

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From the 11th day of February, 1937, to 16th day of April, 1937
[Both Days inclusive]

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

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

SESSION 1937

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SESSION 1937



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

WHEREAS, 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 ELEVENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1937, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DISPATCH 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 FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, and in the first year of our Reign.

By Command,

J. W. McLEOD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Province of Saskatchewan

THIRD SESSION—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Third Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour The Honourable Archibald Peter McNab, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated the Fourteenth day of January, 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 Third Session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

When we last met, His Majesty King Edward the Eighth had ascended the throne in succession to his father, the greatly revered and beloved King George the Fifth. In the interval, King Edward the Eighth renounced the throne and has been succeeded by his brother, now King George the Sixth, and his Queen, Elizabeth. You will be invited to express your approval of a resolution embodying the presentation of an humble address expressing our loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of His Majesty, King George the Sixth. We fervently pray that Divine Providence may vouchsafe to His Majesty guidance and strength and a reign of many happy and prosperous years.

Since the last session, Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir, made their first official visit to this Province, and our people accorded them a hearty and loyal welcome. I feel sure you will join with me in the hope that Their Excellencies may find it possible to visit Saskatchewan on many future occasions during their residence in Canada.

For many years Saskatchewan has suffered severely from recurring crop failures in considerable areas of the Province. At the last session it was hoped that 1936 would be more favourable in this respect, but, while a section of the Province harvested a fair crop, unfortunately a very considerable area again suffered from drought and crop failure; this has created a relief problem as great as or possibly greater than in any previous year.

My Government desires to express its appreciation to the Government of Canada for the prompt manner in which it came to the aid of the distressed people of the drought area by furnishing funds for the relief of distress, the sustenance of the population, and for the maintenance of live stock. My Government also wishes to record in a public manner the valuable assistance rendered by the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Voluntary Rural Relief Committee, and to thank the people of Canada who responded so generously to the appeals made on behalf of the people of the distressed area.

The manner in which the people of Saskatchewan have faced repeated crop failures, disappointments and difficulties, is a tribute to their character and courage. The measure in which they have maintained their spirit and morale proves their real worth, and affords the best evidence of their capacity to re-establish themselves as soon as conditions become more favourable.

During the past year, the Canadian Wheat Board has conducted an aggressive selling policy; practically all of the large wheat surplus accumulated over a period of years has been disposed of. The removal of this surplus has had a most beneficial effect on prices, and those farmers who were fortunate enough to harvest a crop in the fall of 1936 were able to sell it at a price much better than had obtained for several years. It appears at present that the Canadian wheat carry-over at the end of the crop year will be down to normal, and there is every expectation that future grain prices will range considerably higher than those of recent years.

The Government of Canada has recently appointed Mr. Justice Turgeon a Commissioner to inquire fully into all matters relating to the marketing of wheat, and sessions of this Commission are now being held. It is apparent that a most exhaustive study of the whole problem is being made and unquestionably his report and recommendations will prove of far-reaching importance in the development of future policies touching the sale of the chief product of this Province.

The operations of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States have been most successful, the Live Stock and Lumbering Industries of the Province particularly having benefited materially. The Live Stock quota under the agreement was fully utilized.

During the past summer, definite plans were inaugurated for the re-establishment of those settlers who moved into the northern areas of the Province. Many of these were handicapped through lack of equipment and supplies and had little opportunity of becoming self-sustaining without some measure of assistance. In a number of districts drainage plans and stream clearances were undertaken. Generally, throughout the Northern Area, substantial progress was made in clearing, cultivation and road construction. It is proposed to carry this work forward energetically during the coming year.

During recent months, further substantial progress has been made in prospecting and developing the mineral resources of Northern Saskatchewan. The Lake Athabaska area has been the scene of much activity and large sums have been expended to determine its possibilities. It now appears definite that this field will come into production during the coming summer and its future prospects are most promising. Other sections of the North have been and are being prospected, and reports received to date furnish good grounds for optimism.

After negotiations with the parties concerned, my Government was able to announce recently a very material measure of debt adjustment applicable to the rural areas of the Province with respect to mortgage, relief, seed and tax indebtedness, together with a reduction of mortgage interest for the future. This adjustment, obtained by negotiation and agreement, provides the most substantial measure of debt adjustment ever secured in any part of this Dominion, and will provide much needed relief for many thousands of our people. In this connection, my Government wishes to express its appreciation of the co-operation afforded by debtors and creditors in arranging and carrying into effect this plan of debt adjustment. As the scheme involves a tremendous amount of work on the part of all concerned, a special Branch has been established to aid and assist municipalities, creditors and debtors, in completing the adjustment as rapidly as possible. Necessary legislation for the carrying out of this plan will be submitted to you.

The recent decision of the Privy Council with respect to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act has definitely decided the question of jurisdiction in the matter of the forcible writing down of debts. Its decision places this authority under the Federal Government, and thus definitely settles this much-debated question.

The provision of direct relief and agricultural aid, as a result of the large crop failure area in 1936, continues to be a tremendously difficult task, not only in financing but in obtaining necessary supplies.

With the co-operation and assistance of the Government of Canada, my Government has been operating a Farm Placement

Scheme under which approximately 25,000 men and women have been placed on farms during the current winter. As a result of the operation of this plan, no able-bodied single man in Saskatchewan is in receipt of direct relief; it has proved to be probably the most successful "work and wages" plan operated in the Dominion.

For many thousands of farmers, who are temporarily compelled to accept relief because of crop failure, normal rain-fall and weather conditions will provide for re-establishment. My Government, however, is appreciative of the plans now being formulated by the Federal Department of Agriculture for the rehabilitation of agriculture in the drought area, and has promised its hearty cooperation in the working out of the plans for dealing with sub-marginal lands, the successful operation of which will do much to correct the errors of early settlement and afford security to the residents of the areas concerned.

Following requests made by municipal and other organizations, my Government last year appointed an independent Commission to investigate and report upon the question of the incidence of Provincial and Municipal Taxation in Saskatchewan. This Commission was headed by Mr. Neil H. Jacoby, a former resident of this Province and a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan. With him were associated representatives of the Rural and Urban Municipal Associations, the various Trustees' and Teachers' organizations, and one member representing the Province at large. For the service rendered by the members of the Commission, my Government wishes to express its sincere thanks.

The far-reaching report of this Commission will be submitted to you for your consideration and some of the recommendations will be implemented in legislation to be introduced during the session.

Because of repeated crop failures and the growing burden of relief, the financing of governmental activities has become increasingly difficult. For some time my Government has been discussing, with the Government of Canada, possible plans for a refunding of the funded debt of the Province at lower rates of interest, the assumption by the Federal Government of a larger share of Relief and Social Service expenditures, an increase of the Federal Subsidy or some other measure which would afford the province material financial assistance. These negotiations, as yet, have not reached a definite conclusion. Representatives of the Bank of Canada are now making a survey of the finances of the Province which, when completed, will be placed before the Federal Government. Following the completion of this report, my Government expects to conclude its negotiations with the Government of Canada.

The subject of Provincial Finances, including the possibility of refunding the public debt, the readjustment of the financial

relationship between the Dominion and the Province, and the imposition of new taxes, will be fully outlined and dealt with in the Budget.

My Government has been conferring with the Government of Canada for the purpose of transferring the collection of the Provincial Income Tax to the Dominion Income Tax authorities; such an arrangement would result in materially reducing the costs of collection as well as simplifying the filing of returns by taxpayers. It is anticipated that these negotiations will be completed at an early date, in which event legislation covering the arrangement will be submitted for your approval.

Legislation will be submitted to provide for the repeal of the Public Revenue Tax and the substitution therefor of an Educational Tax which, with the income of the school lands fund, will be specially earmarked for educational purposes.

Provision will be made for an increase of School Grants.

Among other important measures to be submitted to you for consideration will be those having to do with relief, seed grain, the organization of Credit Unions, the investigation of industrial disputes, the method of the collection of the arrears of taxes, together with amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, the Succession Duties Act, and the various Municipal Acts.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year as well as estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year beginning May 1, 1937, 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 His Royal Highness the former King Edward the Eighth, as follows:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

21st April, 1936.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

The King has received with much gratification the Address adopted by the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan on February 10th, 1936.

His Majesty, and Her Majesty Queen Mary, are deeply touched by the kind message of condolence on their great loss to which this Address gives expression, and by its moving references to His Majesty King George V.

I am commanded to convey to you Their Majesties' heartfelt thanks for this evidence of the sympathy felt for them by the Members of the Assembly, and to assure you of The King's deep appreciation of the loyal sentiments embodied in the Address.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Wigram.

(Col. Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.)

The Honourable
The Speaker,
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, pro-

vided 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, FEBRUARY 12, 1937

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	Lopton	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
Estey	Parker	Williams
Eaglesham	(Pelley)	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

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

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

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN

Regina, 11th February, 1937.

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.

During the year there have been added to the Library 368 volumes, divided among the Parliamentary and Law Division and the General Section.

Book selection has been confined to necessary annual publications for reference use, and economic and kindred subjects. The Encyclopedia of Canada, with W. Stewart Wallace, M.A. (Oxon) Librarian, University of Toronto, as General Editor, is an important addition as it is the first of its kind published in Canada.

Special attention has been given to the assembling of material on the League of Nations and International questions generally; also to the preservation of Government documents, Commission Reports, etc.

It is gratifying to record that the facilities of the Library are being used more and more for research purposes. At present six educationalists are preparing their theses; bibliographies have been compiled and every assistance given them.

Respectfully submitted.

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

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 Department of Telephones for the financial year ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 3*)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Telephone Department Superannuation Board for the year ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 4*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 5*)

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

Annual Report of the Attorney General under The Crown Administration of Estates Act, 1931, dated February 1, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 6*)

Also,—A detailed Statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period from February 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 7)

And also,—Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act, 1925, for the period ending January 31, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 8)

Mr. Speaker:

I have the honour to inform the Assembly that Major George Harry Mullin, V.C., M.M., who has acted in this capacity for the past three Sessions, has again been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms for the present Session.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.20 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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, of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1935-36.

(Sessional Paper No. 9)

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, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 10)

And also,—Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan for the calendar year 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 11)

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Service Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 12)

Also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor—Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the fiscal year dating from May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 13)

And also,—Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 14)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ending December 31, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 15*)

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 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 16*)

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 ending April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 17*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Insurance Branch, for the year ended December 31, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18*)

Also,—Orders in Council issued under the authority of The Water Power Act. (*Nil*)

(*Sessional Paper No. 19*)

Also,—Orders in Council issued under the authority of The Water Rights Act. (*Nil*)

(*Sessional Paper No. 20*)

Also,—Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the authority of The Mineral Resources Act, 1931.

(*Sessional Paper No. 21*)

Also,—Orders in Council issued under the authority of The Forest Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 22*)

And also,—Orders in Council issued under the authority of The Provincial Lands Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 23*)

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

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty in an expression of the deep appreciation with which we welcome your accession to the Throne of Your Ancestors.

Your Majesty's subjects of this Province, in common with their fellow subjects in all parts of the Empire, desire respectfully to extend their Greetings and to convey to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen, assurance of their Loyalty and Support.

We believe that Divine Providence will vouchsafe to your Majesty Guidance, Wisdom and Strength to discharge the great responsibilities of Your Noble Heritage.

We believe, too, that, amid the troubled world conditions of the present, Your occupancy of the Throne of our Great Empire will preserve and strengthen the ties of mutual Trust and Affection between the Sovereign and His People.

We earnestly pray that Your Majesty's Throne may be a Symbol of Peace and Goodwill; that Your Counsellors may be blessed with Wisdom and unswerving Justice; and that every act of Your Majesty's Reign may reflect a desire for the Good Government of Your Peoples, the Security of Freedom, and the Advancement of Peace. May usefulness and prosperity mark the continuance of Your Majesty's Reign for many years.

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

Ordered, That the said Address to His Majesty the King be engrossed, signed by Mr. Speaker, and forwarded through the proper channels.

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

Resolved, That we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, sincerely regret to learn of the bereavement recently sustained by our fellow-member, Mr. Clarence Stork, Member of the Electoral Division of Shaunavon, in the demise of his devoted wife and helpmate. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Stork and pray that Divine Guidance and Comfort may be his in full measure.

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

Moved by Mr. Jardine and seconded by Mr. Johnson,

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 5.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, 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, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 24)

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, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 25)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Hantelman, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of employees on the staff of the Relief Commission, including all inspectors, field men, etc., on the 19th day of July, 1934.
- (2) The number of men and women employed by the Government, including all inspectors, field men, etc., looking after the administration of relief on the 31st day of January, 1937.

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Hantelman, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

The total number of employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, including both permanent and temporary and including all those working on Commissions, Boards and all other agencies paid by the Government of this Province on the 19th day of July, 1934, and on the 31st day of January, 1937.

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Williams, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether or not the whole or any part of the bonded debt, occasioned by the construction of the Parliament Buildings, has been paid.
- (2) Whether or not a sinking fund has been set up to take care of the bonds issued, and, if so, the amount of money now in this sinking fund.
- (3) When the bonds covering this expenditure mature.
- (4) Whether or not the sinking fund set up for this purpose will be large enough to take care of these bonds at the date of maturity at the present rate of growth of such sinking fund.

By leave of the Assembly the motion for an Order of the Assembly for a Return with regard to ledger containing records of options purchased, to be moved by Mr. Hantelman, was withdrawn.

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

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

The sums of money expended for relief in each of the fiscal years 1934, 1935 and 1936, under the following headings:

- (a) Direct relief (food, clothing and fuel) in urban municipalities;
- (b) Direct relief in rural areas;
- (c) Fodder and feed grain;
- (d) Seed grain;
- (e) Highways;
- (f) Municipal public works;
- (g) Relief camps;
- (h) Farm labourer placement scheme;
- (i) Public health;

- (j) Education;
- (k) Any other purpose.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

All correspondence and reports appertaining to the granting of a second beer parlour license at Radville.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

Amounts collected by way of fines in the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve for cutting green timber unlawfully, showing persons convicted, the date, and the amount of fines, in the years 1936 and 1937.

By Mr. Stork for a Return showing:

The amount of money paid out in commissions by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for sale of repossessed land in 1935 and 1936; the amount still due if any; also who received the commissions and the amount involved.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

Salary and expense accounts, month by month, of Mr. Herb. Sells from the date of his employment by the Government up to January 31, 1937.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

A list of all road construction jobs, either dirt construction or gravelling, given out by the Government during the year 1936, giving—

- (a) The location of and mileage covered by the work in each case;
- (b) The cost to the Government job by job;
- (c) The name of the contractor to whom the job was let;
- (d) Which jobs were let by tender;
- (e) The total value of road construction work, either gravelling or dirt construction:—
 - (1) Let by tender;
 - (2) Let without tender.

The following Addresses were voted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and Orders of the Assembly issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Williams:—Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and the Federal Government, or any member of the Federal Government, with respect to the Canadian Wheat Board since January 1, 1936.

By Mr. Hantelman:—Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and the Federal Government, or any member of the Federal Government, with respect to the purchase, sale or holding of Grain Options by the Provincial Government.

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

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. Macauley,

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	Kerr	Dundas
Agar	Taggart	MacFarlane
Ross	Jardine	McDonald
Spence	Ayre	(Meadow Lake)
Davis	Eaglesham	King
Parker	Gregory	Gerrand
McLeod	Smith	Culliton
Loptson	(Yorkton)	Mildenberger
Johnson	MacDonald	Tripp
Laing	(Morse)	Taylor
Donaldson	Laird	Procter
Waddell	Norman	Dorrance
Wilson	McVicar	Mang
Hassard	Anderson	Smith
Estey	Hummel	(Bengough)
Dunn	Danielson	Pedersen—44

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.05 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Danielson—Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Davis have leave to introduce Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1932.

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 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. 1—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act, 1932. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Escheats Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives Deserted by their Husbands. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Magistrates Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 18—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 19—An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased at Tax Sales by Cities, Towns and Villages. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Williams, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

The total sum of money paid out by, or on behalf of, the Saskatchewan Government during each of the fiscal years 1933-34 and 1935-36, for salaries and wages to every employee and civil servant, temporary and permanent in every department of Government and including all agencies of the Saskatchewan Government, all com-

missions, all boards and other bodies under the control of the Saskatchewan Government.

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Stork with regard to recipients of Old Age Pensions in the Rosthern Provincial Constituency was withdrawn.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Jardine, 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. Davis, 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 18, 1937

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 Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, praying for an Act to further amend its Act of incorporation to extend the powers of the said Company.

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 Monday next:—

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Game Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.
(*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

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 fiscal year 1935-36.

(*Sessional Paper No. 26*)

Also,—Annual Report under The Deferred Charges Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 27*)

Also,—Annual Report under The Agricultural Aids Act, 1935-36.

(*Sessional Paper No. 28*)

Also,—Statement of Temporary Loans chargeable to Consolidated Fund.

(*Sessional Paper No. 29*)

Also,—Statement of facts in connection with implementing of guarantees under section 63 of The Treasury Department Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 30*)

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

Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1936, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

A list of all Boards, Commissions, Bureaux, Departments and Agencies operating under the direct or indirect control of the Saskatchewan Government.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Fred Cook during the month of January, 1937.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Fred Jarvis during the month of January, 1937.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

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 Tuesday next:

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

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 16, 1937, showing:

The total number of employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, including both permanent and temporary and including all those working on Commissions, Boards and all other agencies paid by the Government of this Province on the 19th day of July, 1934, and on the 31st day of January, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 32)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

- (1) The number of employees on the staff of the Relief Commission, including all inspectors, field men, etc., on the 19th day of July, 1934.
- (2) The number of men and women employed by the Government, including all inspectors, field men, etc., looking after the administration of relief on the 31st day of January, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 33)

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 Department of Highways and Transportation for the fiscal year 1935-36.

(Sessional Paper No. 34)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Macauley, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The total expenditure for all relief purposes during each of the fiscal years 1930-31 to 1935-36, inclusive.
- (2) How much was contributed, (a) by the Province; (b) by the Dominion; (c) by rural municipalities; (d) by urban municipalities, during each of the said fiscal years.
- (3) How many individuals were in receipt of relief in the Province during each of these fiscal years.
- (4) How many individuals living on farms were provided for by way of relief during each of these fiscal years.
- (5) The total cost of administering relief in each of these fiscal years.
- (6) The percentage cost to the Province of administering relief in each of these fiscal years.
- (7) Whether or not the Federal Government has a representative or representatives resident in the Province whose duty it is to supervise, scrutinize or sanction relief expenditure in this Province. If so, what is the name of this official or of these officials.

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. 2—An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act, 1932.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Escheats Act, 1931.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives Deserted by their Husbands.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

- Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.
- Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
- Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
- Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.
- Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.
- Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.
- Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.
- Bill No. 18—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.
- Bill No. 19—An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased at Tax Sales by Cities, Towns and Villages.

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

Copies of the grain option ledger or ledgers containing records of options purchased and sold from October 1, 1934 to August 1, 1935.

By Mr. Dorrance, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Municipal Affairs or any official thereof, including all documents, and Reverend Laurence B. Thornton, B.A., of St. Stephens United Church, Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Special Order" was reverted to.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.35 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

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. 24—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

Amounts collected by way of fines in the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve for cutting green timber unlawfully, showing persons convicted, the date, and the amount of fines, in the years 1936 and 1937.
(*Sessional Paper No. 35*)

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 Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the fiscal year 1935-36.
(*Sessional Paper No. 36*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

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 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,

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

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

A list of all persons and companies engaged in commercial coal mining in the Province, showing total tonnage mined by each, total royalty paid to the Government by each, total income tax paid by each during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Government Orders" was reverted to.

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. 4—An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Escheats Act, 1931.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That, when the Assembly adjourns today, it shall, out of respect to the memory of the late Albert E. Steele, Esquire, former Member for the Constituency of Cannington, stand adjourned until 3 o'clock, p.m. on Wednesday, February 24, 1937.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m. until 3 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, February 24, 1937.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1937

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. 26—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Open Wells Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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 fiscal year ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 37*)

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

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

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Fred Cook during the month of January, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 38*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 18, 1937, showing:

A list of all Boards and Commissions, Bureaux, Departments and Agencies operating under the direct or indirect control of the Saskatchewan Government.

(*Sessional Paper No. 39*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Dorrance, dated February 19, 1937, showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Municipal Affairs, or any official thereof, including all documents, and Reverend Laurence B. Thornton, of St. Stephens United Church, Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan.

(Sessional Paper No. 40)

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 amend The Forest Act, 1931.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

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. 2—An Act to amend The Well Drillers Act, 1932.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

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

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives
Deserted by their Husbands.

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

At 5.30 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 25, 1937

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 petition for Private Bill:

Of Saskatchewan Co-Operative Wheat Producers Limited, praying for an Act to further amend its Act of incorporation.

Your Committee finds that the provisions of Standing Order 76 (2) have not been fully complied with.

In view of all the circumstances, however, and in order that no interested party may be prejudiced as a result of the Petitioner's delay in publication of the required advertisements, your Committee recommends:

(1) That the provisions of Standing Order 76 in regard to advertising be suspended;

(2) That the said Bill be introduced, and

(3) That, in order to grant all interested parties ample time to prepare representations on the subject matter of the Bill, the said Bill be not considered by the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills before Wednesday, March 10, 1937.

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.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bill:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. (*Mr. Danielson*)

The said Bill was read the first time and ordered for second reading Monday next pursuant to Standing Order 80.

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 Monday next:—

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Coroners Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

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

Annual Report under section 25 of The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 41*)

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 twelve months ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 42*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Questions on the Orders of the Day, to be asked by Mr. Williams, with regard to cars of hay Nos. 332217 and 506315, were withdrawn.

By leave of the Assembly 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 second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered that the Assembly do now revert to "Motions".

Moved by Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Culliton,

That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, while deeply sensible of the great assistance rendered to our people by the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in the solution of their financial difficulties occasioned by the present depression, aggravated by unprecedented drought in our most productive areas, are of the opinion that experience of the working of the said Act in our Province renders desirable amendments thereto whereby it may be provided:—

- (1) That personal representatives of the estates of deceased persons may be permitted to take advantage of the provisions of the said Act as fully as such deceased person could do if alive.
- (2) That the Board of Review be given power to rehear and amend proposals formulated prior to the 1st of December, 1936.
- (3) That the scope of the said Act be widened to permit of home owners in cities, towns, villages and hamlets making proposals under the Act to obtain adjustment of mortgages, agreements for sale, liens and other encumbrances on their homes.
- (4) That, where default has been made in performance of the terms of a proposal previously formulated through circumstances not within the control of the debtor, the Board of Review may prohibit bankruptcy proceedings being taken against him and may make such further or other order as the circumstances of the case warrant.
- (5) That the provisions of the Act be extended to make it applicable to retail merchants and traders so as to enable them to claim the benefit of the Act.
- (6) That the Province of Saskatchewan be divided for the purposes of administration of the Act into a northern and

southern area and Boards of Review be provided for each area, the work of the two Boards to be co-ordinated under a Chairman who shall sit alternately with each Board.

And, further, that this Legislature urges that amendments to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, embodying the proposed changes, be promulgated at the present Session of the Federal Parliament.

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

That the motion be amended by adding thereto the following clauses:

"(7) That the Federal Government recommend to the Board that, where a new contract is entered into as between a mortgagee or vendor and a farmer, the Board insert a crop failure clause stipulating that in any year in which the value of the crop shall be less than \$6.00 per acre no payment shall be due on principal and no interest shall be chargeable.

"(8) That the Federal Government recommend to the Board that the interest rate be reduced to five per cent."

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

That the words in the amendment "be reduced to" be struck out and the words "shall not exceed" inserted therefor.

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived.

The question being put on the amendment to the said motion, it was negatived on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Stork

Hantelman
Kemper—4

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Johnson

Taggart
Jardine
Ayre
Gregory
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)

MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Gerrand
Culliton
Clement
Mildenberger

Laing
Donaldson
Waddell
Wilson
Hassard
Estey
Dunn
Kerr

Demers
Laird
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
Danielson
Dundas

Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—44

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937

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. 35—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931. (*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. Stork, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

The amount of money paid out in commissions by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for sale of repossessed land in 1935 and 1936; the amount still due if any; also who received the commissions and the amount involved.

(*Sessional Paper No. 43*)

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. 26—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Open Wells Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

The total amount expended by the Provincial Government in each constituency during the calendar year 1936 under the following headings:

- (a) Construction of Provincial Highways.
- (b) Gravelling of Provincial Highways.
- (c) Maintenance of Highways.
- (d) Reconditioning of Highways.
- (e) On bridges of various types.
- (f) Work on Main Market, and other roads, and in any other way on roads.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

(1) The total amount of the Public Debt of the Province of Saskatchewan, including bonded debt and outstanding treasury bills, as at January 1, 1937, and the total amount in dollars of all accounts payable by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and unpaid as at January 1, 1937, in the following departments (exclusive of salaries to Government employees):

- (a) Attorney General's Department.
- (b) Provincial Secretary's Department.
- (c) Treasury Department.
- (d) The Department of Public Works.
- (e) The Department of Highways and Transportation.
- (f) The Department of Education.
- (g) The Department of Agriculture.
- (h) The Department of Public Health.
- (i) The Department of Natural Resources.
- (j) The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Such list to include all accounts payable as at January 1, 1937 in all sub-departments of any of the above departments, including accounts outstanding with respect to relief supplies or administration.

(2) A list of all contingent liabilities of the Provincial Government as at January 1, 1937.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered that the Assembly do now proceed to "Public Bills and Orders."

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Procter of the 25th instant, with regard to suggested amendments to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That the motion be amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(7) That, where lands are subject to a registered mortgage or mortgages and the registered owner of the said lands is a farmer who is not a party to each of the said mortgages, such farmer shall be considered a debtor in respect to all the said mortgages and entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the Board of Review may make such order as it deems just and proper, both with respect to the said registered owner and his liability in respect to the said mortgages, and with respect to any mortgagor or mortgagors in the said mortgages and the mortgagor's liability in respect to the said mortgages."

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to unanimously.

The debate continuing on the main motion as amended, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Loftson, adjourned.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1937

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. 39—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1936.
(*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Cemetery Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 44*)

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 Superintendent of Insurance under The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936, as at December 31, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 45*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 17, 1937, showing:

The total sum of money paid out by, or on behalf of, the Saskatchewan Government during each of the fiscal years 1933-34 and 1935-36, for salaries and wages to every employee and civil servant, temporary and permanent in every department of Government and including all agencies of the Saskatchewan Government, all commissions, all boards and other bodies under the control of the Saskatchewan Government.

(*Sessional Paper No. 46*)

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 1935-36.

(Sessional Paper No. 47)

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. 32—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

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

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.

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

Bill No. 19—An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to Lands purchased at Tax Sales by Cities, Towns and Villages.

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

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. 42—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act. (*Mr. Jardine*)

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

According to Order, Bill No. 19—An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased at Tax Sales by Cities, Towns and Villages, was read the third time and passed.

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. 29—An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles.

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Ordered, that the Assembly do now revert to "Private Bills."

According to Order, Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion, as amended, of Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Culliton:

That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, while deeply sensible of the great assistance rendered to our people by the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in the solution of their financial difficulties occasioned by the present depression, aggravated by unprecedented drought in our most productive areas, are of the opinion that experience of the working of the said Act in our Province renders desirable amendments thereto whereby it may be provided:—

- (1) That personal representatives of the estates of deceased persons may be permitted to take advantage of the provisions of the said Act as fully as such deceased person could do if alive.
- (2) That the Board of Review be given power to rehear and amend proposals formulated prior to the 1st of December, 1936.
- (3) That the scope of the said Act be widened to permit of home owners in cities, towns, villages and hamlets making proposals under the Act to obtain adjustment of mortgages, agreements for sale, liens and other encumbrances on their homes.
- (4) That, where default has been made in performance of the terms of a proposal previously formulated through circumstances not within the control of the debtor, the Board of Review may prohibit bankruptcy proceedings being taken against him and may make such further or other order as the circumstances of the case warrant.
- (5) That the provisions of the Act be extended to make it applicable to retail merchants and traders so as to enable them to claim the benefit of the Act.
- (6) That the Province of Saskatchewan be divided for the purposes of administration of the Act into a northern and southern area and Boards of Review be provided for each area, the work of the two Boards to be co-ordinated under a Chairman who shall sit alternately with each Board.
- (7) That, where lands are subject to a registered mortgage or mortgages and, the registered owner of the said lands is a farmer who is not a party to each of the said mortgages, such farmer shall be considered a debtor in respect to all the said mortgages and entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and the Board of Review may make such order as it

deems just and proper, both with respect to the said registered owner and his liability in respect to the said mortgages, and with respect to any mortgagor or mortgagors in the said mortgages and the mortgagor's liability in respect to the said mortgages.

And, further, that this Legislature urges that amendments to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, embodying the proposed changes, be promulgated at the present Session of the Federal Parliament.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Loftson, seconded by Mr. Eaglesham:

That the words "home" and "homes" in paragraph (3) be deleted and the words "real property" substituted therefor.

That paragraph (6) be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"(6) That the Province of Saskatchewan be divided for the purposes of administration of the Act into a sufficient number of areas with Boards of Review to expeditiously carry out the work of debt adjustment under the supervision of the present Chairman."

That the following paragraph be added to the motion:

"(8) That the provisions of the Act be extended to make it apply to cases where an owner of a farm has sold or leased his farm and given possession to the purchaser or tenant, as the case may be."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to unanimously.

The question being put on the main motion as amended, as follows, it was agreed to unanimously:

"That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, while deeply sensible of the great assistance rendered to our people by the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in the solution of their financial difficulties occasioned by the present depression, aggravated by unprecedented drought in our most productive areas, are of the opinion that experience of the working of the said Act in our Province renders desirable amendments thereto whereby it may be provided:—

- (1) That personal representatives of the estates of deceased persons may be permitted to take advantage of the provisions of the said Act as fully as such deceased person could do if alive.

- (2) That the Board of Review be given power to rehear and amend proposals formulated prior to the 1st of December, 1936.
- (3) That the scope of the said Act be widened to permit of real property owners in cities, towns, villages and hamlets making proposals under the Act to obtain adjustment of mortgages, agreements for sale, liens and other encumbrances on their real property.
- (4) That, where default has been made in performance of the terms of a proposal previously formulated through circumstances not within the control of the debtor, the Board of Review may prohibit bankruptcy proceedings being taken against him and may make such further or other order as the circumstances of the case warrant.
- (5) That the provisions of the Act be extended to make it applicable to retail merchants and traders so as to enable them to claim the benefit of the Act.
- (6) That the Province of Saskatchewan be divided for the purposes of administration of the Act into a sufficient number of areas with Boards of Review to expeditiously carry out the work of debt adjustment under the supervision of the present Chairman.
- (7) That, where lands are subject to a registered mortgage or mortgages and, the registered owner of the said lands is a farmer who is not a party to each of the said mortgages, such farmer shall be considered a debtor in respect to all the said mortgages and entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and the Board of Review may make such order as it deems just and proper, both with respect to the said registered owner and his liability in respect to the said mortgages, and with respect to any mortgagor or mortgagors in the said mortgages and the mortgagor's liability in respect to the said mortgages.
- (8) That the provisions of the Act be extended to make it apply to cases where an owner of a farm has sold or leased his farm and given possession to the purchaser or tenant, as the case may be.

And, further, that this Legislature urges that amendments to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, embodying the proposed changes, be promulgated at the present Session of the Federal Parliament."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, that the Assembly revert to "Motions".

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Jim Cook during the month of January, 1937.

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

That this Assembly recommend to the Federal Government that provision be made for marketing the 1937 grain crop through a Government Grain Board, the members of which shall include adequate representation from the 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, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Taggart, adjourned.

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

1. That the Government have the Standard Renewal Agreement redrawn to provide:
 - (a) That all interest in the red area on mortgages outstanding on January 1, 1937, be written off.
 - (b) That a crop failure clause be included in the renewal agreement stipulating that in any year in which the value of the crop shall be less than \$6.00 per acre, no payment shall be due on principal and no interest shall be chargeable.
 - (c) That the period of the renewal shall be for twenty years, with full privilege of prepayment of either part or whole of unpaid balance at any time, and that, in the event of a crop of less value than \$6.00 per acre, the contract be lengthened by a year each time such crop failure shall occur.
 - (d) That the payments over the twenty years be one-twentieth of the principal amount each year and five per cent. interest on the outstanding principal each year.

(e) That the tenancy clause be struck out of the renewal agreement;

2. That the signing of a Standard Renewal Agreement shall not debar anyone from protection by the Debt Adjustment Board; and further

3. That the Government recommend to Mortgage Companies and others, to whom farmers are in debt with respect to land, that, in addition to adjustment of interest, there should be an adjustment of principal to the extent that, under normal conditions, the mortgage can be retired and the agreement for sale paid off within twenty years.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, adjourned.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Your Committee has received a Petition to the Legislature from The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, praying for an Act to validate a bond issue and mortgage.

After considering all the facts, your Committee finds that, while the provisions of Standing Order 76 in regard to advertising have not been complied with, the proposal has been favourably discussed in the local press.

In view of all the circumstances, and of the fact that the interests of the public appear not to be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends:

That the provisions of Standing Orders 72 to 76, inclusive, be suspended and leave be given to present the said Petition, and that the same be now read and received and the Bill be proceeded with in due course.

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

Resolved, That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

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

By Mr. MacFarlane,—Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, praying for An Act to validate a proposed bond issue and mortgage.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bill:

Bill No. 02—An Act respecting The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort. (*Mr. MacFarlane*)

The said Bill was read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next, pursuant to Standing Order 80.

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. 44—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

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. 38—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1936.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

A copy of all correspondence since July 19, 1934, between one Louis Seegal of St. Walburg and the Grain Audit Department, or any other Department of the Government, or any member of the Government.

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

- (1) The amount of money, if any, granted to municipalities for road purposes during the calendar year 1936.
- (2) To which municipalities grants were made, and the amount granted to each, for the same period.

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.

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.

Bill No. 37—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.

At 6 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly with out question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2), until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1937

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 Monday next:—

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Farming Communities Land Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 50—An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertown School District No. 1203. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities.

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 Monday next.

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, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 48*)

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

That this Assembly regrets the inefficient manner in which the Winter Farm Relief Scheme has been handled by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

A debate arising, an amendment was offered by Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Loptson, which was not accepted by Mr. Speaker on the grounds that it was merely an "expanded negative".

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Kerr	Dundas
Agar	Jardine	MacFarlane
Ross	Ayre	MacDonald
Spence	Eaglesham	(Meadow Lake)
Davis	Gregory	King
Uhrich	Smith	Gerrand
Parker	(Yorkton)	Culliton
McLeod	MacDonald	Clement
Loptson	(Morse)	Mildenberger
Johnson	Demers	Tripp
Donaldson	Laird	Taylor
Waddell	Norman	Procter
Wilson	McVicar	Dorrance
Hassard	Anderson	Mang
Estey	Hummel	Smith
Dunn	Danielson	(Bengough)
		Pedersen—45

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

According to Order Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles, 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, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937

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, MARCH 4, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 49)

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

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

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Fred Jarvis during the month of January, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 50)

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. 35—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives
Deserted by their Husbands.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

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. 52—An Act to amend The University Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

Salary and expense accounts, month by month, of Mr. Herb Sells from the date of his employment by the Government up to January 31, 1937.

(*Sessional Paper No. 51*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 22, 1937, showing:

A list of all persons and companies engaged in commercial coal mining in the Province, showing total tonnage mined by each, total royalty paid to the Government by each, total income tax paid by each during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 52*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

All correspondence and reports appertaining to the granting of a second Beer Parlour License at Radville.

(*Sessional Paper No. 53*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 2, 1937, showing:

The salary and expense account sheets and vouchers of Jim Cook during the month of January, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 54)

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

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives Deserted by their Husbands.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension 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. 42—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

Bill No. 50—An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertown School District No. 1203.

Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Farming Communities Land Act, 1936.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams of the second instant, with regard to the Standard Renewal Agreement.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

By leave of the Assembly, the motion for an Order of the Assembly for a Return with regard to insurance placed by the Government on Public Buildings in 1936, to be moved by Mr. Hantelman, was withdrawn.

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total Hail Insurance placed under the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the calendar year 1936.
- (2) With what agents the said insurance was placed.
- (3) The premium paid to each agent with which the said Board did business.

Moved by Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Ross,

That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that the Government should investigate 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.

And, further, that such investigation should be undertaken by some authority who shall have power to hear all parties interested and to make a report thereon to the next session of this Assembly, with a view to having uniformity of all such contracts throughout the Province.

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

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

That this Legislature regrets the inefficient manner in which the supplying of feed and fodder has been handled in South-Western Saskatchewan by the Minister of Agriculture.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937

According to Order, Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1937

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. 53—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again today.

4.15 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 amend The Well Drillers Act, 1932.

An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

An Act to amend The Workmen's Wage Act.

An Act to amend The Escheats Act, 1931.

An Act respecting the Maintenance of Wives Deserted by their Husbands.

An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.

An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain and Other Supplies.

An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.

An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.

An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificate of Title to certain Lands purchased at Tax Sales by Cities, Towns and Villages.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

An Act to amend The Game Act.

An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.

An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

An Act to amend The Coroners Act, 1936.

An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

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

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Farming Communities Land Act, 1936.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

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

Bill No. 50—An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertown School District No. 1203.

At 6 o'clock p.m. 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 11, 1937

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 Monday next:—

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought and Other Areas. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any Department of the Government, and Mr. C. A. Owen, particularly with respect to the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Board, and also any correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Manitoba with reference to the said C. A. Owen, now residing in Rose Valley.

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

A list of all insurance policies carried by the Government, or any Department of the Government, as at November 1, 1936; such list to show the total amount of insurance that has been placed with each company or agency in each case, and also the total amount in premiums paid to each company or agency during the calendar year 1936.

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. 36—An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.15 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 9, 1937, showing:

- (1) The total Hail Insurance placed under the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the calendar year 1936.
- (2) With what agents the said insurance was placed.
- (3) The premium paid to each agent with which the said Board did business.

(Sessional Paper No. 55)

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. 38—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

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

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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 to amend An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All appointments, other than those of a clerical nature, in Regina, or for the reading of examination papers, under the Department of Education, made between June 1, 1935, and October 14, 1935, giving—

- (a) Name of appointee in full;
- (b) Date of appointment;
- (c) Date of termination of employment (if terminated);
- (d) Reason for termination of employment;
- (e) Name of Federal Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (f) Name of Provincial Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (g) Salary of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;
- (h) Expenses of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;

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

That this Legislature regrets the inefficient manner in which the supplying of feed and fodder has been handled in South-Western Saskatchewan by the Minister of Agriculture.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Laing:

That the proposed motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word "regrets" and substituting therefor the following:

"that conditions of drought have obtained throughout such a large portion of our Province and over such a period of years as to make it necessary that feed and fodder had to be supplied from year to year to so many of our citizens but commends the Minister of Agriculture for the thorough manner in which he has surveyed

the Province, ascertained the needs of our people and the very substantial way in which he has provided feed and fodder for the stock throughout the Province and desires to express its gratitude to the Federal Government for its generous assistance in making the foregoing provision of feed and fodder available to the people of this province."

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

According to Order, Bill No. 02—An Act respecting The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1937

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. 58—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Village of Paynton. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 59—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Milden No. 286 for the year 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. MacDonald (Meadow Lake), it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether or not the Government supplied cars to the Ministers of the Anderson Government.
- (2) Whether or not they were used on Government business or for private pleasure.
- (3) The cost of (a) operation, and (b) repairs.
- (4) Whether or not a Government car was maintained at Saskatoon.
- (5) Whether or not present Ministers are using Government cars, and if not, what happened to the cars formerly used by Ministers.

According to Order, Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles, was read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Ar-rears of Taxes Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

That this Legislature is opposed to any scheme of assisted agricultural immigration until such time as the present agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams, of the second instant, with regard to the Standard Renewal Agreement.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937

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 without amendment:

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.

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. 60—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Urban Municipal Employees. (*Mr. Norman*)

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act. (*Mr. Williams*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 12, 1937, showing:

All appointments, other than those of a clerical nature, in Regina, or for the reading of examination papers, under the Department of Education, made between June 1, 1935, and October 14, 1935, giving—

- (a) Name of appointee in full;
- (b) Date of appointment;
- (c) Date of termination of employment (if terminated);
- (d) Reason for termination of employment;

- (e) Name of Federal Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (f) Name of Provincial Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (g) Salary of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;
- (h) Expenses of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 56)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 11, 1937, showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any Department of the Government, and Mr. C. A. Owen, particularly with respect to the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Board, and also any correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Manitoba with reference to the said C. A. Owen, now residing in Rose Valley.

(Sessional Paper No. 57)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantel, dated February 19, 1937, showing:

Copies of the Grain Option Ledger, or Ledgers, containing records of options purchased and sold from October 1, 1934 to August 1, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 58)

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan, during the calendar years 1936 and 1937 to date, relative to the question of immigration.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams, of the second instant, with regard to the Standard Renewal Agreement.

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

According to Order Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drouth and Other Areas, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937

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 Bill, and has agreed to report the same, without amendment:

Bill No. 02—An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

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. 63—An Act to amend The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 64—An Act respecting Industrial Standards. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 59*)

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

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

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344.

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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. 54—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

Bill No. 59—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Mildon No. 286 for the year 1936.

At 6 o'clock p.m. 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 18, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return 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.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 02—An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

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

That, this Assembly recommends to the Government:

1. That the Government have the Standard Renewal Agreement redrawn to provide:

- (a) That all interest in the red area on mortgages outstanding on January 1, 1937, be written off.
- (b) That a crop failure clause be included in the renewal agreement stipulating that in any year in which the value of the crop shall be less than \$6.00 per acre, no payment shall be due on principal and no interest shall be chargeable.
- (c) That the period of the renewal shall be for twenty years, with full privilege of prepayment of either part or whole of unpaid balance at any time, and that, in the event of a crop of less value than \$6.00 per acre, the contract be lengthened by a year each time such crop failure shall occur.
- (d) That the payments over the twenty years be one-twentieth of the principal amount each year and five per cent. interest on the outstanding principal each year.
- (e) That the tenancy clause be struck out of the renewal agreement;

2. That the signing of a Standard Renewal Agreement shall not debar anyone from protection by the Debt Adjustment Board; and further

3. That the Government recommend to Mortgage Companies and others, to whom farmers are in debt with respect to land, that, in addition to adjustment of interest, there should be an adjustment of principal to the extent that, under normal conditions, the mortgage can be retired and the agreement for sale paid off within twenty years.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

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

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

Danielson
Dundas
MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
King
Clement
Mildenberger
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—42

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.20 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1937

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 Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 16, 1937, showing:

A list of all road construction jobs, either dirt construction or gravelling, given out by the Government during the year 1936, giving—

- (a) The location of and mileage covered by the work in each case;
- (b) The cost to the Government job by job;
- (c) The name of the contractor to whom the job was let;
- (d) Which jobs were let by tender;
- (e) The total value of road construction work, either gravelling or dirt construction;—
 - (1) Let by tender;
 - (2) Let without tender.

(*Sessional Paper No. 60*)

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. 54—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Milden No. 286 for the year 1936.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

The Order being called for the second reading of Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act, the Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council 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.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Parker,

Ordered, that the said Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act, be now read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, Bill No. 58—An Act to validate the Assessments of the Village of Paynton, was 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 third time and passed:

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All appointments made by the Government, or any department of the Government, either inside or outside services, with the exception of those of a clerical nature in Regina, or for the reading of examination papers under the Department of Education, made between June 1, 1935 and October 14, 1935, giving:—

(a) Name of appointee in full;

- (b) Date of appointment;
- (c) Date of termination of employment (if terminated);
- (d) Reason for termination of employment;
- (e) Name of Federal Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (f) Name of Provincial Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (g) Salary of such appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;
- (h) Expenses of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1937

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. 66—An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the Exemption from Taxation of certain Improvements to Buildings. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Infants Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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, 1938, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(*Sessional Paper No. 61*)

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.

According to Order, Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931, was read the third time and passed.

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 Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to validate the Assessments of the Village of Paynton.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns.

