and better citizens.

In closing, may I say this: last summer, crossing the Saskatchewan River one day in July, I was told by the ferryman that the water had risen two feet ten inches in less than ten hours; and I think it safe to say that 99 per cent. of the water going past that ferry was going to waste. I also know that between that ferry and Regina there was at that time millions of acres of crop simply wasting away from lack of moisture.

I am going to say (and again let me remark, as I did at the beginning, that I am not an engineer) that a sufficient amount of money should be made available to examine this problem, and then, if the project is found feasible, to bring it into effect. So I am going to move, seconded by the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*):

“That this Assembly respectfully request the Federal Government to set aside an appropriation of at least \$50,000,000 this year, to be used in investigation and completion of feasible water conservation, irrigation and other projects, directed towards the permanent rehabilitation of the drought area of this Province.”

Mr. Agar: Before the honourable gentleman takes his seat I should like to ask him a question: I have been very much interested in the discussion and picture given the House, this afternoon, by the honourable member for Shaunavon, and I should like to ask him if, when he was in the Milk River Valley, he made any inquiry into the cost per acre of the unit—levelling, ditching, improvements and so on.

Mr. Stork: I will gladly give the honourable member the information I have. Speaking from memory: the United States Government has assumed responsibility for the major part of the engineering, just as our Federal Government assumes the financial responsibility for the dam at Eastend. So far as the ditches are concerned, the Government assumes responsibility for the main ditches, but, so far as the small ditches are concerned, these are

charged up to each unit—but the figure is not high. So far as expenses for acquiring ownership of the property are concerned, that is charged back to the property, as also is the home, the fences, the putting of running water into the home, the pig house, the chicken house and so on. That is all charged up to each unit, and it has been found that the cost is approximately \$8,000. I take the word of Mr. H. L. Lantz, the project manager, for that. When the scheme was first put into effect, it was pretty hard to tell how much the cost would be until the thing was finished. After trying for about two years to figure this out, last summer they altered the method of paying for each unit. Last summer, they started a new method. Instead of charging for water rights so much, instead of charging for the home so much (whatever it was), they are now issuing not what you call a Torrens title, but what is practically a usehold title. The contracts last fall said that, in event of a root crop (such as sugar beets), one-fifth of the root crop grown would belong to the Government, and they had to pay for harvesting it; one-fifth of the grain crop in stock would belong to the Government, and one-fifth of the hay crop in the stack would belong to the Government. That is the type of lease they are issuing. A settler on a unit has to pay no taxes, no water charges, no interest. In other words, it is a type of leasehold title. The Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*), the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*), Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P. (of whom mention has been made in this House), and myself discussed this matter with Mr. Lantz. He told us that, in his opinion, if they had allowed these people to make payment to acquire ownership outright, in a short time they would have it mortgaged again. They would not have economic security. For that reason, this other method had been adopted. Further, if there is a crop failure, they do not go down into debt. Those are the words of Mr. Lantz to myself.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What is the term of the lease?

Mr. Stork: Five years; but Lantz told me they were trying to get it permanently.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In effect it is a use-lease they issue.

Mr. Stork: Yes. I might say that in connection with the Valmarie project, John Vallance thought that the P. F. R. Board might consider issuing leases instead of trying to sell the property under that scheme; and I think it is a good thing.

Hon. Mr. Davis: How much does it actually cost per 100-acre unit?

Mr. Stork: So far as I could find out, on one hundred acres, fenced, levelled, ditched and everything necessary, with modern

home, with five rooms and bathroom, painted inside and out, and with running water, electric light, the barn finished, the chicken house, pig pen and everything ready to run, it was approximately \$8,000. A three per cent. interest charge was being made against the individual in the first place, and the annual payment was, I understand, approximately \$400 per year, under the original agreement, amortized over 40 years.

Hon. Mr. Davis: How many are built?

Mr. Stork: Roughly speaking, there are forty being built close to Malta. Unit 31 was completed and ready when I was there, and they were being taken over by the farmers as fast as each unit was completed. The fact is there are hundreds of them—at Malta, Turner, Havre, and Dobden. Each group has a different name.

Mr. Agar: It is just in the valley is it not?

Mr. Stork: So far as I am concerned, this afternoon I only dealt with the Milk River project. If you care to write to the Reclamation Department of the United States Government at Washington, they will send you information on similar projects in 50 per cent. of the States of the Union.

Mr. Dorrance: How do they run their schools if they pay no taxes?

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to disallow that question. The honourable member for Shaunavon has exhausted his right.

NOTE: On February 22, 1938, by leave of the Assembly, the motion of Mr. Stork was withdrawn, and a new motion, moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence and seconded by Mr. Stork, was put and agreed to unanimously as follows:

“That this Assembly expresses its gratitude for the appropriation made by the Federal Government in its general rehabilitation programme and for the works begun and constructed in Saskatchewan for the conservation and utilization of water for irrigation and stock-watering purposes; and further

“This Assembly would respectfully request that sufficient money be provided from year to year so that detailed surveys of all watersheds not yet fully investigated be carried on with a view to facilitate the construction of all necessary projects found to be economically feasible, and also that the whole Federal programme be so extended and enlarged as to include the entire Province.”



IRRIGATION and REHABILITATION of DROUGHT AREAS

SPEECH DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE GEORGE SPENCE

*Minister of Public Works and Minister in charge of
co-ordinating the various activities of the
Provincial and Dominion Govern-
ments in matters connected
with Rehabilitation.*

in the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

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Irrigation and Rehabilitation of Drought Areas

Speech Delivered by

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE SPENCE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

Speaking in the Debate on the following Motion, moved by Mr. Stork (Shaunavon), and seconded by Mr. Hantelman (Kerrobert):

That this Assembly respectfully request the Federal Government to set aside an appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.00 this year, to be used in investigation and completion of feasible water conservation, irrigation and other projects, directed towards the permanent rehabilitation of the drought area of this Province.

The Hon. Mr. Spence said:

Mr. Speaker: I adjourned this debate the other day for the purpose of assembling certain information on the subject-matter of the motion which, I think, the House should have. In order to make my points clearer, and as the honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) in moving the motion referred to certain charts, I am going to request that I be given the liberty of displaying some charts in the House; charts to which I shall have occasion to refer as I proceed.

The House has listened with a great deal of interest to the two speakers who preceded me, the Member for Shaunavon, who moved the resolution, and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Taggart). In proceeding further with the discussion, permit me to repeat what I said in moving the adjournment of the debate.

The House is indebted to my honourable friend for bringing up this very important matter for discussion. I also commend him for the very clear manner in which he expressed his views, and particularly for his desire to discuss the subject in a non-partisan way. I think I may speak for all members on this side of the House when I assure my honourable friend that we are all very glad that he is taking this attitude, and we are only too willing to support the view that the work is of altogether too much importance to be made into a political football.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that, while he agrees with the purpose of the resolution, he feels that some amendment is necessary, not in a restrictive sense, but rather to amplify the resolution and make it more practical, to present it in a more acceptable form to the people of Canada, who are called upon to pay not only for the work of rehabilitation but also for the enormous amount of necessities for the relief of distress, until such time as permanent policies get into operation.

I am sending over to my honourable friend a copy of the amendment that I am going to move. If he can see his way clear to accept my motion as a substitute for his, I feel sure the House will consider the action a splendid gesture on his part, and the best possible evidence of his non-partisan sincerity and broadmindedness.

While I have no wish to weary the House with too much detail, there are one or two points raised by my honourable friend in the course of his remarks that I believe should be dealt with so that honourable members may fully understand—not only what is being done by the Provincial and Federal Governments, but also the reasons therefor.

I feel quite sure the honourable member for Shaunavon had no wish to create a wrong impression by his reference to the similarity of conditions in the State of Northern Montana and the Southern portion of the Province of Saskatchewan, but I think I am within the mind of the House when I say that his remarks did leave the impression that we were very much behind that State in a great deal of our rehabilitation work, and also that conditions were so similar that we could copy with profit the greater part of the Montana programme. He mentioned particularly the work done in the Milk River Basin.

I happen to have some personal knowledge of the work referred to, ever since its inception. Indeed, I watched the digging of the first irrigation ditch on the Malta Flats over 20 years ago. The project at Malta has gone through the same evolutionary process that has been the history of nearly every large-scale scheme in the several Western States and in Alberta. Millions of dollars have been lost in many of these enterprises; land ownership has changed, more than once, over much of the area since reclamation work was started. There are only a very few of the old-timers on the irrigated plots now. They went from wheat—I sold them seed myself—to blue joint and alfalfa, then to sugar beets. In other words, a new group of people are now growing specialized crops for which they have a market.