According to Order Bill No. 64—An Act respecting Industrial Standards, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1937

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 recommends that the fee paid in connection with the following Bill be remitted, less the cost of printing:

Bill No. 02—An Act respecting The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

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 Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Public Bills and Orders being called;

Mr. Speaker

At the close of the debate on Friday, the twelfth instant, on the proposed motion of Mr. Stork and a proposed amendment by Mr. Johnson, a sub-amendment was submitted by Mr. Williams and I reserved decision on its admissibility.

Put briefly, and leaving aside new matter introduced in both the amendment and the sub-amendment, which after all would no doubt be accepted and agreed to by all the Members, the object of the original motion is to obtain a vote of condemnation of the Department of Agriculture and the object of the amendment is to negative that and to obtain a vote of commendation.

The sub-amendment submitted by Mr. Williams is as follows:

“That the amendment be amended by striking out all the words after the word ‘the’, where it first appears, down to and including the word ‘province’, where it appears for the third

time, and inserting in their stead the words 'fortitude and admirable manner in which the people of the dried out area have borne with the conditions they have had to face'.

"And be further amended by striking out the words 'the foregoing' where they appear in the last sentence.

"And be further amended by adding the words 'further regrets that this assistance was not made use of in an efficient manner by the Minister of Agriculture', immediately after the last word in the amendment."

Amendments to any motion may be quite in order and yet may place individuals or groups in a position where they may be deprived of the opportunity to either vote for that which they desire or against that of which they are not in favour. It is perhaps unfortunate, in the interest of clarity of procedure, that the original motion expressed "regrets" for a matter on which the House had not expressed an opinion. This, however, is a matter of strategy on the floor of the House and not one to be decided by the Speaker.

At the same time, a vote against the amendment already proposed would not only register disapproval of any commendation of the Department concerned but also would indicate objection to the deletion from the original motion of the condemnation of the Department contained therein.

In my opinion, the only effect of the suggested sub-amendment is to negate the amendment and restore the wording of the original motion; it does not originate a fresh subject for consideration.

In view of the foregoing facts, I feel compelled to rule that the sub-amendment proposed by Mr. Williams cannot be accepted and discussed.

(Beauchesne, Page 128, Pars. 405 and 414)

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

That this Legislature regrets the inefficient manner in which the supplying of feed and fodder has been handled in South-Western Saskatchewan by the Minister of Agriculture.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Laing:

That the proposed motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word "regrets" and substituting therefor the following:

“that conditions of drought have obtained throughout such a large portion of our Province and over such a period of years as to make it necessary that feed and fodder had to be supplied from year to year to so many of our citizens but commends the Minister of Agriculture for the thorough manner in which he has surveyed the Province, ascertained the needs of our people and the very substantial way in which he has provided feed and fodder for the stock throughout the Province and desires to express its gratitude to the Federal Government for its generous assistance in making the foregoing provision of feed and fodder available to the people of this Province.”

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

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to.

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

Ordered, That, when the Assembly adjourns on Thursday next, March 25, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, March 30, 1937, at 3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Open Wells Act, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act, was 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 revert to "Public Bills and Orders".

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1937

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. 71—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.
(*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Kemper, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) How many field officers and inspectors were employed by the Government, and various Departments of the Government, during the calendar year 1936.
- (2) The different kinds of field officers and inspectors this number comprises.

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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Dorrance, adjourned.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

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

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought
and Other Areas.

At 6 o'clock p.m. 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 25, 1937

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. 74—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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 26, 1937, showing:

The total amount expended by the Provincial Government in each constituency during the calendar year 1936 under the following headings:

- (a) Construction of Provincial Highways.
- (b) Graveling of Provincial Highways.
- (c) Maintenance of Highways.
- (d) Reconditioning of Highways.
- (e) On bridges of various types.
- (f) Work on Main Market and other roads, and in any other way on roads.

(*Sessional Paper No. 62*)

According to Order, Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Urban Municipal Employees, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

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, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

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

"the Estimates submitted be withdrawn and others substituted which do not include additional taxation, because, in the opinion of this Assembly, the necessary funds for educational purposes and other services could be adequately provided by obtaining the additional subsidy; by the setting up of additional proprietary bodies, such as the Liquor Board, to operate in other fields; by savings accomplished through the refunding of the Public Debt at lower rates of interest; by reasonable economy in Governmental Services, and by continually urging that the burden of relief expenditures, past, present and future, be borne by the Federal Government.

"Further, in the opinion of this Assembly, our people are now suffering from the cumulative effect of years of depression, and therefore this is most certainly not the proper time to add to the burden of taxation."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Estey	McVicar
Agar	Dunn	Hummel
Uhrich	Kerr	MacFarlane
Parker	Taggart	Culliton
Loptson	Jardine	Taylor
Johnson	MacDonald	Dorrance
Donaldson	(Morse)	Mang
Waddell	Norman	Smith
		(Bengough)—23

The debate continuing on the main motion, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Dorrance, 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. 67—An Act respecting the Exemption from Taxation of certain Improvements to Buildings.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock p.m. until Tuesday, March 30, 1937, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Estey have leave to introduce Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

The Hon. Mr. Estey, 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.

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. 75—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The School Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 78—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

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

That this Assembly recommend to the Federal Government that provision be made for marketing the 1937 grain crop through a Government Grain Board, the members of which shall include adequate representation from the 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.

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

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

"this Legislature notes that the Government of Canada has appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon as a Commissioner to inquire into the whole question of the marketing of wheat and is pleased to know that the actual inquiry includes the following:

1. The method now or heretofore employed in marketing Canadian grains abroad, including Government Grain Board, Co-operative or Pool marketing, price stabilization measures and the open market or competitive method; and the effect of these various methods upon markets.
2. All transactions since the year 1930 pertaining to the handling of grain for relief and seeding purposes in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under the Dominion Government guarantee, or otherwise.
3. The extent, if any, to which the Canadian Wheat Board protected speculative short interests in the Winnipeg Wheat Market in December, 1935, immediately following the higher price fixed by the Argentine Government for Argentine wheat; and the effect, whether beneficial or harmful, of any such action taken by the Board.
4. The effect of the practice of mixing and of the selection of grain for protein content by millers and exporters.
5. The causes of the decrease in Canadian grain exports in recent years.
6. The measures which should be taken to retain and to extend the marketing throughout the world of Canadian wheat and other grains and their products.

"That, pending the completion of the inquiry and the submission of a report to the Government, it is obviously difficult for this Legislature to submit definite recommendations at this time.

"That this Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made to secure the report of this Commission in time to enable consideration to be given thereto before the 1937 crop is ready for the market.

"That this Legislature is further of the opinion that, if the said report is not made or acted upon prior to the marketing of the 1937 crop, the Government of Canada continue the Canadian Wheat Board."

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

That the debate be now adjourned.

The question being put, it was negatived.

The debate continuing on the said amendment, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That the amendment be amended by adding the words "and that the 1937 grain crop be marketed through the said Canadian Wheat Board."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Ross
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Loftson
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
Waddell
Hassard
Estey

Dunn
Kerr
Taggart
Eaglesham
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)
Demers
Laird
Norman
McVicar
Anderson
Hummel
Danielson

Dundas
MacFarlane
King
Gerrand
Culliton
Clement
Mildenberger
Tripp
Taylor
Procter
Dorrance
Mang
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen—41

The debate continuing on the said amendment, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Kemper, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937

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. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 80—An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 11, 1937, showing:

A list of all insurance policies carried by the Government, or any Department of the Government, as at November 1, 1936; such list to show the total amount of insurance that has been placed with each company or agency in each case, and also the total amount in premiums paid to each company or agency during the calendar year 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 63*)

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. 63—An Act to amend The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.

Bill No. 66—An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return 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.

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

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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Hummel, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock p.m. 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, APRIL 1, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Estey have leave to introduce Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

The Hon. Mr. Estey, 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 Monday next.

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

That this Assembly recommend to the Federal Government that provision be made for marketing the 1937 grain crop through a Government Grain Board, the members of which shall include adequate representation from the 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 the Hon. Mr. Taggart, seconded by Mr. Lopton:

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

"this Legislature notes that the Government of Canada has appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon as a Commissioner to inquire into the whole question of the marketing of wheat and is pleased to know that the actual inquiry includes the following:

1. The method now or heretofore employed in marketing Canadian grains abroad, including Government Grain Board, Co-operative or Pool marketing, price stabilization measures and the open market or competitive method; and the effect of these various methods upon markets.

2. All transactions since the year 1930 pertaining to the handling of grain for relief and seeding purposes in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under the Dominion Government guarantee, or otherwise.
3. The extent, if any, to which the Canadian Wheat Board protected speculative short interests in the Winnipeg Wheat Market in December, 1935, immediately following the higher price fixed by the Argentine Government for Argentine wheat; and the effect, whether beneficial or harmful, of any such action taken by the Board.
4. The effect of the practice of mixing and of the selection of grain for protein content by millers and exporters.
5. The causes of the decrease in Canadian grain exports in recent years.
6. The measures which should be taken to retain and to extend the marketing throughout the world of Canadian wheat and other grains and their products.

“That pending the completion of the inquiry and the submission of a report to the Government, it is obviously difficult for this Legislature to submit definite recommendations at this time.

“That this Legislature is of the opinion that every possible effort should be made to secure the report of this Commission in time to enable consideration to be given thereto before the 1937 crop is ready for the market.

“That this Legislature is further of the opinion that, if the said report is not made or acted upon prior to the marketing of the 1937 crop, the Government of Canada continue the Canadian Wheat Board.”

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, it was agreed to.

According to Order, Mr. Williams moved:

That Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the question.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Hassard	Danielson
Agar	Kerr	MacFarlane
Hall	Taggart	MacDonald
Ross	Jardine	(Meadow Lake)
Spence	Eaglesham	King
Davis	Gregory	Gerrand
Uhrich	Smith	Culliton
Parker	(Yorkton)	Clement
McLeod	MacDonald	Mildenberger
Loptson	(Morse)	Tripp
Johnson	Demers	Taylor
Laing	Norman	Procter
Donaldson	McVicar	Dorrance
Waddell	Anderson	Smith
Wilson	Hummel	(Bengough)
		Pedersen—42

NAYS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The question being put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to.

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, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kerr, 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. 65—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 78—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.25 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1937

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. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

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 3, 1937, showing:

- (1) The amount of money, if any, granted to municipalities for road purposes during the calendar year 1936.
- (2) To which municipalities grants were made, and the amount granted to each, for the same period.

(*Sessional Paper No. 64*)

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 for the calendar year 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 65*)

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, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunn, adjourned.

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. 68—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act, 1931.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

According to Order, Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.35 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937

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. 84—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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 16, 1937, showing:

The sums of money expended for relief in each of the fiscal years 1934, 1935 and 1936, under the following headings:

- (a) Direct relief (food, clothing and fuel) in urban municipalities;
- (b) Direct relief in rural areas;
- (c) Fodder and feed grain;
- (d) Seed grain;
- (e) Highways;
- (f) Municipal public works;
- (g) Relief camps;
- (h) Farm labourer placement scheme;
- (i) Public health;
- (j) Education;
- (k) Any other purpose.

(*Sessional Paper No. 66*)

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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. McLeod, adjourned.

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. 67—An Act respecting the Exemption from Taxation of certain Improvements to Buildings.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936.

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

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertown School District No. 1203.

Bill No. 66—An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker

REGINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Agar, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the third 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 to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

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. 85—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1936.
(*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act, 1935. (*Mr. Procter*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 26, 1937, showing:

(1) The total amount of the Public Debt of the Province of Saskatchewan, including bonded debt and outstanding treasury bills, as at January 1, 1937, and the total amount in dollars of all accounts payable by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and unpaid as at January 1, 1937, in the following departments (exclusive of salaries to Government employees):

- (a) Attorney General's Department.
- (b) Provincial Secretary's Department.
- (c) Treasury Department.
- (d) The Department of Public Works.
- (e) The Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (f) The Department of Education.
- (g) The Department of Agriculture.
- (h) The Department of Public Health.
- (i) The Department of Natural Resources.
- (j) The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Such list to include all accounts payable as at January 1, 1937 in all sub-departments of any of the above departments, including accounts outstanding with respect to relief supplies or administration.

(2) A list of all contingent liabilities of the Provincial Government as at January 1, 1937.

(Sessional Paper No. 67)

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return 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.

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

That this Legislature suggests to the Government that the letter, No. 534/37, sent out by the Department of Agriculture to

Reeves and Secretaries of Rural Municipalities, on March 20, 1937, curtailing the amount of seed, feed, fodder and fuel oil to be provided to farmers for this spring's work should be cancelled, and the original schedule be restored.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto it was moved by Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Loptson:

That the motion be amended by adding thereto the following words: "to the extent that the Government may be able to negotiate or arrange additional financial assistance."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Taggart	King
Agar	Jardine	Gerrand
Hall	Ayre	Culliton
Spence	Eaglesham	Clement
Davis	Gregory	Tripp
Uhrich	Smith	Taylor
Parker	(Yorkton)	Procter
McLeod	Demers	Dorrance
Loptson	Laird	Mang
Johnson	Norman	Smith
Laing	McVicar	(Bengough)
Donaldson	Hummel	Pedersen
Waddell	Danielson	Williams
Wilson	Dundas	Macauley
Hassard	MacFarlane	Stork
Estey	MacDonald	Hantelman
Dunn	(Meadow Lake)	Kemper—49
Kerr		

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to unanimously.

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

That this Legislature is opposed to any scheme of assisted agricultural immigration until such time as the present agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

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

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

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertown School District No. 1203.

Bill No. 66—An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Mang, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

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

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

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

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Urban Municipal Employees.

In considering the said Bill, your Committee heard representations from interested parties who suggested certain additional amendments to several clauses of the Bill. As some doubt appeared to exist as to the competence of any fund established under the provisions of the Bill to achieve the purposes set forth therein, your Committee recommends to the Assembly as follows:

That an actuarial report upon the scheme embodied in the Bill and the proposed amendments thereto be obtained by the Government, the said report to be laid upon the table of the Legislature within the first fifteen days of the next session, and that this Bill, if passed, be not proclaimed and made operative until the said actuarial report has been considered by the Assembly.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Waddell, seconded by Mr. Stork:

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Uhrich have leave to introduce Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, 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. 88—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 89—An Act respecting the Town of Indian Head. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 90—An Act to authorize Certain Loans by the Province to School Districts. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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. 76—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Macauley, adjourned.

At 6 o'clock p.m. 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, APRIL 8, 1937

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Tripp, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments, 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. 64—An Act respecting Industrial Standards.

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 Saturday next:

Bill No. 91—An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. (*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 March 16, 1937, showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan, during the calendar years 1936 and 1937 to date, relative to the question of immigration.

(*Sessional Paper No. 68*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Stork, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The names of the patrolmen in charge of the highways in Kerrobert Constituency.
- (2) The section of highway each man patrols.
- (3) The amount paid to each patrolman in each month since July, 1934 for (a) salary or wages, and (b) expenses.
- (4) The rate of salary or wages.

Moved by Mr. Gerrand, seconded by Mr. Smith (Yorkton):

That, in order to encourage the development of shipping through the Port of Churchill, this Legislature ask the Federal Government to give consideration to assuming the insurance risk which is in excess of the rate by the St. Lawrence route on cargoes and hulls through Churchill.

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

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

That this Legislature is opposed to any scheme of assisted agricultural immigration until such time as the present agriculturalists enjoy reasonable economic security.

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" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Legislature endorses the action of the Dominion Government in exerting every effort to maintain good will and promote friendly co-operation between Canada and the United Kingdom and expresses the belief that in the furtherance of this policy the Dominion Government should have further consultation with His Majesty's Government of Great Britain with a view to putting forward a scheme or schemes for the voluntary redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire and thereby creating a stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag."

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

That the amendment be amended by striking out the words "voluntary redistribution" and inserting in their place the word "betterment", and by striking out all the words after "empire" and substituting therefor the words "by stimulating shipping and trade within the empire."

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived.

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

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Kerr	Dundas
Agar	Jardine	MacFarlane
Ross	Eaglesham	MacDonald
Spence	Gregory	(Meadow Lake)
Davis	Smith	King
Uhrich	(Yorkton)	Clement
Parker	MacDonald	Tripp
Loptson	(Morse)	Taylor
Johnson	Demers	Procter
Laing	Laird	Dorrance
Donaldson	Norman	Mang
Wilson	McVicar	Smith
Dunn	Hummel	(Bengough)
	Danielson	Pedersen—37

NAYS

Messieurs

Williams	Hantelman	Kemper—5
Macauley	Stork	

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Urban Municipal Employees, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act, 1935, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

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

Ordered, That, on and after Friday the ninth instant, until the end of the present Session, the Assembly shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning of each day except 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.; that the Order of Business on Saturday shall be the same as on Friday; and that Standing Order 5 subsection (2) be suspended on Wednesdays in order that sittings be continued at 8 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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Macauley, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Patterson have leave to introduce Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, 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 Monday 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 Monday next:

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 3, 1937, showing:

A copy of all correspondence since July 19, 1934, between one Louis Seegal of St. Walburg and the Grain Audit Department, or any other Department of the Government, or any member of the Government.

(*Sessional Paper No. 69*)

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	Jardine	MacFarlane
Agar	Ayre	MacDonald
Ross	Eaglesham	(Meadow Lake)
Spence	Gregory	King
Davis	Smith	Gerrand
Uhrich	(Yorkton)	Culliton
Loptson	MacDonald	Clement
Johnson	(Morse)	Mildenberger
Laing	Demers	Tripp
Donaldson	Laird	Taylor
Wilson	Norman	Procter
Hassard	McVicar	Dorrance
Estey	Anderson	Mang
Dunn	Hummel	Smith
Kerr	Danielson	(Bengough)
Taggart	Dundas	Pedersen—44

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.

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. 69—An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act respecting Industrial Standards.

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

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought and Other Areas.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937

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 Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Gasoline Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The Assembly, according to Order, 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. 84—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1936.

Bill No. 89—An Act respecting the Town of Indian Head.

Bill No. 90—An Act to authorize Certain Loans by the Province to School Districts.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 91—An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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. 78—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Stork:

Ordered, That all meetings of this Assembly and its Committees shall, during the remainder of this Session, be governed by local time in the City of Regina, as established by Municipal Bylaw, and not by Mountain Standard Time.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m., until Monday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m. (Regina local time).

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

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, 1937, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 70)

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

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 16, 1937, for—

Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and the Federal Government, or any member of the Federal Government, with respect to the Canadian Wheat Board since January 1, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 71)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 16, 1937, for—

Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and the Federal Government, or any member of the Federal Government, with respect to the purchase, sale or holding of Grain Options by the Provincial Government.

(Sessional Paper No. 72)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 19, 1937, showing:

All appointments made by the Government, or any department of the Government, either inside or outside services, with the exception of those of a clerical nature in Regina, or for the reading of examination papers under the Department of Education, made between June 1, 1935 and October 14, 1935, giving:—

- (a) Name of appointee in full;
- (b) Date of appointment;
- (c) Date of termination of employment (if terminated);
- (d) Reason for termination of employment;
- (e) Name of Federal Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (f) Name of Provincial Constituency or Constituencies where appointee's work was carried on;
- (g) Salary of such appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935;
- (h) Expenses of each appointee from June 1, 1935 to October 14, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 73*)

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

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting Towns.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.

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 Minimum Wage Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought and Other Areas.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

That Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Kemper:

That the word “now” be left out and the words “this day six months” added at the end of the question.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Uhrich	Waddell
Agar	Parker	Hassard
Hall	McLeod	Estey
Ross	Loptson	Dunn
Spence	Laing	Kerr
Jardine	Laird	MacDonald
Eaglesham	Norman	(Meadow Lake)
Gregory	McVicar	King
Smith	Hummel	Clement
(Yorkton)	Danielson	Tripp
MacDonald	Dundas	Taylor
(Morse)	MacFarlane	Pedersen—23

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

The said Bill No. 92 was accordingly read the second time.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes, be referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

A debate arising, and it being 11 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the Assembly adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Tripp, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments, presented the third 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. 86—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act, 1935.

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. 98—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Statute Law. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Stork, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The description of each of the parcels of land held under lease from the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board by Carman Cross, in the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936.
- (2) The number of bushels of various kinds of grain supposed to be delivered to the Board from each parcel of land in item (1), in each of the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936.
- (3) The number of bushels of various kinds of grain actually delivered to the Board from each parcel of land in item (1) in the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936.
- (4) The description of each parcel of land farmed under contract for the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board by Carman Cross, in the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

- (5) What the provisions of such contracts were with respect to portion of crop deliverable to the Board.
- (6) Whether or not the said provisions have been met by the said Carman Cross.
- (7) If not, in what respect they have been broken by the said Carman Cross.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, thereupon presented the Return to the said Order.

(Sessional Paper No. 74)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

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. 88—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.
- Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.
- Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.
- Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.
- Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Gasoline Act, 1936.

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. 84—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board.
- Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.
- Bill No. 91—An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought and Other Areas of the Province.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The School Act.

Mr. Speaker:

With regard to the reference to a Committee of Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes, I allowed the debate on this matter to appear on the Order Paper today at the stage it had reached last evening when adjournment was taken at 11 p.m. in accordance with the provisions of our Standing Order 5a.

Since then, however, I have given the whole question further consideration and have consulted the authorities in regard to same and have come to the conclusion:

(a) That, this being a Bill for imposing taxes, it cannot be referred to any Standing Committee after second reading, but must only be considered in a Committee of the Whole, in this case the Committee on Ways and Means; (Bourinot, p. 430)

(b) That there can be no debate or amendment to such reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Beauchesne, par. 768)

In support of this opinion I would refer the House to Bourinot (4th Ed.), pp. 404 to 430. Beauchesne, par. 768, dealing with the procedure under H/C Standing Order No. 75—(Saskatchewan Standing Order No. 58)—specifically states that this Order shall not apply to "bills for imposing taxes."

All the authorities dealing with so-called money, appropriation or tax bills agree that these matters are the responsibility of the Government to the Legislature and the procedure in any British Parliament is purposely designed to prevent undue haste in dealing with same or precluding a free discussion of all the clauses by the full House and proper procedure provides that, unless in very exceptional circumstances,

“the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon but shall be adjourned until such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereon.” (Bourinot, p. 407)

I would therefore rule that this Bill No. 92 now stand on the Order Paper for consideration tomorrow in Committee on Ways and Means and that the proposed resolution of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, referring same to Committee of the Whole, be now withdrawn.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937

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. Kemper, dated March 24, 1937, showing:

- (1) How many field officers and inspectors were employed by the Government, and various Departments of the Government, during the calendar year 1936.
- (2) The different kinds of field officers and inspectors this number comprises.

(Sessional Paper No. 75)

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

Bill No. 55—An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in Drought and Other Areas of the Province.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Secondary Education 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. 89—An Act respecting the Town of Indian Head.

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

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

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

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, 1938, the following sums:—

Vote No.

1	For Legislation	\$ 46,650.00
2	For Executive Council	79,910.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration	50,745.00
4	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	162,992.00
5	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	114,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners..	250,000.00
7	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	166,931.00
8	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	107,900.00
9	For Provincial Secretary	25,800.00
10	For Treasury—Administration	60,490.00
11	For Treasury—Audit	69,395.00
12	For Treasury—Public Debt	16,000.00
13	For Treasury—Farm Loans	90,800.00
14	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	242,900.00
15	For Treasury—Board of Revenue Commissioners	17,465.00
16	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	\$ 230,000.00

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\$ 80,000.00

17	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Administration	19,235.00
18	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Lieutenant Governor's Office	6,523.00
19	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Public Buildings and Institutions (mainten- ance and administration)	1,208,783.00
20	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Miscellaneous Services	60,500.00
21	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Works (Construction)	93,100.00
22	For Highways and Transportation—Adminis- tration and General Services	198,410.00
23	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	1,449,665.00
24	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	75,000.00
25	For Education	3,241,819.00
26	For Agriculture	365,966.00
27	For Agriculture—Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act	16,000.00
28	For Municipal	148,357.00
29	For Local Government Board	28,623.00
30	For Public Health	1,564,120.00
31	For Natural Resources	576,815.00
32	For Bureau of Child Protection	625,056.00
33	For Insurance	10,000.00
34	For King's Printer	21,695.00
35	For Bureau of Publications	42,850.00
36	For Public Service Commission	\$ 8,726.00
37	For Milk Control Board	13,470.00
38	For Administration of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent	24,785.00
39	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital)	48,000.00

40 For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue)	2,250,000.00
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Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1937, the following sums:

Vote No.

1 For Legislation	\$ 3,000.00
2 For Executive Council	2,500.00
3 For Attorney General—Administration	3,000.00
4 For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	3,825.00
5 For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	18,500.00
6 For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners..	3,841.00
7 For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	6,355.00
8 For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	20,050.00
9 For Treasury—Audit	9,300.00
10 For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	15,900.00
11 For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	185,000.00
12 For Public Works—Public Buildings and Institutions (Maintenance and Administration)	195,892.00
13 For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)—Public Works (Construction)	16,500.00
14 For Highways and Transportation—General Services	35,550.00
15 For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital).....	175,000.00
16 For Education—General Services	125,000.00
17 For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests	\$ 2,050.00
18 For Agriculture—Assistance to Livestock Industry	1,200.00
19 For Public Health—General Services	70,600.00

20	For Natural Resources—General Services.....	85,000.00
21	For Bureau of Child Protection	26,000.00
22	For King's Printer	1,000.00
23	For Direct Relief Services—Treasury	4,100.00
23A	For Direct Relief Services—Municipal	13,994,836.00
24	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Treasury	16,706.00
25	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Agriculture	3,966,000.00
26	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Municipal	434,227.00
27	For General Relief Services—Treasury.....	87,330.00
28	For General Relief Services—Highways and Transportation	1,381,760.00
29	For General Relief Services—Municipal	292,254.00

The said Resolutions were reported, and by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act, 1935, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with my Ruling yesterday, with reference to procedure on Bill No. 92 (re The Education Tax), I would point out to the Assembly that, to be consistent, such procedure must apply to any Bill (or resolution) for imposing a tax; that is, such measures may not be referred to any Select Committee, but, after second reading, are immediately referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I, therefore, now order that the following Bills on the Order Paper in Committee of the Whole stand as referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Gasoline Act, 1936.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich: 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.

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

Bill No. 90—An Act to authorize Certain Loans by the Province to School Districts.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

Bill No. 80—An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937*11 o'clock a.m.*

PRAYERS:

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 Department of Municipal Affairs for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 76)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated April 8, 1937, showing:

- (1) The names of the patrolmen in charge of the highways in Kerrobert Constituency.
- (2) The section of highway each man patrols.
- (3) The amount paid to each patrolman in each month since July, 1934 for (a) salary or wages, and (b) expenses.
- (4) The rate of salary or wages.

(Sessional Paper No. 77)

Moved by Mr. Stork:

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

The following information on each and every car load of oats purchased by the Government for feeding purposes from the time they took office in 1934, to February 1, 1935:

Number of cars bought; 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 purchased; (if bought at price delivered at destination, give price paid); Government grade of each car; price and grade as shown on shipper's invoice; whether or not all cars were settled for as per shipper's invoice; (if not, give detailed reason on each car not settled for according to shipper's invoice); date on cheque issued in settlement for each car; (in case settlement cheque was issued for a group of cars, specify each car covered by said cheque).

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

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

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of automobiles owned by the Government on July 14, 1934.
- (2) How many of said automobiles have been sold, traded, or otherwise disposed of, since that date, giving the names and addresses of the persons to whom each was sold, and the prices paid individually by such persons.
- (3) The date of the purchase of said automobiles, and the price paid for each.
- (4) The particulars of the amounts received upon sale, trade, or other disposal, of each of the said automobiles, since July 14, 1934.
- (5) The number of automobiles purchased by, or for, the Government of Saskatchewan, or any Department thereof, since July 19, 1934.
- (6) Particulars of each automobile purchased, kind and type, and the names and addresses of the dealers through, or from whom, purchase was made, and the amounts paid such dealers.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of relief officers and assistants in the following Provincial Constituencies:
 - (a) Meadow Lake; (b) Shellbrook; and (c) Prince Albert.
- (2) The names of said relief officers and their assistants at present employed in said constituencies.
- (3) Particulars of the salaries and expenses paid to each of the said relief officers and assistants since July 19, 1934.

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

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

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. 98—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

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. 88—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the third time today.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 80—An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson: Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees."

Mr. Ross, 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. Ross as its Chairman.

Your Committee has examined the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936, 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.

Arising from its consideration of the said Public Accounts, your Committee recommends to the Assembly as follows:

- (1) That the Government consider the advisability of resuming publication of The Public Service Monthly at an early date, and
- (2) That the Government investigate the feasibility of setting up a plan of insurance of all Departments of the Government under one scheme, similar to that adopted by the Western Wheat Pools.

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:

- (a) That 400 copies of the Journals be printed, 200 to be issued separately, and 200 to be bound with the printed speeches.
- (b) That 1,000 of each of the following speeches be printed as separate pamphlets, except as stated above:

Mr. Williams, on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne;

Mr. Williams, on the Budget;

Hon. Mr. Davis, on Debt Adjustment;

Hon. Mr. Patterson, Hon. Mr. Uhrich, and Hon. Mr. Dunn,
on the Budget.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Procter:

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

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

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, 1936.

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

Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes.

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

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 80—An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.55 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937

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. Macauley, dated April 15, 1937, showing:

- (1) The number of relief officers and assistants in the following Provincial Constituencies:
 - (a) Meadow Lake; (b) Shellbrook; and (c) Prince Albert.
- (2) The names of said relief officers and their assistants at present employed in said constituencies.
- (3) Particulars of the salaries and expenses paid to each of the said relief officers and assistants since July 19, 1934.

(Sessional Paper No. 78)

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Gasoline Act, 1936.

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return 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).

By leave of the Assembly, the proposed motion of Mr. Stork, that an Order of the Assembly do issue for a Return showing cer-

tain information in connection with cars of oats purchased by the Government for feeding purposes from the time they took office in 1934 to February 1, 1935, was withdrawn.

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 the Committee of Ways and Means on Bill No. 92—An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes.

The said Bill was reported with amendments, and considered as amended.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

That the said Bill No. 92 be now read a third time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Taggart	MacFarlane
Agar	Jardine	MacDonald
Hall	Ayre	(Meadow Lake)
Ross	Eaglesham	King
Spence	Gregory	Gerrand
Davis	Smith	Culliton
Uhrich	(Yorkton)	Clement
McLeod	MacDonald	Mildenberger
Lopton	(Morse)	Tripp
Johnson	Demers	Taylor
Laing	Laird	Dorrance
Donaldson	Norman	Procter
Waddell	McVicar	Mang
Wilson	Anderson	Smith
Hassard	Hummel	(Bengough)
Estey	Danielson	Pedersen—46
Kerr	Dundas	

NAYS

Messieurs

Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The said Bill No. 92—was accordingly read the third time and passed.

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, 1937, the sum of twenty-one million, one hundred and eighty-two thousand, two hundred and seventy-six 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, 1938, the sum of eleven million, five hundred and seventy-nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-six 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, 1938, 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. 100—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, 1937, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1938.

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.

1 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 amend The Forest Act, 1931.

An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

- An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- An Act respecting Towns.
- An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
- An Act to amend The Open Wells Act.
- An Act respecting the Operation of Public Service and Commercial Vehicles.
- An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- An Act to amend The Fur Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Direct Relief Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936.
- An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions.
- An Act to amend The Farming Communities Land Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting The Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344.
- An Act confirming Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of the Canada School District No. 3460 and the Albertain School District No. 1203.
- An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities.
- An Act to amend The University Act.
- An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act respecting Debt Adjustment in the Drought and Other Areas of the Province.
- An Act to amend The Village Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act to validate the Assessments of the Village of Paynton.
- An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Mildred No. 286 for the year 1936.

- An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
- An Act respecting the Superannuation of Urban Municipal Employees.
- An Act to amend The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936.
- An Act respecting Industrial Standards.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.
- An Act respecting the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.
- An Act respecting the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Improvements to Buildings.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.
- An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.
- An Act to amend The Water Users Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.
- An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.
- An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.
- An Act to confer certain Powers upon The Local Government Board.
- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1936.
- An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.
- An Act respecting the Town of Indian Head.

An Act to authorize Certain Loans by the Province to School Districts.

An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

An Act for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Consumers and Users of Tangible Personal Property in order to raise Moneys for Educational Purposes.

An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

An Act to amend The Gasoline Act, 1936.

An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

An Act to amend The Statute Law.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

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, 1937, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1938,” 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 then delivered the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my duty to relieve you of further attendance at the present session of the Legislative Assembly and in doing so I wish to thank you and congratulate you upon the work you have done and to express my confidence that the results of your labour will be of benefit to the people of the Province.

Many important matters have come before you for discussion and decision, including municipal administration, provision for relief and agricultural aid, increasing school grants, establishing Credit Unions, establishing Industrial Standards, providing for the payment of pensions to the blind, collection of arrears of taxes, and debt adjustment in the drouth area. I have observed with satisfaction the earnest attention you have given to these and all other matters of public interest.

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 1937

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many returned soldiers were employed by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board on the 19th day of July, 1934; and on the 31st day of January, 1937?

Answer: July 19th, 1934 — 177 returned soldiers.
January 31st, 1937 — 152 returned soldiers.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total revenue received on revenue account from May 1, 1936, to January 31, 1937?

Answer: \$11,906,035.47.

- (2) What were the total expenditures made on revenue account from May 1, 1936, to January 31, 1937?

Answer: \$13,095,593.46.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the gross public debt of Saskatchewan, including loans and advances from the Federal Government, on July 19, 1934?

Answer: On July 16, 1934, \$154,135,519.69.

- (2) What was the gross public debt of Saskatchewan, including loans and advances from the Federal Government, on January 31, 1937?

Answer: On December 31, 1936—

Gross Debt	\$198,588,051.86
Less accountable advances from Federal Government account 1934-35 relief	8,997,838.47
	<hr/>
	\$189,590,213.39

- (3) Since July 19, 1934, has the Federal Government cancelled any loans made to Saskatchewan since September 9, 1929? If so, when were such loan or loans cancelled and to what amount?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the Government capitalized any of its deficits on revenue account since July 19, 1934? If so, what amounts?

Answer: No debentures have been issued to capitalize any deficits that have occurred since July 19, 1934.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the maximum Mothers' Allowance paid to any one mother in the fiscal year 1933-34, and in the fiscal year 1935-36?

Answer: In the fiscal year 1933-34 — \$30.00

In the fiscal year 1935-36 — \$40.00.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What are the expense accounts for each cabinet minister for each of the fiscal years between the dates July 19, 1934 and January 31, 1937?

Answer: July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935

Hon. J. G. Gardiner	\$1,216.70
Hon. W. J. Patterson	302.55
Hon. J. M. Uhrich	188.40
Hon. T. C. Davis	186.50
Hon. Geo. Spence	64.00
Hon. C. M. Dunn	362.00
Hon. R. J. M. Parker	162.00
Hon. J. W. Estey	38.30
Hon. J. G. Taggart	644.91

May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936

Hon. J. G. Gardiner	\$ 55.40
Hon. W. J. Patterson	1,279.30
Hon. J. M. Uhrich	466.70
Hon. T. C. Davis	1,116.27
Hon. Geo. Spence	164.05
Hon. C. M. Dunn	356.60
Hon. R. J. M. Parker	408.55
Hon. J. W. Estey	240.20
Hon. J. G. Taggart	658.84
Hon. W. F. Kerr	43.00

May 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937

Hon. W. J. Patterson	\$1,103.10
Hon. J. M. Uhrich	547.45
Hon. T. C. Davis	754.53
Hon. Geo. Spence	842.92
Hon. C. M. Dunn	1,175.69
Hon. R. J. M. Parker	667.15
Hon. J. W. Estey	394.25
Hon. J. G. Taggart	1,130.58
Hon. W. F. Kerr	205.70

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many motor cars does the Liquor Board own? Give engine number and last year's license number and name of person who drives each car.

Answer: Liquor Board owns one car — Engine No. 10460—Last year's license No. 743—Driven by N. B. Williams, Chairman, Liquor Board.

- (2) Did they purchase any new cars during 1937? If so, how many and at what cost?

Answer: No.

- (3) What was the cost of repairs on each Liquor Board car last year? Give last year's license number and driver's name in each case.

Answer: Repairs \$176.79. Last year's license No. 743, driver N. B. Williams.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is Mr. G. A. Calvert of Estevan in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and when did he commence to work for the Government?

Answer: Field Officer, January 13th, 1936.

- (3) What salary is he getting?

Answer: \$100.00 per month.

- (4) What expenses has he received?

Answer: \$332.93.

- (5) Is he a full time employee?

Answer: No, employed part time in a temporary capacity.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What amount of taxes have been, or will be, written off under the Government's proposed write-down of back taxes on lands belonging to the Mortgage Companies?

Answer: Tax cancellations are made in the respective municipal offices and the Government has no record thereof.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was the car of oats No. 422275, shipped into Hearne in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Province Elevator Company.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: Extra 1 Feed Oats.

- (3) What station was it shipped from?

Answer: Volmer, Alberta.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: May 27th, 1935.

- (5) What price was paid per bushel?

Answer: 35½ cents.

- (6) What number of bushels were in the car?

Answer: 2,175 bushels.

- (7) Was all, or any portion of the above car, used or distributed at destination for relief purposes?

Answer: This car was surplus feed grain purchased for seeding and summerfallow purposes. Consequently, it was sold at the end of the season at the prevailing market price.

- (8) Was any portion of the above car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: Yes.

- (9) If so, to whom and at what grade?

Answer: Sold back to the Province Elevator Company at Extra 1 Feed Oats.

- (10) What was the price per bushel received by the Government on resale?

Answer: 33 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents, less Fort William freight.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Board of Revenue Commissioners receive a bonus of \$3,000.00 since the adjournment of the Legislature last year?

Answer: Under authority contained in Order in Council 541/36, dated May 14th, 1936, an honorarium was granted to members of the Board for \$2,500.00 to cover services rendered from March 2nd, 1935, to April 30th, 1936, the Chairman to receive \$1,000.00 and the other two members of the Board to receive \$750.00 each.

- (2) If so, who authorized the bonus?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What is the salary of each member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners without bonus?

Answer: The Members of the Board are in receipt of the following salaries:

Chairman
\$4,000.00 as Public Service Commissioner
\$ 450.00 as Chairman of Superannuation Board.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer
\$4,000.00 as such
\$ 300.00 as member of the Superannuation Board.

Provincial Auditor
\$4,200.00 as such.

In addition to the above each member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners is being paid \$100.00 per month for the extra duties as member of said Board.

- (4) If they have received a bonus, what is each member's present salary with bonus?

Answer: They received no bonus.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was Car No. 242617, shipped to Buffalo Gap in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Pool Elevators.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: Extra 1 Feed Oats.

- (3) What station was it shipped from?

Answer: Pontrilas, Saskatchewan.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: May 25, 1935.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for this car of grain, including freight?

Answer: \$1,186.43.

- (6) Was any portion of the above car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: This car of grain heated and went out of condition. Consequently, it was not used for relief purposes but was sold at the best obtainable price.

- (7) If so, to whom, and at what grade?

Answer: Robin Hood Mills at "Oats rejected" (mixed heated).

- (8) What was the profit or loss on this car?

Answer: \$693.30 loss.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What did the Government pay for each issue of the Telephone Directory for the Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936?

Answer:

- 1931—Regina, July, \$4,067.24—January, \$3,670.16;
 Saskatoon, July, \$1,946.51—January, \$1,618.60;
 Moose Jaw, July, \$853.42—February, \$797.16.
- 1932—Regina, July, \$1,873.28—January, \$1,188.79;
 Saskatoon, July, \$1,260.51—January, \$1,300.09;
 Moose Jaw, August, \$500.11—February, \$846.41.
- 1933—Regina, July, \$2,544.00—January, \$2,557.78;
 Saskatoon, July, \$1,257.05—January, \$1,364.86;
 Moose Jaw, August, \$840.48—February, \$849.80.
- 1934—Regina, July, \$2,555.70—January, \$2,484.49;
 Saskatoon, July, \$1,349.91—January, \$1,630.80;
 Moose Jaw, August, \$840.68—February, \$832.10.
- 1935—Regina, July, \$2,720.45—January, \$2,735.61;
 Saskatoon, July, \$1,678.33—January, \$1,826.64;
 Moose Jaw, August, \$954.42—February, \$1,142.48.
- 1936—Regina, July, \$3,392.80;
 Saskatoon, July, \$2,318.78;
 Moose Jaw, August, \$1,192.26.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Mr. J. Mathews sent out under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme to Springwater on or about October 3, 1936?

Answer: There is no record of J. Mathews being placed under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan in the Springwater district.

- (2) If so, what amount has been paid to him to date?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If he has received any moneys, on what dates were payments sent to him?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What percentage of all printing, contracted for by the King's Printer, went in each of the fiscal years from 1924 to 1936, (both inclusive), to—

- (a) Printing establishments located in Regina;
 (b) Printing establishments located in Saskatoon;
 (c) Printing establishments located in Moose Jaw;

- (d) Printing establishments located outside these three cities, but within Saskatchewan?

Answer:

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	
(a)	63.94	63.70	63.87	63.55	60.85	56.54	
(b)	4.75	3.91	5.51	6.94	6.64	7.68	
(c)	23.49	24.33	23.83	19.67	22.59	23.15	
(d)	3.82	3.10	3.95	4.05	6.43	7.66	
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
(a)	63.53	62.47	66.30	58.02	49.74	50.37	55.9
(b)	11.60	16.98	12.32	15.44	13.54	10.29	8.36
(c)	13.58	5.52	5.68	6.47	7.61	19.87	17.82
(d)	7.44	11.52	11.78	17.35	26.19	16.56	16.7

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What has been the cost of all printing and all stationery and office supplies for each of the fiscal years between July 19, 1934 and January 31, 1937?

Answer:

July 19, 1934 to April 30, 1935—\$167,036.81 (Estimate)
 May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936—\$204,841.16
 May 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937—\$183,509.83
 (Estimate)

- (2) Have any contracts been let by tender by the King's Printer since July 19, 1934? If so, what contracts?

Answer: No.

- (3) Where contracts have not been let by tender by the King's Printer, what price list has been used?

Answer: King's Printer's Contract Price List.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What expenditures on capital account have been made by this Government between the dates July 19, 1934, and January 31, 1937?

Answer:

For fiscal year 1934-35, from July 19, 1934, to April 30, 1935.....	\$ 581,364.31
For fiscal year 1935-36.....	1,824,394.55
For fiscal year 1936-37, from May 1, 1936, to January 31, 1937.....	550,807.78
	<hr/>
	\$2,956,566.64

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much money was paid out in mothers' allowances for the fiscal years 1933-34 and 1935-36?

Answer: In 1933-34, \$407,923.00

In 1935-36, \$474,166.00.

- (2) How many mothers were receiving a mother's allowance in Saskatchewan on the 19th day of July, 1934 and on the 31st day of January, 1937?

Answer: On July 19, 1934, 2,648 mothers and guardians.

On Jan. 31, 1937, 2,921 mothers and guardians.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many old age pensioners were receiving a pension from the Saskatchewan Government at the end of the fiscal year 1933-34?

Answer: 9,280.

- (2) What was the total amount paid out to said old age pensioners for the fiscal year 1933-34?

Answer: \$1,783,874.07.

- (3) What was the maximum amount and the minimum amount per month paid out to any old age pensioner during the fiscal year 1933-34?

Answer: Maximum \$20.00 Minimum \$1.66.

- (4) How many old age pensioners were receiving a pension from this Government at the end of the fiscal year 1935-36?

Answer: 10,746.

- (5) What was the total amount paid out to said old age pensioners for the fiscal year 1935-36?

Answer: \$2,130,130.72.

- (6) What was the maximum amount and the minimum amount per month paid out to any old age pensioner during the fiscal year 1935-36?

Answer: Maximum \$20.00 Minimum \$1.66.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of the land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 3797?

Answer: A total of \$9,949.70, made up as follows:

Original advances	\$5,500.00
Seed	589.00
Taxes	1,256.40
Interest	2,552.65
Sundries	51.65
	\$9,949.70

- (2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$2,401.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$1.00.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount outstanding on The Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 2252 when sold?

Answer: A total of \$11,528.95, made up as follows:

Original advance	\$ 4,500.00
Seed grain	430.47
Taxes	1,040.28
Interest	4,630.35
Sundries, summer-fallow etc.	927.85
	\$11,528.95

- (2) At what price was this property sold?

Answer: \$1,200.00.

- (3) How many acres were covered by Loan No. 2252?

Answer: 480 acres. Value destroyed by soil drifting.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Who was the Relief Officer, or Officers, in charge of L.I.D. No. 80 and L.I.D. No. 50 from May 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936?

Answer: L. F. Gregory and J. E. Slimmon.

- (2) What were his or their expenses and salaries?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
L. F. Gregory	\$163.14	\$269.47
J. E. Slimmon	\$828.62	\$1,432.71

- (3) Did their work cover any other district?

Answer: Part of the time Mr. Gregory was working in L.I.D. No. 20.

- (4) Who did this work in the year from May 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934?

Answer: Herman Perrson.

- (5) What was his, or their, salary and expenses?

Answer: Salary \$489.00, expenses \$491.52.

- (6) Did their work cover any other district?

Answer: No records available showing any other district.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did the Liquor Board change the location of its Scarth Street Store in Regina?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when?

Answer: June 1, 1935.

- (3) What was the former location and what is the present location?

Answer: 1711 Scarth Street, Regina, former location.
1768 Scarth Street, Regina, present location.

- (4) What rental was paid for former premises and what is being paid for present premises?

Answer: \$275.00 per month paid for former premises.
\$300.00 per month paid for present premises.

- (5) Why was the change made?

Answer: New location and premises more suitable and satisfactory.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the discount rate on the last group of Saskatchewan bonds sold on the market?

Answer: Saskatchewan Debentures for \$3,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, dated November 1, 1935, and maturing November 1, 1960, subject to option of the Provincial Treasurer November 1, 1955, were sold at 86.

- (2) What rate of interest was paid in addition to the discount given?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What will each dollar borrowed cost the Province by the time these bonds mature, in payments of interest, principal and discount rate we have had to accept?

Answer: If option is exercised by Provincial Treasurer in 1955, \$2.09302. If redeemed in 1960, \$2.32558.

The above costs will be reduced by the earnings of the Sinking Fund, which earnings cannot now be computed.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many road maintenance men were employed in the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36?

Answer:

Fiscal Year 1933-34	770
Fiscal Year 1934-35	1,181
Fiscal Year 1935-36	1,258

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much was expended by the Provincial Government on road maintenance for the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35 and for the year 1935-36?

Answer:

Fiscal Year 1933-34	\$529,498.95
Fiscal Year 1934-35	460,764.91
Fiscal Year 1935-36	552,358.09

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the average cost per mile for road maintenance during each of the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36?

Answer: Fiscal Year 1933-34

(1) Earth	\$ 58.27
(2) Gravel	100.31
(3) Bituminous Treated Gravel	343.60
(4) Colonization Roads	23.74

Fiscal Year 1934-35

(1) Earth	\$ 49.92
(2) Gravel	86.94
(3) Bituminous Treated Gravel	311.47
(4) Colonization Roads	27.04

Fiscal Year 1935-36

(1) Earth	\$ 56.83
(2) Gravel	100.99
(3) Bituminous Treated Gravel	133.16
(4) Colonization Roads	27.10

Note:—General charges, such as stationery, depreciation, salaries and travelling expenses of engineers and district superintendents, are not distributed against the various maintenance sections and therefore these charges are not included in the expenditures used in obtaining the above average costs. The amount of general expenses charged to the maintenance appropriation for each of the above mentioned fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Year 1933-34	\$60,604.58
Fiscal Year 1934-35	44,162.93
Fiscal Year 1935-36	64,286.93

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was Gordon Brown of Regina given an honorarium during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, for what service was the honorarium given?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount borrowed by the Provincial Government from the Federal Government for relief and unemployment from September 5, 1929, to July 19, 1934?

Answer: To July 16, 1934, \$23,414,199.30.

- (2) How much has been so borrowed from September 19, 1934 to the present?

Answer: From July 17, 1934, to January

31, 1937	\$31,901,124.07
Less Accountable Advances	8,997,838.47
	\$22,903,285.60

- (3) What is the present rate of interest charged by the Federal Government on these borrowings?

Answer: 3 per cent.

- (4) Has the interest on these borrowings been paid in cash as it fell due?

Answer: In part in cash.

- (5) If not, how has it been paid?

Answer: In part in cash and in part in Treasury Bills.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What was the value of hay shipped into the drouth area during the months of October, November and December of 1936 and during January of 1937?
- (2) How much of the hay shipped in each month was paid for by the Government in the month it was shipped?
- (3) How much of this hay still remains unpaid for by the Government?

Answer to Questions (1), (2) and (3): During the period October 1936 to January 31, 1937, the total value of hay purchased for shipment into the drouth area of Saskatchewan was \$218,847.50. Of this amount \$130,619.54 has been paid and there remains a balance of \$88,227.86 to be paid.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What was the total of school grants (elementary, secondary and technical) for each of the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36?

Answer:

Fiscal Year	Grants			Total
	Elementary	Secondary	Technical	
1930-31	\$2,350,402.27	\$165,483.60	\$ 57,284.75	\$2,573,170.62
1931-32	2,641,859.98	226,126.41	80,536.00	2,948,522.39
1932-33	1,614,827.81	123,990.10	103,923.12	1,842,741.03
1933-34	1,462,836.63	78,601.67	42,925.31	1,584,363.61
1934-35	1,439,594.54	128,133.80	69,846.76	1,637,575.10
1935-36	1,927,048.96	160,073.50	90,077.98	2,177,200.44

- (2) How much was paid to rural schools by way of grants for each of the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36?

Answer:

Grants to Rural Schools

Fiscal Year	Grants
1930-31	\$1,359,537.07
1931-32	1,570,590.60
1932-33	956,570.50
1933-34	935,205.80
1934-35	789,914.08
1935-36	1,167,481.11

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was Mr. S. P. Grosch, of the Local Government Board, given an honorarium in addition to his salary at any time during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Yes.

Under authority contained in Order in Council 414/36 dated April 16, 1936, an honorarium of \$1,500.00 was granted for the performance during 1935 of certain duties in connection with and to facilitate debt adjustment within the province, which duties were in addition to duties assigned to members of The Local Government Board under The Local Government Board Act, and for which duties he had received no remuneration.

Under authority contained in Order in Council 1320/36, dated November 28, 1936, an honorarium of \$1,250.00 was granted for performance during 1936 of certain duties in connection with and to facilitate debt adjustment, under the plan of "Voluntary Adjustment of Debts, Municipal Unit Plan" within the province,

which duties were in addition to duties assigned to members of The Local Government Board under The Local Government Board Act, and for which duties he had received no remuneration.

- (2) If so, what was his original salary?

Answer: \$7,000.00 per annum as Chairman of The Local Government Board.

- (3) What is the amount of his salary plus bonus?

Answer: He received no bonus.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What was the average salary for rural teachers in each of the calendar years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936?

Answer:

Year	Rural School Districts			
	First Class		Second Class	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1930	\$1,159	\$1,142	\$1,116	\$1,031
1931	898	863	893	844
1932	657	590	674	603
1933	561	483	548	489
1934	519	442	515	452
1935	523	443	513	442
1936	Returns not complete.			

- (2) What was the arrears of teachers' salaries as at July 19, 1934?

Answer: Information not available.

According to returns received from the various school districts in the province, the amount of arrears of teachers' salaries as at:

December 31, 1933, was \$603,393.06;

December 31, 1934, \$775,380.12;

December 31, 1935, \$864,149.55.

- (3) What was the amount owing to teachers as at the end of the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Returns not complete.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has the money paid for purchased homesteads under the policy of the former Government been returned to the purchasers? If so, what amount?

Answer: Yes. \$11,240.07.

- (2) If not, why has this money not been returned?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What was the total Government expenditure for education in each of the following fiscal years: 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36?

<i>Answer:</i> 1930-31	\$4,039,621.29
1931-32	4,278,555.44
1932-33	2,888,576.78
1933-34	2,475,554.12
1934-35	2,631,786.56
1935-36	3,106,617.35

- (2) What was the total amount of Government loans to school districts in each of the fiscal years set out in Question (1)?

<i>Answer:</i> 1930-31	\$ 4,015.63
1931-32	15,044.06
1932-33	100.00
1933-34	500.00
1934-35	99,078.86
1935-36	21,645.00

- (3) What was the Government financial assistance to the University of Saskatchewan in each of the fiscal years set out in Question (1)?

<i>Answer:</i> 1930-31	\$674,446.57
1931-32	593,357.40
1932-33	513,137.60
1933-34	397,437.78
1934-35	400,000.00
1935-36	426,999.97

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many miles of colonization or other type of roads were constructed by relief recipients in Northern Saskatchewan under the former Government?

Answer: Work done on construction of colonization or other type of roads by relief recipients in Northern Saskatchewan under both the former government and the present government did not in a large number of cases consist of construction of continuous mileage of roads. The work was in the nature of clearing and grubbing the right-of-way, corduroying and grading across sloughs and low places, cutting down hills, and constructing bridges and culverts where necessary to make a passable road or trail. Because of the nature of the work no accurate estimate can be made of the number of miles constructed.

- (2) How many miles of such roads have been constructed by relief recipients in Northern Saskatchewan since the Liberal Government took office in 1934?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many loans have been granted to settlers by the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch up to January 1st, 1937?

Answer: Number of loans granted up to Jan. 1st, 1937, 3,035.

- (2) On what date did the granting of loans become effective?

Answer: July 15th, 1936.

- (3) How many loans have been granted each month up to January 31st, 1937?

<i>Answer:</i> July 1936	1,425
August 1936	657
September 1936	684
October 1936	50
November 1936	98
December 1936	121
January 1937	53
Total	<u>3,088</u>

- (4) Is the granting of loans now completed? If not, why?

Answer: (a) No.

- (b) 1. A number of isolated cases have yet to be surveyed.
- 2. A number of loans cannot be set up until negotiations between land companies and private vendors are completed ensuring adjustments in the purchase price and terms of these lands which are satisfactory to this branch.
- 3. Several hundred quarter sections of land have been considered unsuitable for settlement, and loans cannot be set up until such settlers are located on suitable land.

(5) How many settlers under loans are actively working, or have made improvements on their lands?

Answer: 1,561.

(6) What is the nature and value of improvements made by the settlers under loans up to January 1st, 1937?

<i>Answer:</i> Breaking	5,595 acres	\$ 32,943.45
Clearing	10,057 acres	63,024.60
Roadwork		1,287.68
Buildings		6,874.05
Wells		1,487.00
Fencing		1,575.00
		<hr/>
Total		\$107,191.78

(7) What advances have been made to settlers under loans on account of improvements made by them?

<i>Answer:</i> 1. Feed	\$ 1,888.12
2. Fodder	555.50
3. Horses	8,027.25
4. Oxen	1,623.70
5. Other Livestock	964.00
6. Machinery	1,784.95
7. Repairs	2,558.09
8. Building Material	2,101.84
9. Gas and Oil	3,066.03
10. Miscellaneous	2,683.39
	<hr/>
Total	\$25,252.87

(8) Are any further advances being made to loan settlers before seeding?

Answer: Yes, up to the limit of work credits performed by the settlers, estimated as follows:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

February	\$ 42,000.00
March	60,000.00
April	60,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$162,000.00

- (9) Has any drainage work been undertaken in 1936, on account of settlers under re-establishment? If so, where?

Answer: (a) Yes.

- (b) 1. Carrot River Project—in R.M. 486 and L.I.D. 516.

a. Approximate Cost—\$100,000.00.

b. Expenditures to date:

Provincial and	
Dominion	\$29,697.43
Back Relief	11,956.35

Total \$41,653.78

2. Shand Creek Project—

L.I.D. 394—twp. 42, range 6, W2nd.

L.I.D. 395—twp. 42, range 7 & 8 W2nd.

L.I.D. 424—twp. 43, range 6, W2nd.

L.I.D. 425—twp. 43, range 7 & 8 W2nd.

a. Approximate Cost—\$20,000.00.

b. Expenditures to date:

Provincial and	
Dominion	\$11,055.81
Back Relief	3,470.05

Total \$14,525.86

- (10) Have new lands been secured for settlers now on unsuitable land? Where are these lands located, and how many quarter sections have been secured?

Answer: (a) Yes.

- (b) Block "A"—north of Arran in R.M. No. 331 and L.I.D. No. 361.

Block "B"—at Doncrest in L.I.D. No. 394 and L.I.D. No. 424.

Block "D"—at Peesane in R.M. No. 426.

Block "G"—at Pierceland in L.I.D. No. 622.

Block "C"—at Dillabough in L.I.D. No. 395 and L.I.D. No. 394.

Block "E"—at Morneau in L.I.D. No. 525—REJECTED.

Block "F"—West of Big River in L.I.D. No. 555 and L.I.D. No. 556.

(c) Number of quarter sections secured is 737.
Number suitable for settlement is 500.

- (11) Have any settlers already been located on new lands, and what number is it expected will finally have to be moved?

Answer: (a) Yes, number located is 171.

(b) 850 settlers.

- (12) What is the value of road work completed by settlers under the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch in 1936?

Answer: \$156,500.00.

- (13) How many relief cases have been handled each month by the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch during the relief year 1935 and 1936, and what disbursements have been made on account of these cases each month for food, clothing, and hospitalization?

Answer: Relief Year 1935 to 1936—Sept. 1, 1935 to August 31, 1936.

Month	No. of Families	Food	Clothing	Hospitalization	Total
Sept.	5,911	\$49,647.55	\$ 275.00	\$4,009.70	\$ 53,932.25
Oct.	5,844	51,771.16	2,183.50	3,000.00	56,954.66
Nov.	5,667	49,340.30	47,453.49	4,000.00	100,793.79
Dec.	5,507	54,352.82	27,885.82	1,602.00	83,840.64
Jan.	5,769	51,660.24	7,872.07	4,260.94	63,793.25
Feb.	5,692	51,487.60	3,795.45	2,177.79	57,460.84
March	5,853	52,812.00	2,156.31	4,872.52	59,840.83
April	5,858	66,314.18	878.00	1,955.40	69,147.58
May	5,705	53,595.12	696.80	1,740.10	56,032.02
June	5,558	49,898.78	184.50	427.75	50,511.03
July	5,561	65,090.45	313.28	2,686.27	68,090.00
Aug.	5,474	49,336.99	419.42	5,260.38	55,016.79
Total	64,399	\$645,307.19	\$94,113.64	\$35,992.85	\$775,413.68

- (14) How many relief cases have been handled each month by the above Branch from September 1, 1936, to January 31, 1937, and what disbursements have been made each month for food, clothing, and hospitalization?

Answer: Sept. 1, 1936 to Jan. 31, 1937.

Month	No. of Families	Food	Clothing	Hospitalization	Total
Sept.	5,374	\$46,216.00	\$ 1,107.37	\$6,566.76	\$ 53,890.13
Oct.	5,460	54,946.24	19,162.24	5,424.15	79,532.63
Nov.	5,431	56,601.76	87,225.51	1,194.65	145,021.92
Dec.	5,748	71,753.27	17,694.20	1,218.16	90,665.63
Jan.	*5,675	58,650.25	5,835.00	2,274.70	66,759.95
Total	27,688	\$288,167.52	\$131,024.32	\$16,678.42	\$435,870.26

* Estimated, subject to revision.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many old age pensions were being paid in the Provincial Constituency of Rosthern on August 1, 1934, and how many were being paid on February 1, 1937?

Answer: August 1, 1934 386
February 1, 1937 462

- (2) How many of the old age pensions, so paid on February 1, 1937, were procured by the Member for Rosthern, the present Minister of Health?

Answer: No old age pensions are procured by members of the Legislature. The pensions are awarded upon their merits, after a thorough investigation and report made by Inspectors.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What sum of money was paid to the Provincial Government by the Hudson's Bay Smelting Co., for water used from Saskatchewan streams during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936?

Answer: No moneys were paid by the Hudson's Bay Smelting Co., but the sum of \$31,539.48 was so paid by the Churchill River Power Company, Limited.

- (2) What sum of money was paid by the Hudson's Bay Smelting Co., to the Provincial Government as Royalties in the said fiscal year?

Answer: \$10,857.77.

- (3) What sum of money was paid by the Hudson's Bay Smelting Co., to the Provincial Government as income tax on profits made by the Company in the said fiscal year?

Answer: Section 64 of The Income Tax Act precludes making answer.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What sums of money have been paid to the Provincial Government during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936, by persons or companies engaged in mining operations other than the Hudson's Bay Smelting Co., and coal mine operators as (a) Royalties; (b) Income tax profits?

Answer: Royalties: \$7,202.94.

Income Tax profits: Section 64 of The Income Tax Act precludes making answer.

- (2) If any such royalties or taxes have been paid, who paid them, and to what amount in each case?

Answer:

Royalty Paid By	Amount
Lloydminster Gas. Co. Ltd.	\$ 442.80
Sodium Corporation Ltd.	198.22
Dominion Sodium Refineries Ltd.	39.87
Whiteshore Salts & Chemical Co.	55.57
Natural Sodium Products Ltd.	3,622.70
Saskasal Limited	2,680.00
J. P. Empey	127.43
J. Elander	29.40
Village of Nipawin	4.00
M. Krakowec	1.70
D. W. Scotland ....	.75
C. P. Jackman ....	.50
Income Tax profits: See answer to Question (1).	

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many full or part time employees of the Government were in any capacity engaged in any form of relief administration in the part of the Province lying north of a line drawn east and west through Saskatoon as at August 1, each year from 1931 to 1936, inclusive?

Answer: August 1, 1931..... 1
 August 1, 1932..... 23
 August 1, 1933..... 28
 August 1, 1934..... 25
 August 1, 1935..... 64 part time, relief
 administration.
 August 1, 1936..... 73 part time, re-establishment.

- (2) Was a complete survey of relief conditions in the part of the Province lying north of a line drawn east and west through Saskatoon made since the present Government took office?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, how many were engaged by the Government in making this survey?

Answer: 44 were temporarily employed for two months only.

- (4) Was this information available from the records of the Provincial Relief Commission set up under the former Government?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Were any goods and supplies, the property of the Voluntary Relief Commission, stolen during the year 1936?

Answer: Yes, an employee in the clothing depot of the Voluntary Relief Committee with the connivance of a local cartage employee in March, 1936, did steal a quantity of used clothing which had been donated to the Voluntary Relief Committee. In attempting to dispose of the clothing through a local auction room the theft was detected by the local police. The stolen articles were returned to the clothing depot with the exception of \$9.00 worth disposed of by auction. The employee was dismissed.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) What position under the Civil Service is held by Fred Hayes of Rosthern?

Answer: Inspector of Steam Boilers.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: February 1, 1935.

- (3) What has been paid him to date for (a) salary; (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$3,649.96.

(b) 1,481.25.

- (4) Since last October, how many days has he spent in the Town of Rosthern?

Answer: The Department has no information.

- (5) What were his duties in the town during this period?

Answer: Inspecting boilers and holding examinations.

- (6) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is Mr. C. W. J. Elliott, of Hudson's Bay Junction, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what amount of money did he receive as salary and expenses during the calendar years of 1935 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	1935	Salary	\$822.00
		Expenses	802.57
	1936	Salary	\$1,076.25
		Expenses	902.21

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What amount of salary and expenses has been paid to B. F. Noble, Hudson's Bay Junction, during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: No record of any payment to Mr. B. F. Noble prior to March 3rd, 1936. During the remainder of the year 1936, Mr. Noble was paid \$1,000.00 in salary and \$444.19 in expenses.

- (2) What is the nature of his employment?

Answer: Assessor and Tax Collector for the Porcupine Plain Group of School Districts, under section 44 of The School Assessment Act.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the managership of the Liquor Store at Grayson been changed since the present Government took office?

Answer: Vendorship changed.

- (2) If so, who is the present Manager?

Answer: C. Schramm is the present Vendor.

- (3) What is his salary as Manager?

Answer: Salary as Vendor \$80.00 per month.

- (4) Has this man been in the employ of the Government in any other capacity since the present Government came into office?

Answer: The Government has no record of such employment.

- (5) What is the total amount this man has been paid in salary and expenses since the present Government took office?

Answer: \$2,339.35 salary. No expenses incurred.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What honorariums were paid to the Chairman of the Voluntary Relief Commission during the fiscal years of 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36?

Answer: 1932-33 Nil.
 1933-34 Nil.
 1934-35 Nil.
 1935-36 \$2,500.00.

- (2) Who was the Chairman of the Voluntary Relief Commission in each of these years?

Answer: Mr. W. W. Champ.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was Car No. 407470, shipped to Rouleau in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Federal Grain Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: Extra 1 Feed.

- (3) From what station was it shipped?

Answer: Lake Lenore.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: April 26th, 1935.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for this car of grain, including freight?

Answer: \$864.32.

- (6) Was any portion of this car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: This car was surplus feed grain purchased for seeding or summerfallow purposes. Consequently, it was sold at the end of the season at the prevailing market price.

- (7) If so, to whom, and at what grade, and for what total amount?

Answer: To the Federal Grain Limited at Extra 1 Feed for a total of \$376.49.

- (8) What was the profit or loss on this car, including freight and storage?

Answer: \$361.52 loss.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car No. 196050, shipped to Pitman in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Searle Grain Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: Number 1 Feed.

- (3) From what station was it shipped?

Answer: Naicam.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: June 14th, 1935.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for the car, including freight?

Answer: \$863.36.

- (6) Was any portion of the above car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: This car was surplus feed grain purchased for seeding or summerfallow purposes. Consequently, it was sold at the end of the season at the prevailing market price.

- (7) If so, to whom and at what grade?

Answer: To Robin Hood Mills at Number 1 Feed.

- (8) What was the profit or loss on this car, including freight and storage?

Answer: \$342.74 loss.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was there a Mr. Fred Zaparanuik in the employ of the Provincial Government, or in the employ of any branch of the Government, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, where was he employed?

Answer: In the Prince Albert and Kinistino electoral districts.

- (3) What salary did he receive?

<i>Answer:</i> From Department of Highways	\$265.00
From Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare	88.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$353.00

- (4) Did he receive expenses in addition to salary?

Answer: From the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare only.

- (5) If so, on what basis?

Answer: Actual expenses only.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Was there a Mr. Stanley Mordell in the employ of the Provincial Government, or in the employ of any branch of the Government, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: No, but a Mr. Stanley Mardell was temporarily employed.

- (2) If so, where was he employed?

Answer: Prince Albert.

- (3) What salary did he receive?

Answer: \$100.00 per month.

- (4) Did he receive expenses in addition to salary?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, on what basis?

Answer: Travelling expenses and sustenance.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was there a Mr. J. T. Brocklebank in the employ of the Government or any department of the Government during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity was he employed, and at what salary?

Answer: Mr. J. T. Brocklebank was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation as maintenance supervisor and as road foreman at the rate of 45c per hour.

- (3) Did he receive travelling expenses, and if so, to what amount?

Answer: He was not given any subsistence allowance but was paid \$210.14 for the use of his car on a mileage basis.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of the land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 3119?

Answer: \$14,603.26, made up as follows:

Principal advance	\$ 5,500.00
Taxes	2,480.84
Hail Insurance	587.13
Seed Grain	1,168.70
Sundries, costs, fire insurance and other advances	692.34
Interest	4,174.25
	\$14,603.26

- (2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$901.00. Land sold for pasture purposes.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as a first payment?

Answer: \$1.00.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the total amount of honorariums and bonuses paid by the present Government since coming into power?

Answer: To public servants for additional services rendered \$ 6,525.00

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To members of the public rendering services	25,039.75
To members of the Regina Riot Commission	10,500.00

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount collected in gasoline taxation, less refunds, during the calendar year 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	\$1,907,469.52
Less administration chargeable to the operation of The Gasoline Taxation Act	50,228.26
	<hr/>
	\$1,857,241.26

- (2) What was the amount spent by the Provincial Government on roads and highways during the same period?

Answer: \$2,452,964.96.

This figure includes expenditures on Roads, Highways, Bridges, Ferry Accommodation, Surveys, and Administration and General Expenses chargeable to such work, but does not include interest.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was one R. Lister of Pelly in the employ of the Government during 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity was he employed and where?

Answer: As Relief Inspector, in the following districts:

Canora—Yorkton	January 2 to April 30;
Tisdale	May 1 to June 13;
Regina and Estevan	June 15 to July 12;
Tisdale	July 15 to August 31;
Battleford	September 16 to November 23;
Craik	November 24 to December 4;
Tisdale	December 5 to December 31.

- (3) What did he draw during the calendar years 1935 and 1936 as (a) salary; (b) expenses?

Answer: 1935—(a) \$ 760.42; (b) \$1,299.35.
1936—(a) \$1,500.00; (b) \$2,458.43.

- (4) Is he still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary, and with what expense allowance?

Answer: As Relief Inspector, salary \$1,500.00 with actual expenses and car mileage.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Who is the owner of the automobile carrying license No. 41100 during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many men over 65 years of age are in the employ of the Government of Saskatchewan?

Answer: 43.

- (2) Are any or all of these people eligible for superannuation?

Answer: 16.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What are the names of the female staff of the Bureau of Child Protection, and what salary is paid to each?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary
Name	Per Annum
Armstrong, Miss Avice	\$ 885.00
Crum, Mrs. Lillian	1,340.00
Dales, Miss Alice	1,040.00
Fairbairn, Miss M. F.	725.00
Hall, Miss Helen	1,506.00
LeHuquet, Miss Sybil	1,190.00
MacLachlan, Miss Jean	725.00
Mitchell, Miss Sylvia	885.00
Rogerson, Miss Ena	1,140.00
Sarkissian, Mrs. Margaret	1,340.00
Switzer, Miss Edith I.	1,440.00
Wilson, Mrs. Margaret	1,140.00
Woram, Miss Gertrude	885.00
Burgess, Miss Margaret I., Judge of the Juvenile Court	2,000.00

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What amount of money does the Emma Lake School District owe the Christopher Lake School District?

Answer: The financial statements of these districts, as filed with the Department of Education, make no reference to any indebtedness of the Emma Lake School District to the Christopher Lake School District.

There is correspondence on the files of these school districts indicating that the Christopher Lake School District claims the sum of \$171.48 being arrears of taxes upon land now forming a portion of Emma Lake School District and that the latter district up to the date of their last letter to the Department (October, 1936) had not collected these taxes.

- (2) What does this indebtedness cover?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) In the event of failure to pay, what method may Christopher Lake School take to obtain payment?

Answer: Cannot be answered within the Rules of the House.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was W. A. Boucher of Hoey, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government, or any branch of the Government, during 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what position or positions has he been employed, and at what salary or salaries?

Answer: Assistant Ferry Inspector.

Salary—\$150.00 per month.

- (3) What did he draw as salary during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: \$743.75.

- (4) What did he draw as expenses during the same period?

Answer: \$198.01.

- (5) Is the above named person still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (6) If so, in what capacity, at what salary, and with what expense allowance?

Answer: See answer to Question (5).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) On what basis did the Government purchase their oats and wheat for feeding purposes for the 1935-36 season?

Answer: Price bases for feed grain purchased by the Government for the 1935-36 season were (a) 2 cents over Fort William Spot less Fort William freight for carloads of oats and less than carloads of wheat ex elevator; and (b) 5 cents over Street for wheat or oats bought on local transfer order.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many persons employed under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme have not yet received their cheques for the month of October?

Answer: Certificates showing men in employment during October are being received at the Bureau daily, consequently without information as to the number of men who failed to report for work, or the number who quit after a few days employment, and also the number of certificates covering the month of October which are still in the farmers' hands, it is impossible to determine the number of persons now on farms who are entitled to but have not received any cheque for the month of October.

- (2) How many have not received their cheques for the month of November?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How many have not received their cheques for the month of December?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Have any December or January cheques been sent out yet?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Who was or were the other person or persons responsible, along with Mr. E. W. Williams, for the purchasing of the

grain used for relief purposes during the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936?

Answer: From January 1 to August 31, 1934, Mr. E. W. Williams was Grain Purchasing Agent for the Relief Commission. He was responsible to, and at times consulted with, Mr. C. B. Daniels, General Manager of the Commission. From November 26, 1934, until December 31, 1936, Mr. Williams was Grain Purchasing Agent for the Department of Agriculture, in which capacity he was responsible to the Deputy Minister, with whom he consulted from time to time as to matters of policy. In addition to Mr. Williams, Mr. Gordon Brown was employed from September 1934 until June 1935.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board sell a farm at Watrous, known as Loan No. 2207, during 1936?

Answer: No. The Board granted a three-year lease for a one-third share of the crop for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, with an option to purchase at \$3,600.00 when the tenant can pay \$500.00 cash.

- (2) If so, what was the amount outstanding against the farm at the date of the sale?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What was the sale price?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What was the first cash payment?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (5) At the time of sale, was the land being farmed by a renter?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) Was this renter given first opportunity to purchase said farm?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If not, why?

Answer: See answer to Question (6).

- (8) Was the renter satisfactory, and had he improved the condition of the farm after taking it over?

Answer: Not entirely satisfactory.

- (9) Was a commission paid in this sale? If so, to whom was the commission paid and to what amount?

Answer: No commission has been paid.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, in the year 1935, lease certain lands near Girvin to one Cross?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was the land farmed satisfactorily?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Was the said land leased to the same man in 1936?

Answer: No. The land was farmed by Mr. Cross under contract in 1936.

- (4) Was the land farmed satisfactorily?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Were there any applications from the locality of Girvin to the Board to rent the said land in 1935 or 1936?

Answer: Yes, but the applicants were not financially sound.

- (6) Is the said Cross related to the Chairman of the Farm Loan Board, and is his home in Regina?

Answer: He is not related to the Chairman of the Farm Loan Board, and his home is on the farm west of Girvin.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost of road project 35K 1936 from Ungur south?

Answer: The total amount expended during 1936 on the improvement of project No. 35-K, Oungre South, was \$6,846.08.

- (2) To whom were cheques for rental of equipment made payable on the project?

Answer: Julius Sampson, Bromhead.

- (3) Was the equipment used on the project the property of the person to whom the rental was paid?

Answer: The equipment was either owned or rented by Mr. Sampson.

- (4) Did J. Sampson act as foreman on the project?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) What did he receive per day as wages?

Answer: \$6.00.

- (6) Was he paid for October 31, 1936, and November 2nd and 3rd of 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) Is it a fact that the said J. Sampson is not a road contractor and hired the equipment from a road contractor?

Answer: Mr. Sampson has had 10 years experience as Reeve of Rural Municipality No. 7 and was for several years a road inspector for the Department of Highways. It is understood that part of the equipment used on this project was rented from a road contractor.

- (8) Is it a fact that the said J. Sampson acted as an organizer for the Liberal Party in the Bromhead constituency?

Answer: No knowledge.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is there a Mr. Bridgman in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed and where?

Answer: Relief and Re-establishment Inspector, Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, with headquarters at Wadena, Saskatchewan.

- (3) What did he draw in (a) salary; (b) expenses, during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i> 1935—Salary	\$ 785.15
Expenses	\$1,523.88
1936—Salary	\$1,076.25
Expenses	\$1,828.54

- (4) Is he still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, in what capacity, at what salary, and with what expense allowance?

Answer: Relief and Re-establishment Inspector, with the Northern Settler's Re-establishment Branch.
Annual salary: \$1,140.00

Expense Allowance: Actual disbursements with a maximum sustenance allowance of \$3.00 per day.

Mileage allowance of 7c per mile by car and 10c per mile by team.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Urich:

- (1) Is a Miss J. Stevenson employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was she first employed, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: December 1, 1934, as Matron, at a salary of \$2,000.00 per annum.

Present salary—\$1,750.00 per annum.

- (3) What experience did she have to qualify her for her work, other than a short period at the North Battleford Mental Hospital?

Answer: Graduate nurse, Winnipeg General Hospital; one year's private duty nursing; two years as Supervisor, Winnipeg General Hospital; two and one-half years as Supervisor and instructress, Weyburn General Hospital.

- (4) Why was she given the position if she had no further training than as noted in Question (3)?

Answer: See answer to Question (3). She was considered eminently qualified.

- (5) Is Miss Stevenson given the services of a personal maid, who is paid for by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (6) How many experienced girls have been dismissed or have resigned at Weyburn Mental Hospital during the last two years?

Answer: All girls appointed to the Mental Hospital staff enter as probationers and are trained as nurse attendants in the institution. Resigned—32; dismissed—1.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Does the Liquor Board own any trucks? If so, how many, what are the engine numbers, and who drives them?

Answer: No.

- (2) Does the Liquor Board on occasion hire a truck and driver from one Mrs. Thos. Burke?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, what is the nature of the contract between Mrs. Burke and the Liquor Board?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Were any commissions paid by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board to one Campbell, a druggist of the City of Regina, in the calendar years 1935, 1936 and 1937 to date?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much was paid to him and for what services?

Answer: \$480.00 for Commission on a sale of repossessed land.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) How much space is rented in the Darke Block in the City of Regina by the Government?

Answer: 4,120 square feet.

- (2) What Departments occupy space in the said Block?

Answer: Old Age Pensions Branch. Voluntary Adjustment of Debts Office.

- (3) What rent is paid for space so occupied per month?

Answer: \$345.00 per month.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is one Foster McInnis in the employ of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, or has he been in the employ of the said Board during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: No.

- (2) Is the said Foster McInnis the agent in any way of the said Board for the sale or rental of Board lands?

Answer: No.

- (3) Is the said Foster McInnis a brother of the Manager of the said Board?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is W. Keyworth of Hodgeville, Reeve of R.M. of Lawtonia, No. 135, in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what are his duties and salary?

Answer: Special Relief Inspector, salary \$1,500.00 per year.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did Mr. N. B. Williams, Liquor Board Commissioner, go on a vacation last summer?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, did Mr. N. B. Williams receive salary while on holidays last summer?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) When did he go on holidays and when did he return to work?

Answer: June 27 returning August 10.

- (4) Did he perform any services for the Government while on holidays?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what was the nature of such services?

Answer: Conferred with the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, British Columbia, with respect to system of operation, prices etc.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has any employee of the Municipal Department received a special increase in salary during the past two years? If so, give name of employee and amount of increase?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one Fred Wille in the employ of the Government at any time since the present Government took office?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, where employed, and for what period or periods of time?

Answer: Fred Wille was employed as maintenance supervisor on No. 2 highway from Holdfast to Simpson during the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936. Mr. Wille's duties as maintenance supervisor included the supervision of gravel surfacing operations undertaken on said highway.

- (3) What salary did he draw during each of the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	Year	Wages	Expenses
	1934	Nil	Nil
	1935	\$277.65	\$315.07
	1936	199.35	282.80

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was a beer store opened by the Liquor Board at Horizon during 1936?

Answer: Liquor Board Store was re-opened at Horizon May 5, 1936.

- (2) If so, was a vote taken before the store was opened?

Answer: No. Explained that store was not previously discontinued as the result of a vote.

- (3) What percentage of the people of the town and vicinity are on relief?

Answer: Impossible to answer; as the word "vicinity" does not specify the boundary of the area inquired about.

- (4) Who is in charge of this store?

Answer: B. B. Scott.

- (5) What salary does he receive per month?

Answer: \$75.00 per month.

- (6) What total salary has the manager received since the store was opened?

Answer: \$559.84.

- (7) What net profit has the store produced since it was opened?

Answer: \$1,613.60 to January 31, 1937.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the account, as found due by the court to Mr. Justice P. H. Gordon, been paid?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, was it paid in cash or by treasury notes or Saskatchewan bonds to Mr. Justice Gordon?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If not paid what has occasioned the delay in payments?

Answer: The costs have not yet been taxed, and therefore no judgment finally entered and nothing is payable until these steps have been taken.

- (4) What is the total amount payable on this account?

Answer:

Amount awarded by Judges	\$25,000.00	
Less paid July 18, 1934	6,000.00	
	\$19,000.00	
In addition—disbursements allowed	1,838.11	
	\$20,838.11	

The Judges also awarded costs to the Petitioner which have not yet been taxed.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the amount of contingent liability to the Government, created under The Seed Grain Advances Act, as at January 1, 1936 and as at January 1, 1937?

Answer:

	As at Jan. 1, 1936	As at Jan. 1, 1937
Seed Grain Advances Act 1920....	\$15,685.52	\$15,023.67
Seed Grain Advances Act 1930....	52,814.11	49,853.77
Seed Grain Advances Act 1931....	42,990.21	39,884.48
Seed Grain Advances Act 1935....	.....	960,377.73
Seed Grain Advances Act 1936....	Statutory returns from mortgagees not due until April 30, 1937.	

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) When a person applies for a loan under the Farm Loan Board and pays the \$10.00 as required by the Board, is any further sum chargeable as fees in (a) a case where the loan goes through; (b) a case where the loan is refused or postponed for re-application later?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board does not charge applicants a fee of \$10.00.

- (2) Is it permissible for the Board to turn the legal work connected with a loan over to a private solicitor and allow him to bill the applicant for legal services in addition to the \$10.00 paid?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board employs its own Solicitor, who does all the legal work of the Board.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1937

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is relief supplied in the cities charged against the property of the person receiving such relief?

Answer: This is a matter of civic administration entirely and not regulated by the Government.

- (2) If so, is the urban dweller required to give a mortgage to the Government as security for relief?

Answer: No.

- (3) Is relief supplied to farmers charged against the property of the person receiving such relief?

Answer: The Municipalities Relief Act, 1936, provides for lien agreements in favour of the municipality being entered into by persons receiving relief.

- (4) Are farmers receiving seed and feed relief required to give seed and feed liens for such assistance?

Answer: The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935, provides for lien agreements in favour of the municipality being entered into by the purchaser.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount paid for use of equipment used on Road Project 35K in 1936?

Answer: \$2,611.65.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was the employee of the Government who was guilty of theft of relief supplies prosecuted for theft?

Answer: No Government employee has been guilty of theft of Relief supplies.

- (2) If not, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Did the Government get an injunction against the Crescent Colliery Company, Estevan, in the year 1936, causing said Company to close?

Answer: An injunction was obtained against the Crescent Collieries Limited of Bienfait, under provisions of The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935. The Company failed to apply for and obtain the license required under the said act.

If so, has the Government any knowledge of any outstanding wages due to the men employed?

✓ *Answer:* Yes.

- (3) If wages are due, has the Government any knowledge of how much wages are due, and what steps are being taken to protect the men's wages?

Answer: The Government has a complete statement of the wage claims against this Company. The Government has taken adequate steps to ensure that the wage claims are met in full from the assets of the Company. Under terms of the Lease, six months from date of cancellation of the Lease must elapse before the Government can realize on the assets of the Company.

- (4) Is it not the work of the Administration Department of the Coal Mine Branch to see that the wages are paid every two weeks?

Answer: Under provisions of section 43 (1) of The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act, coal mine operators are required to pay workers twice each month. It should be noted that the Company's failure to apply for a license was directly attributable to the fact that it could not meet the conditions precedent to obtaining a license, particularly in regard to certifying that all wages had been paid, and that all assessments made pursuant to The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act had been paid. The injunction proceedings were instituted primarily to protect the interests of the workers.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the amount paid to Mr. J. T. Brocklebank as salary during 1936?

Answer: As supervisor\$ 62.55
 As foreman 137.70
 Total\$200.25

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What was the amount paid to Mr. Stanley Mardell as (a) salary, (b) expenses, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: (a) Salary\$600.00
 (b) Expenses 441.47

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much did A. MacRae, Road Supervisor on No. 11 Highway, receive in wages and mileage and as other salary expenses, if any, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Wages\$ 64.35
 Mileage 67.55
 Other Expenses Nil
 Total\$131.90

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is S. B. Dundee employed by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how long has he been employed?

Answer: Since July 4, 1930.

- (3) In what Department or Departments has he worked, and in what capacity?

Answer:

Department	Position	Monthly Salary
Provincial Auditor	Audit Clerk	July 4, 1930 \$110.00
		Feb. 1, 1931 120.00
		Oct. 1, 1931 145.00
		Jan. 1, 1935 133.33
		Dec. 1, 1935 143.33
Treasury	Clerk i/c Relief Revenue Branch	June 4, 1936 175.00
Provincial Auditor	Audit Clerk	Aug. 4, 1936 175.00
Provincial Auditor	Senior Audit Clerk	Nov. 24, 1936 200.00
Relief Revenue Br. Treasury Dept.	Clerk	Feb. 2, 1937 125.00

In addition to the above he received additional salary from the Saskatchewan Relief Commission as follows:

1932-33	\$ 850.00
1933-34	1,036.00
1934-35	680.00

- (4) What salary has he been paid each month?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) Has he ever received an honorarium?

Answer: Yes. \$225.00 for special services investigating records of the old Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

- (6) What is the total amount of expenses he is allowed each month?

Answer: He has no allowance for expenses.

- (7) Was this man ever suspended or dismissed?

Answer: No.

- (8) If so, why?

Answer: See answer to Question (7).

- (9) Has he been reinstated or re-employed?

Answer: See answer to Question (7).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much did J. S. Roland receive as road supervisor for (a) salary, (b) mileage and expenses, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: J. S. Roland of Bethune received the following payment for his work as road supervisor during the calendar year 1936:

(a) Salary	\$108.00
(b) Mileage and expenses	174.86
Total	<u>\$282.86</u>

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Are the radio addresses entitled "Your Government Speaks" paid for by the Government of Saskatchewan?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Mr. John Albricht of Leader made application to be placed under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

Answer: One John Albrecht of Leader has made application under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan.

- (2) Was his application accepted? If so, on what date?

Answer: Yes. November 16, 1936.

- (3) What is the name of the farmer he is working for?

Answer: Emanuel Stolz.

- (4) Has a cheque or cheques been mailed to Mr. Albricht?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Has a cheque or cheques been mailed to his employer?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Mr. Pete Smily of Leader made application to be placed under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

Answer: There is no record of an application having been made by Mr. Pete Smily.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there both a beer store and a beer parlour located at Sintaluta?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What was the profit or loss in the operation of the beer store at this point during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Profit \$756.22.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How much money was received from the Government by the town of Gull Lake for relief in 1936?

Answer: For Direct Relief, \$3,741.14.

- (2) What was the cost to the Government for the work and wages program put on in the town of Gull Lake in 1936?

Answer: All municipalities may require persons receiving direct relief to perform work or services in return for relief received. This policy was apparently adopted by the town of Gull Lake.

- (3) What rate of wages was charged to the Government on this work?

Answer: Wages were not charged to the Government on this work.

- (4) How many yards of cinders and gravel were used on this work?

Answer: Being purely a municipal undertaking the details of such work were not reported to the Government.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What did the Provincial Government pay to (a) the judge or judges, (b) the solicitors as (a) salary, (b) expenses

in connection with the (a) Regina Riot inquiry, (b) the trials arising out of the riot?

Answer: Regina Riot Inquiry:

(a) The Hon. Mr. Justice Brown, Honoraria..	\$4,000.00
The Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, Honoraria	3,000.00
His Honour Judge Doak	3,000.00
(b) His Honour Judge Doak, subsistence and travelling expenses	1,617.45
(a) G. H. Yule, K.C., Counsel to Commission	3,000.00
L. Tourigny, Counsel to Commission.....	3,500.00
F. J. G. Cunningham, Defence Counsel....	4,500.00
(b) G. H. Yule, K.C., subsistence and travelling expenses	1,100.00
L. Tourigny, subsistence and travelling expenses	1,326.55

Trials arising out of the Riot:

(a) Nil.	
(b) Nil.	
(a) H. E. Sampson, K.C., Crown Counsel.....	2,488.14
J. L. McDougall, K.C., Crown Counsel....	50.00
(b) H. E. Sampson, K.C., Expenses.....	13.75

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did Mr. Max Mang of Edenwold receive a gasoline refund during the calendar year 1935 or 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, did he receive this refund or refunds as a farmer?

Answer: Refund made in respect of brush breaking, which may have been his own or custom farm work or both.

- (3) Were these applications investigated by an inspector?

Answer: No, but inspector verified applicant's integrity. Application was in the form of a statutory declaration.

- (4) If so, did the inspector report in favour or against payment of refund?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did Mr. A. Wagner of Edenwold receive a gasoline refund during the calendar year 1935 or 1936?

Answer: No, but refunds have been granted to a person of that name whose address is Balgonie.

- (2) If so, did he receive this refund or refunds as a farmer?

Answer: Refund made in respect of threshing which may have been his own or custom farm work or both.