Generally speaking, the so-called dry-land farmer does not take readily to a pair of rubber boots and a long-handled shovel. This is the reason why some of the contracts contain provision for a lease, and this provision is not put in for the highly idealistic

reasons stated by my honourable friend—that a settler having gone through the struggles of one pioneer experience should not have to go through it again; unfortunately, no!

Mr. Stork: The opinion I took on the lease question was Lantz's opinion.

Hon. Mr. Spence: I accept that. But there are other angles, and I know my honourable friend does not want to mislead in the matter.

The lease provision is a screen to sift out all those who do not make good. The individual whose adaptability is not up to the standard gets very little consideration, and experience proves that a considerable percentage do not make good. This lease provision in the contract, while it has some advantages, has one very great disadvantage: it does not provide the incentive to the individual farmer to improve his place, keep his land clean and in good condition, etc. Its tendency is to discourage the best type of settler from going on the land in the first place. Most men of spirit and ambition like to build up a home, not only for themselves but for those who come after them.

I know H. L. Lantz, the Project Manager, as well as I know the honourable member for Shaunavon. I knew him when he was County Extension Agent for Phillips County. He is a very capable officer with an enormous capacity for work and a very wide knowledge, both scientific and practical, of specialized agriculture. He has confessed to me that they have made mistakes both in administration and policy. Here are extracts from a letter dated February 5, 1937, written to me by H. L. Lantz, Malta, Montana:—

“In reply to your letter of January 26th regarding the origin of Resettlement Funds, I wish to state that all moneys are appropriated by the Federal Government.

“This includes funds for purchasing submarginal farm lands, funds for developing stock water reservoirs on these lands, and funds for purchasing and developing irrigated resettlement lands.

“Our programme of moving destitute farm families from the submarginal dry farm lands to develop irrigated farms is the result of a land utilization project started years ago when I was county extension agent of Phillips County but only made possible through the so-called New Deal which made federal finances available for such work.

“All the various agencies about which you have read operate on funds appropriated by Congress as Federal Emergency Appropriation and set aside by executive order for the specific purposes of making adjustments in land use.”

My honourable friend referred to the ready-made farms—an \$8,000 house, a barn, a henhouse and other buildings. I discussed the whole matter with Mr. Lantz, and he informed me this “ready-made farm” idea merely represented an experiment or demonstration, something for the settler to aim for, rather than part of a

settled policy in the permanent set-up. Indeed, one of the occupants of such a farm told me that he would rather have had \$8,000 taken off the price of the farm and live as they had been doing previously.

I also have here a letter from W. L. Elser, Assistant Regional Director in charge of Rural Resettlement at the head office of the Resettlement Administration, Denver, Colorado; this letter is dated January 15, 1936; Mr. Elser writes:—

“A limited amount of building construction work is in progress at the present time and it is expected that several of the individual units will be completed and available for use this coming season.

“In general the plans contemplate that the farms will average about eighty acres in size; some, of course, will be somewhat larger and others perhaps slightly smaller; this will depend upon the type and quality of the soil. In every instance it is planned that each farm shall contain a sufficient amount of productive crop land to insure repayment of the costs from the income of the lands.

“Very little of the land has yet been paid for by the Government; however, the average price of all of the lands appraised and optioned for this project is \$32.45 per acre. Some lands with improvements in the way of farm buildings average more per acre while other lands with no improvements in the way of buildings will of course average less.

“None of the lands have as yet been resold to the settlers. The present programme contemplates that these farm units will be leased to settlers for a period of probably five years; after that time contracts either for the purchase of the lands by the settler or long-time leases may be entered into. During the five-year period the rental will be based on the productivity of the land, managed under an agreed-upon farm management plan. When sales contracts are entered into, there will in all probability be a re-appraisal of the property and a purchase price mutually agreed upon established at that time.

“The amount invested in buildings on each parcel varies according to conditions; some tracts have buildings in a reasonably good state of repair which can be remodeled with comparatively little expense and other tracts have no buildings at all. In some cases four-room houses will be erected, in other cases five-room houses and in some few cases, six-room houses. The size of the house for the various units is determined somewhat by the preliminary surveys already made of all prospective plans for this project. All of the buildings being erected are quite substantial and modern but are being erected at the least possible cost.

“In answer to question 5, I would say that at the present time all of the Rural Resettlement projects are located within irrigated areas. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few productive lands in dry farming or non-irrigated areas available for resettlement purposes. A small percentage of the farm families living within the low producing areas whose lands were purchased by the Government under another programme, have made individual arrangements for other locations; however, the majority of those moving from non-productive farm lands will be assisted to re-locate on irrigated areas because it is primarily in the irrigated areas that additional productive lands are available.”

As the Minister of Agriculture has already said, and to which I have added official substantiation from the Lantz and the Elser letters, the work in the Milk River area, up until now at any rate, has been of an experimental nature. I, nevertheless, agree with the honourable member for Shaunavon that, from the activities of

our friends south of us, we may learn a good deal of value to us on this side of the line. Our problems and theirs have a common origin—drouth. Undoubtedly, too, we may profit from their mistakes.

It does not, however, necessarily follow that their whole programme is applicable to southern Saskatchewan. Conditions here and there are not identical. Indeed, ours are not even on all fours with those of our sister Province of Alberta. There are very important differences which compel the application of different measures to properly deal with different conditions.

In northern Montana there is the Milk River and great tracts of valley land that may be irrigated, up to the limits of water supply, and made available for resettlement. The Milk River valley, running as it does right across the State, is regarded as a sort of backbone with ribs of valleys along its streams, all constituting the system of specialized and intensive agriculture in that State.

The bench land drained by this great river is, with a few insignificant exceptions, non-arable or ranch land only. The foreword of the first year's report—November, 1936—on the Milk River Project, issued by H. L. Lantz, Project Manager, reads as follows:—

“On November 27, 1936, the Land Development Programme as carried forward under LD-MT-2 in the Milk River-Northern Montana area will have rounded out its first year of actual operations, and it is the purpose of this report to present a brief narrative summary of its activities during that period. As this is being written, the work is going ahead with a full quota of 1,510 workers, and so this dated summary is in no wise a completion report; but, it is felt that a brief review of the objective and of the actual accomplishments of the programme at this stage, will satisfy a great deal of expressed interest in our Land Development Programme.”

and on page 11:—

“The old cattleman who sat on his horse and watched the first homesteader turn the bunch grass and blue joint under with his plow was right. The prairies of northern Montana, except for small areas suitable for wheat farming, were made for the stockman—not for the farmer.

“It has taken fifty years for this fact to be recognized—fifty years during which time the land has become a dusty desert because too many cattle and sheep grazed and too many farmers plowed.”

The backbone of agriculture in Saskatchewan is the 30,000,000 acres of good clay land, excellent for wheat production, that has produced so abundantly in the past. This is a fundamental fact we cannot overlook. During 1926, 1927 and 1928, on the line of railway from Assiniboia west up into the heart of my honourable friend's own constituency, there were marketed an average of 1,000,000 bushels at each shipping point; and these points are scattered along the railway only seven to eight miles apart. I doubt if there is a better record than this for any similar area anywhere in the world.

Mr. Stork: Did you say, "at every shipping point?"

Hon. Mr. Spence: Yes. That was the average.

Another notable fact is that Western Canada shipped approximately eight billion bushels of wheat alone during the period 1910 to 1936 inclusive; this wheat was valued at over ten billions of dollars, and the great bulk of it was grown in the open plain section now designated as the drouth area. This, Mr. Speaker, is one of the important differences that must be borne in mind when we compare our situation with that of Montana.

There is another important difference; a much larger population is living on the land in Southern Saskatchewan. In some districts, there is a family on every half section. In Northern Montana the rural population is reduced to a ranching basis; two or three families to a township. The policy in Montana, and I think it is a sound policy for Montana, is designed to assist the stockman and rancher by giving him additional grazing lands as farmers are taken off these lands and resettled on irrigated tracts in the valleys and bottom lands where special crops may be grown.

The policy in this province is to endeavour to rehabilitate the greatest number of people in their present locations, because the experience of years, dating back to the days of early settlement, does not justify any government, Provincial or Dominion, in instituting or encouraging a policy of wholesale abandonment.