- (3) Were these applications investigated by an inspector?

Answer: No. Application was in the form of a statutory declaration.

- (4) If so, did the inspector report in favour or against payment of refund?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by farmers at the time of foreclosure and resale of the land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loans Nos. 2030, 2031, 2689 and 738?

Answer: \$13,545.24, made up as follows:

	Loan No. 2030	Loan No. 2031	Loan No. 2689	Loan No. 738	Total
Prin. Adv.	\$1,300.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,900.00
Taxes	870.83	372.09	605.67	263.81	2,112.40
Seed	38.65	196.35	314.41	119.48	668.89
Sundries, costs etc.	275.71	276.38	406.82	128.03	1,086.94
Interest	1,299.90	1,425.41	1,596.05	455.65	4,777.01
	<u>\$3,785.09</u>	<u>\$3,470.23</u>	<u>\$4,322.95</u>	<u>\$1,966.97</u>	<u>\$13,545.24</u>

- (2) At what price was the land covered by these loan numbers sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$2,501.00. Land ruined by soil drifting.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as a first payment?

Answer: \$1.00. Total purchase price since paid in full.

- (4) Did the Board pay a commission on this sale, or have they promised to pay a commission?

Answer: The Board paid a commission.

- (5) If so, to whom and to what amount?

Answer: \$125.00 to E. D. Gardiner, of Lockwood.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What was the total cost to the Provincial Government for the aeroplane and three persons who held the last sitting of Court at Primrose Lake?

Answer: \$265.80. Fifteen cases were tried, all convicted and total fines and costs imposed and collected amounted to the sum of \$99.83, made up as follows:—

Fines	\$75.00
Costs	\$24.83
	\$99.83

Gillnets and fish confiscated valued at \$883.00.

- (2) Were any of the cases tried anything other than petty cases?

Answer: The cases tried were for violations of The Fisheries Act.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has Mr. Fred Hayes of Rosthern, Steam Boiler Inspector, sent in any reports or expense accounts during January or February of 1937?

Answer: Report and expense account covering period February 8th to 20th, only.

- (2) Where was the said Fred Hayes between the dates of January 15 and January 29, 1937?

Answer: File shows this employee was ill with influenza from January 13th to 25th; January 26th to 29th attended to correspondence and other departmental duties.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount expended on Road Project 20A, Lumsden to Craven?

Answer: \$15,426.53.

- (2) How many miles were completed?

Answer: 2.587.

- (3) Was George Andrew employed on this project? If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Yes, as a strawboss and as a labourer.

- (4) How much did he receive as (a) salary, (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Wages:

(1) As labourer—40 hrs. @ 25c...\$ 10.00

(2) As strawboss—340 hrs. @ 40c 136.00

\$146.00

Less deductions due foreman..... 8.80

Net payment\$137.20

(b) Expenses Nil

- (5) Was said George Andrew employed between August 17 and August 22, inclusive?

Answer: George Andrew was employed on said project on August 17, 18 and 19, 1936, but was not employed on August 20, 21 and 22, 1936.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Are farmers residing in the town of Wilkie, whose farms lie in Municipalities Nos. 378, 379 or 380, included in the Federal approved area for fodder and feed?

Answer: Rural municipalities 379 and 380 are included in the area to which the current agreement between the Dominion and the Province respecting the maintenance of livestock applies, but such agreement does not include residents of urban municipalities, nor does it include rural municipality 378.

- (2) Are farmers residing in the town of Wilkie, whose farms lie in Municipalities Nos. 408 or 409, included in the Federal approved area for fodder and feed?

Answer: Rural municipality 409 is included in the area to which the current agreement between the Dominion and the Province respecting the maintenance of livestock applies, but such agreement does not include the town of Wilkie, nor does it include rural municipality 408.

- (3) Are farmers whose land lies within the town limits of Wilkie (no matter what municipality) ineligible for assistance under the Federal approved area for fodder and feed?

Answer: The current agreement between the Province and the Dominion for livestock maintenance does not include residents of urban municipalities. The town of Wilkie has been informed that by signing an agreement with the Government, assistance can be made available to farmers whose lands lie within the town limits of Wilkie, and that if and when such agreement is signed, arrangements will be made with the town of Wilkie to provide whatever assistance may be necessary for the maintenance of live stock owned by farmers whose lands lie within the town limits of Wilkie.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 332217, shipped from Raymore on November 28, 1934, to Estevan, Saskatchewan, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in this car No. 332217?

Answer: 20,940 lbs. according to railway weights.

- (4) For what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold by the Government?

Answer: 20,730 lbs.

- (6) What was the profit or loss on the car, including freight?

Answer: There was no loss in disposing of the straw, except insofar as relief accounts for the year in which the advance was made may be cancelled or proved to be uncollectable. Freight on this car amounted to \$46.07. This amount, in common with freight accounts on all feed and fodder supplied in this year, were absorbed by the Government and were not charged to the municipality or the individual receiving the advance.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What parcel or parcels of land were covered by the commission of \$480.00 paid to Mr. J. J. Campbell, druggist of the city of Regina, by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 and SW 24 tp. 19 rge. 22 West 2nd Meridian.

- (2) What was the loan number in each case?

Answer: Loan No. 2309.

- (3) Who was the purchaser of the land in each case, and what is the post office address in each case?

Answer: Mr. Carl Klatt, formerly of Lang, Saskatchewan, and now of Lumsden, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Of the 3,088 loans granted under the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Board up to January 1, 1937, what number are in actual residence on the land with respect to which loans were made?

Answer: With the exception of approximately 30 cases where the settler has left his land since a loan was set up, to the best of this Branch's information all settlers are in residence on the land in respect to which loans have been set up.

- (2) As per answer given to Mr. Ayre on Monday, February 22, 1937, 1,561 were actively working or have made improvements on their land. What is the situation with respect to the other 1,527 loans, being balance of the 3,088 loans granted?

Answer: In respect to the balance of 1,527 loans, most of these have been set up since September when the survey was completed, and they have had little opportunity to perform work credits. A percentage, who have had an opportunity, have failed to perform work credits.

- (3) What has been the total cost of administration of the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Board up until January 1, 1937?

Answer: September 1, 1935 to December 31, 1936—\$146,294.22.

- (4) What is the total amount of money distributed to settlers for rehabilitation purposes by the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Board up to January 1, 1937?

Answer: No money has been distributed to settlers for rehabilitation purposes. All advances are made in stock, equipment, supplies, etc.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was the contract for Road Project 5B, Veregin to Mikado, let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was this contract given to one Gordon Setter?

Answer: No contract was awarded to Gordon Setter, but Mr. Setter acted as foreman in charge of road improvement work undertaken on the Veregin to Mikado highway during the construction season of 1936.

- (3) If so, is it a fact that said Gordon Setter is not a road contractor and never did any road work previous to being given this contract?

Answer: Gordon Setter has had previous experience both as a contractor and as a road foreman.

- (4) If Question (2) is answered in the affirmative, what steps did the Government take to assure itself that said Gordon Setter had the necessary experience to warrant giving him the contract?

Answer: See answer to Question (2) and (3).

- (5) Did the said Gordon Setter act as foreman in the project?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (6) Was the equipment used in this project hired by the said Gordon Setter from a regular road contractor?

Answer: Part of the equipment used on the said project was owned by Gordon Setter. The balance of the equipment was rented by Mr. Setter from another road contractor.

- (7) Did the Government pay the cost of moving equipment to the project?

Answer: No expenditure was incurred for moving equipment to the Veregin-Mikado project during 1936. The sum of \$399.83 was paid for moving equipment to this project in 1935.

- (8) If so, what did the Government pay in this connection?

Answer: See answer to Question (7).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Was a Mr. Marion given a contract removing stones from Grand Rapids on Beaver River?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the address of Mr. R. J. Rinker, to whom the Government stated it paid \$125.00 and owed \$515.00 as commissions on sale of land repossessed or foreclosed on by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

- (2) What parcel or parcels of land did such sale or sales cover?

Answer: All sec. 1 tp. 19 rge. 28 West Second Meridian.

- (3) What was the loan number in each case?

Answer: Loan No. 4098.

- (4) Who was the purchaser of the land, and what is his post office address in each case?

Answer: Mathew and Alvin Heron, of Marquis, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the address of Mr. D. J. Kippan, to whom the Government stated \$100.00 was paid as commission on the sale of land repossessed or foreclosed on by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Semans, Saskatchewan.

- (2) What parcel or parcels of land did this sale cover?

Answer: The S. 1/2 7 tp. 29 rge. 20 West Second Meridian.

- (3) What was the loan number of the land?

Answer: Loan No. 158.

- (4) Who was the purchaser of the land and what is his post office address?

Answer: Mr. John Brightman, of Tate, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many inspectors of ferries were in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: One Superintendent of Ferries.

One part time Assistant Inspector.

- (2) What are their names, and what salary was each paid during the calendar year 1936?

Answer:

D. C. M. Davies, Superintendent, Salary.....\$2,200.00

W. A. Boucher, Asst. Inspector, Salary..... 743.75

- (3) What was the amount of each inspector's expenses during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: D. C. M. Davies, expenses.....\$1,434.84

W. A. Boucher, expenses..... 198.01

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Liquor Board Car No. 10460 taken to the United States by Mr. N. B. Williams last summer while on holidays?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, did the Commissioner for the Liquor Board have a car accident while in the United States?

Answer: Had a breakdown.

- (3) Were repairs sent to the point in the United States by aeroplane from Canada?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, did the Government pay for the said repairs and did the Government pay the cost of transporting such repairs by aeroplane from Canada to the United States?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence.

- (1) Has the Chief Boiler Inspector at Regina ever received information about the dangerous condition of passenger elevators in Saskatoon?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what action has he taken on the matter?

Answer: Inspection of passenger elevators does not come under the Boiler Inspection Branch of the Department of Public Works.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is there a Mr. Pendergast in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) When did his employment begin?

Answer: In 1935 he was employed as a Maintenance Supervisor from April 27 to October 28. In 1936 he was employed in a similar capacity from April 16 to November 23.

- (4) What has he received as (a) salary, (b) expenses, to date?

<i>Answer:</i>	Wages	Mileage
Fiscal Year 1935-36	\$ 70.20	\$108.50
Fiscal Year 1936-37	61.20	87.50
Total	\$131.40	\$196.00

- (5) At what monthly rate is he paid?

Answer: He was paid at the rate of 45c per hour.

- (6) Does he drive his own car or a Government car?

Answer: Mr. Pendergast drives his own car.

- (7) If his own car, what expense allowance is made?

Answer: 7c per mile.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was there a Mr. R. T. Graham, K.C., of Swift Current, in the employ of the Government during the calendar years 1934, 1935 or 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity was he employed and what did he receive as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer:

- (a) Mr. Graham was appointed Agent of the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Swift Current on the 14th of August 1934, and was paid fees and expenses for services rendered as Crown Prosecutor as follows:

Fiscal year 1934-35	\$1,103.84
Fiscal year 1935-36	1,582.66
Fiscal year 1936-37 to Dec. 31, 1936	254.99

- (b) The Government of Canada requested the Tariff Board of Canada to make a complete and exhaustive study into the question of tariff duties on petroleum and petroleum products. As the cost of gasoline is of vital importance to the producers of the Province, the Government decided it should be represented, and obtained the services of Mr. Graham, who devoted his whole time to the inquiry for a period of over three months during 1935 and 1936. He was paid for these services and for his expenses as follows:

1935	\$1,300.00
1936	3,480.65

- (c) The Dominion Government also instructed the Tariff Board to make inquiry into tariffs on motor vehicles and parts. Mr. Graham was instructed to appear by the Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Province of Saskatchewan paid in 1936, one-third of the amount agreed upon by the three Provinces to be allowed to him. The sum paid for fees and expenses on this account in 1936, was \$951.91.
- (3) If not employed, was he paid any sums of money for any reason during the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and if so what sums were paid and for what purposes were they paid?

Answer: See answer to Questions (1) and (2).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was the employee of the Voluntary Relief Committee, guilty of theft of relief supplies, prosecuted for theft?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, why was he not prosecuted?

Answer: This matter was within the discretion of the Voluntary Relief Committee.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the address of the W. W. Smith Agencies to whom \$990.00 was paid and \$1,325.00 is owing as commission on the sale of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board repossessed lands?

Answer: Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

- (2) Are the W. W. Smith Agencies operated, owned or controlled by Mr. W. W. Smith, former Minister without portfolio, in the Saskatchewan Government, or is he a member of said agency?

Answer: The W. W. Smith Agency is managed by W. W. Smith but the Government has no information as to whether he is a member of the Agency, or whether it is owned and controlled by him.

- (3) What parcel of land or parcels of land does this commission or commissions cover?

Answer:

(a) S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-17-11-W. 3rd. M.; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-17-11-W. 3rd. M.; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-17-11-W. 3rd. M.; W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; All sec. 24-17-11-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-17-11-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. sec. 19-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. sec. 20-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16-17-10-W. 3rd. M.; Frac. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-17-10-W. 3rd. M.

(b) W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-19-12-W. 3rd. M.

(c) All sec. 2-15-14-W. 3rd. M.

(d) NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-19-13-W. 3rd. M.

- (4) What was the loan number in each case?

Answer: (a) Loan Nos. 4218; 4219; 4220; 4221; 4222; 4223; 4224; 4225; 4226; 4227; 4228 and 4229.

(b) Loan No. 5511.

(c) Loan No. 5825.

(d) Loan No. 1071.

- (5) Who was the purchaser of the land in each case?

Answer: (a) Oscar, Herman and Murray Carefoot.
 (b) Jens Christian Olesen.
 (c) W. S. Mahoney.
 (d) L. A. Thistlethwaite.

- (6) What is the Post Office address of the purchaser of the land in each case?

Answer: (a) Swift Current, Saskatchewan.
 (b) Beaver Flat, Saskatchewan.
 (c) Swift Current, Saskatchewan.
 (d) Stewart Valley, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What amount of business was done by the Beer Store at Dafoe from September 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937?

Answer: \$2,816.15.

- (2) Did the Government turn down an application from a returned man with five children and give this position to a single man?

Answer: An application from a person so described was received by the Liquor Board, but applicant was not appointed to the Vendorship. The person whose application was accepted is a single man.

- (3) What salary does the present vendor receive at Dafoe?

Answer: \$60.00 per month.

- (4) What rent is being paid for the Beer Store?

Answer: \$20.00 per month.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) To whom was the contract let for Road Project 22-E?

Answer: No contract was awarded for the improvement of project 22-E, Dysart to Balcarres, during 1936. E. W. Sutherland acted as foreman in charge of improvements undertaken on this project, on a day labour basis, during 1936.

- (2) Who owned the equipment used on this road project?

Answer: The equipment used on this project was obtained from the following:

E. W. Sutherland.
Sutherland Bros.
G. C. Ludlow,
John Baker.
Rural Municipality of Tullymet No. 216.

- (3) Was the contract let by tender?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Did the Government pay cost of moving equipment to project?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what amount did the Government pay in this connection?

Answer: \$404.73.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was a contract let during the calendar year 1936 for digging holes for telephone poles, or for the construction of a telephone line, from No. 4 Highway to the hospital in Meadow Lake?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, to whom was the contract let, and who was responsible for payment of wages to those who worked on this project?

Answer: Mr. E. English, Meadow Lake.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Mr. C. E. Sproule, Government Relief Inspector at Rockglen, been instructed by the Government not to send out any further clothing orders at this time?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was he so instructed at any time during February, 1937?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is a rate set by the Department of Highways in paying for hauling gravel, or is every contractor allowed to set his own rate?

Answer: When work is let by contract, the unit prices specified in the contract prevail. On day labor work the rate is set by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (2) If a rate is set by the Department of Highways, what is the rate so set?

Answer: No contracts for gravel surfacing were awarded in 1936. The rates set by the Department of Highways and Transportation for gravel surfacing work undertaken, on day labor basis, during 1936, were as follows:

- (a) Truck driver—40c per hour;
(b) Truck rentals—For trucks having a capacity of 2 cubic yards, 95c per hour, and for each additional one-half cubic yard capacity, 20c per hour.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was the car No. 242617, shipped to Buffalo Gap in the spring of 1935, inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at Buffalo Gap?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: Extra 1 feed.

- (3) Was it graded tough?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, what was its moisture percentage?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) On what date was this car unloaded at Buffalo Gap, and on what date was it reloaded?

Answer: Unloaded May 29, 1935,—reloaded about August 24, 1935, as soon as notification of bad condition was received from the elevator company.

(6) Of what items and amounts was the loss incurred made up?

Answer:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Freight from Pontrilas to Buffalo Gap..... | \$195.33 |
| Inward freight on all cars of feed grain and fodder shipped into the drouth area in the relief year 1934-35 was absorbed by the Government and was not charged to the rural municipality or the individual, hence all freight payments may be regarded as losses; | |
| (b) Difference between cost and sale price..... | \$497.97 |
| Total | \$693.30 |

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

(1) Was any increase made in the calendar year 1936 in the salary, allowance or emolument given to His Honour The Lieutenant Governor?

Answer: No.

(2) If so, of what did they comprise per month?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

(3) When was such increase first given?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What amount of cash was received by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board during the calendar year 1936 on land sold by the Board during the same period?

Answer: \$18,641.03.

(2) What amount of commission was paid by the Board in cash on land sold during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: \$2,347.44.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

(1) How many steam boilers were examined in the Saskatoon district during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Twenty-six.

- (2) How many freight and passenger elevators were inspected in the same district in the same period?

Answer: Freight and passenger elevator inspections are for the most part included in the general work of the factory inspectors and records of all elevator inspections are not listed separately. No inspections of elevators exclusively were made.

- (3) Who conducted the above inspections?

Answer: Passenger and freight elevators by Bureau of Labour & Public Welfare; Steam Boilers by Inspector McEown of the Steam Boilers Branch.

- (4) What was his salary and expenses?

Answer: Steam Boiler Inspector, salary \$2,050.00; expenses \$1,132.48.

During this period Inspector was also engaged in supervising some repairs to the Power Plant at Battleford Mental Hospital.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Is the tax cancellation plan, suggested in the letter of Mr. J. J. Smith, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, of January 14, 1937, to School Districts, really voluntary?

Answer: This question involves a matter of policy, the statute law regarding which has not yet been enacted but legislation regarding same will be submitted for the consideration of the House at this Session.

- (2) Is it permissible for School Districts to refuse to cancel back taxes under the voluntary plan?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Is the tax cancellation plan, suggested in connection with the Renewal Mortgage Agreements, really voluntary?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Is it permissible for Municipalities to refuse to cancel arrears of taxes?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (5) Would a refusal to cancel back taxes on the part of either School Boards or Municipalities result in a refusal of Mortgage Companies to cancel back interest?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (6) If the cancellation is not voluntary, does the Government assume the liabilities of School Districts and Municipalities which said taxes were formerly supposed to take care of?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was Dr. W. W. Amos in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and during what periods?

Answer:

Position	Date	Annual Salary
Assistant Commissioner, Liquor Commission—from	June 1915 to Feb. 1917	(Not available)
Deputy Provincial Secretary..	July 1st, 1917	\$3,000.00
“ “ “	May 1st, 1918	3,500.00
“ “ “	May 1st, 1919	3,750.00
“ “ “	May 1st, 1920	4,000.00
“ “ “	May 1st, 1921	4,250.00
Chairman, Liquor Board	Jan. 23rd, 1925	7,200.00
“ “ “	May 1st, 1926	8,000.00
Appointment cancelled	Feb. 1st, 1930	
Deputy Minister, Natural Re- sources Department	Oct. 1st, 1934	5,000.00
“ “	Jan. 1st, 1935	4,200.00
Retired and superannuated because of ill health—	Oct. 21st, 1936.	

- (3) What was his salary?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (4) Was he superannuated recently?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) What superannuation does he receive?

Answer: \$1,886.71 per annum.

- (6) What amount did Dr. Amos pay into the superannuation fund while in the employ of the Government?

Answer: \$1,205.87.

(*Note:*—This represents the total contributions payable under the provisions of The Public Service Superannuation Act, from the date the Act came into operation, that is, May 1st, 1927, until the time he was superannuated. All employees having at least ten years' service, and who are retired on the grounds of ill health,

are entitled to a superannuation allowance. Dr. Amos had almost seventeen years' service.)

vice, and who are retired on the grounds of ill health,

- (7) What amount has Dr. Amos already received out of the superannuation fund?

Answer: \$684.67.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has the Steam Boilers Branch received any complaints from any source with regard to the issuance of any Engineers' Certificates?

Answer: Yes, one.

- (2) How many qualified engineers are at present operating steam boilers in the Province?

Answer: It is not possible to give this information from the departmental records.

- (3) How many men are operating steam boilers in the Province who are not qualified by the provisions of The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: None to our knowledge.

- (4) What procedure does an Inspector follow when a violation of The Steam Boilers Act is reported to him?

Answer: If any violation is reported an investigation is immediately made.

- (5) How many prosecutions have been taken during the past year under The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: Three.

- (6) How many for agricultural boilers?

Answer: Three.

- (7) How many for stationary boilers?

Answer: None.

- (8) Who is responsible for the enforcement of The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: The Department of Public Works.

- (9) Is it correct that former Boiler Inspectors are selling the examinations for varying amounts according to the several grades?

Answer: Not to our knowledge; but if the Honourable Member has any information that this is being done, and will advise the Department, the matter will immediately be referred to the police for investigation.

- (10) Who is responsible for the compilation of the examinations under The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: The Chief Boiler Inspector.

- (11) Who does the correction of the examination papers?

Answer: The District Boiler Inspectors and the Chief Boiler Inspector.

- (12) Are the duties under the foregoing two questions left to the discretion of one person?

Answer: (10) Yes; (11) No.

Mr. King asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How much was spent for Crown Prosecutions, Jurors and Juries, and Police Magistrates, in each of the fiscal years 1930-31 to 1935-36, inclusive, and for the portion of the fiscal year 1936-37, down to the end of February 1937?

Answer:

Fiscal year	Crown		Police
	Prosecutions	Jurors, Juries	Magistrates
1930-31	\$74,153.54	\$35,835.62	\$23,205.35
1931-32	60,336.03	39,792.41	20,032.69
1932-33	25,570.00	19,181.98	18,966.17
1933-34	23,744.40	15,858.25	19,372.11
1934-35	21,165.62	12,524.33	21,354.88
1935-36	20,903.49	6,427.91	24,209.98
1936-37 to Feb. 28, 1937	19,127.38	6,498.18	26,171.25

- (2) How many provincial police magistrates and city police magistrates are there?

Answer: Provincial Police Magistrates 14
City Police Magistrates 6

Four of these city police magistrates are provincial police magistrates and are included in the number of provincial police magistrates mentioned above.

- (3) If this number has been increased, when was the increase made, and what is the number of the increase?

Answer: Provincial Police Magistrates have been increased from eight to fourteen since 19th July, 1934, as follows:

Name	Address	Date of appointment
James Graham, K.C.	Weyburn	1st March, 1935.
O. F. Wright,	Flin Flon	7th September, 1934.
W. G. Elder,	Prince Albert	1st March, 1935.
R. F. Scott, K.C.	Swift Current	1st February, 1936.
S. H. Potter,	Melville	1st February, 1936.
G. Hebert,	Meadow Lake	1st February, 1936.

The appointment of Mr. Wright at Flin Flon was made with a view to economy for the purpose of hearing cases arising in the Province of Saskatchewan in the vicinity and surrounding territory of Flin Flon in the Province of Manitoba, and receives for his services the fees set out in Section 770 of the Criminal Code as the basis of payment, but receives no salary.

Of the six appointments above referred to, one S. H. Potter, is on full time and the rest on part time.

In addition to the increase in the number of Provincial Police Magistrates, W. B. Scott, K.C., of Regina, who had been a part time Provincial Police Magistrate from 4th December, 1925, was on 1st February, 1936, placed on full time, and G. C. Thomson of Swift Current, who had been a part time Provincial Police Magistrate from 1st April, 1926, was on 1st February, 1936, placed on full time.

- (4) Have these appointments resulted in a reduction of costs in Administration of Justice?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of maintaining the six miles of No. 20 Highway, from Craven north, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Maintenance costs are not distributed by the Department for each maintenance patrol section. Consequently the information asked for is not available. The cost of maintaining 16.1 miles of No. 20 highway through Rural Municipality No. 219 during the period May 1, 1936, to February 28, 1937, was \$889.93.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How much was paid in cash to the Federal Government on account of treasury bill interest during the fiscal year 1935-36?

Answer: \$275,615.02.

- (2) What sum during that fiscal year had accrued due on such treasury bills?

Answer: \$275,615.02.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many inspections did the Inspector of Ferries make in 1936?

Answer: The Superintendent of Ferries made 242 inspections.

- (2) On what dates were inspections made, and which ferries were inspected on the different dates?

Answer:

Ferry	Dates of Inspections
Estuary.....	June 3; July 2; August 5; November 13;
Leader.....	April 21; June 3, 4; July 2; August 5; September 11; November 13;
Prelate.....	June 4; July 3; September 11; November 13;
Lemsford.....	June 4; September 11; November 13;
Owensville.....	June 4; July 3; August 4; September 2; November 13;
Cabri.....	June 2, 5; July 3; August 4; September 1, 2; November 12;
Pennant.....	June 2; September 3; October 8; November 12;
Sask. Landing.....	June 2, 5; July 3; August 3; September 1, 3; October 8; November 12;
Herbert.....	June 1; July 4; August 3, 31; November 12;
Belhumours.....	April 8; May 12, 13; July 9, 21; September 4, 18; October 7; November 11;
Riverside.....	May 13; July 9, 21; September 4, 18; October 6; November 11;
Outlook.....	May 13; July 10, 20, 29; September 4, 18; November 11;
Osler.....	March 5; May 1, 14, 22; June 20; July 10, 25, 28; September 19, 25; October 22; Nov. 10;
Hague.....	May 2, 20, 22; June 20; July 25; September 21; October 21; November 10;
Fish Creek.....	May 2; June 20; July 16, 25; September 21; October 21; November 10;
Gabriel's.....	May 2, 6; June 20; July 16, 18, 25; September 21; October 21; November 10;
Batoche.....	May 2, 6; June 20; July 16, 18, 25; September 21; October 21; November 10;
St. Laurent.....	May 2, 6; June 20; July 16, 18, 25; September 21, 24; October 21; November 10;
Fenton.....	May 5, 21; June 20, 23; July 16, 27, 28; September 22; November 10;
Birson.....	May 21; June 23; September 22; November 9;
Weldon.....	May 21; June 22; July 16, 28; September 22; November 9;
Lloydminster.....	May 18; July 14; November 5;
Fort Pitt.....	May 18; July 14; November 5;
North Bend.....	May 18; July 14; November 4;
Tangleflags.....	May 18; July 14; November 4;
Turtleford.....	May 19; July 13; September 26; November 4;
Paynton.....	May 16, 19; July 13; September 26; November 4;
Delmas.....	May 16, 19; July 13, 15; September 26; November 4;

Denholm.....	May 15; July 15; September 28; October 20; November 6;
Maymont.....	May 15, 20; July 11; September 28; Nov. 6;
Spinney Hill.....	May 15; June 25; July 11; October 20; Nov. 6;
Radisson.....	May 15, 20; June 25; July 11; September 25; October 20; November 6;
Borden.....	May 1, 14, 20; June 24, 25; July 11, 15; September 25, 28; October 20; November 6;
Hepburn.....	May 14; 20; June 24; July 15; September 24; November 7;
Petrofka.....	May 14; June 24; September 24; November 7;
Tiefengrund.....	May 4, 7, 22; June 24; September 24; Nov. 7;
Carlton.....	May 6; June 24; July 18, 24; November 7;
Wingard.....	May 6; June 24; July 18, 24; November 7;
Lily Plain.....	May 5; June 23; July 17; September 23; Nov. 9;
Cecil.....	May 5, 21; June 20; July 16; September 22; November 9;
Melfort.....	June 22.

(3) What are the duties of the Assistant Inspector?

Answer: To assist the ferrymen in their duties of operating and maintaining the ferries and act in an advisory capacity, and make inspections.

(4) How many inspections, if any, did he make, and on what dates, and which ferries did he inspect?

Answer: The Assistant Inspector of Ferries made 27 inspections.

Ferry	Dates of Inspections
Fenton	August 8, 21;
Birson	August 8;
Lloydminster	August 13;
Fort Pitt	August 13;
North Bend	August 13;
Tangleflags	August 13;
Turtleford	August 12;
Paynton	August 14;
Delmas	August 14;
Denholm	August 11;
Maymont	August 11;
Spinney Hill	August 11;
Radisson	August 11;
Borden	August 11;
Hepburn	August 10;
Petrofka	August 15;
Tiefengrund	August 15;
Carlton	August 15;
Wingard	August 15;
Cecil	August 18;
Melfort	October 6;
Hudson Bay Junction	Sept. 4;
Beaver River	July 31;
Barnes	August 3;
Meadow Lake	August 3;
Green Lake	July 30;

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was a telephone line constructed from Meadow Lake to Ile a la Crosse during the years 1935, 1936?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge of a telephone line having been constructed from Meadow Lake to Ile a la Crosse.

- (2) If so, was the rate of wages paid on this project set by the Government or by some other person?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If set by the Government, what was the rate for various types of labor on said project?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 336553, shipped from Raymore on December 6, 1934, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in this car?

Answer: 19,200 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) At what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 18,630 pounds.

- (6) What was the freight paid on this car?

Answer: \$34.00.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 345386, shipped from Raymore on December 8, 1934, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in this car?

Answer: 20,000 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) At what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 17,850 pounds.

- (6) What was the freight paid on this car?

Answer: \$34.00.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there a beer store and a beer parlor located at Climax?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What was the profit or loss in the operation of the beer store at this point during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Loss \$60.92.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was J. Jansen of Meadow Lake cut off relief during the calendar year 1935 or 1936?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, when was he cut off, how long had he been on relief when cut off, and why was he cut off?

Answer: Has been continuously on relief in 1935 and 1936.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the address of Mr. A. J. Gordon, to whom \$25.00 was paid and \$10.00 is owing as commission in the sale of Farm Loan Board repossessed land?

Answer: Watrous, Saskatchewan, and we still owe Mr. Gordon \$100.00.

- (2) What parcel of land did this sale cover?

Answer: The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-30-25-W. 2nd.

- (3) What was the loan number of the land?

Answer: Loan No. 1265.

- (4) Who was the purchaser of the land, and what is his post office address?

Answer: Mr. Cecil A. Morley, of Watrous, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 2726?

Answer: \$3,123.15, made up as follows:

Principal	\$2,000.00
Taxes	505.17
Sundries, costs etc.	35.35
Interest	582.63
	\$3,123.15

- (2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: The NE quarter was sold for \$161.00 on terms, and since has been paid for in full. The NW quarter was sold for \$160.00 cash. The cultivated land reverted to prairie and was sold as pasture land.

- (3) Is this amount the total selling price of the land, or is some further amount to be paid?

Answer: The amounts set out above are the total selling price of the land.

- (4) How many acres are there in this parcel of land?

Answer: 320 acres.

- (5) Who arranged the sale at this price?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

- (6) Was this sale passed on by the Chairman of the Farm Loan Board?

Answer: All sales are approved by the full Board.

- (7) What is the name of the new purchaser?

Answer: The NE quarter — John J. Konecsni.
The NW quarter—M. P. Schuster.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of oats No. 402656, shipped to Dahinda in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Mrs. Jessie Tyerman, Prince Albert.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: 2 C.W.

- (3) From what station was it shipped?

Answer: Ethelton.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: June 12, 1935.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for the car, including freight?

<i>Answer:</i> (a) Cost of grain	\$672.00
(b) Inward freight	142.21
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$814.21

- (6) Was this car inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at its destination?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: 2 C.W.

- (8) Was any portion of the above car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: Yes, 15 bushels local cash sale; 1541 bushels to Robin Hood Mills Ltd., Moose Jaw.

- (9) If so, at what grade?

Answer: 3 C.W.

- (10) What was the profit or loss on this car, including freight?

Answer: Loss \$345.16.

- (11) Of what items and of what amounts was the profit or loss made up?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Elevation and storage	\$ 23.20
	(b) Inward freight	142.21
	(c) Loss between purchase price and sale price	179.75
	Total.....	<u>\$345.16</u>

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of oats No. 410846, shipped to Hodgeville in the spring of 1935, purchased?

Answer: Hallet Carey Swart Ltd., Regina.

- (2) At what grade was it purchased?

Answer: No. 1 Feed.

- (3) From what station was it shipped?

Answer: Melfort.

- (4) What was the date of purchase?

Answer: June 4, 1935.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for the car, including freight?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Cost of grain	\$717.60
	(b) Inward freight	136.24
	Total.....	<u>\$853.84</u>

- (6) Was this car inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at its destination?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: No. 1 Feed.

- (8) Was any portion of the above car sold to other than relief recipients?

Answer: Yes, 1,712 bushels to Western Grain Company, Limited, Hodgeville.

- (9) If so, at what grade?

Answer: No. 1 Feed.

- (10) What was the profit or loss on this car, including freight?

Answer: Loss \$372.81.

- (11) Of what items and of what amounts was the profit or loss made up?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

<i>Answer:</i> (a) Storage	\$ 11.45
(b) Inward freight	136.24
(c) Loss between purchase price and sale price	225.12
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$372.81

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was the car of oats No. 422275, shipped to Hearne, inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at Hearne?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: Extra Number One Feed.

- (3) Of what separate items and amounts was the loss incurred made up?

<i>Answer:</i> (a) Storage	\$ 40.60
(b) Inward freight	167.68
(c) Loss between purchase price and sale price	219.59
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$427.87

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was the car of oats No. 196050, shipped to Pitman, inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at Pitman?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: Number One Feed.

- (3) Of what separate items and amounts was the loss incurred made up?

<i>Answer:</i> (a) Storage	\$ 31.43
(b) Inward freight	100.45
(c) Loss between purchase price and sale price	210.86
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$342.74

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 506313, shipped from Raymore on November 28, 1934, to Gilroy, Saskatchewan, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in car No. 506313?

Answer: 21,940 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) For what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold by the Government?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 22,750 pounds.

- (6) What was the profit or loss on the car, including freight?

Answer:

(a) Freight\$30.00

Inward freight on all cars of feed grain and fodder shipped into the drouth area in the relief year 1934-35 was absorbed by the Government and was not charged to the rural municipality or the individual, hence all freight payments may be regarded as losses.

(b) Gain\$ 1.21

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 402557, shipped from Raymore on November 28, 1934, to Grandora, Saskatchewan, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company. Car No. 402557 was shipped from Raymore to Grainland, Sask.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in car No. 402557?

Answer: 20,500 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) For what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold by the Government?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 19,730 pounds.

- (6) What was the profit or loss on the car, including freight?

Answer:

- (a) Freight\$28.70

Inward freight on all cars of feed grain and fodder shipped into the drought area in the relief year 1934-35 was absorbed by the Government and was not charged to the rural municipality or the individual, hence all freight payments may be regarded as losses.

- (b) Loss\$ 1.15

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 340153, shipped from Raymore on December 5, 1934, to Carlyle, Saskatchewan, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in car No. 340153?

Answer: 20,280 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) For what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold by the Government?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 20,345 pounds.

- (6) What was the profit or loss on the car, including freight?

Answer:

- (a) Freight\$36.30

Inward freight on all cars of feed grain and fodder shipped into the drought area in the

relief year 1934-35 was absorbed by the Government and was not charged to the rural municipality or the individual, hence all freight payments may be regarded as losses.

(b) Gain 97¢

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) From whom was car of straw No. 300601, shipped from Raymore on December 4, 1934, to Estevan, purchased?

Answer: Saskatchewan Hay Company.

- (2) At what price per ton was it purchased?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (3) How many tons did the Government pay for as being in car No. 300601?

Answer: 21,600 pounds Railway Weight.

- (4) For what price per ton was this straw sold?

Answer: \$3.00.

- (5) How many tons were found to be in the car when sold by the Government?

Answer: Outturn weights reported by rural municipality totalled 21,360 pounds.

- (6) What was the profit or loss on the car, including freight?

Answer:

(a) Freight\$47.52

Inward freight on all cars of feed grain and fodder shipped into the drought area in the relief year 1934-35 was absorbed by the Government and was not charged to the rural municipality or the individual, hence all freight payments may be regarded as losses.

(b) Loss 36¢

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 671?

Answer: \$3,899.00, made up as follows:

Principal	\$1,000.00
Taxes	258.99
Seed Grain	425.89
Sundries, costs etc.	249.53
Interest	1,964.59
	\$3,899.00

(2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$100.00 cash. Land ruined by soil drifting.

(3) Did this sale constitute everything that was, or is, to be paid by the new purchaser for this land?

Answer: Yes.

(4) How many acres are there in this parcel of land?

Answer: 160 acres.

(5) Who arranged the sale of the land at this price?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

(6) What is the name of the new purchaser?

Answer: Mr. William J. Goodwin.

(7) Was this sale passed on by the Chairman of the Farm Loan Board?

Answer: All sales are approved by the full Board.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) What amount of printing was given by the Government, during the calendar year 1936, to the following firms:

Answer:

Commercial Printers	\$36,421.89
Moose Jaw Times	30,400.58
Yorkton Enterprise	1,202.52
The Modern Press	65.85

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of land covered by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 4218?

Answer: \$59,165.86, made up as follows:

Principal	\$36,900.00
Seed	1,954.15

Taxes	1,474.51
Interest	13,487.40
Sundries, costs etc.	5,349.80

\$59,165.86

This also covers Loans Nos. 4219; 4220; 4221; 4222; 4223; 4224; 4225; 4226; 4227; 4228 and 4229.

- (2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$43,701.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$1.00, but purchasers have since done about \$7,000.00 worth of cultivation.

- (4) What is the name and address of the new purchaser?

Answer: Oscar, Herman and Murray Carefoot, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

- (5) Did the Board pay a commission on the sale, or have they promised to pay a commission?

Answer: The Board is obligated to pay a commission of \$1,850.00 on this sale, \$700.00 of which has been paid.

- (6) What is the acreage of this parcel of land?

Answer: 3677.58 acres.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Between what dates was Stanley Mardell employed by the Provincial Government?

Answer: Between May 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936; and between July 15, 1935, and December 15, 1935.

- (2) In what capacity was he employed?

Answer: Field Officer.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is one D. W. Tullis in the employ of the Government, or of any Board or Commission set up by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed?

Answer: By the Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, on survey work and as location officer in the block of land near Doncrest which has been made available for settlement purposes.

- (3) What did he receive as (a) salary, (b) expenses, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Salary\$ 836.00
Expenses 1,019.44

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) How many Boiler Inspectors are at present employed by the Province?

Answer: Five, and the Chief Boiler Inspector.

- (2) How many of these are qualified for their positions, according to the provisions of The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: All of them.

- (3) Give names of persons so qualified, and date they received their certificates?

Answer: W. H. Mayhew..... April 23, 1908
Lewis McEown..... February 17, 1912
Donald MacDonald..... April 21, 1917
W. A. Thomas..... November 5, 1922
Fred Hayes..... March 2, 1929
D. N. Auckland..... July 14, 1932.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is one John Crick in the employ of the Government, or of any Board set up by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed?

Answer: Direct relief and re-establishment inspector, Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.

- (3) What did he receive during the calendar year 1936 as (a) salary, (b) expenses?

Answer: Salary\$847.08
Expenses 826.60

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) On whose recommendation was Mr. L. R. McKim appointed as agent for the Attorney General, in the Melville Judicial District?

Answer: It is the duty of the Attorney-General to appoint Agents in each Judicial District, and his personal knowledge of members of the Bar of the Province enables him to select such members of the Bar as are in his opinion qualified to act as his agents, and this appointment was made on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

(2) Of what law firm is the said L. R. McKim a member?

Answer: Mr. L. T. McKim, K.C., is a member of the firm of Messrs. McKim and Gerrand, Barristers, etc., Melville. Mr. E. W. Gerrand, K.C., his partner, was the Agent of the Attorney-General for the Judicial District of Melville prior to his election in 1934 as a Member of the Legislature. All fees and expenses for work done by Mr. McKim as Agent of the Attorney-General are paid to him personally and not to the firm of McKim and Gerrand.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

(1) Was the car of oats No. 407470, shipped to Rouleau, inspected by a Government Grain Inspector before it was unloaded at Rouleau?

Answer: No record.

(2) If so, what was the Government grade?

Answer: No record.

(3) Of what separate items and amounts was the loss incurred made up?

Answer:

(a) Storage	\$ 65.87
(b) Inward freight	151.41
(c) Loss between purchase price and sale price	144.24
	Total.....
	\$361.52

Mr. Macauley 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 Highways Department of the Saskatchewan Government during the calendar years 1933 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	1933	1936
Inspectors (Road and Highway).....	5	14
Inspectors (Motor License and Gasoline Tax)	11	19
Supervisors (Maintenance)	Nil	157
Engineers	20	36

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is there a Julius Androchowicz in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) In what capacity is he employed?

Answer: As Inspector in the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

- (3) Is he working part-time only?

Answer: No, full time.

- (4) If as Inspector of Motion Picture Theatres,

- (a) Does he hold a First-Class, or any other Operator's License?
- (b) What experience with the operation of Moving Picture Machines did he possess at the time of his appointment?

Answer:

- (a) As Inspectors are not actively engaged in operating moving picture machines in theatres they are not required to take out licenses. In addition to doing considerable work under The Theatres and Cinematographs Act Mr. Androchowicz is required to perform other duties coming under the administration of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, such as concern The Travelling Shows Act, The Auctioneers Act, The Hawkers and Pedlars Act, etc.
- (b) No previous experience. Since his employment with the Department he has had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the work under the direction of the Chief Inspector,—the Department having the necessary facilities and equipment in the projection room in the Legislative Building. Prior to his present appointment Mr. Androchowicz had fifteen years' experience in the Government service.

- (5) What rate of salary does he receive?

Answer: \$1,750.00 per annum.

- (6) What amounts were paid him for expenses in 1935 and 1936?

Answer: Calendar year 1935 \$915.57
 Calendar year 1936 \$776.41

- (7) Does he inspect theatres in Saskatoon and Prince Albert?

Answer: Fees payable under any of the Acts administered by the Department of the Provincial Secretary are collected by him in Saskatoon and Prince Albert, as well as in other places, but he makes no inspections of theatres in these cities.

- (8) What are the territorial limits of his jurisdiction?

Answer: Approximately the northern portion of the province.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Are the facilities of CJRM donated to the Government by James Richardson and Sons Limited, for the purpose of carrying on the Broadcast entitled "Your Government Speaks"?

Answer: There is no cost to the Government for the Broadcast entitled "Your Government Speaks".

- (2) If not, who pays for these Broadcasts?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If paid for by donations, what are the names of the persons and organizations who have donated money for this purpose to date, and how much has each donated?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is it permissible for municipalities and town councils to require relief recipients to sign demand notes, or any other type of promissory note, for the total amount of relief received by each recipient, making such note payable to the town or municipality, when part of said relief money has been supplied by the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many Highway Inspectors received as salary and expenses for 12 months' work, in the fiscal year 1935-36:

Answer:

	Salary	Expenses
(1) Less than \$1,000	4	4
(2) From \$1,000—\$2,000	6	1
(3) From \$2,000—\$3,000	1	6
(4) From \$3,000—\$5,000	Nil	Nil
(5) Over \$5,000?	Nil	Nil

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Are the travelling expenses of persons attending the Cancer Clinic now paid by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has the Government received any correspondence suggesting that arrangements be made between the Government and transportation companies for free transportation to clinic examinations?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, what has been done with respect to such suggestions?

Answer: The question of free transportation was taken up with the Railway Companies by the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, but they declined to accede to the request. The Red Cross Society makes provision for the transportation of cases upon request of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How long has Mr. Peter Tartarliov been employed under the Department of Highways as a maintenance man on the section of No. 6 Highway immediately north of Minton?

Answer: Peter Tartarliov was appointed maintenance patrolman on No. 6 highway North from Minton on August 25, 1934, and continued to act in that capacity during the balance of the maintenance season of 1934, and throughout the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936, respectively.

- (2) What has been his salary each year, or part of a year, he has been so employed?

Answer: Fiscal Year 1934-35\$110.95
 Fiscal Year 1935-36 168.75
 Fiscal Year 1936-37
 to October 31, 1936 184.45

- (3) Has anyone been appointed as maintenance man for this same section of road during the year 1937?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, who has been appointed?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) When was the Special Act passed granting an allowance to Mr. A. P. McNab?

Answer: March 11, 1931.

- (2) What was the annual amount of this allowance?

Answer: \$1,200.00 per annum.

- (3) Was this allowance ever increased?

Answer: No.

- (4) Is it presently being paid?

Answer: No.

- (5) If not, why not?

Answer: On being appointed Lieutenant Governor, Mr. McNab requested that no further payments be made to him under the Act referred to while he holds his present position.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many Beer Store Inspectors received as salary and expenses, for 12 months' work, in (a) the calendar year 1935, (b) the calendar year 1936, (c) the fiscal year 1935-36:

- (1) Less than \$1,000
 (2) From \$1,000—\$2,000

- (3) From \$2,000—\$3,000
 (4) From \$3,000—\$5,000
 (5) Over \$5,000?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
(a) Calendar year 1935		
Less than \$1,000	3	3
From \$1,000 to \$2,000	4	2
From \$2,000 to \$3,000	Nil	2
From \$3,000 to \$5,000	Nil	Nil
Over \$5,000	Nil	Nil
(b) Calendar year 1936		
Less than \$1,000	Nil	Nil
From \$1,000 to \$2,000	3	4
From \$2,000 to \$3,000	1	Nil
From \$3,000 to \$5,000	Nil	Nil
Over \$5,000	Nil	Nil
(c) Fiscal year 1935-36		
Less than \$1,000	Nil	Nil
From \$1,000 to \$2,000	3	2
From \$2,000 to \$3,000	1	2
From \$3,000 to \$5,000	Nil	Nil
Over \$5,000	Nil	Nil

Mr. Waddell asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many Liquor Commissioners were employed in connection with the Saskatchewan Liquor Board during the fiscal years 1930-31 to 1933-34 inclusive?

Answer: Fiscal year ended March 1931—
 1 Chairman; 1 Commissioner

Fiscal year ended March 1932—
 1 Chairman; 1 Commissioner

Fiscal year ended March 1933—
 1 Chairman; 1 Commissioner

Fiscal year ended March 1934—
 1 Chairman; 1 Commissioner. (except
 from June 15 to November 21, 1933)

- (2) What were the names of such Commissioners and what salaries did each receive during the said period?

Answer: J. E. Armstrong, Chairman. Salary—1931—\$6,387.10; 1932—\$6,809.19; 1933—\$6,530.04 and 1934—\$6,255.04.

Arthur Wilson, Commissioner Salary—1931—\$7,500.00; 1932—\$6,809.19; 1933—\$6,530.04 and 1934—\$1,072.93 (covering period April 1st to June 15th).

T. H. Hilliar, Commissioner. Salary—1934—\$1,328.90 (covering period November 21, 1933 to March 31, 1934.)

- (3) When was the present Commissioner appointed?

Answer: Present Chairman appointed September 1, 1934.

- (4) What is his name and what salary does he receive?

Answer: N. B. Williams; Salary \$6,000.00 per annum.

- (5) Did the former Liquor Commissioners, or any of them, operate cars the property of the Liquor Board?

Answer: Former Chairman operated car the property of the Liquor Board.

- (6) If so, were these cars used by such Commissioners for their own personal purposes?

Answer: The present Liquor Board has no knowledge.

- (7) If the said Commissioners used the said cars for their own personal purposes did they pay for the operation thereof while being operated for their own purposes?

Answer: See answer to Question (6).

- (8) What make of car was operated by the said Board prior to the first day of September, 1934?

Answer: Buick.

- (9) What did it cost and what was realized upon the sale of it?

Answer: Cost \$2,185.00—Sold for \$500.00.

- (10) Was a new car purchased thereafter and, if so, at what cost?

Answer: Yes at a cost of \$1,279.50.

- (11) Was the present Commissioner permitted to use the said car for his personal use in addition to use in connection with his duties as Commissioner?

Answer: The Chairman uses the car occasionally.

- (12) If so, who pays for the operation of the said car while being personally used?

Answer: The Chairman.

- (13) How much was spent each fiscal year commencing May 1, 1930, down to date by the Board in the operation of the Commissioner's car?

<i>Answer:</i> Fiscal year ending March, 1931	\$351.51
Fiscal year ending March, 1932	435.01
Fiscal year ending March, 1933	479.29
Fiscal year ending March, 1934	633.81
Fiscal year ending March, 1935	424.78
Fiscal year ending March, 1936	383.70
From April 1, 1936, to January 31, 1937	518.01

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What was the average salary of the following teachers throughout the Province for the years 1925 to 1936 inclusive:
 - (a) Male teachers holding first class certificates and teaching in rural schools;
 - (b) Male teachers holding first class certificates and teaching in urban schools;
 - (c) Female teachers holding first class certificates and teaching in rural schools;
 - (d) Female teachers holding first class certificates and teaching in urban schools;
 - (e) Male teachers holding second class certificates and teaching in rural schools;
 - (f) Male teachers holding second class certificates and teaching in urban schools;
 - (g) Female teachers holding second class certificates and teaching in rural schools;
 - (h) Female teachers holding second class certificates and teaching in urban schools?

Answer:

Year	First Class				Second Class			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1925	\$1,181	\$1,809	\$1,085	\$1,268	\$1,150	\$1,431	\$1,060	\$1,162
1926	1,175	1,785	1,050	1,253	1,134	1,446	1,025	1,166
1927	1,188	1,789	1,055	1,261	1,124	1,446	1,029	1,153
1928	1,186	1,794	1,063	1,265	1,133	1,375	1,040	1,048
1929	1,174	1,768	1,056	1,244	1,131	1,358	1,026	1,129
1930	1,159	1,775	1,142	1,255	1,116	1,369	1,031	1,152
1931	898	1,511	863	1,111	893	1,213	844	1,028
1932	657	1,253	590	956	674	1,005	603	903
1933	561	1,077	483	810	548	858	489	772
1934	519	1,001	442	748	515	793	452	735
1935	523	992	443	745	513	840	442	738
1936	Returns incomplete.							

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What amount of money was paid to Joe Boll and Ernest Sauter for road work on the road from Viceroy north to the correction line immediately north of Viceroy?

Answer: The amounts paid to Joe Boll and Ernest Sauter respectively, for work on 4-mile section of road North from Viceroy during the season of 1936, were as follows:

Joe Boll	\$240.25
Ernest Sauter	Nil

- (2) Also, what amount of money was paid to Joe Boll and Howard Ross for work done on No. 13 Highway between Viceroy and Verwood?

Answer: The amounts paid to Joe Boll and Howard Ross respectively, for work done on No. 13 highway between Viceroy and Verwood during 1936, were as follows:

Joe Boll	\$ 43.80
Howard Ross	684.55

- (3) Were these jobs let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (4) Were these jobs let by contract or by day labor?

Answer: By day labor.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was there one Jas. Gerein of Odessa, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government as Chief Relief Inspector, to inspect the work of the relief inspectors, or in any other capacity, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: No.

- (2) Is he at present employed? If so, what salary does he receive per month, and what amount did he receive on account of expenses during the months of June to February, inclusive?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What has been the cost of administration of the Department of Natural Resources since its inception up to January 1, 1937?

Answer: \$2,892,499.71.

- (2) What has been the revenue derived from the Department of Natural Resources since its inception up to January 1, 1937?

Answer: \$3,657,559.67.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What amount was paid out, and what debt incurred by the Provincial Government, as legal fees in connection with the turning over of the natural resources to the Province?

Answer: \$45,346.40 fees and expenses.

- (2) What has been paid, and what debt incurred, in connection with legal fees, since the turning over of the natural resources to the Province?

Answer: Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C., \$7,000.00. One thousand dollars of this amount was paid over by Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C., on the instructions of the Government, to Major John Barnett, former Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.

In connection with the above payment of \$7,000.00 explained that:—

Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C., claimed the sum of \$30,000.00 for services rendered and expenses relating to the Province's claim against the Dominion Government for alienation of lands and resources during the time the same were administered by the Dominion Government. The amount so claimed was referred to the Judges, who awarded Mr. Gordon the sum of \$25,000.00 for his services, together with \$1,838.11 of expenses. The costs of the reference have not yet been taxed and no judgment finally entered.

Mr. Donaldson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Did the lawyers, engaged by the Province on the Natural Resources case, render accounts to the Province for their fees and expenses?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the amount of the account rendered by each?

Answer: \$45,346.40, made up as follows:

Bram Thompson, K.C., Regina	\$ 8,432.40
The Honourable M. A. MacPherson, K.C., former Attorney-General, expenses only	1,513.75
A. E. Bence, K.C., Saskatoon	\$16,777.48
G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina	14,895.18
L. P. Sherwood, Barrister, Ottawa	256.89
Blake & Redden, Solicitors, London, England	2,258.85
Sir John Simon, K.C., London, England	201.60
Mr. Gahan, Barrister, London, England	1,010.25
	\$45,346.40

- (3) Are the amounts paid to date payments in full or on account?

Answer: The accounts are paid in full.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Roy Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction employed by the Government during (a) the calendar year 1935, (b) the calendar year 1936? If so, in what capacity? How much did he receive as salary and expenses each year?

Answer: There is no record in the Department of Highways and Transportation of anyone by the name of Roy Drechsler having been employed in the calendar years of 1935 and 1936.

- (2) Was L. W. Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction employed by the Government during (a) the calendar year 1935, (b) the calendar year 1936? If so, in what capacity? How much did he receive as salary and expenses each year?

Answer: L. W. Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation as a Road Foreman for certain periods during the calendar years 1935 and 1936.

In the calendar year 1935 he was paid as wages and expenses a total of \$303.60.

In the calendar year 1936 he was paid as wages and expenses a total of \$634.92.

- (3) Was Sherman Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction employed by the Government during (a) the calendar year 1935, (b) the calendar year 1936? If so, in what capacity? How much did he receive as salary and expenses each year?

Answer: The records of the Department of Highways and Transportation show that in the calendar year 1935, S. Drechsler of Hudson Bay Junction was employed as a labourer on roadwork and was paid a total of \$48.25.

In the calendar year 1936, Sherman Drechsler was employed with his team on roadwork and was paid a total of \$91.55.

Mr. MacDonald, (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many are employed under the Winter Farm Labour scheme and how much per month are they allowed?

Answer: 23,150. Each person placed under this scheme receives the sum of \$5.00 per month and an additional allowance of \$2.50 per month of engagement provided they remain in continuous employment from date placed until March 31, 1937. The farmer is paid the sum of \$5.00 per month for each person placed with him.

- (2) Who are eligible for employment under this scheme?

Answer: Individuals over sixteen years who are unemployed, without means of support and who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief.

- (3) Who were eligible during the first year this plan was in operation, and how much per month were they paid?

Answer: The Farm Labour Relief plan was instituted in 1931 and those eligible were single, homeless, destitute, unemployed men resident in urban centres and for whom no municipality would accept responsibility. Each person eligible under the scheme and taking farm employment received the sum of \$5.00 per month.

- (4) During the last three years was the farmer paid a bonus for taking an employee under the above scheme?

Answer: No.

Mr. Wilson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was there any agreement between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Alberta whereby the Government of Alberta agreed to pay half the costs of the Natural Resources case with reference to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council?

Answer: Yes.

(2) Has anything been paid by the Alberta Government?

Answer: No.

(3) If not, why not?

Answer: Because the Government of Alberta has so far refused to implement its undertaking.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

(1) Was an engineer sent from Regina to Saskatoon to do repairs at the Normal School, during the calendar year 1935 or 1936?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, what was his salary and expenses?

Answer: Salary at the rate of \$158.33 per month; expenses \$139.20.

This was the Chief Engineer from the Legislative Buildings Power Plant.

(3) If repair work was done, what was done with the old machinery removed from the Saskatoon Normal School at that time?

Answer: This machinery was shipped to Regina where part of it has been sold.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

(1) What was the total expenditure of the Province in connection with Government House, and allowances granted to the Lieutenant Governor, in each of the calendar years 1930 to 1936 inclusive?

Answer:

Calendar Year	Maintenance	Allowance
1930	\$19,739.43	\$ 3,750.00
1931	15,687.15	2,500.00
1932	13,225.61	5,000.00
1933	13,150.72	4,062.50
1934	12,671.67	900.00
1935	14,034.35	1,700.00
1936	16,657.85	2,566.27
	\$105,166.78	\$20,478.77

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What position does Mr. L. C. Paterson hold in the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: Superintendent.

- (2) What salary does he receive?

Answer: \$3,300.00.

- (3) How much has been paid him in salary and expenses during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: 1935 \$2,600.00 Salary \$52.89 Expenses
1936 \$2,658.26 Salary Nil Expenses

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Who maintained the road between townships 14 and 15 for the 4½ miles immediately west of Neidpath, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Hans Myhre of Neidpath was maintenance patrolman on 6½ miles of road extending from the north-east corner of section 36-14-10-3 to the south-east corner of section 1-15-11-3.

- (2) What was paid to this person as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Wages \$143.75
(b) Expenses Nil

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1937

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Did the Anderson Government pay to the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, during its term of office, any honorarium? If so, was such honorarium paid direct to the Deputy Minister or was it indirectly paid?

Answer: Yes, \$1,000.00 paid to him by Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C., under instructions from the Government and forming part of payment of \$7,000.00 paid to Mr. Gordon.

- (2) If indirectly paid, how was it paid and was it disclosed in the Public Accounts under the name of the Deputy Minister?

Answer: This item did not appear in Public Accounts as having been paid to the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.

- (3) Did this Deputy Minister receive an honorarium when he resigned?

Answer: Yes, \$2,166.67.

- (4) If so, why was the same paid to him?

Answer: The Government was informed that owing to the huge mass of material to be taken over and built up when the Natural Resources were transferred to the Province, it was necessary for the Deputy Minister to forego holidays in 1931 and 1932 and again in 1934, and also to work frequently in the evenings and on Sundays as well. Furthermore that no portion of his sick leave was used up during upwards of his four years service. In addition the Deputy was a duly qualified solicitor and acted as assistant to Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C., in the presentation of the Province's case before the Natural Resources Commission for compensation for alienation of resources by Dominion authority. His legal training, coupled with his position as Deputy Minister, made it possible for him to render valuable service and the Government was informed that the previous Government had undertaken to compensate him over and above his salary for services rendered as legal assistant to Mr. P. H. Gordon, K.C.

- (5) How many different salaries was this official paid, in what amounts and by what Departments?

Answer: Two salaries as follows:

Deputy Minister	\$5,000.00
Secretary to Research Council.....	1,500.00

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) To whom was the contract let, by the present Government, for road construction between Lumsden and Craven, Saskatchewan?

Answer: No contract was let by the present Government for construction of road from Lumsden to Craven. The improvement of this road was undertaken by day labour during the construction season of 1936.

- (2) What were the terms of the contract?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How many miles of road were involved?

Answer: 6.

- (4) What was the original estimated cost?

Answer: \$12,000.00.

(5) What was the total cost?

Answer: \$15,426.53.

(6) How much of the costs were paid for labor?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Labour	\$5,512.02
	(b) Team Hire	2,178.85
		\$7,690.87
	Total	

(7) How much of the costs were paid for rent of machinery and equipment?

Answer: \$5,873.11.

Note: The amount paid as rental for machinery and equipment includes gasoline, oil, repairs, and depreciation.

(8) How much was paid (a) by the hour, and (b) in total?

Answer: (a) \$13,563.98
(b) \$15,426.53

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) With reference to the Statutory Declarations of Max Mang of Edenwold, made by him when applying for Gasoline Refunds for the calendar years 1935 and 1936:

- (a) Before whom were the Declarations sworn; and
(b) Who signed such Declarations?

Answer: The application is shown to have been signed by the applicant, Max Mang, and sworn before J. F. Koch as a Commissioner for Oaths.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) Did one A. Wagman, of Edenwold, receive a gasoline refund during the calendar year 1935 or 1936?

Answer: Yes, in respect of gasoline purchased and consumed in 1934.

(2) If so, did he receive this refund, or refunds, as a farmer?

Answer: Refund made in respect of brush breaking and threshing. The application indicates this was custom farm work.

(3) If not, on what consideration was said refund, or refunds, given?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (4) Were these applications investigated by an inspector?

Answer: No. Application was in the form of a statutory declaration.

- (5) If so, did the inspector report in favor, or against payment of refund?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) From whom does the Liquor Board rent the Assiniboia Liquor Store?

Answer: J. M. Bright.

- (2) What is the rent per month?

Answer: \$65.00.

- (3) What salaries are paid?

Answer: Total salaries paid \$295.82 per month.

- (4) What was the net profit or loss in operating said store for the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Profit \$16,350.97.

Mr. Donaldson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the Debt Adjustment Board any record of adjustments made for the calendar year 1936 by Implement Companies?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much has been written off?

Answer: \$2,850,658.04.

- (3) By what firms have these adjustments been made?

Answer: J. I. Case Company
 Allis-Chalmers Rumely Limited
 International Harvester Co.
 Massey-Harris Company
 Cockshutt Plow Company
 John Deere Plow Company
 Minneapolis-Moline Power Company
 Oliver Plow Company

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) How many teachers in Saskatchewan were hired on salary contracts during the calendar years (a) 1930, (b) 1935 and (c) 1936:

<i>Answer:</i>	1930	1935	1936
(1) From \$ 200—\$ 300	—	96	54
(2) From 300— 400	1	933	800
(3) From 400— 500	1	2,507	2,680
(4) From 500— 600	2	1,898	1,976
(5) From 600— 1,000	1,088	2,089	2,106
(6) From 1,000— 1,500	6,392	628	657
(7) From 1,500— 2,000	704	210	226
(8) From 2,000— 2,500	221	87	89
(9) Over 2,500?	197	28	32

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) How many teachers in Saskatchewan were hired on salary contracts during the calendar years (a) 1929, (b) 1931, (c) 1932, (d) 1933, (e) 1934?

Answer:

Year	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$600	\$600 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$2,500 and Over
(a) 1929 (Detail figures not available but 8,627 contracts were outstanding that year).									
(b) 1931	2	17	38	220	4,469	2,825	446	185	129
(c) 1932	37	176	770	1,392	4,326	999	346	142	100
(d) 1933	121	639	1,668	1,906	2,832	705	254	121	50
(e) 1934	130	930	2,244	1,897	2,251	649	222	90	27

- (2) Do the teachers enter into a contract with the Province or the local school board?

Answer: With the local school board.

- (3) Are copies of these contracts filed with the Department of Education and, if so, by whom?

Answer: Yes, by the local school boards.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) How many tons of hay has the Government, or any Department of the Government, purchased in Manitoba since August 1, 1936, to date?

Answer: Approximately 22,374 tons.

- (2) What firm or firms, person or persons, sold this hay to the Government?

Answer: Messrs. Kenderdine and Cancade,
 Thos. Flannery,
 N. M. Paterson and Company,
 Riverton Co-operative Creameries,
 J. Gonty,
 Oli Coghill,
 H. McIntyre,
 Arborg Farmers' Co-operative Association,
 H. Dempsey,
 B. Irvin,
 Rural Municipality of Sifton,
 R. Gabrielle,
 Gaston Deleau,
 Fred Carson,
 D. Van Loo,
 M. B. Deren,
 L. Breen,
 Jos. Bertholet,
 F. Kaufman,
 S. Thorvaldson,
 John Forke,
 Rural Municipality of Bifrost,
 P. Anderson,
 E. DeGalley,
 Halderson Hay Company,
 Jas. Depever,
 Rural Municipality of Glenwood,
 C. G. Henden,
 J. A. Boulanger,
 H. Richardson,
 H. C. H. Brayfield,
 J. W. Hay,
 T. R. Kenderdine,
 Guy Craven,
 Wm. McDonald,
 Jos. Cuthbert,
 E. A. McBrien,
 O. Hennsett.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did any Department of the Government, in either of the years 1935 or 1936, purchase hay from a man named Andrews of Craven, Saskatchewan?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what is the full name of the said Andrews?

Answer: Thomas Andrews;
George Andrews.

- (3) For what purpose was the hay purchased?

Answer: For shipment to the drouth area of Saskatchewan.

- (4) How many tons were so purchased?

Answer: 12 tons from Thomas Andrews in 1935-36;
Approximately 942 tons from George Andrews in 1936-37.

- (5) What was the price paid per ton at point of delivery, and what was the point of delivery?

Answer: The hay was shipped from Craven, Southey, and Gibbs on basis of grade No. 1, \$8.50 per ton,
No. 2, \$7.50 per ton,
No. 3, \$6.00 per ton.
Rejected hay was paid for at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 per ton.

- (6) Was the hay rejected by the Federal Inspector, and if so, why?

Answer: 10 cars were rejected because they were not up to Number 3 standard.

- (7) Was the Inspector's rejection overruled, and if so, when, and by whom?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was any of the land covered by Farm Loans Nos. 4218 to 4229, inclusive, sown to fall rye in the fall preceding the sale of this land to Carefoot Brothers?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many acres were sown?

Answer: Approximately 1,029 acres.

- (3) Was this crop put in by farmers near this piece of land?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, how much did the Government pay for having the work done?

Answer: \$1.00 per acre including seed, and hauling of same.

- (5) Was the seed supplied by the Government?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

- (6) Were Carefoot Brothers allowed to harvest the crop and retain the proceeds?

Answer: Yes. Land was sold in April, 1936, and growing crops then on the land were included in purchase. Crop was subsequently dried out and practically a total failure.

- (7) Were Carefoot Brothers also advanced \$1,000.00, or some other sum of money to finance their operations on this land, after taking it over, at a payment of \$1.00 down?

Answer: Yes, as part of their contract of purchase.

- (8) If so, what sum or sums of money have been loaned to Carefoot Brothers since they purchased this land?

Answer: \$3,974.09.

- (9) Has an application been received from Carefoot Brothers for a further loan next spring?

Answer: Yes, but they have deposited clear title to farm lands to secure this and former advances.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many loans have been made by the Farm Loan Board since the present Chairman was appointed, on parcels of land in which the Trust and Loan Company of Canada had an interest?

Answer: Out of 1,383 loans paid out since the present Chairman of the Farm Loan Board was appointed, The Trust and Loan Company of Canada had an interest in 43 parcels of land.

- (2) What was the loan number in each case, and the amount paid to The Trust and Loan Company of Canada in each case?

Answer:

Loan No.	Amount	Loan No.	Amount	Loan No.	Amount
5,287	\$1,082.00	5,555	\$1,414.30	5,934	\$2,371.57
5,366	1,527.55	5,557	2,891.58	5,956	2,560.87
5,392	2,721.20	5,584	2,745.75	5,963	2,452.47
5,418	2,398.00	5,719	770.76	5,972	257.82
5,451	2,486.00	5,749	1,113.45	6,087	2,360.47
5,454	3,090.80	5,769	3,228.00	6,113	2,116.62
5,482	975.05	5,787	1,024.13	6,118	2,155.85
5,486	2,690.07	5,824	4,669.21	6,125	2,596.13
5,489	2,784.66	5,845	1,134.50	6,131	418.00
5,503	434.00	5,847	2,382.35	6,143	1,000.33
5,504	2,201.20	5,861	3,235.86	6,148	894.78
5,511	3,251.94	5,863	3,564.92	6,151	2,145.65
5,513	1,646.97	5,872	4,935.81	6,387	1,126.38
5,537	2,110.24	5,918	144.26	6,446	1,105.44
				6,533	4,111.70

- (3) What amount of money has been paid to The Trust and Loan Company of Canada in this manner, by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: \$90,328.64.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a diesel patrol blade, belonging to the Provincial Government, used by the W. C. Wells Construction Company on No. 1 Highway, west of Moose Jaw?

Answer: Two "Caterpillar" Diesel auto patrol graders were rented to the W. C. Wells Construction Company for use on the Moose Jaw-Caron project during the fall of 1936.

- (2) If so, what rental did the Wells Construction Company pay for said diesel patrol blade?

Answer: The total amount of rental paid for "Caterpillar" Diesel auto patrol graders was \$277.88.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a Mr. Alec Lawreck, of Elm Springs P.O., employed by the Government or any Department of the Government, during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: As Road Foreman.

- (3) What did he receive in each year as (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: 1935—(a) \$135.65
 (b) Nil
 1936—(a) \$222.40
 (b) Nil

- (4) What portion was paid to him in cash, and what was applied on relief?

Answer: 1935—Cash\$134.12
 Applied on Relief Nil
 Applied on Arrears of Taxes.....\$ 1.53
 1936—Cash\$196.12
 Applied on Relief Nil
 Applied on Arrears of Taxes.....\$ 26.28

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a Mr. Loui Lawreck, of Elm Springs P.O., employed by the Government, or any Department of the Government, during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: As Road Foreman.

- (3) What did he receive in each year as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: 1935—(a) \$ 81.00
 (b) Nil
 1936—(a) \$260.50
 (b) Nil

- (4) What portion was paid to him in cash, and what was applied on relief?

Answer: 1935—Cash\$ 32.00
 Applied on Relief Nil
 Applied on Arrears of Taxes.....\$ 49.00
 1936—Cash\$ 93.56
 Applied on Relief\$ 13.50
 Applied on Arrears of Taxes.....\$153.44

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many foreclosures did the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board obtain in the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936?

Answer: In 1934 there were 123 foreclosures, of which 66 were taken by consent of the Borrower and 46 were taken where the land was abandoned; in 1935 there were 58 foreclosures, of which 27 were by consent and 23 where the land was abandoned; in 1936 there were 96 foreclosures, of which 52 were taken by consent and 29 where the land was abandoned.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount paid to each of the under-mentioned persons for work of any description in connec-

tion with the reconstruction and gravelling of No. 13 Highway from Redvers to junction of No. 9?

Victor Buchanan.

Victor Buchanan's hired man, Clare Reid.

James Snyder.

Edmond Snyder.

Leslie Snyder.

Lawrence Snyder.

A. N. McKay.

George McKay.

A. N. McKay's hired man, Fred Hindmarch.

George D. Dickin.

D. D. Dickin.

E. E. Dickin.

C. E. Dickin.

F. A. Dickin.

Answer:

	Gross Amount Earned	Deductions to Foreman	Net Am't Paid
V. A. Buchanan	\$150.00	Nil	\$150.00
Claire Reid	54.50	\$5.45	49.05
James Snyder	Nil	Nil	Nil
Edmond Snyder	71.00	3.60	67.40
Leslie Snyder	39.12	5.80	33.32
Lawrence Snyder	29.75	Nil	29.75
Arthur McKay	69.00	4.48	64.52
George McKay	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fred Hindermarch	53.00	4.20	48.80
George Dickin	Nil	Nil	Nil
D. D. Dickin	Nil	Nil	Nil
E. E. Dickin	Nil	Nil	Nil
Claude Dickin	15.12	Nil	15.12
F. A. Dickin	Nil	Nil	Nil.

(2) Was this a relief project?

Answer: This project was included in the Dominion-Provincial Agreement dated July 9, 1936, which contained a provision to the effect that fifty per centum of the persons employed were to have been on relief in April, 1936.

(3) What was the cost per mile of gravelling this project?

Answer: The average cost per mile of gravelling, including preparation of subgrade, was \$1,171.94 per mile.

(4) Is it a fact that there is plenty of free gravel within a short distance of this Highway, near the point of this project?

Answer: The Department of Highways has no knowledge of any gravel pits near this highway from which gravel can be obtained free of cost. All the gravel used on this project was taken from pits situated within one mile from the highway.

- (5) Who owned the coarse gravel, or boulder bed, from which the gravel was extracted?

Answer: Very satisfactory gravel deposits were obtained at the following locations, the acreage purchased and the name of the registered owner being given in each instance:

1. S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 35-7-1-2; area—4.73 acres; registered owner John Tongren.
2. S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34-7-1-2; area—3.19 acres; registered owner James Snyder.
3. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 23-7-32-1; area—6.89 acres; registered owner D. W. Hidlebough.

- (6) What did the Department of Highways pay for this gravel?

Answer: In the case of pits Nos. 1 and 3 (see answer to Question (5)), sufficient acreage was purchased to provide an ample supply of gravel for future use. The total cost of the three gravel deposits was \$790.50.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total number of male employees in Government Departments under the Public Service Commissioner on March 1, 1937?

Answer: 1893.

- (2) Of these, how many were returned soldiers?

Answer: 590.

- (3) What was the total number of male employees of Boards and Commissions not under the Public Service Commissioner on March 1, 1937?

Answer: 567.

- (4) Of these, how many were returned soldiers?

Answer: 204.

- (5) What was the total number of male employees on March 1, 1937?

Answer: 2460.

- (6) Of these, how many were returned soldiers?

Answer: 794.

- (7) How many returned men were there in the employ of the Government and all Boards and Commissions operating under the Government on July 1, 1934?

Answer: 787.

- (8) How many beer stores, where returned men were employed, have been closed since July 1, 1934?

Answer: 13.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many Old Age Pension Inspectors were there in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government during the calendar years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936?

Answer: 1933.....12
1934.....13
1935.....13
1936.....13

- (2) What are their names, and how long have they been in the employ of the Government in each case?

Answer:

	First entered Government Service	
J. C. Robinson	April 1, 1915	
S. J. Adlam	June 21, 1920	
A. Butcher	Mar. 17, 1920	
J. C. Hamilton	Aug. 29, 1927	
W. J. Scott	Nov. 18, 1929	not now employed
B. H. Gray	Dec. 23, 1929	
H. A. Keown	Dec. 9, 1929	not now employed
P. Dallin	Jan. 6, 1930	not now employed
A. R. G. Bomford	Feb. 10, 1930	not now employed
C. Buckle	Feb. 10, 1930	
C. B. DeGeer	May 19, 1930	not now employed
R. W. Morrow	Jan. 28, 1930	not now employed
J. G. Pettigrew	Sept. 1, 1934	not now employed by O.A.P. branch
G. Moriarty	Jan. 8, 1935	
T. Harrison	Jan. 14, 1935	not now employed
J. Latham	Feb. 2, 1935	
A. J. Hindle	Feb. 11, 1935	
F. Mamchur	Feb. 23, 1935	
P. Rooney	Apr. 2, 1935	
F. W. Whitworth	May 14, 1935	
J. W. Hope	June 7, 1935	
D. W. Gibson	Mar. 1, 1919	not now employed by O.A.P. branch

Note:—All of these Inspectors did Child Welfare work and Mothers' Allowance inspections in addition to Old Age Pensions inspections.

Mr. MacDonald (Morse) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing at the time of foreclosure on the land covered by Farm Loan No. 1736?

Answer: \$7,284.00, made up as follows:

Principal	\$3,500.00
Taxes	221.75
Sundries, costs, etc.	222.34
Interest	3,339.91
	\$7,284.00

- (2) When was this land sold, and at what price?

Answer: April 22, 1931, for \$576.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$576.00.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many Liquor Board Stores were changed to other premises during the Anderson Government?

Answer: 103.

- (2) What was the cost to the Government in making these changes; and what amount was paid on rent in lieu of notice?

Answer: \$28,331.24—Rent in lieu of notice \$607.30.

- (3) What salaries were paid to vendors in lieu of notice?

Answer: \$21,937.64.

Mr. Pedersen asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing at the time of foreclosure on the land covered by Farm Loan No. 2,038?

Answer: \$3,563.35, made up as follows:

Principal	\$1,500.00
Seed Grain	725.45
Taxes	468.48
Sundries, costs, etc.	247.42
Interest	622.00
	\$3,563.35

- (2) When was this land sold, and at what price?

Answer: November 16, 1933, for \$501.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$1.00.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the amount paid to each Counsel, engaged in connection with the Royal Commission on the Bryant charges, for: (a) fees; (b) expenses?

Answer:

(a) J. G. Diefenbaker, K.C.	\$6,500.00
B. D. Hogarth, K.C.	6,000.00
P. M. Anderson, K.C.	9,000.00
G. E. Gregory, K.C.	9,000.00
W. J. Perkins, K.C.	40.00
R. S. McLellan	75.00
A. D. Gunn, K.C.	148.00
D. A. Cameron, K.C.	150.00
(b) W. J. Perkins, K.C.	5.70

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What are the names of the persons who were employed during the calendar year 1936 as road supervisors, inspectors, or maintenance men, on Highway Number 13, between Assiniboia and Shaunavon, and on the road from Limerick, south to the United States boundary line?

Answer: No road supervisors, inspectors or maintenance men were employed on road from Limerick south to the international boundary line during the calendar year 1936. The following is a list of inspectors, road supervisors and maintenance patrolmen employed on No. 13 highway between Assiniboia and Shaunavon during the calendar year 1936:

- (a) Inspectors

81.9 miles of this highway are in Mr. Geo. McCallum's inspection district; 26.7 miles in Mr. L. Creighton's district, and the balance of 11.1 miles are in the district in which Mr. H. Sells was inspector for the months of May and June, being superseded by Mr. F. McDougall on July 1. The

amount of the salary and expenses of road inspectors or district engineers is not distributed against the various projects.

(b) Supervisors

Name	Wages	Car	
		Expenses	Total
H. Stephenson, Meyronne	\$95.85	\$157.36	\$253.21
S. C. Kennedy, Meyronne	70.20	121.80	192.00
R. Larochelle, Ponteix	69.30	90.37	159.67
T. Laurie, Cadillac	60.75	72.66	133.41
G. E. Dunnigan, Shaunavon	84.14	155.47	239.61

Note:—The duties of S. C. Kennedy and Geo. E. Dunnigan as maintenance supervisors, were not confined to highway No. 13.

(c) Maintenance Patrolmen

Name	Wages	Expenses
John Todd, Valor	\$321.65	Nil
A. Scheweiller, Limerick	223.95	"
Angus Buchanan, Limerick	227.00	"
Archie Sinclair, Limerick	204.04	"
Henry Wheeler, Melaval	268.50	"
George Hooker, LaFleche	222.90	"
Robt. Crooks, Woodrow	288.58	"
Edward Roy, Meyronne	278.05	"
Edward Yates, Hazenmore	207.70	"
A. E. Campbell, Hazenmore	194.90	"
Percy Banks, Hazenmore	207.20	"
Ralph Northup, Aneroid	310.85	"
Henry Begin, Aneroid	207.75	"
Aldema Lalonde, Ponteix	336.30	"
Alex Provencal, Ponteix	261.75	"
Emery Douville, Gouverneur	153.55	"
Chas. Smith, Cadillac	288.07	"
Alex Laurie, Cadillac	225.80	"
W. H. Keck, Admiral	298.90	"
Taale Hazen, Admiral	259.05	"
Ezra Harris, Instow	49.15	"
Randal D. Shaw, Instow	147.56	"
Oscar Aasen, Instow	193.80	"

(2) What did each receive as (a) salary, (b) expenses?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1937

Mr. McVicar asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) What was the total cost to the Province of the Telephone Investigation during the Anderson Government?

Answer: \$12,478.15.

In addition to the above, for a post-audit for the fiscal year 1929-30 there was expended the sum of \$3,674.58.

- (2) What was the total cost to the Province of the Farm Loan Board Investigation during the Anderson Government?

Answer: \$32,328.65.

This amount includes the cost of inspections made on recommendation of investigator.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one John Kynoch employed as road supervisor on Highway No. 5 from Robsart east?

Answer: During the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936 John Kynoch was employed as maintenance supervisor on the portion of No. 13 highway extending from the $\frac{1}{4}$ Md. E. of Section 10-6-22-3 to Robsart.

- (2) If so, for how many miles was he supervisor?

Answer: 24.1 miles.

- (3) What was his (a) salary; and (b) expenses?

<i>Answer:</i>	Wages	Expenses	Total
Calendar Year 1935	\$34.20	\$38.50	\$ 72.70
Calendar Year 1936	\$52.65	\$56.00	\$108.65

- (4) What was the average cost per mile of supervision?

<i>Answer:</i> Calendar Year 1935	\$3.02
Calendar Year 1936	\$4.51

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one E. Anderson maintenance operator on No. 5 Highway from Robsart east during 1936?

Answer: E. Anderson was employed as maintenance patrolman during the 1936 season, on the section of No. 13 highway extending from the N.E. Section 20-5-23-3 to the road allowance east of Section 10-5-24-3.

- (2) If so, how many miles did he maintain?

Answer: 6.3.

- (3) Was this part of the section maintained by Arne Swennes in 1933?

Answer: 5.3 miles was part of the section maintained by Arne Svennes in 1933.

- (4) What was paid to him as maintenance operator on this section during 1936?

Answer: \$151.10.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one Arne Swennes maintenance operator on No. 5 Highway from Robsart east during 1933?

Answer: Arne Svennes was employed during the 1933 season as maintenance patrolman on a section of No. 13 highway extending from the N.E. Section 17-5-23-3 to N.E. Section 10-5-25-3.

- (2) If so, how many miles did he maintain?

Answer: 11.6.

- (3) During what period of that year did he operate?

Answer: April 19, 1933 to November 30, 1933.

- (4) What was paid to him for the maintenance of this road?

Answer: \$340.40.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was one W. A. Olmsted maintenance operator on No. 5 Highway from Robsart east during 1936?

Answer: W. A. Olmsted was employed as maintenance patrolman on the section of No. 13 highway extending from the road allowance east of section 10-5-24-3 to Robsart, a distance of 6.3 miles.

- (2) If so, was this part of the section maintained by Arne Swennes in 1933?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What was the cost per mile of maintaining this section?

Answer: Maintenance costs are not distributed by the department against each maintenance patrol section. Consequently this information is not available.

- (4) What was paid to him as maintenance operator on this section during 1936?

Answer: \$172.37.

Mr. King asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many Juvenile Court cases were heard by Justices of the Peace in Saskatchewan during the year 1936?

Answer: Ten.

- (2) How many boys did the said Justices of the Peace send to the Industrial School?

Answer: Two.

- (3) How many Juvenile Court cases were heard by the Provincial Magistrates in the Province during the year 1936?

Answer: Twenty-three.

- (4) How many boys did they send to the Industrial School in that year?

Answer: Four.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many full time and part time inspectors are employed by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, and what are their names?

Answer: Sixteen—Seven full time, and nine part time inspectors as follows:

Full Time	Part Time
Mr. W. H. Heddle	Mr. A. S. Graber
Mr. H. R. MacDermid	Mr. G. S. Lake
Mr. G. Mackay	Mr. S. J. Smith
Mr. W. A. Lynch	Mr. T. Wigmore
Mr. P. Donnelly	Mr. E. M. McGillivray
Mr. T. C. Logan	Mr. A. J. Falconer
Mr. D. D. Matheson	Mr. McG. Wilkinson
	Mr. C. E. Sproule
	Mr. James Tait.

- (2) How many of these are returned soldiers?

Answer: Three.

- (3) How many are doing other work as well as inspecting land for the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Ten.

- (4) Do any of the inspectors represent or do any work for any other mortgage companies? If so, what are their names?

Answer: Yes. Messrs. Lake, Graber, Sproule, Falconer, and Mackay (who hires help for his other work).

- (5) Are any of the inspectors engaged in any other work, if so, what is the nature of the work?

Answer: Part time Inspectors are allowed to carry on their usual occupation while doing for the Board what is required of them.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Does the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, Mr. A. Wylie, make inspections in the country?

Answer: When instructed by the Board, Mr. Wylie occasionally visits various parts of the Province, sometimes having documents completed, arranging settlements with borrowers, and reporting generally to the Board on conditions existing in the district visited, but he makes no inspections.

- (2) What yearly salary does he receive?

Answer: \$3,500.00.

- (3) What was he paid as expenses during the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	1934	\$184.70
	1935	146.85
	1936	124.21

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) With respect to Loan No. 671 of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, who was the original inspector of the land in first application for loan?

Answer: Mr. H. S. Nevile.

- (2) What was the valuation placed on the land at that time, and what was the amount loaned?

Answer: Valuation—\$2,200.00 in 1917. Amount loaned \$1,000.00.

- (3) Was the land revalued in 1929 or 1930?

Answer: Yes, in 1930.

- (4) If so, who inspected it, and what was the new valuation, and who placed the valuation?

Answer: Mr. S. J. Taylor. Valuation—nil. Placed by Mr. Taylor.

- (5) How many times has it been inspected since 1930, what was the valuation in each case, and who valued it in each case?

Answer: Not inspected since 1930.

- (6) Was there a previous mortgage on this land prior to this loan?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, of what amount and what Mortgage Company held said mortgage?

Answer: Amount of mortgage—\$142.00 held privately.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What was the grade of the hay in car No. 202746, shipped to Rural Municipality of Grassy Creek, No. 78, Shaunavon, in February, 1937?

Answer: Grade No. 2.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was one Sid Smith, of Gull Lake, in the employ of the Government as an Inspector for the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: One S. J. Smith was employed as an Inspector for The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board from January 1, 1936 to October 31, 1936, on which latter date he was granted leave of absence until April 1, 1937, without salary.

- (2) If so, what did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: (a) Salary, \$1,500.00. (b) Expenses, \$141.39.

- (3) What amount of money was paid to him in each month?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
January	\$150.00	Nil
February	\$150.00	Nil
March	\$150.00	Nil
April	\$150.00	Nil
May	\$150.00	Nil
June	\$150.00	Nil
July	\$150.00	Nil
August	\$150.00	\$87.99
September	\$150.00	Nil
October	\$150.00	Nil
November	Nil	\$53.40
	\$1,500.00	\$141.39

- (4) What inspections did he make in each month, giving the date of each inspection?

Answer: This information is not readily available as Mr. Smith's reports, like all other Inspector's reports, are scattered through some six thousand files.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing by the farmer at the time of foreclosure and resale of land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 3617?

Answer: \$12,450.23, made up as follows:

Principal	\$ 8,000.00
Taxes	777.89
Sundries, costs etc.	513.39
Interest	3,158.95
	\$12,450.23

- (2) At what price was this land sold to the new purchaser?

Answer: \$12,501.00.

- (3) Where was it sold, and to whom was it sold?

Answer: The sale was arranged in the Board's office on the 12th of December, 1931, to William and Emma Kalk.

- (4) Was any cash payment made at the time of sale by the purchaser?

Answer: No, but the Board holds collateral security on certain farm lands as a cash payment, and the purchasers have paid \$1,782.58 since the date of the sale.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has any equipment, formerly in use at the Government Air Base at Ladder Lake, been sold to the Mason and Campbell Airways?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what equipment was sold by the Government to the Mason and Campbell Airways and for how much was such equipment sold?

Answer:

- 1 Sheet Aluminum
- 4 Vedette Gas Tanks
- 2 Pilot Seats, Vedette
- 2 Vedette Steering Wheels
- 1 Sheet and Several Part Sheets Aircraft Plywood
- Assortment of Used and Unused Valve Springs
- Assortment of J5 Engine Repair Tools
- 1 Roll Asbestos Paper
- 3 Small Sheets Gasket Paper
- 33 Gallons Yellow Dope
- 40 Gallons Clear Dope
- 6 Dope Brushes
- 15 Rolls Tape, 50 Yard Rolls
- 1 Pound Graphite
- 20 Small Boxes Partly Used Tacks, Rivetts, Nails
- 10 Spark Plugs
- 5 Pounds Casin Glue
- 1 Small Package Copper Nails
- Small Assortment Cotter Keys, Clamps, Washers etc.
- Aircraft Instruments, All Used, Some Broken
- 5 Cans Bronze Powder
- 2 Bolts Linen
- 2 Rear Section (Oil Sumps etc.)
- 5 Cylinders
- 12 Old Intake Valves
- 4 Exhaust Valves
- 21 Push Rod Housings
- 20 Oil Rings
- 20 Compression Rings
- 15 Push Rods
- 10 Pistons
- 2 Dozen Rocker Boxes
- 50 Rocker Covers
- 14 New Intake Valves
- 4 Piston Pins
- Assortment of Small Parts for Rocker Assembly
- 15 Yards Control Cable
- Old Control Cable Off Vedettes
- 1 Box Rocker Arms
- 1 Gallon Thinner
- 3 Quarts Dope Resisting Paint
- Assortment of Steel and Wood Struts
- 3 Wooden Propellers
- 5 Used Wright J5 Motors Complete

Above equipment sold for \$1,650.00.

- (3) What was the original cost price of such equipment, as paid for by either the Federal or Provincial Government?

Answer: Estimated cost of items to Provincial Government \$575.00. Unable to answer cost of balance of items purchased by Dominion Government.