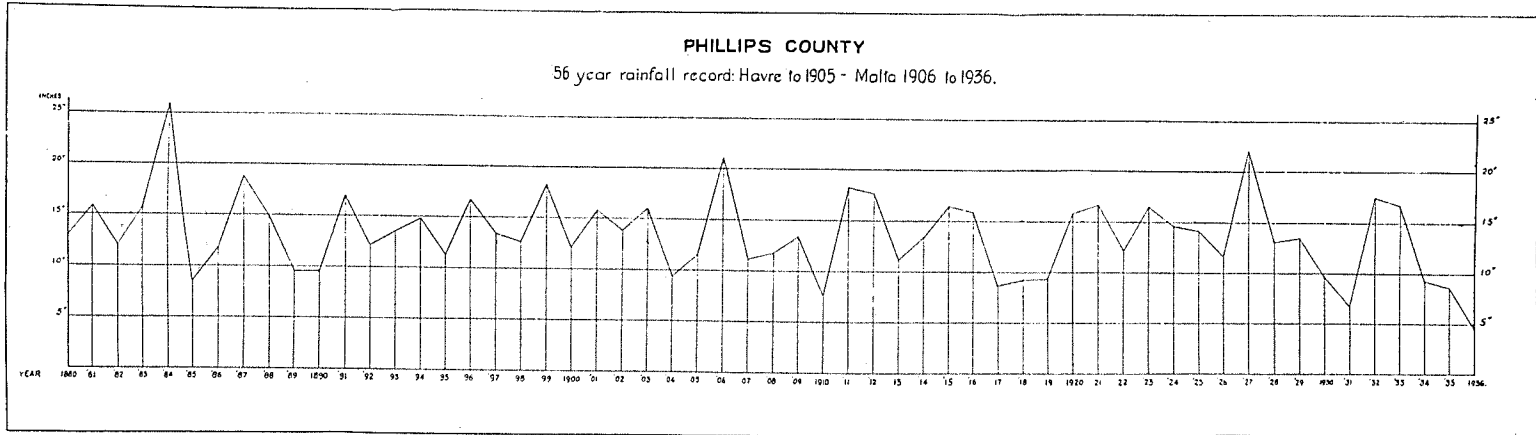
There are approximately one million people presently living within the designated area. Large cities—Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Regina—and many other populous centres, have grown up, are giving service, and are dependent upon the rural sections for their day-to-day existence. I venture to affirm that no one who has given serious thought to the problem will suggest for a moment that such a large number of people can be successfully transplanted elsewhere in Canada, that the whole structure of their present existence should be torn up by the roots, and the existing social and business organizations in such a large part of the Dominion scrapped.

Mr. Stork: That was not suggested.

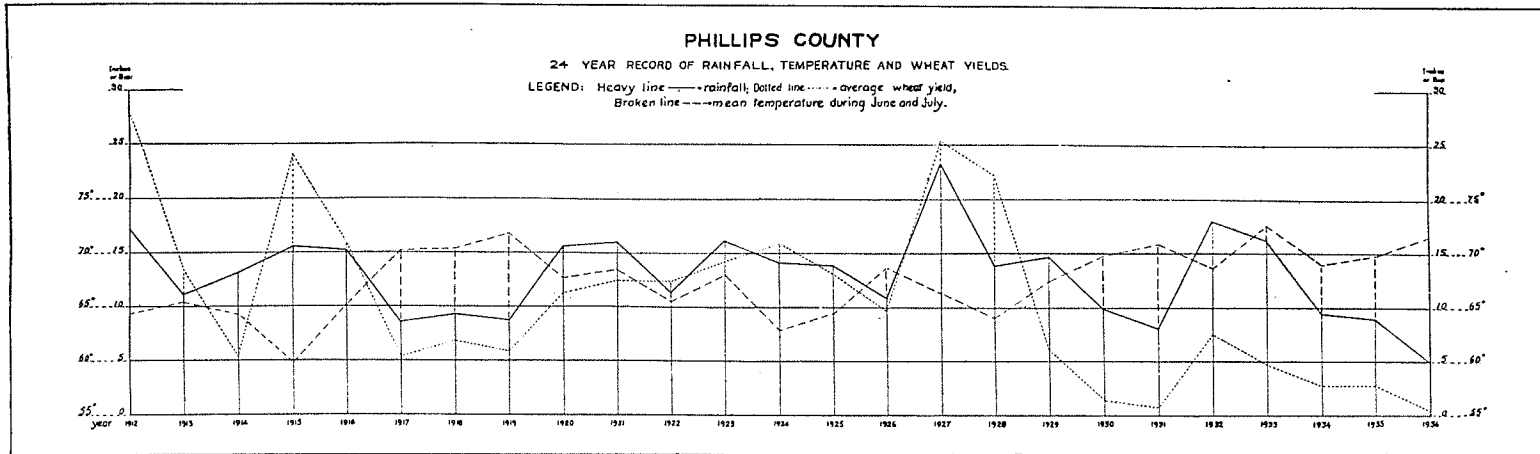
Hon. Mr. Spence: It has been suggested—not by my honourable friend.

Even if it were practical, which it is not, Canada could not afford to make such a gap in her food production as the abandonment of such a large area—a 25,000,000 acre wheat field—would necessitate, for deeply entrenched in, and allied with, that production is the whole internal economy of this country—our finance, our great transportation systems, lake, road and rail, and our manifold industries.

(CHART I)



(CHART II)



At this point, Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer to a chart: (*Chart I*).

Chart I, compiled from records kept in Phillips County, Montana, at Havre, which is 100 miles directly south of Maple Creek, and Malta, which is 150 miles directly south of Swift Current, indicates precipitation records over a 57-year period, which is the longest time for which we are able to secure reliable records that are comparable with our own climate and weather variations in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. Generally speaking, the weather will not be quite so hot and dry on this side of the border, and the evaporation will be slightly less than in the States to the south of us. This chart includes only one period previous to 1930 when we had more than two dry years in succession, namely 1917 to 1919 inclusive. It also includes periods of 11 and 12 years when the rainfall averaged between 10 and 15 inches annually, or sufficient to grow a normal crop and, during which periods, good crops were grown.

Now I am going to show another chart: (*Chart II*).

Chart II is of particular interest because it indicates the effect of high temperatures on wheat yield. Even in years of almost normal rainfall, if the temperature during the growing season averaged high, the yield was correspondingly low. The records for 1932 and 1933 are outstanding. During these years the rainfall was greater than normal yet, owing to high temperatures, the yield was very poor. One of the best crops in the history of the west was produced in 1915. With only a moderate rainfall and a very low temperature, we grew one of the best all-round crops of high-grade wheat in the history of the west.

These charts clearly show that the worst drouth conditions ever recorded have existed since 1930, during which period the wheat yield has been correspondingly low. Previous to 1930 the long-time average was good. It is reasonable to believe that the law of averages will operate in the future as in the past.

Written records of the years previous to the last recorded sixty-year period are not so dependable, but tree rings, geological formations, lake levels and river deposits of those years clearly indicate periods of drouth and rainfall. Dr. Chas. G. Abbott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, has made an intensive study of sun radiations and sun spots and their relation to weather cycles. His researches have been published in Volume II of the Smithsonian Institute series. The complete set, right up to date, are in the Legislative Library for the convenience of honourable members.

My honourable friend referred to the satisfactory plan under which wages are being paid to farmers engaged in the various projects of Northern Montana. No doubt it meets the situation in

Montana very well. I do affirm, however, that the number of Saskatchewan farmers financially assisted under the policy administered by the P.F.R.A. (*The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act*) is given to the individual farmer in a much better way; it helps him to help himself. It also enables him to stay at home and improve his own farm.

The agreement between the Provincial and the Federal Governments provides the basis upon which the two governments are co-operating. Rural Municipalities and other organizations are also co-operating in the general plan.

Lands classified as submarginal are being taken out of cultivation as rapidly as possible, reseeded to grass, fenced and otherwise improved with corrals, dipping vats, stock-watering dams, dugouts, and other conveniences necessary to make modern and up-to-date pastures. There are now sixteen of these pastures established. It is also proposed to work out and apply a sound breeding policy to the stock placed on these community pastures. All will agree, I am sure, that there is great need for, and great advantage to be derived from, breeding and feeding nothing but very top-notch livestock. The scrub animal has no place in a proper farm economy; and the proper time to start is now when, as a result of drouth, the stock population has been greatly reduced. In further development of the whole scheme, it is also proposed to set up an optional marketing plan for the disposal of the surplus stock within these areas.

The best authorities estimate that between two and three million acres may have to be taken out of cultivation and utilized in this way. This does not mean an ultimate loss in grain production because increased cultivation in other areas, together with more intensive agriculture as a result of the utilization of water for the production of grain and fodder crops, will, in a very short time I feel sure, more than make up for the decrease consequent upon a smaller area under cultivation.