Mr. Jardine asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many loans have been made by the Farm Loan Board since the present Chairman was appointed on parcels of land in which the following Companies had an interest:

Answer:

(a) Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.....	53
(b) Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Limited.....	53
(c) Canada Life Assurance Company.....	48
(d) Great West Life Assurance Company.....	51

- (2) What amount of money has been paid to each of these Companies in this manner by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer:

(a) Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	\$ 79,058.62
(b) Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Limited..	\$ 88,975.25
(c) Canada Life Assurance Company.....	\$ 84,717.94
(d) Great West Life Assurance Company	\$101,089.24

Mr. MacDonald (Morse) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing at the time of foreclosure on the land covered by Farm Loan No. 1125?

Answer: \$4,132.17, made up as follows:

Principal	\$2,000.00
Taxes	97.70
Charges	173.60
Interest	1,860.87
	<hr/>
	\$4,132.17

- (2) When was this land sold, and at what price?

Answer: February 10, 1932, for \$500.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$500.00.

Mr. Norman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has an offer been made to the Saskatchewan Power Commission by the Montreal Engineering Company to lease the Saskatoon Power Plant?

Answer: Yes. The said offer is to lease (or in the alternative to purchase) and operate the Saskatoon Power Plant as an interconnection with a transmission line which the Company would build to import power from its hydro developments in Alberta.

- (2) Has an offer been made to the Saskatchewan Power Commission by the Montreal Engineering Company to purchase the Saskatoon Power Plant?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If so, what action has been taken?

Answer: No action has been taken.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing at the time of foreclosure on the land covered by Farm Loan No. 808?

Answer: \$1,490.75, made up as follows:

Principal	\$ 900.00
Taxes	273.40
Seed Grain	81.45
Interest	232.69
Sundries	3.21
	<hr/>
	\$1,490.75

- (2) When was this land sold, and at what price?

Answer: This land was not sold. In September, 1933, the land was transferred to the Rural Municipality of Great Bend No. 405, with no consideration.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker :

- (1) Did Julius Sampson, of Bromhead Rural Municipality No. 7, receive relief for the months of October, November, December, January and February?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much did he receive for food per month, also clothing and fuel?

Answer: October — Food \$11.60; Coal \$59.40.
Clothing \$39.00.

November — Food \$11.60.

December — Food \$13.60.

January — Food \$ 8.75.

February — Food \$ 8.75.

- (3) Is this the same Julius Sampson who received \$2,611.65 for rental of equipment on Road Project 35K in 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Is this the same Julius Sampson who was foreman at \$6.00 per day during the months of October and November, 1936, or part of these months?

Answer: Yes.

Note:—Mr. Sampson did not thresh a bushel of grain again this year from the 600 acres of land that he sowed. He did not receive any cash from the Department of Highways in the month of October and only a small amount up to February 11, 1937. The most of his money was assigned by him to his creditors. Relief has been discontinued and the Municipality is making an effort to collect relief advances made to him this winter.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker :

- (1) Is Mr. Carl Kwasnicki, of Scout Lake, in the employ of the Government, or was he employed during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what did he receive during the calendar year 1936 as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Have any of the cheques under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan for the month of (a) January, and (b) February, been mailed as yet?

Answer: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

- (2) Have all persons employed under the Plan had their cheques mailed to them for (a) October, (b) November, (c) December?

Answer: No. All persons who forwarded in time for inclusion in current payrolls, Certificates of Time Worked properly executed, have been paid, but all certificates for these months have undoubtedly not been forwarded to the Bureau as evidenced by the fact that such certificates are coming into the Bureau at the present time.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What percentage of the loans of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board are situated south of Township 17?

Answer: 37.5 per cent.

- (2) Of the loans made by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, during the past five years, what percentage has been in the territory south of Township 17?

Answer: 39 per cent.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government, or any member of the Government, received a petition from some 40 farmers in the district of Marchwell, requesting the immediate payment of all outstanding moneys to employees and employers under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan?

Answer: There is no record of such petition reaching the Government.

- (2) If so, have all outstanding moneys so owing, up to and inclusive of January and February, been paid?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Government make a grant of a certain sum of money to the Saskatchewan Historical Association?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, to what amount?

Answer: \$1,000.00.

- (3) Who are the Secretary and Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Historical Association?

Answer: The Executive of this Association is as follows:

Honorary President	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
Honorary Vice-President.....	Premier Hon. W. J. Patterson.
President	Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon.
Vice-President	E. C. Leslie.
Honorary Treasurer	A. T. Hunter.
Secretary	Z. M. Hamilton.

Directors.

Hon. Mr. Justice Martin	His Hon. Judge McKinnon
D. B. MacRae	Dr. T. A. Patrick
Mrs. Mary Weekes	Campbell Innis
S. J. Latta	Father Athol Murray
Peter McAra	Dr. D. P. Miller
Dr. F. Whitmore	John R. Green
Dr. Stapleford	Clark Sandercock
Col. S. T. Wood	Gouin Benson
J. A. Gregory, M.L.A.	Major Torney
Professor Morton	W. M. Graham

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is Z. M. Hamilton now in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was the said Z. M. Hamilton ever dismissed from the Service?

Answer: No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total amount spent, during the calendar year 1936, on Highway No. 13, on the seven miles directly west of Weyburn?

Answer: The sum of \$2,199.62 was expended by day labor on the reconstruction of seven miles of No. 13 highway west from Weyburn during 1936. Regular

maintenance expenditures were also made on this highway, but as maintenance costs are not distributed against each mile of highway, it is impossible to give the total expenditure made during 1936 on this seven-mile section.

- (2) For what purposes were the sums going to make up this total, spent?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was any person placed with a Mr. Turner, residing at Springwater P.O., under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the name of such person, and what amount, if any, has been paid to this person?

Answer: James W. Matthews. \$14.35 for the period October 5 to December 31.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Did the Minister of Health, and his Deputy, motor to British Columbia in a Government car to attend a medical convention last summer?

Answer: The Minister of Public Health and his Deputy did not attend a medical convention in British Columbia last summer. They motored to Vancouver in a Government car and represented the Department of Public Health at a combined convention of the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Western Branch of the American Public Health Association, and the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America.

- (2) If so, were the expenses on the car during the trip paid for by the Saskatchewan Government?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What sum of money was spent on road work in the Village of McTaggart under Government supervision?

Answer: During the year 1936, an expenditure of \$484.79 was made by the Department of Highways and Transportation on improvement of road in S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-9-15-2 within the incorporated area of the Village of McTaggart, but outside the built-up area.

- (2) How was this amount made up, and how was each sum spent?

<i>Answer:</i> Payroll (day labour)	\$463.64
Lumber for culvert	18.90
Truck rental	2.25
	\$484.79

Mr. Hantelman 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 during the last 10 years?

Answer: \$3,155,650.00.

- (2) What was the total Governmental expenditure for forest protection during each of the calendar years 1930 to 1936, inclusive?

<i>Answer:</i> 1930	Nil
1931	\$ 85,156.28*
1932	71,943.43*
1933	112,425.17*
1934	62,589.46*
1935	71,376.99*
1936	133,980.42
	\$537,471.75

* This does not include portion of field officers' time devoted to supervision.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1937

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is F. W. Whitworth, an inspector in the employ of the Old Age Pensions Branch of the Saskatchewan Government, the same person as F. Whitworth, one of the partners in the Saskatchewan Hay Company?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why has he continued to be employed as a Civil Servant?

Answer: Mr. Whitworth's connection with the Saskatchewan Hay Company was previous to his being employed by the Old Age Pension Branch. At the time of his engagement with the Government, he had no connection with this Company.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has the Government sent instructions to Rural Municipalities in the drought area as to what proceedings should be followed in securing repairs to farm machinery?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, to which municipalities were these instructions sent, and on what dates?

Answer: First instructions issued January 28, 1937 and later instructions issued on March 20, 1937 were mailed March 23, 1937 to the undermentioned rural municipalities:

1	35	70	105	165	285	380
2	36	71	106	166	288	381
3	37	72	107	167	289	382
4	38	73	108	168	290	403
5	39	74	109	169	291	406
6	40	75	110	170	292	408
7	42	76	111	171	316	409
8	43	77	112	172	317	410
9	44	78	126	194	318	411
10	45	79	127	195	319	435
11	46	80	131	224	320	436
12	47	81	132	225	321	437
13	48	82	133	226	322	438
14	49	91	134	227	345	439
15	50	93	135	228	346	440
16	51	94	136	229	348	467
17	52	95	137	231	349	468
18	61	96	138	232	350	469
19	63	97	139	254	351	470
20	64	99	140	255	352	471
21	65	100	141	256	374	472
22	66	101	142	260	375	495
31	67	102	162	261	377	497
32	68	103	163	262	378	498
34	69	104	164	284	379	499
						502
						529
						531

- (3) What provision is being made for Local Improvement Districts in this respect?

Answer: The same provision as in rural municipalities.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council, or any member of the executive thereof, make recommendations to the Government, or any member thereof, as to a Minimum Wage Inspector for Saskatoon?

Answer: No. But two members of the executive, when in Regina on other business, had an informal discussion with one member of the Government when certain parties were suggested.

- (2) Was their recommendation, if any, followed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If not, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the expenditure on grading of Provincial Highways during the fiscal years 1930-31, 1935-36, and 1936-37, respectively, and what was the average cost per mile for constructing Provincial Highways in each of these fiscal years?

Answer: The expenditure on grading provincial highways, including construction and reconstruction, and the average cost per mile of such work, during the fiscal years 1930-31, 1935-36 and 1936-37, respectively, is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure on Grading (Construction and Reconstruction) of Provincial Highways	Mileage	Average Cost Per Mile
1930-31	\$3,891,380.85	1,150.7	\$3,381.75
1935-36	108,859.04	79.6	1,367.58
1936-37 as at February 28, 1937	564,617.14	293.96	1,920.73

Mr. Hummel asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What were the total amounts of money spent by the Department of Public Health (a) during the five year period ending April 30, 1929; and (b) during the five year period ending April 30, 1934?

Answer: (a) \$3,224,027.86.

(b) \$5,520,459.39.

- (2) Was there a greater amount spent during the five year period ending April 30, 1934? If so, how much and why?

Answer: Yes, there was an increase of \$2,296,431.53.

This increase was largely the result of the Department's assuming the administration of mental hygiene services on May 1, 1931, and meeting the need for increased expenditure on cancer services. Another factor was the very great increase in the number of patients admitted to hospitals, with a corresponding increase in the total per diem grants paid under provisions of The Hospitals Act and The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act. Such grants have been paid by the Department of Public Health to hospitals (at the rate of 50c per patient per day) since the year 1909, and to the sanatoria (at the rate of \$1.00 per patient per day) since the year 1923.

- (3) What was the total amount of money spent by this Department during the fiscal years 1932-33 and 1933-34? How do these totals compare with the two succeeding years 1934-35 and 1935-36?

<i>Answer:</i>	1932-33	\$1,092,554.51	
	1933-34	1,111,045.55	\$2,203,600.06
			<hr/>
	1934-35	\$1,179,810.33	
	1935-36	1,184,745.98	\$2,364,556.31
			<hr/>

There was an increase of \$160,956.25 in the latter two years.

- (4) Did the average annual expenditures for the two fiscal years 1934-35 and 1935-36 exceed the average for the five fiscal years 1929-30 to 1933-34? If so, what were the average expenditures and what were the reasons for the increase?

Answer: Yes. The average expenditure during the five fiscal years from 1929-30 to 1933-34 was \$1,104,091.88, and during the two years 1934-35 and 1935-36 was \$1,182,278.15. This represents an average annual increase of \$78,186.27 in the expenditures of the Department during the period 1934-1936.

Many factors entered into this increase, but the chief one was the necessity for increased expenditures on mental hygiene services and grants to hospitals and sanatoria. These two avenues of expenditure alone were responsible for *more* than the increases shown, but the additional amount involved was offset by economies in administration and other services.

Mr. Clement asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total amount owing at the time of foreclosure on the land covered by Farm Loan No. 1454?

Answer: \$4,495.87, made up as follows:

Principal	\$1,500.00
Taxes	431.77
Costs	262.87
Interest	2,301.23
	\$4,495.87

- (2) When was this land sold, and at what price?

Answer: The Land was sold December 5th, 1931, for \$501.00.

- (3) What was the amount received from the new purchaser as first payment?

Answer: \$1.00.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many foreclosed, or other farms, have been sold by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, on which one dollar cash was paid as first payment, since July 19, 1934?

Answer: 89.

- (2) What was the total amount against these farms?

Answer: \$445,569.23.

- (3) What was the total sale price of these farms?

Answer: \$401,040.04, on which there has since been paid the sum of \$9,636.56.

- (4) How much commission was paid, or is still owing on these farms?

Answer: The commission paid was \$1,442.44, and the commission still due is \$4,306.88.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Are Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Reiger of Melville employed under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan?

Answer: There is no record of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Reiger being placed under the plan, but a Mr. and Mrs. Karl Rieger of Melville have been so placed.

- (2) If so, what payments have they received to date for the winter season 1936-37?

Answer: \$40.00.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did the Government, or any Member of the Government, send an invitation to the Leader of the Opposition, or to any of the Members of the Opposition, to sit in at any of the conferences held between the Government and the Mortgage Companies prior to the endorsing of the Renewal Agreement by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was this Renewal Agreement submitted to the Opposition, or any Member of the Opposition, for approval or disapproval before it was endorsed by the Government and announced in the Press?

Answer: No.

- (3) Was the Renewal Agreement and the Tax Cancellation Plan submitted to the Municipal Association and the United Farmers of Canada for approval or disapproval before they were endorsed by the Government and announced in the Press?

Answer: No.

- (4) If the answer to the Question (3) is in the affirmative, were the replies received favorable or unfavorable towards the proposals?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What steps are the Government taking, if any, with respect to furnishing repairs for machinery and harness for spring work?

Answer: The Government has authorized the Councils of certain Rural Municipalities to use for the purchase of repairs for machinery and harness up to five percent of loans authorized for purchasing seed grain and supplies.

REGINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who is the present vendor in Beer Store No. 90, at Herbert?

Answer: H. B. Taylor.

- (2) What is his salary per month?

Answer: \$79.16.

- (3) What amount of profit or loss did this store show during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Profit \$349.46.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has the maintenance man for that portion of the provincial highways system, formerly maintained by Mr. M. P. Zacharias, been appointed as yet?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, on what basis of remuneration has he been appointed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

REGINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much has been paid by the Government to W. B. Bashford, of Rosthern, since July 19, 1934, during each year, and for what services?

Answer: The following is a statement of the amounts paid by the Department of Highways and Transportation to W. B. Bashford of Rosthern since July 19, 1934:

- (a) As maintenance supervisor:

1934	Nil
1935	\$3.78
1936	Nil
1937 to date	Nil

(b) As issuer of interim motor licenses:

	Commission	Postage	Total
1934	Nil	Nil	Nil
1935	\$42.70	\$ 7.83	\$50.53
1936	47.50	10.73	58.23
1937 to date	Nil	.48	.48

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

(1) Is there a Mr. R. J. Gordon in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government?

Answer: Yes, on part-time basis.

(2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Relief Supervisor.

(3) What did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, during the calendar years 1935 and 1936, and for the months of January, February and March of 1937?

<i>Answer:</i> Year	Salary	Expenses
1935	Nil	Nil
1936	\$605.77	\$612.15
1937	375.00	148.16

(4) What area is he supposed to cover in performing his duties?

Answer: Rural Municipalities 439, 440, 442, 470, 471, 472 and 502.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

(1) Has the Government, or any Department of the Government, received complaints from farmers in the district of Southey, or any other point in the Province, to the effect that hay, purchased from them by the Saskatchewan Hay Company and sold to the Government, has not been paid for?

Answer: The Government did not buy any hay, but did buy straw from the Saskatchewan Hay Company during the Relief Year 1934-35. Some complaints were received during 1935 to the effect that payments were not being made, but this appears to have been due entirely to routine delays in paying the Company for its deliveries. The Company was bonded by a Guarantee and Fidelity Company to fulfil its obligations under the contract and it is claimed by both the Saskatchewan Hay Company and the bonding company that all obliga-

tions have been discharged. Liability of the Company for a claim from the Southey district in respect of services rendered the Company is denied by the Company. The Government has no knowledge of any other claim against the Company.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What are the duties of F. W. Whitworth?

Answer: Investigate the applications for Old Age Pensions, and Mothers' Allowances, Re-inspection of Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances cases, Inspection of Foster Homes and Child Welfare work.

- (2) What area of the Province does the said F. W. Whitworth operate in?

Answer: Part of R. M.s 157 and 158, N. of C.P.R. Main Line, Part of R. M. 159, N. of C.P.R. Main Line and E. of C.N.R. to Condie, R. M.s 185, 186 and 187 and part of R. M. 189, E. of C.N.R. R. M.s 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 336, 337, 338, and 339.

- (3) How many inspections did he make in October, November and December of 1936, and January and February of 1937?

Answer: 209.

- (4) What are his duties when not engaged in inspection work?

Answer: Writing his reports.

- (5) What has been paid to the said F. W. Whitworth since the date of his employment up to and including March, 1937, as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: From May 14, 1935 to March 31, 1937.

(a) Salary	\$3,153.57
(b) Expenses	2,687.02

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is there a Mr. Peter Bell in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Re-establishment and Relief Inspector for Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.

- (3) What does he receive per month as, (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Salary — \$95.00 per month.

(b) Expenses:

Sustenance: Actual disbursements up to a maximum of \$3.00 per day.

Mileage: 7 cents per mile by car.
10 cents per mile by team.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is Mr. Thomas C. Chard, Chief Accountant to the Government Department of Telephones at Regina, the same Thomas C. Chard who was employed by the Dominion of Canada, Department of Customs at Weyburn, for some time up to 1919?

Answer: T. C. Chard has been in the employment of the Department of Telephones since February 1, 1919. The Department has no record of his employment prior to that date.

REGINA, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is the writing off of all interest prior to January 1, 1935, and charging six percent from that date, as voluntarily agreed to by certain creditors in the "Red" Drought area, applicable to the Department of Natural Resources, School Lands Branch?

Answer: On May 1, 1935, the Adjustment of School Land Contracts was referred to the Board of Revenue Commissioners who have been adjusting on an individual basis. All adjustments since September 28, 1936, have been made on a basis not less than the adjustment under the Voluntary Adjustment of Debts Plan.

- (2) Is this Branch still charging seven percent interest on all arrears of interest and allowing only a dollar for dollar bonus on payments made?

Answer: The terms under the contracts have not been disturbed. Adjustments of interest have been made by crediting the contract holder with not less than \$2.00 for every dollar paid, which is equivalent to 3½ percent or less.

- (3) Does this Department compound interest on interest for amounts of interest in arrears?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has Mr. Fred Hicks, of Viceroy, been in receipt of relief assistance during any of the calendar years 1934, 1935 or 1936?

Answer: He did not receive any direct relief in any of the calendar years 1934, 1935 or 1936. He did receive Municipal aid in the years 1935 and 1936, for seed and seeding supplies and the usual liens were registered against his land.

- (2) If so, to what amount, and what portion of said advances remained unpaid as at March 30, 1937?

Answer: He received \$245.82 in the year 1935 and \$222.00 in the year 1936. The crop that was sown on his section of land during these two years was a complete failure, consequently the liens have not been paid.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was the land covered by Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 671 ever leased in the years from 1930 to date of sale?

Answer: Title to the land covered by this loan was not obtained until January 30, 1932, and it was rented to the original borrower for a one-third share of the 1932 crop by virtue of a promise made to him on October 21, 1931. The land has not been subsequently leased.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has Saskatchewan Farm Loan No. 2613 been foreclosed?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of constructing the road south of Chelan, in Township 41, Range 10, West of the 2nd Meridian?

Answer: The cost of improvements made in the fiscal year 1936-37 on the seven and one-half mile section of

road south of Chelan in Townships 40 and 41, Range 10, West of the 2nd Meridian was as follows:

Cash expenditure by Department of Highways for wages and supplies	\$ 914.18
Value of work credited towards relief indebted- ness of parties working on the road	\$3,814.40
Total.....	<u>\$4,728.58</u>

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was there a Mr. Bill Teave in the employ of the Government during the calendar year 1936 or 1937, and is he now employed?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Who is the Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board?

Answer: Thos. M. Molloy.

- (2) What does he receive as remuneration for each day's sitting of the Board?

Answer: For six sittings of the Board in 1936 he will receive \$150.00 or \$25.00 each sitting.

- (3) Is this person employed in any other capacity?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what is the nature of his employment, and what does he receive in that capacity as salary each year?

Answer: Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare at a salary of \$4,200.00 per year.

- (5) Has the said person received any other sums in addition to the salary mentioned in Question (4), as travelling expenses, sustenance allowance, grants, honorarium, etc.?

Answer: Travelling expenses and sustenance allowance only.

- (6) If so, to what amount, in the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: 1935 \$450.41
1936 \$729.36.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost per mile of sub-grade construction work and hard surfacing that portion of the Trans-Canada Highway between the towns of Waldeck and Swift Current, where such work was done?

Answer: Construction of sub-grade.... \$2,012.39 per mile
Hard surfacing 5,861.80 per mile

- (2) How many miles were so constructed?

Answer: 8.274.

- (3) What was the cost of the same type of work in the City of Swift Current?

Answer: Construction of sub-grade.... \$ 538.08 per mile
Hard surfacing 7,430.52 per mile

- (4) How many miles of this type of work was done in the City of Swift Current?

Answer: 2.435.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is it a fact that the R.C.M.P. have no power to lay a theft charge, or to prosecute a theft charge, in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: No. Explained that there is no provision in the Criminal Code of Canada which would prevent a member of the R.C.M. Police from laying an Information for theft or in certain cases from prosecuting a theft charge in the Province of Saskatchewan, nor is there anything requiring a member of such Force to do so. Under section 654 of the Criminal Code anyone may lay an Information respecting an indictable offence as therein provided. It is a question of policy, however, as to whether a member of the R.C.M. Police as such, should lay an Information when an aggrieved person is available to do so, or to prosecute a theft charge even in cases in which a member of the R.C.M. Police Force as such can conduct the prosecution.

If a question arises in any particular case as to whether or not a member of the R.C.M. Police can conduct a prosecution for theft, a decision as to this can only be reached upon ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the particular case in question.

- (2) If so, what action is the Government taking to remedy this situation?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Are some 100 quarter sections, situated in Townships 21 and 22, Ranges 27 and 28, West of the 2nd Meridian, to be turned into pasture land under the Land Utilization Scheme or some other project?

Answer: Matter under consideration by the Land Utilization Board.

- (2) If so, what are the proposed boundaries?

Answer: Boundaries not yet determined.

- (3) Has the Reeve of the Municipality in which this land is situated been instructed by the Government to advise farmers in this territory not to plough their land?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Has the Barrett School No. 2015 been closed for the last five months?

Answer: The Barrett School has been closed since June, 1936.

- (2) If so, why has the School not been in operation?

Answer: The number of children to attend the School at the commencement of the fall term being six or less, the School board did not reopen the School. The children thereafter attended an adjoining school. Recently there has been an agitation to reopen the school and differences of opinion have developed. Under all the circumstances the Department of Education decided that the best interests of the district would be served by the appointment of an official trustee. The rural council was appointed official trustee for the district on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1937. It will be the duty of the official trustee to deal with the situation.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has the Department of Highways received a claim for

the use of machinery borrowed from Thain Brothers of Pierceland and for tools possibly borrowed and lost?

Answer: Yes. The Department of Highways received a claim from Messrs. Thain Brothers of Glaslyn for machinery and tools allegedly borrowed from them and used in road improvement work. Letters in support of the claim were received from Messrs. Thain Brothers' Solicitor, Mr. H. L. Cathrea of Glaslyn, stating that the machinery and tools were taken by a former road inspector who at the time represented the Department of Highways in that district.

- (2) If so, what action is the Government taking to settle this claim?

Answer: The Department of Highways District Engineer at North Battleford, to whom the claim was referred for investigation, reported having taken the matter up with the former road inspector, who denied having taken the machinery or tools himself or having given permission to do so to any employee of the Department of Highways or to any other person. Mr. Cathrea has been advised that before any further action can be taken, definite evidence that the machinery and tools in question were taken or made use of by an employee of the Department of Highways must be produced. To date the required evidence has not been received.

REGINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1937

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Anderson Government for:

- (1) Immigration Commission;

Answer: \$36,884.69.

- (2) Purchase of Co-operative Creamery shares from J. A. Caulder;

Answer: \$55,000.00.

- (3) Natural Resources case and appeal;

Answer: \$36,914.00.

- (4) Public Service Inquiry Commission;

Answer: \$4,008.25.

- (5) Investigation of Old Age Pensions;

Answer: \$13,785.38.

- (6) Pay in lieu of notice to Liquor Board employees;

Answer: \$35,382.64.

- (7) Purchase of automobiles;

Answer:

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 Trans- portion	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) Moving Liquor and Beer Stores?

Answer: \$28,331.24.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has J. Wesley Barbaree, in the Kerrobert Constituency, been in the employ of the Government since July, 1934?

Answer: J. Wesley Barbaree was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation during the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936.

- (2) If so, what is his position?

Answer: He was employed as a maintenance supervisor.

- (3) What are his duties?

Answer: His duties were to supervise maintenance operations.

- (4) What salary and expenses was he paid each month since July, 1934?

Answer: The amount of salary and expenses paid to J. Wesley Barbaree for each month during the period of his employment since July, 1934, is as follows:

Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)
1935	May	\$ 2.70	\$ 7.00
	June	10.80	20.51
	July	25.20	21.56
	August	9.45	19.74
	September	6.30	12.74
	October	14.85	13.58
1936	April	14.85	13.72
	May	10.80	18.48
	June	22.95	26.18
	July	15.30	26.88
	August	10.80	17.64
	September	19.80	19.88

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many road or highway supervisors are there in the Kerrobert Constituency?

Answer: Maintenance supervisors are appointed for the maintenance season only. No appointments of maintenance supervisors in Kerrobert Constituency for the maintenance season of 1937 have been made to date.

- (2) Who are they, and where do they reside?

Answer: The following parties were appointed as maintenance supervisors in Kerrobert Constituency during the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936:

J. W. Barbaree, Beaufield.
 Conrad Scheidt, Luseland.
 Blake Williams, Kerrobert.
 W. G. Riddell, Springwater.
 F. Rogerson, Kerrobert.

- (3) What is the date of appointment of each since July, 1934?

Answer:

J. W. Barbaree	.....	May 16, 1935	April 27, 1936
Conrad Scheidt	.....	May 16, 1935	April 27, 1936
Blake Williams	.....	May 16, 1935	April 27, 1936
W. G. Riddell	.....		July 4, 1936
F. Rogerson	.....	May 16, 1935	April 27, 1936

These appointments were cancelled on December 27, 1935 and on November 26, 1936.

(4) What salary and expenses were paid to each in each month since July, 1934?

Answer:

Name	Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)	
J. W. Barbaree	1935	May	\$ 2.70	\$ 7.00	
		June	10.80	20.51	
		July	25.20	21.56	
		August	9.45	19.74	
		September	6.30	12.74	
		October	14.85	13.58	
	1936	April	14.85	13.72	
		May	10.80	18.48	
		June	22.95	26.18	
		July	15.30	26.88	
		August	10.80	17.64	
	Conrad Scheidt	1935	May	1.80	3.43
			June	9.00	13.37
			July	7.42	13.16
August			7.20	12.04	
September			6.07	13.44	
October			7.65	10.01	
1936		November	3.37	4.20	
		April	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.40	
		May	6.75	10.22	
		June	15.07	23.73	
		July	6.30	10.64	
		August	6.75	10.50	
		September	10.57	14.42	
		October	10.35	15.75	
Blake Williams	1935	June	10.80	15.75	
		July	12.15	20.02	
		August	10.12	15.12	
		September	12.15	17.50	
		October	9.90	14.21	
		November	3.60	2.45	
	1936	May	11.25	17.50	
		June	10.80	18.27	
		July	9.90	17.71	
		August	9.45	17.43	
		September	14.40	22.26	
		October	17.10	29.05	
		November	9.00	17.15	
		W. G. Riddell	1936	July	4.95	4.76
August	1.35			2.52	
September	4.73			5.81	
October	9.89			7.28	
November	1.80			2.80	
F. Rogerson	1935	May	10.35	10.57	
		June	15.30	15.82	
		July	13.05	11.97	
		August	11.25	13.72	
		September	8.10	11.41	
		October	8.77	6.09	
	1936	November	6.75		
		May	11.70	13.93	
		June	15.75	14.28	
		July	11.70	12.88	
		August	9.45	11.69	

Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)
	September	12.60	12.88
	October	13.05	18.34
	November	7.20	7.56
	December	3.15	

(5) What portion of the highway is allotted to each?

Answer: J. W. Barbaree—No. 30 highway from the N.E. 2-31-23-3 to Kerrobert—20.1 miles. No. 31 highway from Plenty to No. 30 highway—22.4 miles.

Conrad Scheidt—No. 31 highway from the N.E. 13-34-25-3 to Salvador—23.1 miles, of which 7 miles is in Wilkie, Electoral District.

Blake Williams—No. 31 highway Kerrobert to the N.E. 13-34-25-3—11.1 miles. No. 41 highway from the N.E. 13-34-25-3 to the Alberta boundary—30.6 miles.

W. G. Riddell—No. 14 highway from the N.E. 33-35-17-3 to the N.E. 35-36-18-3—10 miles. No. 51 highway from the N.E. 36-35-17-3 to the S.E. 1-35-18-3—11.5 miles.

F. Rogerson—No. 51 highway from the S.E. 1-35-18-3 to Kerrobert—33.3 miles.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) Is F. W. Ball of Kerrobert a Motor License Inspector in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes, but not at present employed as a Motor License Inspector.

(2) If so, how long has he been so employed, and what territory does he cover?

Answer: Employed as a Motor License Inspector from April 2, 1935 to September 12, 1936.

The territory covered is that lying to the West of the range line between Ranges 16 and 17, West of the 3rd Meridian and North of the South Saskatchewan River to the North boundary of Township 39.

(3) What salary was he paid in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 to the end of March?

Answer: 1934 and 1937, see answer to Question (2).

1935.....\$1,075.18.

1936..... 789.56.

- (4) What were his expenses in each month of the years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 to the end of March?

Answer: 1934, see answer to Question (2).

1935—April	\$ 6.58
May	123.30
June	113.37
July	142.82
August	146.96
September	123.22
October	151.52
November	2.00
December	1.50
1936—January	Nil
February	Nil
March	Nil
April	38.30
May	\$128.18
June	122.99
July	153.75
August	152.90
September	65.77

1937, see answer to Question (2).

- (5) Who was his predecessor in the position of Motor License Inspector?

Answer: The territory was formerly included in the Rosetown Inspectorate which was in charge of Mr. C. H. Biddell.

- (6) Does Mr. Ball issue motor licenses?

Answer: He issues drivers' licenses and interim motor licenses, also attends to matters pertaining to the administration of The Vehicles, Public Service Vehicles and Gasoline Tax Acts and the Regulations Respecting Advertising Signs.

- (7) Is he paid commissions on motor licenses issued in addition to his salary?

Answer: No.

- (8) Are motor licenses also issued by officials at the Court House in Kerrobert? If so, why?

Answer: Drivers' licenses and interim motor licenses are issued at the Court House in Kerrobert as an accommodation to the public, particularly during the periods when the District Inspector is engaged in field work.

- (9) Were they so issued prior to the appointment of Mr. Ball?

Answer: Yes.

REGINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did the Government purchase a car load of seed oats in the spring of 1936, from Mr. Ted Egger, of Fulda, Saskatchewan, under Certificate No. 655982-3C? If so, what amount per bushel was paid to Mr. Egger by the Government, for this car of oats?

Answer: The car load of seed oats in question was purchased from the Searle Grain Company, which Company, we understand, purchased it from Mr. Ted Egger. The agreed price for No. 3 seed oats at Fulda at that time was 36 cents per bushel. When the car was delivered, it failed to conform to the No. 3 standard. The price to the Company was adjusted to 31 cents per bushel. This included the Company's charge of 1 cent per bushel for handling the grain. At that time No. 3 seed oats were being charged to the municipality at 45 cents per bushel off cars and 47 cents per bushel out of elevators. These figures include freight and other charges. After the price of this particular car load was reduced from 36 cents to 31 cents, a credit equal to the amount of the reduction was established in favour of the receiving municipality.

Mr. McLeod asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-8-32, W. 3rd, School land?

Answer: There is no land as described in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is Carman Cross connected with the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board? If so, in what way?

Answer: No, but Mr. Cross farms certain lands belonging to the Board, partly under lease and partly under contract.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost per mile for the 1.661 miles of earth construction on highway from Oungre south?

Answer: \$4,121.66.

- (2) Is this fairly flat, level country?

Answer: No.

- (3) What accounts for the apparently high mileage cost of this particular piece of earth construction work?

Answer: The particularly heavy type of construction required.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost per mile for earth construction work on the 2.587 miles of highway, known as Project 20A, between Lumsden and Craven?

Answer: \$5,963.10.

- (2) What amount did the Department of Highways pay per day as rental for Municipal tractor used on this job?

Answer: No tractor was rented from a rural municipality.

- (3) To whom was this rental paid?

Answer: Tractors were rented from F. R. Gibbs, Lumsden, to whom the rental was paid.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is it a fact that field men, inspectors, and others, in the employ of the Government, who are operating cars on a basis of so much per mile, are allowed to charge a larger mileage expense rate if another Government employee travels in the car with them?

Answer: The regulations provide for an allowance to employees of seven cents per mile for the use of their own cars on Government business. Where other employees are transported by them on official business, an additional allowance of 1½ cents per mile in respect to each employee so conveyed, is allowed.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was work done on the road between Minton and Gladmar, by the Department of Highways, during the calendar year 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the total amount spent on the project?

Answer: \$11,485.25.

- (3) Who was the foreman on this job?

Answer: A. McGugan.

- (4) How much did the foreman receive as (a) wages, and (b) for anything other than wages?

Answer: (a) Wages\$ 327.60
 (b) Use of car 99.00
 Equipment rental 2,040.24
 Deductions for board, fodder and
 advances 1,254.92

- (5) How much was paid for rent of machinery on this project?

Answer: \$3,512.24.

- (6) To whom was the money paid, covering rental of machinery?

Answer: To A. McGugan, foreman, and to the Rural Municipality of Lomond No. 37.

- (7) Was this person the owner of the machinery?

Answer: As far as the department is aware, the equipment was owned by the parties to whom rental was paid.

- (8) Was this a relief project?

Answer: Yes.

- (9) What percentage of the total cost of the job was paid out as wages?

Answer: Labour and teams 52.7%.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has a Mr. Stan Smith, of Dafoe, been in the employ of the Government, or any department of the Government, during the calendar years 1935, 1936, or during 1937 to date?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Maintenance supervisor, Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (3) What has he received as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, since the date of his first employment up to April 1, 1937?

Answer:

Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)	
1935—	May	\$ 7.20	\$ 8.82	
	June	32.85	21.70	
	July	18.45	23.24	
	August	5.40	8.47	
	September	7.87	17.43	
	October	22.50	31.43	
	November	4.50	8.40	
	December	20.70	26.53	
	1936—	May	19.80	37.80
		June	24.75	40.04
		July	23.85	37.59
		August	4.05	4.76
September		4.95	9.45	
October		4.05	6.30	
November		9.90	8.12	

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Blake Williams, of Kerrobert, been in the employ of the Government at any time since July, 1934?

Answer: Employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation as a maintenance supervisor.

- (2) What position has he occupied?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What were the dates of his employment?

Answer: May 16, 1935 to December 27, 1935.
April 27, 1936 to November 26, 1936.

- (4) What was he paid in each month since July, 1934, for (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer:

Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)
1935—	June	\$10.80	\$15.75
	July	12.15	20.02
	August	10.12	15.12
	September	\$12.15	\$17.50
	October	9.90	14.21
	November	3.60	2.45

Year	Month	Amount of Salary	Expenses (Car)
1936—	May	11.25	17.50
	June	10.80	18.27
	July	9.90	17.71
	August	9.45	17.43
	September	14.40	22.26
	October	17.10	29.05
	November	9.00	17.15

REGINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Is A. G. MacAskill in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government?

Answer: Yes, in the Department of Natural Resources.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed, and where is he employed?

Answer: Field Officer at Carlyle, Saskatchewan.

- (3) Does the said A. G. MacAskill hold the NE of 1-52-16 West of 3rd under pasture and hay lease in the district of Glaslyn?

Answer: A. G. MacAskill holds hay and pasture lease, No. 42-G, on the N.E. of 1-52-16 West of 3rd, comprising an area of eighty acres, more or less, for a term of five years.

- (4) Does the said A. G. MacAskill pasture any stock on the said land?

Answer: Yes, according to information furnished by the lessee.

- (5) If the answers to Questions (1) and (3) are in the affirmative, why is it that a Civil Servant is allowed to continue to hold a pasturing and haying lease?

Answer: This lease was originally obtained from the Dominion Government prior to transfer of the Resources, and renewed by the previous Administration in this Province on the 5th day of July, 1934. The term has not yet expired.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is A. E. Wahl of Tramping Lake, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has he been employed in any capacity by the Government since July, 1934?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost per mile for the .367 of a mile of highway, known as Project 8A, north of Rocanville?

Answer: Cost of 0.367 miles was \$2,496.62. A complete mile was not built, consequently the information asked for is not available.

- (2) Was this ordinary earth construction, without gravel?

Answer: The work undertaken on this project during 1936 was not ordinary earth construction, but consisted of building a new road up the north bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley, involving very heavy grading. No gravel surfacing was undertaken.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is Gordon S. Lake, of Luseland, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes, with the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

- (2) If so, how long has he been employed?

Answer: Since March 1, 1935.

- (3) What position does he occupy, and what are his duties?

Answer: Inspector. Inspecting farm lands.

- (4) What salary does he receive?

Answer: He receives \$1,920.00 per annum.

- (5) What has been paid to him each month since July, 1934, for (a) salary, and (b) travelling or other expenses?

Answer: Nothing has been paid to him prior to March 1, 1935.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

	1935		1936		1937	
	Salary	Exp.	Salary	Exp.	Salary	Exp.
January	Nil	Nil	\$125.00	Nil	\$160.00	\$7.00
February	Nil	Nil	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil
March	\$125.00	\$33.25	160.00	\$39.15	160.00	Nil
April	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
May	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
June	125.00	29.65	160.00	Nil		
July	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
August	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
September	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
October	125.00	Nil	160.00	Nil		
November	125.00	60.55	160.00	Nil		
December	125.00	31.50	160.00	46.98		

Mr. Norman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is L. J. Longpré employed in any branch of the Government Service?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, is he employed full or part time?

Answer: Full time.

- (3) What salary does he receive?

Answer: \$1,800 per annum.

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Were seed oats shipped into southern Saskatchewan in the spring of 1936 in cars bearing the following numbers: 414135, 427918, 501172, 415574, 512281, 404822, 206848?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, were all these oats used in the spring of 1936?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, what amount was carried over (a) in each car; (b) in total?

<i>Answer:</i> (a) Car	Carried Over	
	Bus.	lbs.
414135	1141	24
427918	1569	24
501172	1508	08
415574	1524	04
512281	936	06
404822	2090	
206848	766	11
(b) Total	9536	09

- (4) Have the amounts carried over been disposed of?

Answer: No.

- (5) If so, at what price and at what gain or loss per bushel and in total?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

- (6) If not disposed of, what was the cost, including freight, storage and other charges as at March 17, 1937 (a) per bushel; and (b) in total?

Answer: (a) 55 cents.

(b) \$5,249.47.

- (7) What was the value of these oats on March 17, 1937, based on average freight rates and prevailing cost of seed oats?

Answer: \$6,035.35.

- (8) What was the gain or loss in carrying these oats over from 1936 to 1937 (a) per bushel; and (b) in total?

Answer: (a) .08 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Gain.

(b) \$785.88. Gain.

Mr. Culliton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many sales of land were made by the Farm Loan Board between the 9th day of September 1929 and the 19th day of July 1934 where the cash payment was one dollar?

Answer: 137.

- (2) What was the total claim of the Farm Loan Board in respect of any lands so sold during this period?

Answer: \$550,169.46.

- (3) What was the total sale price at which the said lands were sold?

Answer: \$384,632.38.

- (4) How much has been collected in respect to these sales since they were made?

Answer: \$35,244.60.

- (5) How much commission did the Board agree to pay in respect to these sales?

Answer: \$2,467.98.

- (6) How much of this commission has been paid and how much is still due?

Answer: \$825.20 has been paid, and \$1,642.78 is still owing.

REGINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has 29-7-22 W2nd been leased by the School Lands Branch of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, on what basis, and what proportion of the crop was turned in last year?

Answer: One-fifth crop net to Department, not yet accounted for.

- (3) What crop was produced on said land last year?

Answer: 3,400 bushels.

- (4) Was this land formerly held under Agreement for Sale by the present lessee?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Is the lessee a farmer, or a medical practitioner, in the district?

Answer: Medical practitioner, also farms.

- (6) Is this matter at present being investigated by the Board of Revenue Commissioners?

Answer: No. Matter has been disposed of by the Board after hearing representation on behalf of the lessee to permit him to retain Department's one-fifth share.

- (7) If so, what action, if any, is intended to be taken with respect to non-delivery?

Answer: Board of Revenue Commissioners has ordered Department to insist on fulfillment of contract. Matter now in hands of Legal Branch.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there a Beer and Wine Store at Edenwold, as well as a Beer Parlor?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Has information been received by the Liquor Board to the effect that beer is being sold after hours, and that the vendor is allowing the drinking of beer on the premises in the Beer and Wine Store at this point?

Answer: No, but on March 11, 1937, two complaints were received by the Board that beer was being consumed on the Liquor Board store premises at Edenwold and that beer was being sold after hours.

- (3) If so, what has been done about the information received?

Answer: These complaints were immediately referred to the Attorney-General's Department, and the matter is being investigated in the usual way by the R.C.M. Police.

REGINA, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What money was spent by the Anderson Government on Highway No. 13, between Redvers and Manor?

Answer: The sum of \$29,431.69 was expended on the reconstruction of highway No. 13 from Redvers to Manor during 1931.

- (2) What was the yardage cost?

Answer: The work was performed on a day labor basis and yardage cost is not available.

- (3) What was the width of the road?

Answer: 24 feet.

- (4) What is the present width of the road?

Answer: 20 feet.

- (5) What amount of money was spent in preparing this road for gravel?

Answer: The sum of \$4,710.03 was expended on the preparation of subgrade from Redvers to Carlyle. The amount expended in preparation of subgrade on that portion of this road extending between Redvers and Manor is not available.

- (6) What was the yardage cost?

Answer: The work done in preparation of subgrade for gravel surfacing was largely blade-grader work. No yardage cost is available.

(7) What was the total cost of gravel?

Answer: Total cost of placing gravel surfacing on road from Redvers to Carlyle during the season of 1936 was \$27,811.21.

(8) What was the yardage per mile of gravel?

Answer: The average yardage of gravel per mile on the entire section Redvers to Carlyle was 770.5.

(9) What was the cost of gravel per mile?

Answer: The average cost of gravel surfacing on entire section from Redvers to Carlyle was \$1,002.20.

(10) What money was paid to farmers in this vicinity?

Answer: Information not available from departmental records.

(11) What were the total earnings of Paul Tonnilleur?

Answer: The total amount paid to Paul Tonnelier during 1936 was \$234.87.

REGINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

(1) Is there a Mr. Fred Hicks, of Viceroy, in the employ of the Government, or any Department of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, in what capacity is he employed, and at what monthly salary?

Answer: As inspector for the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, at a salary of \$4.00 per day, beginning September 14, 1936.

(3) Was he employed in any other capacity during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

Answer: Yes, as Motor License Inspector for the Department of Highways and Transportation from April 1, 1935 to September 12, 1936.

(4) If so, what did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses during the calendar years 1935 and 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary	— 1935.....	\$1,080.36
		1936.....	\$1,145.56
	(b) Expenses	— 1935.....	\$1,304.24
		1936.....	\$1,549.76

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much did the Department of Highways spend on the road directly south of Kelvington in 1936?