The policy is to determine, by taking into account soil and climatic conditions, the best use that may be made of each class of land in different localities. The worst districts are being tackled first, because they present the greatest and most urgent problem. Community pastures will be of greatest advantage when situated near good farming districts. Many of these pastures will be much enlarged as settlement on the non-arable land is thinned out. Experience, back over the years of settlement on these inferior lands, has shown that a large percentage of the settlers resident thereon have not grown sufficient crops, over the period, to enable them to live without some measure of government assistance, even in good or average years.

Provision for moving and resettlement within the province is provided for under the terms of the agreement. As the programme

develops, provision may also have to be made by the Federal Government for resettlement of the displaced people in other provinces of the Dominion.

The honourable member who moved the resolution, no doubt unintentionally on his part, left the impression upon the House that the desert was slowly creeping over the good farmland in Southern Saskatchewan, that large tracts were already ruined. I entirely disagree with that view. Some wind damage has undoubtedly resulted from methods of cultivating the light sandy soils, much of which should never have been broken up in the first place; but I affirm very positively, that little or no permanent harm has been done to the good soils. I believe that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, to whose superior technical knowledge I always defer, will support me in this statement.

The average yearly rainfall is light over the whole open plain section of the prairie west, a small variation in precipitation and temperatures, either way, may mean abundance or crop failure, as the case may be. The treeless nature of our prairie tells the whole story. It is treeless because over the centuries there has not been sufficient moisture to support tree growth. Trees are the result of moisture and humidity rather than the cause of it. A shortage of moisture, rather than a lack of soil fertility, is the limiting factor in our production, and it is, therefore, good public policy to spend public money to conserve this vital factor in farm economy.

The scientific basis for work in this province under the P.F.R.A. was laid back in August, 1920, when the Better-Farming Commission made its report to the Government of the day. The members of that commission were the late Dean W. J. Rutherford, Chairman; Hon. John Bracken; Geo. Spence, M.L.A.; H. O. Powell, Esq.; and Neil McTaggart, Esq., (a neighbour of my friend, the member for Gull Lake); F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was the secretary.

Among other things, that commission recommended: a soil survey of the entire province, community pastures, farm practice and economy, control of soil drifting and weed control, irrigation and water supply.

This study and report followed the dry years of 1917, 1918 and 1919, during which Government assistance was required on a large scale. Practically all the recommendations made by the Better-Farming Commission were subsequently carried out by the Government. The years 1920 to 1930 constituted a period of ten good years in succession, during which public interest waned and no individual aggressive action was taken. However, soil investigation that commenced in the early 20's was continued and completed before work of a similar nature was even started in the other Western Provinces.

A large community pasture—Matador—under government control and management was established in 1923; this pasture area has been operated successfully ever since to the great advantage of stockmen and ranchers located near by.

The soil survey, supplemented by a careful agricultural and economic survey, provides data upon which to determine the most economic farm ranch unit, and from which, it is hoped, may be worked out a sound settlement policy that will result in greater security and permanency to the farming and the ranching industries.

In mentioning these facts, the point I desire to emphasize especially is that the policies and plans under which the work is being pushed forward are not based upon a mere theory. In working out the programme of reclamation, conservation and rehabilitation, the Governments are not proceeding blindly over an uncharted course, not doing something for the sake of having something to do. Quite true, the programme is not spectacular—indeed, I think the Governments have erred in not giving greater publicity to the nature and purpose of this very important work—no, Mr. Speaker, the whole programme is grounded upon ascertained scientific data, the results of years of experiment in the laboratories and research departments of our universities, experimental farms and sub-stations, together with the practical experience of farmers over a long period of years.

Mr. Speaker, I come back to the great problem, not only for Saskatchewan but for the entire drouth area in the three Western Provinces—the adjustment of the farming population to economic farm and ranch units. It takes into account the soil, the rainfall over a period of years, and the reclamation and conservation work which may be done to rehabilitate the greatest number of people in their present locations. In marginal and submarginal areas the economic unit will undoubtedly be based upon a livestock instead of upon a grain economy, because the stockman will enjoy greater security if his location and set-up is such as to reasonably ensure a sufficient supply of winter feed and summer pasture. One of the first essentials in a livestock economy is a sure and permanent feed supply.

I desire now to examine briefly some of the proposals and schemes that have been in the forefront of public discussion during recent months. I hold in my hand the annual report of the Dominion Reclamation Service for the year 1922-23. This engineering service was started away back in 1894 under the Northwest Irrigation Act.

In subsequent years, or up to the time the resources were transferred, this branch of the service had made detailed studies of every important watershed and every stream of any size in the

southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan. My honourable friend will find here a report on the Robsart-Vidora irrigation project, the East and West Cypress Hills Districts, and many others in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reclamation office has proper records of the run-off and the like, and honourable members may procure maps showing detailed topography of the various watersheds.

Doubtless, Mr. Speaker, honourable members have read or heard about the proposed North Saskatchewan River scheme, sometimes referred to as the "William Pierce Project." When large projects are talked about, this one is mentioned, and the only information relating to it is contained in this report and other records of the Department; so we know exactly what we are talking about. The official information, the only information on the subject, is at hand, and according to it any talk of irrigating thirty million acres is just sheer nonsense.

Briefly, the Pierce project proposes a diversion dam on the North Saskatchewan River in Township 39, Range 16, West of the 5th Meridian. Then, by a system of ditches and storage reservoirs and by tapping various streams such as the Red Deer, water would be conveyed east for approximately 180 miles to Sullivan Lake where it would be stored. From here, by a series of ditches and canals, the water would be conveyed to a block of 500,000 acres of irrigable land in the Province of Alberta; then, continuing eastward into Saskatchewan, it proposes to irrigate another 900,000 acres in the districts of Kindersley, Elrose, Rosetown and Saskatoon.

The estimated cost of this project is \$105,600,000; this works out at \$74.84 per acre of land to be irrigated—a prohibitive figure.

Mr. Stork: What year were those figures based on?

Hon. Mr. Spence: I could not tell my honourable friend, exactly. I do not think they are based on any particular year, but on studies over many years.

Mr. Stork: They are twenty years old.

Hon. Mr. Spence: But the topography has not changed. That is the important factor. It is well to remember, too, that the actual costs of constructing very large projects, such as this, are usually greater by considerable sums than the original estimates because of the unknown factors that cannot be appraised at the time.

It is also very unlikely that an area of 900,000 acres could be irrigated. The history of all the big irrigation projects indicates that the objective in this regard is rarely, if ever, reached. The major irrigation works in the Province of Alberta have been in operation for many years. They comprise a classified irrigable area of at least 884,683 acres, but not more than 378,342 acres are

actually irrigated, leaving over half a million acres yet to be developed.

There is another important factor that very much discounts the economic value of the proposed North Saskatchewan River scheme; it includes in its irrigable area a very large acreage of rough and otherwise unsuitable lands. A project to be economically sound must contain a sufficiently large percentage of good land to justify the capital costs of the works.

The great bone of contention in the Province of Alberta is the price of irrigated land and the annual carrying charges thereon. At least two commissions have been appointed to investigate the matter.

In the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, the Wilson Commission put the average price of an acre of land at \$35.00, but the farmers found they could not pay that much and, at the same time, pay the operating charges for the delivery of water.

In August, 1936, the Ewing Commission was appointed by the Alberta Government to inquire into, among other things, "The value of land with water rights as determined by the potential possibilities for production of crops and livestock on irrigable land of good quality." This Commission arrived at its conclusions by estimating the crop-share farmers could pay each year, and from this it arrived at an average price for land and water. It recommended that the crop-share should be one-fifth of the grain and hay, and one-tenth of the root crop. From the average price and the average per acre yield of these products over a period of years, these shares were estimated to yield \$3.16 per acre, and, from this figure, the average value of 70 per cent. land in the Lethbridge Northern District was placed at \$20.00 per acre. It is of importance to note that, in each crop season, the proceeds of the crop-share are applied, first of all to the payment of operating charges, then, if any money is left over, the surplus is applied on the purchase-price of the land.

The Eastern Irrigation District at Brooks is another example. Here, the C.P.R. transferred one and one-quarter million acres of which approximately 250,000 acres are irrigable. The estimated value of the works was \$13,000,000. The C.P.R. not only transferred this whole block of land to the District as a free gift, but it gave the district the sum of \$300,000 in cash to assist in operating the system.