Answer: \$988.30.

- (2) Was this money spent through the Municipal Council?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, why not?

Answer: On the recommendation of the District Road Inspector, the work was carried out by the Department of Highways under the supervision of a Road Foreman.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was, or is, there a Mr. L. C. MacKinnon, of Kelvington, in the employ of the Government, or any department of the Government?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was, or is, there a Hamilton Harron, of Nut Mountain, in the employ of the Government, or any department of the Government?

Answer: No.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Was William G. Teare in the employ of the Government during the calendar year 1936 or 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, is he now employed, and in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Yes. Field Officer in the Department of Natural Resources. Salary \$1,240.00 per annum.

- (3) What has he drawn as (a) salary, and (b) expenses, since the date of first being employed?

Answer: (a) \$2,113.32 (b) \$2,192.25.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Was Criss Johnson employed by Norman Brooks, under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

Answer: Chris Johnson was employed by Norman Brooks, under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme.

- (2) If so, was there a previous application from the same worker for employment under the Scheme, with Harvey Dredge, of Kelvington?

Answer: Yes but the application was rejected as the man was being re-engaged by his former employer.

- (3) Was the first application refused?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has William Burks, of Kelvington, a relative employed with him under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

Answer: No record.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has George McKinley, of Kelvington, a relative in his employ under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

Answer: George McKinlay of Kelvington has W. M. Ruston employed who states he is not a relative.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is Guy W. Lewis in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity, and what are his duties?

Answer: No, but he was employed as a maintenance supervisor during the maintenance seasons of 1935 and 1936, respectively.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: He was appointed on May 25, 1935, and his appointment for that year was cancelled on December 27. In 1936 he was appointed on April 24 and his appointment was cancelled on November 26.

- (3) What is his monthly salary?

Answer: He was paid at the rate of 45c per hour.

- (4) How much has he received from the Government as (a) salary, and (b) expenses to date?

Answer: (a) Salary\$275.17

(b) Expenses (car)\$496.30

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Is Mark D. Cadwell, of North Battleford, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: April 15, 1935.

- (3) Who recommended him?

Answer: Appointment made by the Public Service Commission.

- (4) What are his duties?

Answer: Chief Engineer, Battleford Mental Hospital.

- (5) What monthly salary is he paid?

Answer: \$191.66.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was W. H. Nisbet, in the employ of the Government at North Battleford?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Clerk, in Liquor Board Store.

- (3) When was he appointed?

Answer: January 20, 1930.

- (4) When and why did he leave the employ of the Government?

Answer: Liquor Board dispensed with his services January 31, 1935 and re-engaged the man who was dismissed in 1930 to make room for Mr. Nisbet.

- (5) Who was appointed to take his place?

Answer: C. Douglas-Fraser, former employee.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is D. L. Fisher, of North Battleford, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No, but W. Fisher is employed at North Battleford.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what are his duties?

Answer: In charge of beer storage and distribution.

- (3) When was he appointed?

Answer: May 21, 1935.

- (4) What is his monthly salary?

Answer: Present monthly salary \$166.66.

- (5) How much has he received from the Government since his appointment as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) Salary—\$3,614.94. (b) Expenses—Nil.

- (6) How many assistants has he?

Answer: One.

- (7) What are their names?

Answer: Jules J. Nolin.

- (8) What monthly salary are they paid?

Answer: \$80.00 monthly.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Nick Obrigewitch, then a Councillor in the Rural Municipality of Fox Valley, committed for trial on any charge during the months of May or June, 1934?

Answer: No, but one Nicholas Obregecitch or Obritrchkewitsch of Fox Valley was committed for trial in the month of April, 1934.

- (2) If so, on what charge?

Answer: The accused was charged that he, on divers dates between November 1, 1933, and March 21, 1934, at Fox Valley in the Province of Saskatchewan did with intent to defraud, and by false pretences unlawfully obtain relief in the form of food, fuel and clothing to the value of \$230.65, from the Saskatchewan Relief Commission contrary to Section 405 (2) of The Criminal Code.

- (3) If he was committed, was bail fixed, and, if so, at what sum?

Answer: The Police report discloses that bail was set at \$500.00 by the accused and two sureties of \$500.00 each.

- (4) Was the charge ever proceeded with?

Answer: No.

- (5) If not, why not?

Answer: A stay of proceedings was entered as it was felt that a *prima facie* case could not be made out.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Is Alan D. Pickel, of North Battleford, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and what are his duties?

Answer: Grounds constable and guide, Battleford Mental Hospital.

- (3) How long has he been so employed?

Answer: Since September 1, 1935.

- (4) What is his monthly salary?

Answer: \$105.00.

- (5) How much money has he received from the Government to date?

Answer: \$1,995.00.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Has James W. Millar of Edmonton, Alberta, or any Company with which he is connected, done any work for the Government since July 18, 1934?

Answer: Yes, by the Western Construction & Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

- (2) If so, of what nature?

Answer: Construction of a water gallery under the river to service the Mental Hospital, Battleford.

- (3) How much has been paid to the said James W. Millar, or his Company, by the Government?

Answer: \$21,342.72.

- (4) How much is owing the said James W. Millar, or his Company, by the Government at the present time?

Answer: Nothing.

- (5) Were tenders called for by the Government for such work?

Answer: The work was of such a nature that it was not possible to call for tenders.

REGINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) How much has been paid to Jack Titerle, of North Battleford, by the Government since July 18, 1934?

Answer: \$14,152.78.

- (2) How much is now owing the said Jack Titerle by the Government?

Answer: Approximately \$2,000.00.

- (3) What is the nature of the work done, or the services rendered by the said Jack Titerle?

Answer: Boiler plant alterations and repairs, trenching, laying water pipe lines, etc., at Battleford Mental Hospital.

- (4) Were contracts let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (5) If so, were tenders received, and how many?

Answer: See answer to Question (4).

- (6) If not, why not?

Answer: The work was of a nature that could not be tendered on.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did the Government receive periodical statements, or reports, from the Dominion Government Grain Inspection Offices at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, showing the Government grade on cars passing these various inspection points for their account, in the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was it possible for the Government to secure promptly the Government grade on any car of grain passing an inspection point, in which they were interested, in the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

Answer: Information was obtained as promptly as mail service permitted. If greater speed required it would be necessary to use telegraph service.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many employees are on the Motor License Staff at Prince Albert?

Answer: Two.

- (2) What are their names and what amounts have been paid each of the said employees for salary and expenses since their respective appointments?

Answer: L. Liston, Motor License Inspector; salary paid since date of appointment, March 1, 1935—\$3,104.08; expenses—\$2,481.57.

Miss T. J. Bolton, Clerk-stenographer; salary paid since date of appointment to the Motor License staff, March 15, 1937—\$31.41; expenses—Nil. Miss Bolton also acts as Clerk-stenographer for the Mines Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, which Department is paying part of her salary.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has the Motor License Branch been moved from the Highways Department Warehouse in Prince Albert to the Canada Building, in the same city?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why?

Answer: In order to provide more convenient service to the general public, as the former office was situated approximately one mile from the centre of the city.

- (3) What rental is being paid for the said premises, and to whom?

Answer: \$100 per month is paid to the Mahon Agencies, Prince Albert, for office accommodation provided for representatives of the following departments:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (a) Motor License Branch, Department of Highways and Transportation;
- (b) Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs;
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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.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
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SPEECH DELIVERED BY

Mr. George H. Williams, M.L.A.

(WADENA)

Leader of the Opposition

in the Debate on the

**Address in Reply to the Speech
From the Throne**

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Tuesday, February 16, 1937

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1937

SPEECH OF

Mr. George H. Williams, M.L.A.

(WADENA)

Leader of the Opposition

in the Debate on the

Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Tuesday, February 16, 1937.

Mr. Speaker: In rising to reply to the Speech from the Throne, I desire, as is customary, to compliment the mover (*Dr. Jardine*) and the seconder (*Mr. Johnson*) of the Address.

As for the Speech itself, I must confess to disappointment. In the Speech not only does the Government give notice that taxation will be increased at this session, but, in addition thereto, is guilty of misstatements and half statements of a most glaring nature. Referring to the selling policy of the Canadian Wheat Board, the Speech reads:

"The removal of this surplus has had a most beneficial effect on prices, and those farmers who were fortunate enough to harvest a crop in the fall of 1936 were able to sell it at a price much better than had obtained for several years."

Mr. Speaker, that statement betrays either a woeful ignorance of facts or a deliberate attempt to mislead. I have before me the report of the Canadian Wheat Board, crop year 1935-36. One finds, upon reading this report, that the Board not only was of opinion that it was in a very vulnerable position, but was so conscious of its guilt that it tried to write into the report a defence of its own actions, and this in a report which should have contained only hard, cold facts and figures. The defence reads:

"There has been criticism of the Board's selling policy since December, 1935, from some quarters. Just what these critics would have had to say if the United States had harvested anything like a normal crop off their large acreage of winter wheat planted in the fall of 1935, and if the promise of June, 1936, conditions in western Canada had been fulfilled, cannot now be known. It may be recalled that as late as June 23rd, 1936, one Canadian authority forecast a crop of 400 million bushels for western Canada, and on July 2nd, another well-known forecaster estimated a crop of 380 million bushels. Conscious that we possessed no supernatural power which would enable us to forecast weather and crops many months in advance, the Board consistently adhered to a policy designed to reduce the Canadian surplus to reasonable proportions by the end of the crop year.

It seemed obvious to the Board last winter that such was the only common sense policy to follow. It needed no special foresight to realize in January, 1936, that if crops in North America in 1936 proved to be large, then everyone would be thankful that a big reduction had been made in the Canadian carryover. If crops turned out poorly then this reduction in the surplus would have removed the greatest obstacle standing in the way of Canadian farmers getting a good price for their 1936 crop."

When a Board, in reporting on what it did with the 1935 crop, begins to explain and try to defend itself by saying, "should the 1936 crop be poor the farmers would get a good price for it," it is the strangest kind of reporting. The fact of the matter is that the Board knew it was selling wheat for less than supply and demand warranted. The Board must have had access to such crop reports as the following:

"The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on July 9, issued a report giving numerical condition of all crops as at June 30, as follows: Lack of rain at crucial periods of growth led to a general decline in crop prospects in the three prairie provinces. At the end of June practically all conditions figures were lower than at May 31, 1936, or June 30, 1935. The drought triangle in southern and central areas that has been more or less evident since 1929 was the principal centre of deterioration with northern districts of Manitoba and Alberta having better prospects."

In the monthly review of the wheat situation issued by the Dominion for July, there is the following comment:

"Fall wheat prospects declined slightly during the month, while recurring drought on the prairies lowered the spring wheat prospects by nearly 14 per cent. Further deterioration has taken place in this crop since the correspondent reports were filed at the end of June."

In the same report there is the following quotation discussing the wheat situation in Canada:

"At the present time it is doubtful whether the new crop will bring an outturn equal to that of 1935."

United States Department of Agriculture issued a report on acreage, condition, yield, etc., on July 10th, covering condition of the crop as at July 1st:

"A United States wheat crop of 638,400,000 bushels in 1936 is indicated by conditions of July 1st. With the exception of three years it would be the smallest wheat crop produced in this country since 1917."

World wheat prospects published on July 31, 1936, by United States Department of Agriculture, under the heading "Prices", says:

"Up until early June a large enough surplus of wheat to put the United States on an export basis seemed likely, and prices at the time were adjusting downward to a shipping differential under Liverpool. However, as the drought conditions began to reduce spring wheat crop prospects prices strengthened and after the middle of June, as conditions grew worse, they registered the sharpest gains in recent years. From the low point in late May and early June to

July 10th No. 2 hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis rose 45 cents; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 26 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis, 17 cents, and No. 2 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, 14 cents. Prices at Winnipeg and Liverpool, influenced by the same factors as the domestic markets, fluctuated much in the same manner. Since July 10th wheat prices in both domestic and foreign markets lost some of the gains despite further serious deterioration in the spring wheat crops in both the United States and Canada."

As the *Western Producer* points out editorially, in the issue of January 14, these reports were available to the public in early July and must have been available to the Canadian Wheat Board in late June.

In spite of this, examination of the selling figures discloses the fact that the Board deliberately sold more wheat in July than at any other time during the year, knowing when it did so that there was going to be a small 1936 crop. If we examine the figures, we find that the sales were:

1935	1935 Crop Sales	Old 1934 Crop Sales	Total
September	3,010,714	.....	3,010,714
October	4,795,729	.....	4,795,729
November	4,771,225	.....	4,771,225
December	28,151,146	22,099,862	50,251,008
<hr/>			
1936			
January	17,283,814	9,221,167	26,504,981
February	10,839,732	12,493,654	23,333,386
March	16,485,789	11,770,440	28,256,229
April	16,766,532	12,708,183	29,474,715
May	16,037,111	334,950	16,372,061
June	20,720,772	1,434,831	22,155,603
July	9,846,891	52,456,000	62,302,891

The old Board under McFarland operated until the end of November of 1935, and consistently held 1934 crop off the market during the months of September, October and November, to give buoyancy to the market and thus enable the farmer to sell his 1935 wheat on a stronger market.

The report reveals that as soon as Murray took over in December, 1935, he immediately dumped 50,251,008 bushels on the market. The report does not give the price per bushel obtained for this wheat. Charges have been made, however, that the Board deliberately filled orders under the market quotation to save operators in the market when Argentine raised her pegged price from 52 to 90 cents.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You dare not make that charge.

Mr. Williams: The rawest part of the whole deal, however, came in July of 1936, when over 62,000,000 bushels of wheat were dumped on a rising market just as the 1936 crop was coming onto the market. This action materially depressed the market, when it should have been kept buoyant, and cost the western farmer millions of dollars. Mr. Murray, the former secretary of the Grain Exchange, must have realized when he sold this grain, largely to Grain Exchange operators, that the price would eventually rise giving the grain speculators a nice profit, while if he held the wheat, thus keeping the market buoyant, not only would the farmers market the new crop on a rising market, but the old wheat would also be sold at enhanced prices later on, thus showing a profit to the Board rather than a loss. Mr. Murray chose to destroy the market for both the Board and the farmer, and I cannot but think he did it intentionally, being former Secretary of the Grain Exchange. I think this Government, instead of trying to defend and whitewash actions of this kind, should be on the alert to prevent them in order that we might have every possible cent returned to Saskatchewan that our wheat should command on the market. It is the duty of this Government to protect the farmers of this province, and not Grain Exchange operators.

Like a little boy whistling to keep his courage up, the Government lauds the reciprocal agreement with the United States, declaring that the agreement has materially benefited the live stock industry. I am afraid it will take more than empty words to convince the farmers that the live stock market is anything but just plain rotten. The fact of the matter is that every person who marketed cattle this year, with few exceptions, will tell you he is disgusted with the market.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Talk of something you know something about.

Mr. Williams: I market cattle. I'm not a school teacher.

The Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Scheme commented on in the Throne Address is anything but satisfactory to the settlers. The amount of assistance given is totally inadequate and a large amount of the land on which they have been placed for rehabilitation is marginal land.

In this connection I wish to quote from a letter appearing in the *Saskatchewan Farmer* and a portion of a letter to myself from Mr. Simmons, the Commissioner of the Board:

To the Editor, Saskatchewan Farmer.

"Sir:

"If you will allow me a little space, I would make a few notes for the observance of people who have to foot the bill for relief indebtedness.

"Here is a copy of a letter sent recently to a relief recipient who was trying to make himself more self-supporting:

'Sir: — re Feed and Fodder, 1935-36.

'We are in receipt of yours of 28th in which you apply for 20 bushels of feed wheat to feed your hogs and chickens. In reply we wish to advise that owing to the low market for chickens at the present time and further that no revenue may be expected from that source during the winter, the Government does not deem it advisable to supply feed to winter chickens. We would therefore ask you to dispose of them in order to purchase feed for your hogs.'

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. SIMMONS,
Superintendent.'

"The utter crass idiocy of such a letter is almost unbelievable, coming as it does from Re-establishment, the very place where they are supposed to give help. The applicant asked for four bushels of feed wheat for laying hens, the balance to fatten hogs. Is the market low for eggs? I think not; 30 cents per dozen here. But perhaps Mr. Simmons does not know how to get hens to lay in winter. In fact, I think he has a lot to learn yet. The hens cannot be sold as there is no market here for them, so they have to be killed and eaten."

Now Mr. Simmons' letter to myself:

Mr. George Williams, M.L.A.,
510 Kerr Block,
Regina, Sask.

"Dear Mr. Williams:

"Referring to yours of October 26th in regard to the method of allotting lands in the new blocks open for settlement, the procedure is as follows:

"When a single settler arrives at the camp bearing an eligibility certificate from his district inspector entitling him to file on land, this eligibility certificate along with a certificate covering the reasons for the abandonment of his old land are turned over to the location officer, who in this case, would be Mr. John Crick. The location officer then opens up four quarter sections of land from which the settler is allowed to make a choice. When two or more settlers arrive in camp at the same time, numbers are placed in a hat and the settlers draw from it to obtain their order of locating land, as 1, 2, 3 etc. No. 1 is taken out and given four quarters to choose from. Then No. 2 takes his place and is also given four quarters to choose from, and so on until all settlers have made their choice.

"Settlers naturally want to rove around the blocks at will and pick up all the most desirable quarters, and sometimes they are a little dissatisfied because their choice has to be restricted to a limited number of quarters. We have approximately 800 settlers who have to be moved and so far there are approximately only 800 quarters considered suitable for settlement. Therefore, all of these 800 settlers cannot be mobilized in these blocks at the one time and have to be taken up in parties of four or five from each respective district. The land is progressively thrown open to them from which to make their choice. If we allowed the early settlers, going into these blocks, to take their choice of the whole, these would choose the best quarters making it an outright injustice to the rest of the settlers who come in late and who are just as entitled to an opportunity of obtaining a first class quarter as are the early settlers.

"All land being opened for settlement has been carefully checked over. Naturally the amount of land available is limited and occasionally quarters are a little heavy to clear or probably are not of the best standard, but they are in every case considered fair, and superior to the lands which the settlers are abandoning."

Now, Mr. Speaker, with this very apparent shortage of good land to rehabilitate farmers forced out of the drought area, the drive for further agricultural immigration becomes all the more idiotic. It may be argued that there are farmers operating large farms in various parts of the province who wish to dispose of their holdings and that the new immigrants will be placed on some of this land. If this be the case, why in the name of common sense bring in inexperienced settlers to take up such land and send our own experienced people out to bush farms which never can be made to pay? It certainly does not seem a reasonable thing to do.

The Government's interpretation of the Privy Council decisions seems to have been influenced by what it wanted to think, not by logic. The Government argues that, because the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* has been declared legal that, therefore, it can do nothing further about debt adjustment and that the province has no power to adjust debts. The fact of the matter is that the Federal Act was declared legal because it was based on the powers given to the Federal Government to enact legislation in matters of bankruptcy and insolvency. The *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* declares itself to be an Act to deal with the affairs of insolvent debtors and, therefore, has been declared *intra vires*. It does not follow that this Government has no power to pass legislation with respect to the adjustment of debts particularly, it would seem, of solvent debtors. It is to be remembered that the sole right to enact legislation with respect to property and civil rights falls within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, vested in the Legislature by the *British North America Act*. Most certainly, debts and legislation pertaining to debts come within the term "property and civil rights." Therefore, it would seem the Government has the power to bring down legislation with respect to these things.

While it is recognized that the Provincial Government has no power to arbitrarily adjust interest rates, it does seem that it does have power to pass legislation with respect to debts by virtue of the fact that property and civil rights fall within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. The recent decisions of the Privy Council would seem to strengthen the hands of the province in that these decisions tend to increase rather than decrease the power of Provincial Legislatures. The Government can, if it so desires, settle this matter for all time by submitting a reference to the Privy Council. This the Government should have done long ago.

In the recent decisions, the Privy Council ruled that hours of labour, wages, unemployment insurance, all fell within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. It is significant that, although this Government was eager to seize upon the declaration of the legality of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* as an excuse to do nothing further about debt adjustment, it has failed utterly to take up the responsibility devolving upon it by the same decisions with respect to hours of labour, wages, unemployment insurance and marketing legislation. On these things the Throne Speech is absolutely silent.

Quotations from Hansard show quite clearly that Ottawa officially has washed its hands of social legislation of this type. I quote Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour: Hansard, February 1.

"We now know, if there was any uncertainty before, that exclusive jurisdiction over hours, wages and unemployment insurance lies with the provincial legislatures; all doubts upon this point have been dispelled. That brings me to the second objection I take to the resolution which is now before the House. The provinces possess the jurisdiction to deal with labour and social legislation. This jurisdiction cannot be taken from them by violence or by any declaration that can be made by this parliament. It will not, in the light of existing judicial decisions, be transferred to the Dominion Parliament by the process of judicial interpretation. It can be given to the Dominion Parliament, in whole or in part, only by an act of voluntary surrender by the provincial Legislatures. The initiative, in other words, now lies with the provinces themselves."

Yet, though this Government was so anxious to seize on one decision interpreting it to mean that it could not do anything further about debt adjustment, it utterly failed to take any action on the other decisions with respect to hours of labour, wages and other social legislation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: They are right on the statute books now.

Mr. Williams: That's a joke.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It's like you then.

Mr. Williams: The honourable gentleman can be insulting if he so chooses, but I would rather he would be intelligent. The honourable gentleman knows full well that *The Minimum Wage Act* applies only in the cities, and then to only a few classes of labour.

Mr. Cahan, the former Secretary of State, had this to say, again quoting from Hansard:

"But where are we now? By successive decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada and the judicial committee of the Privy Council, it has now been held that all questions relating to compulsory insurance to salaries and wages and to hours of employment are vested in the province, since section 92 of the British North America Act states that legislating respecting property and civil rights in the province is vested in the province. This vast field of legislative action which is

now declared by the courts to be vested in the province is exclusively covered by that section dealing with property and civil rights in the province and the last clause, number 16, which reads: 'Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.'

Then Mr. Thorson, Liberal member and President of the Manitoba Bar Association:

"What is then the situation left by the recent decisions of the Privy Council? The decisions mean that this Parliament has no jurisdiction whatsoever to deal with unemployment insurance, no jurisdiction to deal with hours of labour, and no jurisdiction to deal with the subject of wages. I think it follows also from these decisions that Parliament has no jurisdiction to regulate or control industry, have left all these subjects within the jurisdiction of the provinces."

And yet we have a Throne Speech which utterly overlooks the duty of this Government in relation to these matters of social legislation.

Then, too, the declaration made by the Government in the Speech that the Winter Farm Relief Scheme is a work and wages programme and probably the most successful in Canada adds insult to injury. Sometime during the session, I intend to bring in a resolution dealing with the inefficiency and general all-round inadequacy of this branch of Government activity. Just now I am going to content myself with reading just three letters out of the many that come to my attention day after day on this particular thing.

The first is from Ranger, Saskatchewan, dated December 30, 1936:

"Dear Sir:

"I left home about the middle of September to look for work, because in our community at home and around there were no crops. I formerly lived at Gull Lake, but since there were no crops there, I left to find what work I could get.

"I got a job at Renown threshing for a while—only made about \$20.00 because threshing was about over when I got there.

"From there I went to Debden, where I got a job in a garage for a month. I expected two months' work there, but only got one month at \$15.00. So by the time I bought my clothes, I had nothing left.

"From there I went to Sreguer's and am working here under the \$5.00 a month plan, which I understand all single men out of work are entitled to and which a lot of them are getting around here. Well, I had my application filled out on November 4 and sent in, and about three weeks later I got an answer stating that I was not entitled to it, for I had work during the summer. So I wrote back and wanted to know the reason and they did not answer me.

"I went to Leoville to see Pat Boyd, relief man, about it, and he said he couldn't do anything about it at all. He asked me how I got up in this country and I told him I bummed my way on a freight looking for work. He told me I could bum my way back again. Well, if it was nice weather so I could get to where there was work, I would, but it isn't. I asked him for a transportation ticket and he said 'nothing doing' that he wasn't paying my way any place. In

fact, he said he didn't care what I did. So that's all the satisfaction I got out of him. He is the relief man here for this district. Well, if that is the kind of person the Government employs, I don't see what good they are to the people.

"This is the first time I have ever asked for relief of any description at all and I don't know as they can turn me flat, for I am working for this bonus the same as other men are doing, but cannot get it. If I cannot get this bonus, surely I can get a transportation home where I can get work. If I can't, I can stay home, so am asking you if you would look into the matter and see what can be done."

"Yours truly,

(Signed) REUBEN POFF,
Ranger, Sask.
c/o H. J. Sreguer."

Next: this comes from Clair in my own constituency, dated January 15, 1937:

"G. H. Williams.

"Dear Sir:

"Trust you will pardon the liberty I take in writing you, but on Mr. Horner's advice, I would like to tell you of the conditions we labor under the so-called Farm Scheme.

"I have been working for Mr. Horner since the 8th of October, 1936. I was sent out from the Saskatoon Employment Office on the Farm Scheme of \$5.00 per month. Up to date I have not received any money and have written for clothing, but received no answer.

"You will notice the statements running in the papers of the amount of cheques sent out to the farm labourers and farmers, and where it is sent. In this district there is a large number of farm help. Not one has received any cheque. Can you figure a man out in this cold weather hauling feed and cutting wood in light or summer clothing. Well, this is what is being done.

"Why don't this King Government pay us as they promised to do? So we could work and get ourselves clothes. The farmer boards us, but he can't clothe us. Why can't we get our money. On our papers is a clause which reads: 'Payment will be made in six weeks time and once a month afterwards.' It is nearly four months now and no signs of any cheque yet. Yet these statements keep running in the Press of what they are doing for the farmer and hired help under this Farm Scheme. I am a burnt out returned soldier, 51 years of age, and cannot stand up to this weather in light clothes. There are three of us here under the Farm Scheme. One man is working in a pair of light boots, and the other making mitts out of old overall patches. I had to beg Mrs. Horner to get me a pair of rubbers so I could do the work. The farmer wants the work done, but we are unable to do it owing to the Government not sending our wages as they promised so we could buy clothing and stay on the job.

"I would like very much to hear from you and hope you will take this matter up and help us get the cheques or wages as stated in the Press as being sent to us Farm Labourers.

"Thanking you very much,

"I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) HARRY RUSSELL,
c/o Fred Horner,
Clair, Sask."

This one is from Elbow, dated February 6, 1937:

"Mr. G. H. Williams, M.L.A.

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing you at this time believing the following information will be of interest to you.

"After receiving three months work last summer with the railway relief programme, I returned to Moose Jaw on the completion of that job. I have been a resident of that town since 1931, but am classed as a transient.

"After exhausting my meagre savings I applied for relief and finally, after many arguments, received one month's relief. At the end of that time I was cut off and told I must accept a farm job under the Government Scheme even though I had absolutely no experience. I willingly accepted and was told I would receive a clothing voucher shortly after arriving at my destination. I arrived here on December 28, 1936 and was informed that it was all outside work, and it was necessary to have heavy winter clothing immediately. My employer, being in the same fix as myself financially, we notified the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare at Regina, and at the same time wrote Mr. Hogan at Moose Jaw, Employment Office. On January 7 I received a letter from Mr. Molloy, Commissioner for the Labour and Public Welfare, stating it would be necessary for my employer to write him at the office that I am in need of clothing. This was done, and finally on January 27, one month after I arrived here, I received an order for the enormous sum of three dollars. What on earth am I to buy with it?

"We are hauling feed five miles in sub zero weather, and at the present time am suffering from frozen ears and toes. No doubt there are thousands of cases such as mine, but what must we do? Is it necessary to take a month to obtain my request for clothing? Is three dollars enough for winter clothing such as required for the above conditions? I have proven my willingness to work, but must I suffer as stated above. My only reason for writing you is to inform you of these conditions.

"Thanking you for your kind attention and wishing you every success,

"I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. FISHER."

And yet the Throne Speech lauds it as being the best work and wages programme in Canada!

We are pleased to note that there is a possibility of the Government at long last seeing the light with respect to refunding of the public debt. We trust that the financial survey and the refunding operations will become a reality rather than remain the nebulous things they now are.

We on this side of the House desire to join with the Government in expressing appreciation of the assistance given by the Federal Government in the irrigation project and rehabilitation in the drought area. We believe the formation of Credit Unions is a move in the right direction, and we are pleased to note the increase

in the school grants. We are pleased to be able to commend the Government even on these minor things. We hope, however, that the Government will not take our rather generous commendation of its relatively unimportant policies as an endorsement of its major sins. If it does, it will be placing itself in the position of a notorious criminal who expected to obtain a reprieve because he exhibited kindness of heart in stroking a kitten.

The Speech from the Throne forecasts that this is to be a tax imposing session. May I warn the Government that the path of increased taxation is the road to ruin. The people of the province, with some individual exceptions, are paying all the taxes they can now stand. It would be well for the Government to remember that the people of this province have only a certain sum of money to finance on and before further revenue can be obtained for the Government the income of the people has to be increased. This increase of income can be brought about in two ways, either by a direct increase of income itself or by protecting the people against exploitation by profit-seeking monopolies and combines.

Might I, therefore, suggest to the Government that it should take active steps to increase the income of the people of Saskatchewan by adopting the following policies.

Mr. McLeod (Bromhead): Dollar wheat!

Mr. Williams: When you had the opportunity of pegging wheat at one dollar, you, in collusion with the Federal Government, pegged it at 87½ cents.

This Government should take cognizance of the fact that various farmers' organizations and the Rural Municipal Association have demanded that the 1937 grain crops be marketed through the Canada Wheat Board and that a minimum price be set, such fixed minimum price to be equal to the cost of production as determined by the statistics provided by the University of Saskatchewan.

If this Government wants to do something for the farmer, it must take cognizance of the obvious fact that the farmers of the province require every cent their grain will bring. It is also quite obvious that no organization or group of organizations is in as strong a position to market the 1937 crop in a satisfactory manner as is the Canadian Wheat Board.

Mr. McLeod: Even with Mr. Murray at the head of it?

Mr. Williams: Yes, even with Mr. Murray at the head of it—provided he works for the people and not for the Grain Exchange. It's your job to see to that.

The development of the mineral resources of Northern Saskatchewan offers another opportunity to materially increase the income of the people of this province. It may be argued that the Provincial Government is unable to provide the necessary financial strength to develop these resources as a provincial enterprise. If that be the case why not take a hint from the practical Swede and socialize to the extent you find yourselves able to do so, by stipulating that there shall be a definite return on shares, the balance of the profits to go to the Provincial Treasury.

Premier: We have that now.

Mr. Williams: You have royalties.

Premier: We also have income tax.

Mr. Williams: Going round corners, you never get them.

Surely it is obvious that co-operation between public and private enterprise in joint development is better than no public participation whatever. Why fail to do anything simply because you cannot go all the way? A refusal to go even part way with public ownership and development because the province does not possess enough financial strength to take over all development constitutes either deliberate betrayal of the interests of the people of the province or lack of courage and confidence in the Government's own ability to grapple with current problems.

Millions of dollars are being taken out of this province in the form of profits by oil companies and various other monopolies. It lies within the power of this Government to set up provincial proprietary boards to either regulate or take over the wholesale distribution of those things within the province. This would not only save the people a great deal of money, now leaving Saskatchewan in the form of profits for monopolies, but would also open up new sources of revenue for the Government and should result in lower taxation.

It is not my intention to pursue this topic at the moment—the Budget debate will be on in due course; but I do wish to point out that no government of today can afford to remain orthodox and static—new times demand new methods. On this count the present Government is, as in most matters, a lamentable failure.

I have a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that this is or should be the last session of the Eighth Legislature of Saskatchewan. So miserably has the Government failed the people of this province that were the Government to go to the polls today, it would not carry a dozen seats. That idea does not originate with me, Mr. Speaker,

but with the Cabinet Ministers. The Ministers talk to people who in turn talk; and they say the Ministers told them they doubted if they would get a dozen seats.

I believe that no Government should hold power after it has lost the confidence of the electors. I realize, of course, that only a truly altruistic government would resign voluntarily, because it realizes it has lost the confidence of the people—and this is not an altruistic government. At one time it prided itself that it was a hard-boiled business government, but its members now realize it is not even that.

Realizing as I do, Mr. Speaker, that the present Government has failed the people of the province; realizing it does not possess sufficient altruism to resign voluntarily; realizing as I do that the failures of the Government have placed the individual private Liberal members on the spot; realizing that some, at least, of the members on the Government side of the House desire to express their disapproval of the policies of the Government, and realizing that some of them wish to dissociate themselves from Government policies, I am going to give them the opportunity to do so by moving an amendment to the Address, which will constitute a vote of lack of confidence in the present Government.

I desire, before doing so, to point out to the private members on the Government side of the House that the only effective way they can express disapproval of Government policies is to vote against the Government and if possible vote it out of power. May I remind them that they have already tried everything else, and have failed. They have tried putting their views forward in caucus, and have been overruled; they have tried chiding the Government in the House, and have got nowhere. The proof of their own sincerity demands that they take the only effective means of changing Government policy, namely, that of changing the Government itself.

In moving the motion of lack of confidence, Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to place it before the Assembly in proper form, moved and seconded, then to speak to the motion rather than to berate the Government first and move the motion later, as is the usual custom. My reason for so doing is that I wish the so-called rebels on the other side of the House to fully realize the responsibility of their decision when the vote comes. I therefore move, seconded by the honourable member for Cutknife (*Mr. Macaulley*) that the following words be added to the motion:

“We respectfully submit to Your Honour that Your Honour’s present advisors do not possess the confidence of the Citizens of Saskatchewan.”

Speaking to the amendment which constitutes a motion of lack of confidence in the Government, I desire to point out that present responsibility for the deplorable financial position of the province lies directly at the door of this administration. At the time of last election, the people of this province were told that, if they elected Liberal Governments, Federal and Provincial, their troubles would be over. Possibly the election propaganda meant the people's troubles would be all over, because most certainly we still have troubles all over.

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, one of the many pamphlets issued by the Liberal party prior to the provincial election of 1934 in which the Liberal party condemned the Conservatives in no uncertain terms because of the increase in the public debt.

Let us examine the facts. When the Conservatives came to power in 1929, the public debt stood at \$62,693,011. When they were defeated in 1934, it stood at \$148,019,928, an increase of \$86,314,917, or an increase of \$17,262,983 per year.

Two years after the present Government took office, we find that the public debt stands at \$192,635,510, an increase of \$44,615,582 in two years, or an increase of \$22,307,791 per year. And even at that I am giving this Government better than an even break because part of the reason for the increase in the public debt during the Conservative regime was due to a loan of over \$13,000,000 to the Wheat Pool. This loan increased the public debt by that amount because money had to be found to cover the advances, and bonds had to be sold to obtain the money. This increased the public debt, whereas the present Government not only has not had to find money for the Wheat Pool, but is in the favourable position of having some of this money repaid year after year, which they should have utilized to retire the borrowings and thereby decrease the public debt, but which they do use to pay interest and finance ordinary governmental expense.

Nothing was too mean, too cheap, no charge was too caustic for the present "encumbrances" of office to make, when speaking of the former regime. Their campaign literature was full of it. It is written: "Judge not lest ye also be judged."

When the present Government came to office, it knew, or pretended to know, the serious condition of provincial finances. What did it do about it? All it did was play Pollyanna and pray for rain. The former Premier kept insisting that a few good crops would clean everything up and still sings that song down in safe, secluded Ottawa. The present Premier follows in his master's footsteps. The Government knew it had a serious financial problem on their hands, yet all it did was to build political fences and wait for rain.

The Government failed to implement refunding operations and resolutely refused to obtain revenues by means of state-operated commercial enterprises.

We have in this House a man who has lauded the methods used in Sweden as being a proper example to follow. I refer to the honourable member for Arm River (*Mr. Danielson*). I wonder if he has urged on his colleagues the necessity of following the Swedish example during these two years when the Government was going farther and farther into the mire of debt to the tune of over \$22,000,000 a year. If he did, I wonder how satisfied he is with the lack of results he has obtained.

I was going to say something to the honourable member for Rosthern (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*), but, unfortunately, he is not in his seat—and I do not like to say anything about a member when he is not here.

The present Government had a financial problem on its hands. It knew that because it berated the Conservatives about it. It knew the way Sweden had met a similar situation, because it tried to gather some reflected glory from Sweden by calling the Social Democrats “Liberals”—a statement which I think almost libellous—but, Mr. Speaker, in spite of the fact the Government knew it had a financial problem, in spite of the fact it knew how that problem had been solved in a country very similar to ours, it did nothing about it except wait for rain.

A strange irony exists between these two groups who sit here facing one another. Those on this side of the House realize that, if they had foregone their Socialistic doctrines they might now be sitting on Government seats and not in Opposition; while the members on the Government side realize—if, that is, they realize anything, that, unless they adopt the doctrines of Socialism, they cannot possibly hope to do the things they have promised to do as individual members.

This reflects itself in the illogical position Government members find themselves in when discussing such policies as have been adopted in Sweden, and when they seek to claim the Swedish Government is a Liberal government. They would fain claim such policies for Liberalism, but dare not move to put them into effect because they know they will bring Socialism to Saskatchewan—and that is the test they dare not make.

Then, Mr. Speaker, the crowning injustice of it all came last fall, when visible wheat supplies were low. This Government, in collusion with the Federal Government, deliberately harpooned the Wheat Board. This action cost the farmers of the West millions

of dollars,—dollars that would have been used to pay taxes, dollars that would have paid debts, dollars that would have meant less relief, dollars that would have bought clothes, food, dollars that would have brought happiness lost to Saskatchewan because of blundering or worse.

Finally, having failed to do the things they ought to have done to raise revenue, our Premier goes to Ottawa to importune the Federal Government and is met with a cold shoulder and a glassy eye. The Provincial Government probably feels that the Federal Government is unfair to it in assuming only a small portion of the relief costs. I wonder if the Government realizes that it is but being paid back in its own coin!

During the first year of the life of the present Government, when the Gardiner-Patterson régime placed the infamous *Seed Grain Advances Act* on the statute books, under which it is possible for mortgage companies to have the land covered by their own mortgages sown at the public expense, and under which distressed farmers are forced to increase their mortgages in order to get the seed—at that time the Provincial Government adopted a very hard-hearted attitude towards the farmer's plight. "No paternalism" was their cry; "let the farmers go to the mortgage companies and borrow money for the seed!" At that time the Provincial Government was more concerned with the condition of its own budget than it was with the position of the farmers. Today, the Federal Government is more concerned with the condition of its budget than with the position of this province. Both Governments, professing the same orthodox Capitalistic Liberal philosophy, exhibit the same hard-shell family traits.

We are told by the Press that the Western Premiers explained that, unless they were given assistance, they might have to default in their interest payments, and were told: "Possibly it would be as well if you did that." A nice mess for a "Business administration" to be in, is it not, Mr. Speaker? "Vote for Gardiner and Good Government" was the election cry; and within two years the same Government faces—default!

At this time I wish to remind the House that a contingent liability was set up under *The Seed Grain Advances Act*. Under this Act, the Government of the Province undertook to repay all advances made to tenants which remained outstanding in 1941, with interest at 5% compounded annually. Last year, this Government was unable to tell the House how much this contingent liability built up under this Act amounted to. I suspect this House is being allowed to drift quite blissfully into another mire of debt while the Government sits back and waits for rain.

We on this side of the House suggested that the money for the seed should be obtained from the Federal Government. We suggested that the Federal Government be asked to make a grant of direct Treasury issue money, such as the previous \$10,000,000 granted by the Federal Government to this province for relief purposes, and that the farmer be only charged with actual administrative costs. This the Government refused to do. In our opinion this House is at least entitled to know what the present liability is under the Government's scheme.

In one of my first speeches in this House, I warned the Government that if it plundered the treasury for patronage it would end where Newfoundland found herself—in bankruptcy; where a Royal Commission set up by the Imperial Government found, on investigating the state of affairs existing in that country, that political patronage was largely responsible for the condition. In spite of that warning, this Government has kept on adding to its army of inspectors and agents until even the Jacoby Commission also warns that the burden is too heavy.

Mismanagement—the Government just seems to bump from one thing to another. Not only did it get itself hopelessly in debt and everybody else with it, but it also failed to keep its pre-election promises with respect to the adjustment of debt. Let me quote the Liberal promises. I have here another of their pamphlets, and under the heading "What do the Liberals offer?" I read:

"The Liberal party believes that a survey of the relationships existing between creditor and debtor should be made in Saskatchewan immediately a Liberal Government is established. This survey would indicate that a certain percentage of the debt incurred in this province more particularly on agricultural lands was due to the policy followed by the Federal Government during war time to encourage the production of foodstuffs for war purposes. It will be found in the investigation that not only was the farmer encouraged to borrow in order that he might produce more, but creditors were encouraged to lend more liberally than they otherwise would have done. Both debtors and creditors are now suffering as a result of that policy. Under that policy men were encouraged to purchase more land and to even enter into and break up areas of this province which never should have been open for wheat growing.

Mr. Agar: That was done.

Mr. Williams: It was not done. You just kidded them.

"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. This will assist in re-establishing agriculture."

It was done, eh?

"This commission would be asked to determine also the number of secured debtors in this province who have been in a position to pay their interest from year to year but have been unable to provide anything with which to retard principal amounts at present interest rates. They will also be asked to determine the average rate of interest which these debtors are paying and will be asked to propose a scheme and a rate of interest under which the indebtedness of such debtors may be amortized over a term of 20 to 30 years and paid off through the payment of a sum annually which would approximate the present interest payment."

Did the Government do these things? No, of course it did not. I doubt if it even intended to do them. It was just another election promise. It did set up an arm-chair commission under the direction of the Minister of Education, which extracted some figures from the urban and rural municipal reports and tabled this, along with a little eye-wash, as a report.

Can the Government tell me today what per cent. of the debts of the farmers of Saskatchewan are due to the national policy during the war? No. Of course it cannot.

Mr. Agar: You could though.

Mr. Williams: When I promise to do a thing, I do it. Put us over there and see what happens.

Did this Government make a demand on the Federal Government for sufficient funds to take care of adjustments which ought to be made between debtors and creditors? Did it ask Mr. MacKenzie King or even Mr. Bennett for this money in order that it might be able to reimburse creditors for adjustments made to debtors, which, Liberal election literature says, ought to "be borne by the state rather than by the individual?" Of course it did not.

Can the Government tell me the number of secured debtors in this province who have been able to pay their interest from year to year but have been unable to provide anything with which to retire principal amounts at present interest rates? No. Of course it cannot.

Can the Government tell me the average rate of interest solvent debtors of this province were paying when it came into power? A year after it took over? Two years after it took over? Can the Government even tell me what is the average rate of interest these solvent debtors are paying today?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Why ask all these questions when you know all the answers?

Mr. Williams: Because I want some of the members opposite to know how rotten this Government is.

This commission was to be asked to determine the average rate of interest which these debtors were paying and asked to propose a scheme and a rate of interest under which the indebtedness of such debtors might be amortized over a term of 20 to 30 years and paid off through the payment of a sum annually which would approximate the present interest payment. Did it propose such a scheme? Of course it did not. The whole thing was just eye-wash. This misleading propaganda was headed up—"What do the Liberals offer?"; and it was just like the rest of their promises—not worth the paper it is written on. Yet the Government still expects the decent-thinking private members on the other side (and there are some) to stand for it.

Instead of doing what they promised to do, the Government did, in my opinion, exactly what the mortgage companies told them to do. It foisted on the people of this province a renewal mortgage agreement by means of which the mortgage companies operating in this province have been put in a preferred position, while merchants and farmers are made to suffer. Under this agreement, the interest prior to 1935 is written off and the 1935-36 interest is added to the outstanding unpaid principal, increasing the mortgage by that amount. The farmer then becomes a tenant to the mortgage company. For the first three years this tenancy is under a crop lease clause under which the farmer is bound to deliver one-third of the total crop to the mortgage company, no matter whether the crop be large or small. Should he fail to do so, he may be prosecuted under the Criminal Code, and possibly sent to jail. In addition to this penalty, should the farmer fail to turn over the full one-third of the crop, the company may terminate his tenancy without notice. The amount paid from each crop is applied first on interest and, second, on the principal of the mortgage. If the amount obtained from the sale of the one-third of the crop does not take care of the payments of principal and interest due, the company agrees to carry such balances for the first three years, 1937, 1938 and 1939, provided the full one-third is turned in each year. In 1940, however, the basis of the agreement changes. The farmer still remains a tenant, but the basis of the tenancy shifts, the yearly rental being equal to the annual payments due of interest. The farmer, of course, is also responsible for yearly principal payments.