You may well ask, Mr. Speaker, why the C.P.R. did that. The answer is that the average operating loss in the years immediately preceding the transfer was approximately \$350,000. There are approximately 700 settlers in the district. Mr. Speaker, my point

is simply this: With so many examples of uneconomic irrigation projects where millions of the original capital have been completely lost, no Government should proceed to throw away such sums of public money with the prospect of so little benefit accruing to the nation. While it is generally agreed that districts benefitted by large scale irrigation should not be expected to bear all the capital cost of the works,—on the same principle that public money is spent on harbours and canals—nevertheless, there must be some heed taken of the economics of the situation and its relation to the benefits on a dollar-and-cents' basis. For instance, some of the best improved farms in Canada may be purchased for \$74.00 per acre. The final cost of the proposed development known as the William Pierce Project might easily reach a figure much greater than \$74.00 per acre.

Information available in the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, as a result of detailed studies by competent engineers over a long period of years, indicates that there are no large scale irrigation projects in Saskatchewan considered to be economically feasible. If, from our two main rivers, we diverted all the water available after providing for existing licenses and our obligations of an international and interprovincial nature, we would have only 5,000,000 acre feet left, only enough to irrigate 1,250,000 acres out of approximately 46,000,000 acres, or only one thirty-seventh of the total in the drouth area.

South of the Cypress Hills approximately 40,000 acres may be irrigated. The largest project is in the Frenchman River basin where there are approximately 19,000 acres capable of being irrigated, and the necessary works are now being constructed to bring this area under the ditch. The Battle Creek area provides another 12,000 acres. It is estimated that a total of approximately 46,000 acres may be irrigated from Moose Mountain Creek, Qu'Appelle River, Wood River, Swift Current Creek, Souris River and other streams. There is a total area of about 60,000 acres already developed or in process of development, with a possibility of another 60,000 in large projects—a total of 120,000 acres.

In addition there are literally thousands of small projects that are feasible; these with others irrigated by pumping might add an additional 100,000 acres. The topography is such that there is a feasible small project on practically every section upon which the run-off may be impounded by means of small dams or dugouts. During the last two years, at least 10,000 acres have been developed for irrigation in small projects, and hundreds of additional projects have been authorized that, when constructed, will swell this total. Up to the present only a good start has been made in this very important work. In other words, the "big thing" in irrigation development in this province, is the thousands of small projects, scattered here, there and everywhere, which, when finally com-

pleted, will result in providing sustenance and security for the rehabilitation of more people in their present locations than possibly can be accomplished by the larger economically feasible projects.

Financial assistance is given by the P.F.R.A. to individuals in the drouth area for individual projects, and to groups of individuals for community projects. The purpose is to impound the run-off in small dams and dugouts. Free engineering assistance and advice is also given by Provincial Water Rights Branch engineers, who are working in conjunction with the P.F.R.A., and, for the purpose of decentralizing the work of this Branch, the southern part of the province is divided into the following five districts with a resident engineer in each district: Rosetown, Maple Creek, Swift Current, Moose Jaw-Regina, and Estevan. This engineering service costs the farmer nothing, whether the proposition be flood irrigation, terracing, or pumping to provide irrigation for a garden or orchard. The resident engineer is instructed to help all and sundry in the drouth area who request this assistance.

My honourable friend referred to the Palliser triangle. Captain John Palliser was sent to Western Canada in 1857 by the British Government to explore and examine, among other things, "the nature of the soil, its capability for agriculture." After four years of investigation, he made a report. This report contained a map of Western Canada upon which he drew three lines the form of a triangle. He described the country inside of this triangle as "more or less arid desert." Henry Youle Hind, an English geologist resident in Eastern Canada, was asked to make a similar investigation about the same time by the Canadian Government. Hind corroborated the findings of Palliser, but the findings of Palliser and Hind did not meet with universal acceptance. In 1872, John Macoun was sent out "to see if Palliser's report was of any value." Macoun made a very favourable report on the prairie section of the West. He said he "had seen no bad country at all." Dr. Geo. Dawson was in turn sent out to verify Macoun. In all probability, Palliser and Hind saw the country during a dry period, while Macoun and Dawson saw the same country during a wet period; so we get the extreme opinions under both conditions.

It is interesting today, 80 years later, to note that the activities of the P.F.R.A. are confined within lines that correspond fairly closely with the Palliser triangle. The boundary line of the area follows the edge of the tree belt across the three Prairie Provinces from the Souris River in Manitoba west to the Qu'Appelle River, north to Quill Lake and northwesterly to the North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers; here it crosses into the Province of Alberta, runs southwesterly to Calgary and thence westerly to the boundary of B.C.

I trust I have given the House sufficient information to prove to the satisfaction of honourable members that the Governments, Provincial and Federal, lack neither the knowledge nor the will to apply themselves to a solution of this great problem.

I therefore move, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

That all the words after "That" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Assembly expresses its gratitude for the appropriations made by the Federal Government in its general rehabilitation programme and for the works begun and constructed in Saskatchewan for the conservation and utilization of water for irrigation and stock watering purposes; and further

"This Assembly would respectfully request that sufficient money be provided from year to year so that detailed surveys of all watersheds not yet fully investigated be carried on with a view to facilitating the construction of all necessary projects found to be economically feasible, and also that the whole Federal programme be so extended and enlarged as to include the entire Province."

NOTE: *On February 22, 1938, by leave of the Assembly, the motion of Mr. Stork and the above amendment thereto were withdrawn, and a new motion, in terms of the said amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Spence and seconded by Mr. Stork, was put and agreed to unanimously.*



SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE W. J. PATTERSON

PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL TREASURER

on

**CENTRAL BANKING
CURRENCY --- CREDIT**

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Thursday, March 17, 1938.

SESSION 1938

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CENTRAL BANKING CURRENCY . . . CREDIT

SPEECH DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE W. J. PATTERSON

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Thursday, March 17, 1938.

In speaking on the proposed motion, moved by Mr. Kemper (Gull Lake) :

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada that the Bank of Canada should not only control the issue of currency but should also control the issue of credit; and further, that the new Central Bank, known as the Bank of Canada, should be publicly owned and controlled.

and the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Gregory (The Battlefords) :

That all the words after "That" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Legislature commends the bringing of the Bank of Canada under public control and the provisions made for substituting Bank of Canada currency for that of commercial banks; and affirms its belief that the functions of a National Bank of Canada should be to issue all currency and control the use of credit, considered in terms of public need, and would recommend the purchase of all private interests in the Bank of Canada by the Federal Government."

The Honourable Mr. Patterson said:

Mr. Speaker: My remarks in connection with the amendment now before the House are not going to be lengthy, and at times in my discussion of the subject-matter, my remarks may not tie-up with the amendment. I hope, therefore, that you will allow me as much latitude as you allowed to the honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) in speaking to the amendment.

May I say, first, that I agree with him and cannot entirely accept the statement of the honourable member for The Battlefords (*Mr. Gregory*) as to the simplicity of the principles applying to central banking, currency and credit. It may be quite right that the fundamental principles behind them are simple; but in the application of those principles under the wide variety of conditions that exist in various countries of the world, and the wide variety of conditions that may exist in any one country, they are far from simple. Indeed, to most of us the principles underlying central banking and currency seem rather complicated.

A distinguished writer has said that "money has become perhaps the most indispensable of all the tools which we use in our urbanized modern life." I think that statement is correct. Unfortunately, many do not regard money merely as a tool to carry on the life of a modern community: they tend to confuse money with wealth; and there has been, down the years, a tendency to regard money and wealth as synonymous terms—which they are not by any means.

No study is more interesting than the study of money, tracing back, as it does, into the earliest ages of world history. It is true that, in the earlier years of world history, great and important and progressive civilizations grew and flourished practically without money at all. The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Babylon, and early China were practically moneyless civilizations; yet they managed to achieve a considerable amount of development and progress. On this continent or hemisphere, when the Spanish conquerors came to South America, they found there a highly developed civilization under the Incas, who did not use money. However, all that does not alter the fact that, in our modern world, with the complex form of business we have today, it would be impossible for any country to flourish without this "indispensable tool". Therefore, not too much study can be given as to how to make money and credit operate to the best advantage of the people of modern times.

When I use the term "Money", I am not inclined to be technical. It can be applied to several things—bullion, coinage, notes, cheques, bills, stock certificates—any of which may be received in payment of a debt if the creditor is willing to accept them. When I use the term however, I have reference mainly to coin or paper money—anything which passes between people in carrying out their ordinary day-to-day business—a token accepted by the seller without question and without regard to the worth or credit of the individual who offers that token in payment, no matter what it is made of.

Money was first used in a general way in Ancient Greece, and, in the early stages, its value was related to some commodity. In Greece, it was related to oxen; and I believe the word they used for money had some relation to their word for oxen.

Perhaps there is no other thing in general use in consideration of which it is so important that the psychological aspect be taken into account. That is proved by a study of the history of money which shows that, in different countries at different times, all kinds of commodities have been used as money: cattle, salt, cowrie shells, beaver skins, blankets, wampum, tobacco—and I believe there is one island in the South Pacific where stones are used as money. In Canada, from 1685 to 1749, over a period of sixty-five years, playing cards were used as money. It appears that the officials in charge of French Canada at that time lacked currency, as there had been some delay in shipment of currency from France to pay the troops. The troops had no money, but they had plenty of playing cards. The officials, therefore, took the playing cards, stamped a value on them and signed them; and those cards passed as currency and were generally accepted. So I say there is a psychological side to money which must be taken into account when it is being considered.

In the early years of monetary history the same confusion existed as between money and wealth as exists in many places at the present time. The truth of that is evidenced by the fact that in the Middle Ages and even later, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the money of the day was spent by chemists and others in trying to procure a formula for creating gold out of some baser metal, or a substitute for gold. The idea behind those researches was no more foolish or unsound than some of the theories which have been given circulation since that time. And—by the way—you will find, in the study of money, that all down through the ages there have been the same kinds of attempts to control interest as are being suggested at the present time. The surprising thing about it all, which the study of money reveals, is the uniformity of the outcome, and the failure of these attempts down through the centuries.

Inflation of money started at an early date, and took the form, in Rome, of debasement of currency. The Emperor of the day issued the coinage which was presumed to contain a certain quantity of gold of a certain quality or fineness, and he secured inflation by reducing the size of the coin or by debasing the coin by decreasing the amount of the precious metal that went into it. And again the study of money reveals a long history of succeeding periods of inflation of one kind or another.

It is interesting to note that when money came into use as coinage the least valuable of the metals was used: first it was copper, then silver, and then gold.

It is possible to skip down a long period of years and, by noting what happened in Europe at different times, amply demonstrate what can and will happen, under certain conditions, when inflation

is attempted. At the time of the French Revolution, the French Government took possession of the estates of the Church. These estates represented a very valuable possession, and had real worth and producing capabilities. The Government of that day did what Governments of today often are advised to do: it issued currency against the resources that had come into its possession. The French plan differed in one essential from more recent suggestions: their resources were developed and capable of producing immediate returns.

What was the history of that episode, Mr. Speaker?

The issue of this new currency was followed by a temporary period of prosperity, which was followed inevitably by a period of depression. The Government sought to cure the depression by further issues on the security of the estates, a process which was repeated until the money had no value whatever. That sort of experience had something to do with the attitude of people on the question of whether currency should be issued by the State or by a private banking concern.

I might point out that, in the early history of money, all money was issued by the State. The right of any private individual or anyone else to issue it was never suggested, and the propriety of the State issuing it was never questioned. But the time came when a change took place in the attitude of the people towards the matter. The change took place largely for the reason that, by virtue of the debasement of the State currency which happened in different countries, the people no longer had confidence in the currency of the State. They came to prefer private currency, and felt they were better and safer dealing with a private banker who did not have the right to debase his currency, and dared not refuse to meet his promise to pay. It was for this reason that money privately issued came into general use. To repeat: it was because the public had greater confidence in the private banker who could not take advantage of the fact that he was "the State" and, in one way or another, reduce the value of his currency or repudiate his obligations.

The history of money on this continent makes an interesting study. In the early settlements of what are now the eastern United States, the governments of those States attempted to do many of the things advocated today (the same in principle, at least). We hear a good deal, today, of tying-up money value to some particular commodity or number of commodities. In the State of Virginia, in 1819, an attempt was made to relate the value of money to tobacco. In other words, they fixed the price of tobacco, and attempted (also as advocated today) to place restrictions on the planting of tobacco in order to keep the fixed price in relation to the value of the money.

That experiment, though started in good faith, turned out to be a failure—as all such attempts have.

The Rhode Island Government attempted to issue currency against the security of land, and made provision for the issue of money by making it possible for landowners to borrow such money on the security of their land. That also proved a failure, because the value depreciated so rapidly that the currency became valueless.

Coming to the time of the Revolutionary War, the Government of the United States financed its war operations to a considerable extent by “Continental” currency, which became so valueless that it was finally redeemed at the rate of \$12 or \$15 to \$1.

More recent years saw many different monetary, or alleged monetary, movements in the United States. In 1867, there was the Grainger movement; in 1874, the “greenback” movement. The sponsors of the “greenback” movement advocated the increasing of the volume of greenback currency by printing bills; but it was found that these bills were not acceptable for long. All these ideas were similar in their objective and failed: and they are very similar to some ideas advocated today.

In 1891, the Populist Party movement started in the United States with demands for the free coinage of silver, the abolition of the national banking system and the right to issue money (that is, a banking system corresponding to our private banks here), the printing of more money by the Government, and the loaning of currency to people at not more than two per cent. on the security of non-perishable products. All these things have a familiar sound to us.

Then, in 1896, there was the “free silver” movement, leaders of which proposed that silver coinage be issued at a fixed value in the ratio of sixteen to one as compared with gold.

All of these movements carried with them the advocacy of creating more money, based on the confusion (then as now) to which I referred at the beginning—the confusion of money and wealth. I am not sure of the exact year, but I think it was in 1896 that a man named “Coin” Harvey, in the United States, wrote a book. For many years that Harvey book was the text-book of inflationists; and I was surprised to find, no later than five years ago, some people in Saskatchewan still quoting “Coin” Harvey as the latest authority on currency and credit.

We do not always appreciate the progress made with respect to some of these things. We have never had the experience, as individuals, of having two kinds of money of different values in

circulation. We have never had the experience of receiving some token, coin, or money, which, in two or three week's time was less, much less, in purchasing power than when we received it. That has been a common experience in other countries, but we in Canada have never laboured under that difficulty.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is an economic law, which was promulgated over three hundred years ago, which says that when two or more forms of currency are in circulation, the form with lowest value regulates the whole currency and eventually drives the better forms of higher value out of circulation. That is easy to understand. Suppose silver in the ratio of sixteen to one gold had come into circulation in 1896, and an unlimited amount of silver had come into circulation, the tendency of the people would have been to hoard gold coin that came into their hands, and, in that way, gold would have gone out of circulation. The tendency would have been to get rid of the silver currency, and keep it in circulation. We have not had that experience in the history of Canada. We have not, in our time, seen that law in operation, because the conditions that make it operative do not exist here.

Throughout all the ages, whenever there has been a period of depression or hard times, men have come forward and advocated, in some way or other, sometimes under one form, sometimes another, some measure of inflation, whether by printing more bills, or issuing silver along with gold. Whenever there is a period of depression, there is always someone advocating some measure of inflation as a remedy, because of the confusion in his mind between wealth and money.

Since the War, and within the knowledge of every member of the House, certain countries adopted inflation as a means of meeting their financial difficulties. Russia did it. Germany did it. Austria did it. France did it to a very considerable extent—and the experience and the results of it are so well known and so thoroughly understood, that no one today (or very few today) argues for the inflation of money or the inflation of currency: but exactly the same idea or policy is being advocated in another way.

I spoke, at the beginning, about the moneyless civilizations of the period before Christ. Down to comparatively recent years (for a great majority of people down to 100 years ago) the average man saw very little currency. Very little money passed through his hands; and, naturally, the man who handled ten dollars to fifty dollars in the course of a year was easily persuaded that if he handled one hundred dollars instead of fifty dollars, he would be much better off. The last century, therefore, has seen many movements advocating the inflation of money. The farmers of sixty or seventy years ago in eastern Canada hardly knew what a bank

was. I am sure there are members here whose fathers cleared the bush from their land in Ontario or down in the Maritimes, who know that their fathers, in the course of their lifetime, saw very little money indeed, and never entered a bank. It is only during the last twenty or thirty years that a great many people in many different walks of life—farmers, men in business on a small scale—have begun to do business through a bank. During the last few years they have begun to understand banking functions as they are understood today.

While now there is no advocacy of inflation by currency, there is agitation, however, for inflation by credit instead of inflation by currency. Now, it makes no difference whether the bank gives us \$1000 in bills or gives us \$1000 credit against which we can draw; for as we draw against that credit we get currency. And since currency comes into effect in this process, the result, whether it be inflation of credit or inflation of currency, will be the same in the long run. It is rather interesting to hear the theories advocated by modern inflationists who want inflation of bank credit instead of inflation of currency. In my opinion, the affect will be exactly the same either way.

The honourable member for The Battlefords referred to the gold standard, but I think his criticism (if I understood his remarks correctly) was not so much against the use of gold as a standard as against the improper use which the banks and others were making of that standard. I am not going to argue the point. I think that possibly there is merit in the argument advanced: but I do say that, if the gold standard (outside of any misuse of it by the banks) is not working properly, it is because restrictions on world trade, world commerce, and the effects of world economic policies are such as to prevent its operating properly. The gold standard, in my opinion, would operate as successfully as ever if quotas and restrictions on trade were abolished. If we could have world-wide free trade (if that were possible), and with it the gold standard free from improper use, I think it would come as near to being a satisfactory and efficient measure of international currency as we could have. I am not going to argue that there might not be something better; but I do say that the gold standard cannot operate properly when the markets of the world are cluttered up with quotas, tariffs and other restrictions to trade. It seems to me that some universal measuring-stick by which the currencies of the world can be regulated is absolutely necessary to world trade.

Before the World War, the British pound contained so many grains of gold of a certain fineness; similarly with the Canadian dollar, the United States' dollar, the French franc, and all other national currencies. That was of tremendous advantage to world trade. The Canadian wheat exporter who sold to Great Britain,

France or Germany and was quoted a price in the currency of any of those countries, could at once relate the price to Canadian currency, so that he knew exactly what his shipment was worth in Canadian currency. The same applied throughout the world. It seems to me then we must continue with gold, until some other standard is devised or established to regulate or relate the currencies of countries one to the other. Without some such standard there is a very formidable barrier to world trade.

Some have suggested an index price list in place of gold. I am not an expert. It may be that something of that kind is possible; but I do contend that, in the interest of world trade, there must be some index, some yardstick, some established standard to which all currencies of the world can be related.

In discussion on the quantity of money in circulation, there is, as I said, this everlasting confusion which has lasted through the ages, of money and wealth. I would say that the quantity or volume of money in circulation has some effect on business, but if the volume is too great, in the long run it destroys business and is the worst thing that can happen to a country. I should like to point out that it is not so much the volume of money that is important as it is the velocity of money; that is, the rate at which it changes hands. It is self-evident that the merchant who turns over his stock five times in the course of a year has a better business than the merchant who turns over his stock only twice a year. The velocity is very important, and it has as much to do with the question of value as the volume of money in circulation.

Coming now to the question of the Central Bank: there is a general tendency, I am afraid, on the part of many people to confuse the functions of a central bank with the functions of a commercial bank. Those who think the central bank should perform the functions of a private bank are free to do so. Personally, I am opposed to it. The central bank has a definite duty to perform, and that duty is not a commercial banking operation.

I said a few minutes ago that the issue of currency by private banks had come about because of the reluctance of the people in different parts of the world to accept the currency of the State, and that they had more confidence in the currency of private bankers because it was less liable to be debased. That time is past; and I agree that the issue of currency should be entirely a national function. Where there is a central bank (as in Canada), I believe that the issuing of the currency should be the duty of that central bank rather than that of the Government itself. The reason I say that is because times might arise and conditions come about when the Government of the day might decide that the easiest road out of its difficulties was by way of inflation . . . And very few govern-

ments that ever started on that road but did not have eventually to wipe off the slate and make a fresh start, with, in the final analysis, the whole cost of the experiment coming out of the people.

Mr. Stork: What do you mean by inflation?

Premier: I mean the issuing of money without any security or asset behind it, the printing of money off the printing press, as was done in Russia and Germany, in Austria and France, and to some extent in Great Britain also. We can give Great Britain credit as the only country, compelled to start on the road, which stopped in time, though at the moment it caused considerable hardship to some of its people.

Mr. Stork: Take the Supplementary Estimates here—\$39,000,000. Would you call it inflation to issue that amount of money to take care of that expenditure through the central bank?

Premier: Yes. I would call it a decided piece of inflation; and I suppose that, if the central bank did it this year, and next year there again were Supplementaries of around \$39,000,000, it would be expected to do the same again. It must be remembered in discussing this matter that a considerable amount of the \$39,000,000 was eaten up by the people and the cattle of the province, and that, in the main, there is not a single asset to show for it other than (you might say) people being alive and not dead, and cattle being alive and not dead.

I put myself definitely in the class with those who do not believe the central bank should carry on commercial banking activities. I know there are people in this country who think the central bank should be prepared to loan them money, and are disappointed because it does not do so; but a central bank has a place separate and distinct from commercial banking. I am not going to argue with my friends opposite whether commercial banks should be socialized or not; some other time I would be glad to debate that issue with them. Personally, I do not think a Government should grant credit to individuals and have to make distinctions as between persons, such as it is necessary to make when that kind of commercial business is conducted. I do believe, however, that the functions of a central bank are to issue currency and control credit to the extent that it can—for central banks have their limitations just as other banks have.

I doubt, personally, if it makes a great deal of difference whether the central bank is publicly owned or publicly and privately owned but publicly controlled. The honourable member for The Battlefords said there were some people who saw merit in the private minority interest being retained in the bank because of the

experience that minority interest could bring to the Board. I do not think it is of any great import whether the bank is publicly owned or privately and publicly owned; I think there are arguments for and against the private interest. For that reason, I am not concerned whether the last clause of the amendment is retained or not. I will not quarrel with it because it recommends that the entire ownership be public. The important thing, in my opinion, is the control, and the manner in which the bank performs its functions. It cannot be argued, since the Government appoints the Governor of the bank and the majority of the directors and holds a majority of the shares, that the Government does not control the bank. So long as that remains the case, I am quite satisfied, and not much concerned, as I have said, with whether it is 100 percent public ownership or not.

In Canada, under the present law, the issuing of currency, over a period of years, is being transferred to the central bank. There is a slight measure of right to issue currency retained by the charter banks. I do not know what the reason for that is, but there must be some good reason for it, whether to take care of emergency conditions or something of the kind, I do not know and am not in a position to comment on it. In my opinion, the entire issue of currency should come under the central bank; but, as I say, there must be some reason why this slight right was left with the private banks. If we knew that reason, perhaps we would not criticize it. However, that is of no great importance, because the central bank issue is steadily on the increase, and now we rarely see a private bank bill.

The second function of a central bank is to control credit, and some people think that, in some mysterious way, it can control the issue of credit to the individual, and that he should be able to go to a private bank and borrow money on that credit. As I said a few moments ago, I do not think a central bank can bring that about. It has its limitations beyond which it cannot go. The central bank can expend or contract credit, through its operations, in a general way. It can go far to making credit generally easier; but by no way that I know can it make credit easier for individuals. It can expend or contract credit in a general way, but that does not mean that some individual can go into a private bank and get credit which he otherwise could not get.

The central bank can influence the general credit by buying or selling securities—putting money into circulation by buying securities, or taking money out of circulation by selling securities. In that way it can exercise control, in a general way, of currency and credit; but so far as influencing the credit of any individual is concerned, let me repeat, that the central bank can not do. Even in a general way, its operations may have only limited effect. In

1929, prior to the crash on the New York stock market, the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States was doing everything it possibly could to restrict credit; but the psychology of the people was such, the attitude of the people was such, that the gambling spirit was in the air, and they were willing to offer anything, take any risks, pay any price, to get the credit they needed to finance their speculations.

Mr. Gregory: Was it not a fact that as fast as the Federal Reserve Bank was restricting credit operations, the Canadian commercial banks were pouring money into New York, thus defeating their purpose?

Premier: On "call money", you mean. The fact is that, no matter what a central bank may do, the people, seized with the speculative spirit and desire to make money, may by their activities override and destroy the efforts of the central bank to maintain equilibrium and control. It is conceivable, or given such a condition as existed in 1929, that mass determination of the people to secure money at any price, the psychology of speculation and the gambling spirit, would override all efforts at control.

The honourable member for Shaunavon said, this morning, that the central bank was not doing much to control credit in Canada. That remark only proves the futility of people like ourselves discussing a matter of this kind, because neither my friend nor myself have any knowledge of the activities of the central bank, and we cannot know what effect it is having on credit in general. We have to place some confidence in those in charge of the bank's operations. Take two individuals, both equally conscientious, both equally anxious to do the best thing for Canada: one as Governor of the Bank of Canada might follow one policy, and the other another. The Governor of the Bank might change, and the policy of the bank change with him. Then an individual might say that had such a thing been done at such a time instead of what was done, the result would have been different. You never can tell, because you cannot replace the exact conditions that existed and try the thing over again. So we have to place some confidence in the good faith, the intelligence, the sagacity (I am sure no one in Canada questions the integrity) of those in charge of the bank's operations. Nor do I think there is any question that the people of Canada have confidence in those in charge to do what is best in the interests of all Canada.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a word or two on the motion before the House:

The Bank of Canada when first created, was entirely privately-owned, but subject to the law governing it. It is a rather remarkable thing that, when the Bank of Canada Bill was receiving third

reading in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the Leader of the Liberal Party in the House moved that it be sent back and amended in such a way as to make it a national bank publicly-owned, Mr. Woodsworth, Federal Leader of the C.C.F. Party, was amongst those who voted against the Liberal Leader's proposal. Consequently, he must accept some responsibility for the fact that, originally, it was a privately-owned bank.

Mr. Stork: Was it not a fact that there was a sub-amendment and an amendment when this matter was dealt with?

Premier: Quite true; but the fact is that Mr. Woodsworth voted against the Bill being sent back in order to make it a publicly-owned bank.

Now you may ask, why not do it today? Well, Mr. Speaker, during this Session we have had reference to titles to land having been granted with the mineral rights, and suggestions that these rights be recovered for the Province by expropriation or some other means. I think all will agree that it is a lot easier to do a thing like that when the matter is being dealt with in the first place. Therefore, I say the time to have made the Bank of Canada a publicly-owned bank was at the time it was first created. That was not done. However, a couple of years ago the present Government of Canada took steps to make it publicly-controlled, and without expropriating the shares of those who had invested money in it, but by putting more capital in the bank, secured the majority control. As a result, the bank is entirely under public control, even if not entirely publicly owned.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of the first part of the amendment which reads: "That this Legislature commends the bringing of the Bank of Canada under public control." Then, too, I am satisfied that the issue of currency should not be a direct government function, and that it is far better to have it under the central bank. Therefore, I am in agreement with the second part of the amendment which "commends the provisions made for substituting Bank of Canada currency for that of commercial banks."

The next part of the amendment reads that this Legislature "affirms its belief that the functions of a National Bank of Canada should be to issue all currency and control the use of credit, considered in terms of public need." That is the point I have been trying to make. You cannot expect the central bank to provide for any individual's needs. That is not possible. But if it controls credit and its use in terms of the public need, then, in my opinion, it is fulfilling its function.

The last clause of the amendment: that this Legislature "would recommend the purchase of all private interests in the Bank

of Canada by the Federal Government"—I do not regard, speaking for myself, as being of very great importance so long as the Government has the appointment of the majority of the directorate, holds the majority of the stock, and, therefore, has control of the bank. I doubt if there is any great advantage in having the whole of the stock owned by the Government. However, I am not suggesting that it be deleted; but I think other phases, particularly the matter of the control, are far more important.

Why cannot an individual get credit at the present time, Mr. Speaker? First: there is a psychology which applies to bankers as to other people. We all knew a time in this province when people of very little real worth were able to go to a bank and borrow money. That was because of the atmosphere that existed and was common to us all. Men could go out and purchase a piece of land, make a profit on it and repay those from whom they borrowed. The bankers had the same idea; they believed the borrower could make money on the deal, and that they would receive back with interest the money they loaned to the borrower. Periods of that kind come in cycles. Inevitably there comes a time when all are depressed, and when the man with money will not invest and is reluctant to use his money in that way. At such a time the only person who is an optimist is the fellow with no money or credit, but who is sure that if he had money or credit he could make money with it.

When an individual seeks a loan, the question asked is has he assets somewhere equal to what he is asking for, as security for what he is borrowing; or has he some prospect of creating wealth whereby he can repay the loan. Now, if he has an immediate asset (say a bond of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Dominion of Canada), you would not be reluctant to loan him money if he deposits that bond with you as security. Or you would be prepared to loan him the money if he could satisfy you that, within the next six months, he is going to be in a position to create wealth, grow a crop, produce livestock, from which to return you your money. Reputation and assets are the essential things; or the ability to create wealth realizable in some fixed time. That is the formula for obtaining credit, and that is something the central bank cannot give the individual. It cannot provide the individual with a reputation, nor can it provide him with an asset, nor can it create for him the wealth-producing opportunity. These are something the individual must provide for himself. In short, the central bank cannot give you credit if you do not have credit; but it can, through its general operations, by lowering or raising credit pressure, make it easier or more difficult in a general way to get credit.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are a few quotations I should like to read to the House. The first is a definition of "Money" which

I believe I should have read at the start so that, when we are talking of money, we may avoid this eternal confusion between money and wealth. The definition I shall read is from "The Story of Money", by Norman Angell:

"By 'Money' economists usually mean anything that is (1) passed from hand to hand in payment for commodities and services, and (2) regularly taken with the intention of offering it in payment to others, and (3) customarily received without assay or other special test of quality or quantity, and (4) received without reference to our reliance upon the personal credit of the one who offers it."

When someone hands you a ten-dollar bill, you accept it without regard to the credit of the individual who gives it to you.

Another quotation, this one dealing with the confusion I mentioned:

"The general confusion of mind that has always existed with reference to the nature and functions of money, and the widespread and persistent belief that money is somehow synonymous with, or at least a superior form of, wealth, and that in consequence its accumulation is one of the chief ends and aims of individuals and society, are the main underlying causes of the great monetary movements and controversies of history."

That is just stating in much better language than I am able to do, the theory I put forward at the beginning.

Now here is a quotation on the point of this switching from inflation of currency to inflation of bank credit. Let me read this:

"The introduction of paper money marks a pregnant development of the money device, in that it renders possible an enormous elaboration of credit that would be impossible without it...."

That is quite simple. Paper money can be used and produced with much greater facility than metal coinage.

"... In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Europe emerged from the natural economy to a money economy..."

The reference is to the period when Europe emerged from a state of barter, where each community was self-contained, to a trade period in which money was required.

"... With the coming of paper in a systematic way, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the money economy began to develop into a credit economy. And with every sharpening of the tool it became more dangerous to handle—more efficient in expert hands, more dangerous in ignorant. Which is the way with most sharp instruments."

After all, the amount of metal coins was limited, and the amount of money available for circulation in a money economy was thus limited. But with the introduction of paper and the coming of the credit economy, there was greater possibility in credit inflation than in monetary inflation.

"Before the day of paper, kings and governments inflated currency by debasement of coins, reducing the amount of gold or silver therein. Everyone could see why this should reduce the value of the currency. That far understanding could get."

Take a specific case: if you saw that a new pound was smaller, you knew at once there was less gold in it; it was visible to the eye.

"... But that the value of coins would fall equally if the number were correspondingly great, whether of sound metal or not, seemed beyond understanding."

That is to say, the total number of coins in circulation in relation to the total wealth had as much to do with the value of the coins as the size of the coins themselves.

"... Of the two methods of inflation—by debasement or paper—paper has proved the more subject to confusion and illusion."

And I venture to say that inflation of bank credit is subject to the same confusion and illusion as the inflation of paper currency.

"... In the case of paper all sorts of curious considerations came in to complicate the simple truth that an increase in the number of claims to a given quantity of wealth must reduce the amount which on settlement each claimant will receive; that the larger the number of units the less each unit will be worth.

"Men argued, for instance, that if paper money passed because it represented something which existed today, it would pass equally well if it stood for something which would exist tomorrow—or might exist at some time."

And it is on that basis that my friends opposite advocate the issue of currency and credit on our undeveloped natural resources—something that may create wealth tomorrow or at some future time, or may not.

In conclusion, I want to make myself perfectly clear. I believe, first of all, that the issue of currency should be a government function, preferably by a central bank under government control, but not directly by the Government. Experience of the past has shown what can happen in such circumstances. I believe also that the functions of a central bank are to issue currency and control credit within the limitations of central banking and the possibilities a central bank has to control credit.

I have already been asked, this afternoon (and the question can never be answered) where inflation starts? That is impossible for me to answer, because I do not know. I doubt very much if any two persons could agree on an answer; and if one person said Canada should have so much money in circulation, some other person would immediately say it should not have that much, or that it should have more. But I do say that there should be, in dis-

cussion of this subject, very careful consideration and examination of what money is, so that we can have a proper conception of what money can do and what a central bank can do. I wish to suggest that those who discuss the subject make some study of the history of the past, ascertain what has been done, and the results. The surprising thing that study will reveal is the amazing similarity of human thought all down the line. After you get behind the window-dressing, nearly all so-called monetary reformers advocate the same thing in one form or another—inflation. Neither monetary inflation or a central bank can make a country a paradise in which to live. However, by the control of credit and the issue of currency, a central bank can make a contribution which, along with improved trade and better international understandings, will go far towards the improvement of conditions in Canada and everywhere else.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the amendment.