Should the farmer fail to meet such payments—ah! here comes the rub. The promise to carry unpaid balances ended at the end of the third year. From then on, the farmer has no promise that the company will not take action against him. Not only has the farmer no further promise of protection by the mortgage company, but the mortgage companies have a promise from the Govern-

ment that the Debt Adjustment Bureau will not be allowed to interfere with them. I quote the words of the Premier:

"Mortgage, seed, relief and tax adjustments made under the above arrangement will be final, and debt adjustment facilities will operate in this area only insofar as debts other than those referred to are concerned."

The farmer then finds himself out on a limb. He has to kick through with his payment to the mortgage company no matter who goes without.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I thought you were going to be here in three years.

Mr. Williams: I hope I will. I know you won't.

The farmer has to kick through, no matter who else goes without. He has been denied the protection of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, and will be threatened with action to obtain payment.

The farmer then is in a pretty pickle. The standard of living of himself and his family depends on what the mortgagee is willing to allow him to retain. All other disbursements become predicated by the necessity of meeting the mortgage company's payment first on the possible penalty of seizure for rent, ending the tenancy without notice, judgment, then a foreclosure action and, later on, a motion and order of possession.

An attempt has been made to give the impression that the tenancy clause is not important. It is very important. The reason mortgagees insert tenancy clauses in mortgages is to set up a landlord and tenant relationship between themselves and the mortgagors. A landlord has certain privileges, certain advantages with respect to collection that an ordinary mortgage does not give, and so the tenancy clause is added to facilitate collection. If there was a tenancy clause in the original mortgage (and in most mortgages there is), the mortgage company can, of course, fall back on the original mortgage. If not, the oversight is now fully remedied.

Judgment, foreclosure and eviction is a long slow process. Particularly is eviction hard to obtain; but—if the mortgagor can be placed in the position of a tenant, and if, in addition to that, a complacent government can be persuaded to give the mortgage companies a free hand at law so that they need not go to the Debt Adjustment Bureau, then the farmer is pretty well at the mercy of the mortgage company and everybody else is just out of luck.

Let us take an illustration. Let's take a farmer at Davidson or Windthorst who owes, say, the merchant, the machine company, some of his neighbours, his 1935, 1936 and, next fall, his 1937

taxes, and a mortgage company, and possibly for seed, feed and relief. He signs one of these renewal forms. Immediately he does so he forfeits all further protection from the Debt Adjustment Bureau insofar as taxes, relief advances and mortgage indebtedness are concerned. The Premier has said once an agreement is signed in the Red area, it is final. The farmer has no further protection against these claimants should they desire to take legal action against him; no protection against the mortgage company so far as the Debt Adjustment Bureau is concerned; but, if the merchant, his neighbour or the machine company want to take action through the courts, they must go to the Debt Adjustment Bureau and get a permit.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is not right.

Mr. Williams: It is right. The result is the farmer pays his taxes. He knows he has to; taxes always have priority. He pays up his relief and his seed. He knows he has to. He pays the mortgage company—he knows he has to. Then he starts to worry about his other creditors, if he has anything left—and about his standard of living. Suppose some of these other creditors, seeing he has a good crop, say: “Well now, look! I am willing to write off some interest if you will make a substantial payment.” What happens? Well, if the farmer fails to turn in a full one-third of the crop, the mortgage company may lose it once, but they won’t lose it twice. The Attorney General says he won’t allow the man to be sent to jail; but he can’t stop the company distraining for rent. The Premier made it impossible for anyone to prevent seizures by the mortgage companies for rent when he took away the protection of the Debt Adjustment Board. The farmer will find that, just as soon as he begins to make arrangements with his other creditors, the mortgage companies will be on his doorstep with an order to distrain for rent. In addition, the mortgage company, having been given a free hand at law at the end of the third year, can go to the court if it wishes and get a judgment for its current and back payments while the rest of the creditors are still being held up by the Debt Adjustment Board from which they must get permits; and they can do that in the first three years, too, if the farmer has a crop and fails to deliver.

Now, what if he has only a fair crop? He figures out his taxes, his advances for seed and feed and his one-third to the mortgage company, and finds he has just enough left to live on afterwards—nothing for the unsecured creditor. Where do the other claimants come in? If he goes to the municipality and says, “Here, let me pay part of my taxes and refrain from distraining for the balance,” they will say, “No. We wrote off part of your taxes once”—so also with advances for seed, feed and relief; so also with the mortgage company.

If the farmer has a poor crop, he is in an even worse position. Creditors seem to have an awkward way of thinking the debtor's money should always stretch much farther than it can be made to stretch.

The whole thing is an attempt to make Saskatchewan safe for mortgage companies. The farmers, merchants and other creditors have simply been sold down the river.

This renewal is for ten years only, and is drawn up in a manner which requires the farmer to pay 6% interest and 5% of the principal each year for nine years. Thus in the tenth year he still has 55% of the loan to be paid in one payment, which in most cases will be impossible. How the Government hypnotized itself into believing that the farmers could liquidate mortgages in ten years that they have been unable to take care of in the last twenty, thirty and sometimes forty years, is beyond comprehension.

Perhaps the Government did comprehend, because today wealth is debt. Anyone with money today tries to find some way of earning interest with that money, some way of obtaining a perpetually safe bond or mortgage investment. The last thing the mortgage companies want is to have the mortgages paid; therefore, 55% is left until the last year so the mortgage will be again renewable, and they will still have the same investment with the other man paying interest to them. If we remember that mortgage companies and bond holders want a permanently safe method of obtaining the greatest amount of interest possible, that they really do not want the bonds or mortgages paid off and only want to realize on their collateral, as a last resort, we begin to understand the realities of a permanent debt-creating system in which one person's debt is another person's wealth—and we begin to understand why people are kept in debt.

Coupled with all this is the fact that mortgage contracts today allow the companies to place insurance contracts on the land and buildings and charge the premiums up against the mortgagor. In many cases these insurance policies are issued by a subsidiary or the parent company and, in reality, are largely book entries between two branches of the same organization. So far as the farmer is concerned, however, they are hard, cold, cash, and he finds himself charged up with a long list of costs and premiums which are added to the mortgage, keeping him permanently in debt.

I say to the Government, if it really wanted to do something for the farmer, it should have insisted on a contract which did away with these objectionable features and, in addition, spread the payment over a reasonable number of years with full privilege of prepayment, and included a crop failure clause stipulating that

in any year that the crop was of less value than a certain amount per acre no payment on principal would be due and no interest accrue. If this were done, mortgages would not grow in bad years, as they do now, and farmers would eventually pay off their mortgages; but, of course, that is the last thing the mortgage companies really want done.

Last year we, on this side of the House, suggested to the Government that *The Limitation of Actions Act* should be made to apply in individual cases where unreasonable creditors refused to make adjustments. The Government promised to look into the possibility of forcing adjustments by this method. What did it do about it? As usual, it did nothing but wait for rain. From time to time, we, on this side of the House, have made suggestion after suggestion on the various problems as they have come up in the House, only to have them met, as today, with derision and disdain. It would seem that the only people who can successfully make suggestions to this Government are the mortgage companies.

The agreement also provides that the farmer shall always be liable for the taxes in addition to his payments in every year when the total value of the crop exceeds ten bushels to the acre of No. 2 Northern.

Nor is this quite all. The mortgage companies also insisted that the back taxes, and seed and feed liens be written off—in some ways a very laudable action, but not in others. This writing off clears the title of encumbrances and my objection is

Hon. Mr. Davis: Are you objecting to that?

Mr. Williams: I am pointing out that in some cases that helps the mortgage companies because clearing the title makes foreclosure a much more desirable procedure than was heretofore the case. It also resulted in huge savings for the mortgage companies themselves who hold title to large blocks of land on which the taxes were unpaid. Altogether a very interesting little scheme, and one in which the mortgage company gets every advantage.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That's your idea.

Mr. Williams: And it is the people's idea. The mortgage companies obtained all these advantages by lowering their interest rate to 6% (which is still too high), and by the doubtful concession of writing off some interest they knew they could not collect. I have yet to see any of these renewal contracts in which any of the principal was written off.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then you have not seen any.

Mr. Williams: I have seen a few, and only in a very few cases was the adjusted sum less than the amount of the original mortgage. Altogether an interesting little scheme—one in which, as I said before, the mortgage companies get every advantage.

Compare this so-called blanket debt adjustment scheme, my friends, with the pre-election promises which gave you your seats! It may be a blanket proposal all right, but it is a wet blanket. If you vote confidence in the Government you endorse this scheme—and I suggest you look well, my friends, before you leap.

Perhaps some of the members are consoling themselves with the thought that the Government cannot wipe out the farmers' protection under the Debt Adjustment Board without special legislation. Perhaps they are saying to themselves, "We will vote against that when the time comes." I warn them that the Government does not need to bring in special legislation to take away the powers of the Debt Adjustment Board. It may do it by Order in Council. If the members will read section 7 of Chapter 88 of the 1934-35 Statutes, they will find that the prohibition reads, "unless with the consent of the Board . . ." blanket consent may be given. Just as this Government did give blanket permits to creditors to seize, immediately after they came into office.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That statement is not true.

Mr. Williams: It is true. That action was taken without legislation. It may again be taken without legislation. This may be your only opportunity of voting to retain the protection of the Debt Adjustment Board for people who have had some interest written off by the mortgage companies.

Let's turn now to the proposals with regard to taxation.

Clauses 4 and 5 of the Liberal Platform, under the heading "Taxation", as contained in this pamphlet entitled "Platform Resolutions of the Saskatchewan Liberal Party" adopted at the Provincial Liberal Convention held at Moose Jaw, June 15 and 16, 1931, and by the Central Council of the Saskatchewan Liberal Party on September 27, 1932, and January 18, 1933, read as follows:

"The Liberal party pledges itself

"4. To tax luxuries rather than the necessary cost of living among wage-earners and people of small income.

"5. To lower taxation by reducing the cost of Government."

We find no suggestion anywhere in the Liberal Platform of adopting a policy of development of proprietary boards, such as the Liquor Board, to operate in other fields such as the wholesale

distribution of tobacco, fuel and lubricating oils, or state development of mineral resources. Perhaps, therefore, we should not too sharply criticize, in a lack of confidence motion, the failure of the Government to adopt policies its party does not believe in, save only to regret the lack of imagination and lack of progress evidenced by this failure to keep pace with modern thought and modern methods.

But the consumers' tax forecast in the Speech from the Throne is a direct breach of that part of the Platform which reads: "The Liberal party pledges itself to tax luxuries rather than the necessary cost of living among wage-earners and people of small income."

And again, a study of the Jacoby Report will reveal that the Government failed to keep the promise made in clause 5 of the Platform with respect to taxation, in which they promised to lower taxation by reducing the costs of government. On page 22 of the Jacoby Report it is shown that the cost of government has steadily risen since the present Government came into office.

The Liberal members must now choose between breaking faith with the people who elected them and refusing to support a Government which asks them to break their election pledges—between breaking faith and keeping faith with the people who elected them.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you.

BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1937*)

DELIVERED BY

The Honourable W. J. Patterson

PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

Tuesday, March 23, 1937

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BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1937*)

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE W. J. PATTERSON
(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE BUDGET

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Tuesday, March 23, 1937

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.

If it is agreeable, I will have a detailed statement of agricultural production for 1935 and 1936 published as a schedule to this address. This statement shows the estimated gross value of agricultural production for 1936 to be \$181,395,000, as compared with a total of \$158,538,000 for 1935, an increase of approximately \$25,000,000, but the total is still far short of the figures attained ten or twelve years ago. It is interesting to note that while the total wheat production in 1936 was 25 million bushels less than in 1935, its gross value was \$17,000,000 greater.

As Members of the Assembly are aware, there was not, in 1936, any considerable development or construction work except in the northern areas. Last summer there was again a very considerable activity in the Lake Athabaska region and present indications are that there will be an even greater programme of development during the coming summer.

Within the last few days the report of the Bank of Canada on the financial position of the Province of Saskatchewan has been published. The report is clear, concise and comprehensive, and its publication makes it unnecessary for me to cover a good deal of ground which might otherwise have to be dealt with.

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936, the revenue on Current Account was \$16,124,689.00 and the expenditures were \$17,054,663.26, leaving a cash deficit on Current or Revenue Account of \$929,974.26, which is approximately \$100,000 more than was estimated, but is the smallest deficit the province has had in any year since 1929-30, except in the year 1932-33, when the figure was \$578,000.

The revenue actually collected was \$500,000 greater than was estimated, but this is largely accounted for by an item of \$104,000 of railway taxation, which properly should have been collected in and credited to the previous fiscal year.

The Revenue Account expenditures for the year were approximately \$770,000 in excess of the estimates, mainly accounted for as follows:

Education	\$300,000
Public Health	60,000
Old Age Pensions	70,000
Child Protection	20,000
Public Buildings (mainly Mental Hospitals)	225,000
Loans to Schools	20,000

The deficits on Revenue Account accumulated from 1930 to April 30, 1936, total \$15,587,875.

Up to date in the current fiscal year revenues have been approximately the same as at the corresponding date a year ago, while expenditures are somewhat higher. Increases which were anticipated in revenue have not materialized for a number of reasons. The severe crop failure had, of course, a very adverse effect on all collections, while debt adjustment affected the returns from School Lands and Public Revenue collections. Present indications are that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be greater than last year.

The experiences of the last two years have gone to prove that under existing conditions the present scale of provincial taxation will not produce sufficient revenue to meet the cost of present governmental services. In preparing the estimates for the coming fiscal year the Government was therefore forced to seek further revenue if present services were to be maintained and certain increases made which appeared absolutely necessary.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1937-38, which are now before the House, indicate an increase in both revenue and expenditure. Instead of repealing *The Public Revenues Act* and assessing a two mill tax on real property for educational purposes, as announced in the Speech from the Throne, the Government has decided to retain the Public Revenues Tax for its present purposes and to impose a Consumers or Sales Tax, especially earmarked for education. The receipts from the Public Revenues Tax have been considerably reduced as a result of the debt adjustment plan being applied to the drouth area, and it seems certain that the now proposed Education Tax will bring in considerably more revenue and go considerably further in meeting the expenditures on educational services.

The Corporations Taxation Act will also be amended, which, it is estimated, will bring in an increased revenue of \$300,000.

With these additional revenues it will be possible to provide for an increase in school grants effective as from July 1st next and provide

a sum of \$200,000 to make loans to school districts, which will enable them to pay this year 25 per cent. of the amount owing to teachers in the drouth area on arrears of salary up to January 1, 1935.

Provision is made for an increase in the vote for highway maintenance of \$500,000, which is necessary if our present investment is to be protected. Increases are also made in the votes for Hospital Grants, Old Age Pensions and Child Protection, to cover the steadily growing costs of these services.

As presented, the estimates anticipate a deficit of \$1,724,000, but no allowance has been made for the additional subsidy which has been promised by the Federal Government. We have not as yet received any definite advice as to what the amount of the additional subsidy will be and understand that no final decision will be made until the Bank of Canada completes the survey now being made into the financial position of the Province of Alberta.

The Education Tax will impose a tax of 2% on the retail sale of all goods except for a number of definite exemptions. The revenue from this tax, less the cost of administration, will be used solely for educational purposes. For the present at least it has been decided that the tax will apply to the sale of goods only and will not apply to accounts for services.

The revenues from the Education Tax and from the School Lands Fund are not expected to be sufficient to meet the expenditure for Education, and for the coming year the Consolidated Fund will be drawn on to the extent of approximately one million dollars to cover the total expenditure on Education.

The estimated revenue from the School Lands Fund is reduced by \$325,000, as compared with the current year. Of this, \$175,000 represents a reduction from 5% to 4% in the rate of interest being paid by the Government of Canada on the funds it holds, and the balance is to provide for reduced receipts following debt adjustment of land contracts.

TEACHERS' NOTES.

For some time past there has been considerable difficulty, particularly in the drouth areas, because of the inability of many school districts to pay their teachers' salaries. When the plan of debt adjustment was recently announced many teachers were greatly concerned over the cancellation of taxes for years in which they had been given notes as part payment of their salaries, and there has been an insistent demand that the Government should accept some measure of responsibility in connection with the matter.

With the imposition of the Education Tax the Government has decided to make provision in the estimates for a sum of \$200,000, which will be available to loan to school districts to make a payment of 25% on notes given to teachers for the period for which taxes are being cancelled, with the intention that payment of these notes should

be spread over a period of four years; the Government making loans in future years to the school districts to the extent that conditions in the district do not enable the district itself to make payment.

Advances to school districts to enable them to make payments on account of notes owing to teachers can only be made after the Education Tax has come into operation and revenue from the tax has been received in the Treasury.

Increased revenue from the Corporations Tax will be secured by levying definite taxes on chain stores and grain elevators. The present tax on the investments of land companies and loan companies will be increased from 40c to 50c per thousand dollars. Taxes on telegraph companies will be assessed on the basis of offices in operation and the present tax on express companies will be increased. The present taxes on insurance companies will not be increased as they are now as high as or higher than elsewhere in Canada and the present rate of tax is the same as it is proposed to apply in Alberta. The tax under Section 18 of the Act, which applies to all companies and corporations not specifically taxed will also be increased.

Since the completion of the report of the Jacoby Commission the Government has been making a careful study of the recommendations of the Commission in respect to further sources of revenue.

Under the *British North America Act*, the province is limited to "direct" taxation and this restriction very seriously handicaps the province in taxing any business on any basis related to the amount of business done. Numerous decisions of the Privy Council have declared taxes which appeared to be direct as actually being indirect and therefore *ultra vires* of the province.

The present tax on Banks in Saskatchewan is based on the number of branches in operation. There is no question as to the validity of this tax. The Province of Alberta proposes to tax the banks on their paid up capital. A decision of the Privy Council makes it seem almost certain that this proposal is not within the power of the province. The Jacoby Commission recommended a tax on gross earnings, but this also is of doubtful legality. The question of bank taxation and the Jacoby recommendations have been given careful study by the Board of Revenue Commissioners and its report to the Government is as follows:

"The Board does not agree with this recommendation, believing that the suggestion contained in our report of January 6th (a tax on loans and deposits) would be a fairer and more equitable basis upon which to tax the banks. An attempt was made to secure the information from the Department of Finance, but it was found that deposits and loans, while compiled in totals, was not available by provinces. We, therefore, reluctantly leave taxation of banks at the present rate until we have the opportunity of securing the necessary information. We considered the advisability of making the tax on the paid up capital, along the lines followed by the Province of Alberta, but, after consultation with officers of the Attorney General's Department, we decided that the constitutionality of this basis was questionable. We also considered the advisability of increasing the present rate of taxation but as pointed out in our report of January 6th, that increase of the rate results in the closing of branch banks and reduction in actual revenue and, in the interest of the sparsely populated communities, we feel that it would be in their greater interest to leave the tax as it stands for this year."

This matter will be given further study with a view to working out a system of taxation that, while bringing in a greater revenue, will be *intra vires* and will not tend to the closing of the smaller branches.

With regard to the railways, not only does the question of direct or indirect taxation have to be taken into consideration, but also the matter of certain exemptions that exist.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed it was incorporated by an Act of the Dominion Parliament and Section 16 of the schedule to the company's Act of Incorporation reads as follows:

"16. The Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, work shops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company, in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown."

This provision is a very serious handicap to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as they are the only two provinces established since the passage of this Act, and it is in these two provinces only that the Canadian Pacific Railway is exempt from both Provincial and Municipal taxation upon its properties.

While the company at the time was building only its main line the Act of Incorporation gave it the power to construct branches from any point or points along the main line. This company now operates in Saskatchewan 4,326 miles of railway. Of this, 415 miles are main line and 1,770 miles are branches from the main line built under the provision of the Act of Incorporation. The balance, 2,140 miles, are called non-charter branches in respect to which the exemption does not apply.

The Railway Taxation Act of this province was passed very shortly after the province was established and imposes a tax on the gross earnings of the railway. These gross earnings have never been definitely established and, while it might not be impossible to determine their amount, it would be an exceedingly difficult and expensive undertaking and might be said to be impossible from any practical point of view.

The company has always denied its liability to pay taxes on its main line and charter branches or upon the earnings thereof and contends that a very large percentage of their earnings comes off this mileage. They have, however, from year to year paid an amount agreed upon with the Government but, as I have already stated, always denying their liability. The Government has always felt that if the company were compelled to report their gross earnings, or if a rate of taxation were imposed which the company considered inequitable, it would take the matter to the courts and the province would run a very great risk of losing out entirely. For this reason the amount of taxes to be paid by the company has been arrived at from time to time by negotiation with the two railway companies.

In connection with the Canadian National Railways, this company also has certain exemptions which were granted by the province. In the earlier years of the province a considerable mileage of the railway, now a part of the Canadian National system, was built by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern from the proceeds of bonds issued by these companies and guaranteed by the province. The condition of the arrangement was that these branches would be exempt from taxation during the period the bonds were outstanding. Out of a total Canadian National Railways mileage of 4,304 miles, 2,010 miles were built under provincial guarantee.

It would, of course, be possible for this Legislature to cancel that arrangement, but it would be a breach of faith to do so. Here again it might be possible to bring in legislation which would purport to increase the taxation on the railways, but that might result, in turn, in litigation and in the final analysis have the opposite result.

The Government has had conferences with representatives of the two railways and the matter is to be the subject of further negotiations. While the Estimates show the estimated revenue from railway taxation for the coming fiscal year at the same figure as the current year, we confidently expect that, as a result of these negotiations, both companies will pay the province a considerably larger amount than they are now doing.

In this connection I might point out that both companies have, during the past several years of drouth and crop failure, made very substantial contributions by providing free freight on the articles distributed by the Voluntary Rural Relief Committee and by giving reduced freight rates on shipments of fodder, grain, and live stock. In some recent years, at least, the contribution in this respect would more than equal the taxes paid by the companies.

INCOME TAX

The Jacoby Commission suggested material changes in the provincial Income Tax and suggested a lowering of the exemptions from their present rates to \$300 for single persons and \$600 for married persons, with an increase in the rate levies.

The Government has given careful consideration to these recommendations but, as has already been explained to the House when the Bill amending *The Income Tax Act* was put through, it has decided not to make any change in the exemptions or in the rates now in force.

The Commission also recommended that a filing fee of \$3.00 be charged, but with this recommendation also the Government is not in agreement.

The exemptions now in effect in Saskatchewan are as low as or lower than in other provinces and the rates are equally high. Under present conditions at least the income to be derived from this tax in Saskatchewan is very limited. For the year 1935, 20,552 individuals filed

returns and 13,871 of these were taxable. If the entire income of all persons in receipt of an income of \$10,000 or over had been taxed one hundred per cent and the province collected the entire income as revenue, it would have brought in only \$440,000. Only 34 persons in the entire province report incomes of \$10,000 or more.

Under better conditions no doubt the situation would be somewhat different but the figures given will indicate that Saskatchewan is not a province where any large amount of revenue can be expected from this source.

In connection with the levying of provincial taxes, Saskatchewan is in a very different position from the other provinces of Canada and even from that of the two neighbouring provinces, where it might be expected that conditions would be similar.

For the year 1934, the last year for which complete records could be obtained, the amount of income assessed by the Federal Income Tax Office in Manitoba totalled \$45,000,000; in Alberta \$43,000,000; but in Saskatchewan only \$19,000,000. In only two other provinces of Canada,—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,—was the total amount of income assessed less than in Saskatchewan. For that year the Dominion collected over a million dollars in income tax in Manitoba, two-thirds of a million in Alberta, but only \$260,000 in Saskatchewan.

The total number of individuals paying income tax in Saskatchewan was only 7,388, as compared with 11,650 in Alberta and 14,413 in Manitoba. The comparison of corporation income tax shows an even greater disparity for the same year. Three hundred and ninety-two corporations in Manitoba paid a Federal Income Tax on \$7,864,816, 418 corporations in Alberta paid income tax on \$8,549,315, while 319 corporations in Saskatchewan paid income tax on only \$911,748. The Federal Corporation Income Tax for 1934 shows only one province lower than Saskatchewan, the Province of Prince Edward Island.

The disparity between the incomes reported and the taxes collected is of course even greater because the higher incomes carry a heavier rate of taxation and, while Saskatchewan reported 3.62 per cent. of the total number assessed, the amount collected represented only 0.64 per cent. of the total income tax levied.

For the year referred to the total taxable income of individuals and companies combined for all of Canada was a little in excess of \$829,000,000. Of this amount slightly over 50% was in the Province of Ontario, while Ontario and Quebec combined represented 73% of the total. Federal policies since Confederation have tended to concentrate the wealth of the Dominion in the two central provinces.

For the reasons referred to in the report of the Bank of Canada, the wealth of Saskatchewan for taxable purposes is considerably less than the other provinces and there are not in this province any great

accumulations of wealth from which substantial taxes can be collected. In Ontario this year, with a rate of one-half the Dominion income tax rate, the Province of Ontario will collect over \$5,000,000 in income tax on individual incomes, while Saskatchewan, with rates as high as or higher than the Dominion scale, will collect about \$300,000.

RE RELIEF

The amount expended by the Province of Saskatchewan for relief and agricultural assistance from September 1, 1929, to December 31, 1936, totals \$102,162,473. (This amount does not include expenditures by municipalities from their own funds nor does it include over \$4,000,000 expended for seed and seeding operations in the spring of 1936, which money was advanced by loan companies or secured by municipal borrowing.) Of this amount \$29,556,474 was paid by the Dominion and \$4,934,104 represented repayments by individuals and municipalities, leaving the net present cost to the province \$67,671,895.

From this there should be deducted \$8,997,838, accountable advances from the Federal Government on account of 1934-35 relief. The Dominion of Canada at present holds Treasury Bills for these accountable advances but the bills are to be cancelled and returned to the province as and when the expenditures are passed by the Federal Auditor.

It will be noted therefore that the cost to Saskatchewan for relief and agricultural assistance during the past seven years has averaged nearly \$10,000,000 a year. This cost, however, is not by any means uniform and in some years is much greater than others.

The expenditure for these purposes in the fiscal year 1935-36 was slightly more than \$20,000,000, but deducting from this federal grants and repayments the net cost to the province for the year was \$16,402,833. The expenditure on relief for the current fiscal year to December 31st last, was \$9,597,430. Deducting from this federal grants and repayments the net cost to the province stands at \$4,288,975.

The write-off, which the Federal Government has agreed to make in connection with the debt adjustment scheme, will amount to approximately \$18,000,000; but, even after this has been written down, the total expenditure of the province for this purpose still remains a tremendous figure, being over \$40,000,000.

While the Federal Government has granted large amounts to assist in meeting the situation that has existed, the amount which the province has been required to become responsible for is still very much greater than it should be and the Government proposes to place this matter very fully before the Royal Commission which is to investigate Dominion-Provincial relationships.

No other province in Canada has had to face the same problem as has Saskatchewan and we feel justified in the stand we have always

taken that the problem in the drouth area was separate and distinct from the problem of unemployment and should be regarded as a national emergency.

PUBLIC DEBT

In reply to a question asked in the House during the present session, the amount of the Provincial Debt as at July 16, 1934, was stated to be \$154,135,519.69. This reply was correct insofar as it refers to bonded indebtedness and treasury bills outstanding on the debt mentioned, but did not give a complete picture of the Public Debt which cannot be definitely determined except at the end of a month.

In his Budget Speech of January 24, 1935, the Honourable Mr. Gardiner, who was then Provincial Treasurer, gave details of the Public Debt of Saskatchewan as on July 31, 1934, which was the first month end after the present Government came into office. Details of how this amount is made up can be found on Page 7 of the Budget Address in the Journals and Speeches of the session of 1934-35. The total Public Debt on that date was \$160,767,145.10. The total Public Debt of Saskatchewan as on December 31st last was \$198,588,051.86, from which should be deducted \$8,997,838.47 accountable advances from the Federal Government on account of 1934-35 relief, leaving the debt at \$189,590,213.39. To this figure can be added the unpaid accounts at that date which amounted to, less Dominion share, \$2,177,443.62, making for a comparable basis a debt of \$191,767,657.01. The increase from July, 1934, to December, 1936, is therefore \$31,000,511.91. This increase is largely made up of expenditures on relief and agricultural assistance amounting to over \$21,000,000 and current account deficits of about \$5,000,000. The increase for ordinary services, improvements and utilities was less than \$5,000,000.

REFUNDING

During the past year there has been considerable discussion regarding the possibility of refunding the Public Debt of the Province, and there is considerable misunderstanding of the methods by which refunding can be carried out. Of the gross Public Debt of Saskatchewan, approximately \$125,000,000 is represented by bonds which have been issued from time to time at rates of interest varying from four to six per cent., the average coupon rate on the entire outstanding bond issues being four and three-quarters per cent. The owners of these bonds are resident in all parts of Canada and the United States and a certain amount is owned in Great Britain. The largest owners of Provincial bonds are the Government itself, which has some \$13,500,000 in Sinking Funds, Teachers' Superannuation Account, Workmen's Compensation Board funds, Infants' Estates, etc., and the municipalities of the Province who, through their Sinking Funds, own approximately \$9,500,000. There are, of course, also many private individual holders in the Province. There is no definite record of these, but it is estimated that altogether there are between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of Saskatchewan bonds owned by the Government, municipalities and individuals within the Province.

To refund means to cancel or retire a bond now outstanding and to issue another one in its place, usually at a lower rate of interest. There are several methods by which refunding may be carried out. Some bonds contain a provision in the bond itself that it may be exchanged at a certain time or after certain notice. The large bond issue which was refunded by the British Government a few years ago, and which is usually quoted as an example of what can be done with refunding, contained such a provision. There was therefore no violation or repudiation of the contract and the British Government was in a position to pay in cash those holders of the refunded bonds who did not care to accept the new issue in exchange.

Generally speaking, however, bond issues either of governments or of private corporations do not carry such a condition, and any refunding which may be carried out is either after consultation with and consent of the bond holders or is made compulsory and without regard to the wishes of those who own the bonds.

May I point out that a bond issue by the Province of Saskatchewan is a contract between the Province and the person owning the bond. That person has as much right to expect that the Province will fulfil its contractual obligation as has the holder of any other agreement or contract made with the Government.

Certain Saskatchewan bond issues contain a provision whereby they can be redeemed in advance of their final due date, but there are only a few of these issues and their time of redemption is still many years ahead.

We may accept it therefore that, if there is to be any refunding of Saskatchewan's outstanding bonds, it would have to be carried out either by negotiation with and consent of the bond holders or by compulsion and without that consent.

Many months ago the Government began to investigate the possibility of refunding Saskatchewan's bonded debt and more than a year ago, at the Inter-Provincial Conference in Ottawa, the matter was discussed by representatives of all the Provinces. At that time the Government of Canada was prepared to consider the establishment of a Loan Council somewhat similar to the loan council which has been in operation in Australia for some years. Under such an arrangement the Federal Government would guarantee the bonds of any Province desiring to enter the Loan Council and these bonds could be sold at a much lower rate of interest because of the additional security which the Federal guarantee provided.

A majority of the Provinces did not particularly favour the plan and Saskatchewan was the only one to express its willingness to proceed with it. Owing to lack of support the Federal Government did not deem it advisable to go further with the matter.

Had it been possible for the Province to obtain a Federal guarantee of its bond issues it probably would have been possible for the Province

to issue bonds at a rate of from three to three and one-half per cent. and undoubtedly most of those now holding Saskatchewan bonds would have been glad to have exchanged them for Federally guaranteed bonds, even at a considerably lower rate of interest.

When it became apparent that the Loan Council scheme was not likely to be proceeded with, the Government of the Province again had several discussions with the Federal Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada in an endeavour to work out some plan whereby under a Federal guarantee, or some other method, this Province could issue bonds at a lower rate of interest and which would be readily acceptable by our bond holders in substitution for their present holdings. The possibilities of some action along this line were fully discussed and considered but no feasible plan could be evolved.

The Government then took steps to ascertain whether it would be possible to contact a sufficiently representative number of holders of Provincial bonds with a view to discussing with them the possibility of these holders accepting a lower rate of interest on their bonds. The more the matter was studied the more apparent it became that it was quite impossible to contact any large percentage of bond holders who, as I have already said, are resident in every part of Canada and a great many of the American States.

The ownership of only a comparatively small percentage of these bonds is registered in the loan registers of the Treasury Department, and the balance are bearer bonds with no information in the Department as to their present ownership. We did find, however, that comparatively small amounts of Saskatchewan bonds were held by Life Insurance, Trust and Investment Companies. The latest figures available would indicate that not more than \$5,000,000 in Saskatchewan bonds are owned by all these classes of companies in Canada. Some of the American Life Insurance Companies doing business in Canada own a considerable amount of our bonds but, in all, only a very small percentage of the total amount. From the information available it would appear that the bonds of the Province are largely in the hands of private individuals, many of them holding comparatively small amounts.

The Province of Manitoba recently arranged a meeting with some of its bond holders, but the parties attending this meeting represented only a very small percentage of the bond holders and could not pretend to be representative of or speak for the others. We were therefore forced to give up the idea of contacting the owners of Provincial bonds for the purpose of discussing with them a voluntary conversion or refunding scheme and the only other alternative, if a refunding was to be carried out, would be to arbitrarily reduce the rate of interest paid on our bonds and in that respect follow the example of the Province of Alberta.

As I have already explained, a bond issue by Saskatchewan is a contract and the party holding it has a right to expect that the Province will keep its contract. We could have followed Alberta's example, but have not done so for a number of reasons. Had the Province been in a

position to say to its bondholders, "We are offering you a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest in substitution for the one you now own, but if you are not satisfied to make this exchange we will pay you the amount which we now owe you," on that basis a refunding could have been carried out which would not have been regarded as repudiation and there probably would not have been any serious complaint, but to compulsorily insist upon an exchange of bonds or to arbitrarily reduce the interest paid on the present bonds would have had a very definite effect upon the credit and reputation of the Province, an effect which would take many years to overcome.

As I have already explained, the Sinking Funds of our own cities are owners of large amounts of Provincial bonds and the loss in Sinking Fund earnings would very seriously affect the finances of these municipalities.

It has been found in Alberta that the bond holders who are accepting the reduced rates of interest are those who are the least wealthy and are compelled to accept the amount being paid as they are dependent upon it for their living. A great many of the wealthier owners of Alberta bonds are not presenting their coupons but are holding them, and thus the liability of the Province is accumulating.

While a forcible reduction of interest would effect a considerable saving at the present, the Province must after all take a long term view of the question, and there can be no doubt that taking such arbitrary action might in the long run prove a most expensive proceeding.

The Government does not intend to cease its efforts in the direction of securing lower interest rates on the Public Debt and will take all proper steps to that end, and the disadvantage to Western Canada in the matter of interest rates will be included among the submissions to be made to the Royal Commission which is being appointed by the Federal Government.

PROPOSED COMMISSION

The recent announcement by the Federal Government of its intention to appoint a Commission to make a complete study of the relationship between the Provinces and the Dominion is of the greatest interest and importance, particularly to the Province of Saskatchewan. With the development of governmental services the Provinces today are required to finance services and activities which were undreamed of when the *British North America Act* was drafted. To meet the cost of these services while restricted to direct taxation places a province such as Saskatchewan in an impossible position.

In addition to the handicap we suffer, because of our low income during recent years, Saskatchewan is also penalized by reason of her geographical position. For this reason she pays the maximum freight both on her products being exported and on the supplies and goods which have to be shipped in. As agriculture is her principal production and the manufacturing industry is quite small, she pays the maximum under a system of tariff protection and receives the smallest benefit.

This Province is also suffering from and paying the cost of mistakes that were made in the early settlement of the Province and the forced increase of wheat production as a "win-the-war" measure. Information regarding these and many other matters will have to be prepared and submitted to the Commission so that it may understand and appreciate the particular difficulties under which this Province operates.

During the past seven years Saskatchewan has experienced disappointments and difficulties such as no other Province has experienced since Confederation. Thousands of people, who formerly lived in comfort and enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, have been compelled to accept relief and assistance. Tremendous debts have been incurred to provide for human needs and to maintain agriculture. Governments—school, municipal and provincial—have carried an almost impossible burden, but, considering the handicaps, on the whole have functioned satisfactorily and well.

That the Province itself and the people individually have a difficult task ahead of them cannot be denied, but the situation is not by any means hopeless or impossible. Canada is undoubtedly emerging from the depression and Saskatchewan will share in the improvement as quickly as its agricultural production returns to normal. Very little of the acreage under cultivation in this Province has lost its fertility or capacity to produce given any reasonable weather and moisture conditions. What was accomplished by the people in those districts that last fall had their first normal crop in the last five or six years is the best evidence of the quality of our citizens.

If there are any who have lost hope in the future of this Province, I would refer them to the report in this morning's paper of the meeting of the Shaunavon Strip Farming and Crop Improvement Association, held on March 22, where the president said, "the country was not 'coming back' for the reason it had 'never gone'." If the farmers in that district, after their experiences of the last few years, still have faith in its possibilities and future, we also should be prepared to go forward with steadfastness and courage.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE I
ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1935 and 1936

	1935		1936	
	Bus.	Value	Bus.	Value
Wheat	142,198,000	\$ 85,319,000	117,000,000	\$102,960,000
Oats	131,951,000	22,432,000	65,462,000	20,293,000
Barley	23,149,000	5,556,000	16,627,000	9,145,000
Flax	1,250,000	1,475,000	1,240,000	1,736,000
Rye	4,967,000	1,242,000	1,489,000	774,000
Other Crops .....	.....	3,670,200	.....	3,880,000
Total Field Crops .....	.....	\$119,694,200	.....	\$138,788,000
Live Stock production.....	.....	\$ 13,659,000	.....	\$ 15,917,000
Other Produce .....	.....	25,184,900	.....	26,690,000
Total .....	.....	\$158,538,100	.....	\$181,395,000

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 II
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE, 1934-35 AND 1935-36

	Percentage	1934-35	Percentage	1935-36
A. DOMINION GOVERNMENT	27.7964	\$ 3,286,282.32	24.8040	\$ 3,404,666.51
(1) Subsidy	18.1428	\$2,144,975.00	15.6268	\$2,144,975.00
(2) School Lands	9.6536	1,141,307.32	9.1772	1,259,691.51
B. PUBLIC DOMAIN	3.3352	394,308.52	3.6559	501,817.78
(1) Provincial Lands	1.1735	138,742.90	1.1735	161,079.03
(2) Forests and Fisheries	1.3814	163,318.32	1.6829	231,006.37
(3) Mines .....	.4311	50,967.80	.5383	73,883.07
(4) Water Rights .....	.3492	41,279.50	.2612	35,849.31
C. TAXATION	35.5506	4,203,044.02	40.8039	5,601,538.13
(1) Public Revenue (Less Commission)	12.5582	1,484,724.09	11.5446	1,584,647.77
(2) Wild Lands (Less Commission) .....	.3460	40,905.50	.1867	25,621.04
(3) Supplementary Revenue (Less Commission) .....	.0022	257.46	.0019	256.76
(4) Relief Income Tax	2.5114	396,919.21	3.0947	424,793.56
(5) Inheritance Tax	1.8880	223,210.59	2.3628	324,327.81
(6) Corporation Tax	4.9737	588,031.66	4.4800	614,938.66
(7) Railway Tax .....	.....	.....	5.8865	808,000.00
(8) Fur Royalties .....	.5934	70,152.67	.4317	59,249.51
(9) Gasoline Tax	12.6777	1,498,842.84	12.7425	1,749,059.30
(10) Parimutuel Tax .....	.....	.....	.0775	10,643.72
D. LICENSES	12.2583	1,449,262.07	11.4870	1,576,738.07
(1) Auctioneers .....	.0320	3,787.00	.0329	4,523.10
(2) Pedlars .....	.0440	5,206.30	.0494	6,787.00
(3) Marriages .....	.1356	16,032.09	.1280	17,567.95
(4) Motors	10.1414	1,198,984.99	9.5812	1,315,143.76
(5) Motors—Operators .....	.4750	56,154.58	.4397	60,353.85
(6) Gasoline .....	.0020	247.00	.0047	641.00
(7) Moving Pictures .....	.2824	33,383.56	.2816	38,649.05
(8) Company .....	.1018	12,034.50	.0876	12,027.50
(9) Insurance .....	.6164	72,871.20	.5360	73,574.33
(10) Fur Dealers .....	.0839	9,919.00	.0843	11,570.00
(11) Game .....	.1487	17,581.28	.1166	16,010.67
(12) Trappers .....	.1283	15,167.85	.0889	12,205.91
(13) Dog Trainers .....	.0019	220.00	.0051	695.20
(14) Slaughter House .....	.0085	1,008.00	.0096	1,315.00
(15) Plumber .....	.0004	51.00	.0010	134.00
(16) Undertakers .....	.0019	220.00	.0027	374.00
(17) Steam Boilers .....	.0188	2,220.00	.0172	2,365.00
(18) Creameries .....	.0247	2,919.22	.0049	676.00

SCHEDULE II—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE, 1934-35 AND 1935-36—(Continued)

	Percentage	1934-35	Percentage	1935-36
(19) Collection Agents .....	.0002	20.00	.0001	11.00
(20) Electrical Licenses .....	.0082	974.50	.0063	865.00
(21) Book Licenses .....	.0005	60.00	.0005	70.00
(22) Detective Licenses .....	.0017	200.00	.0015	200.00
(23) Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act .....			.0072	978.75
E. FEES	5.1771	612,074.43	5.1659	709,088.89
(1) Notary Public .....	.0137	1,622.00	.0114	1,560.00
(2) Commissioner for Oaths .....	.0060	710.00	.0042	572.00
(3) Police .....	.0787	9,307.12	.0565	7,764.86
(4) Succession Duty Fees .....	.0282	3,338.00	.0293	4,022.66
(5) Land Titles	1.4096	166,647.33	1.4931	204,940.59
(6) Court and Sheriff .....	.6480	76,605.66	.6080	83,449.29
(7) Company .....	.0923	10,907.00	.0984	13,511.00
(8) Examination (Education) .....	.5197	61,448.12	.4514	61,966.10
(9) Teachers' Certificates .....	.0235	2,779.99	.0138	1,888.10
(10) Normal School .....	.3414	40,366.90	.4363	59,871.06
(11) High School Correspondence Instruction .....	.1439	17,010.25	.1308	17,959.18
(12) Brands .....	.0148	1,753.69	.0138	1,895.17
(13) Stallion Examination .....	.0049	576.00	.0033	440.00
(14) Stallion Registration .....	.0133	1,574.00	.0155	2,135.79
(15) Vital Statistics .....	.0859	10,152.23	.0800	10,984.78
(16) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent .....	.0757	8,951.01	.0733	10,054.10
(17) Steam Boilers Act .....	.0944	11,165.07	.0719	9,878.93
(18) Liquor Permits .....	.0117	1,386.00	.0117	1,614.00
(19) Inspection Fees .....	.0512	6,052.96	.0622	8,532.24
(20) Service Fees .....	.0152	1,801.27	.0042	583.50
(21) Security Frauds Prevention Act .....	.0144	1,711.00	.0143	1,970.00
(22) Public Utility Board Fees	1.0924	129,157.25	1.2098	166,060.51
(23) Debt Adjustment Fees .....	.1217	14,371.75		
(24) Herd Improvements .....			.0154	2,124.57
(25) Miscellaneous .....	.2765	32,679.83	.2573	35,310.46
F. MISCELLANEOUS	15.8824	1,877,736.15	14.0783	1,932,420.27
(1) Repayment of Advances and Loans .....	.8010	94,702.96	.8193	112,453.23
(2) Institutional Revenue .....	.9173	108,451.27	.7953	109,170.16
(3) Fines and Forfeitures and Estreated Bail .....	.2532	29,939.53	.2033	27,898.80
(4) General Interest	1.7798	210,422.62	1.7187	235,912.91
(5) Sale of Publications, etc.	9.4778	1,120,534.60	10.0047	1,373,274.78
(6) Relief Deductions	2.0097	237,599.57		
(7) Casual Revenue .....	.6436	76,085.60	.5370	73,710.39
	100.00	\$11,822,707.51	100.00	\$13,726,269.65
		\$11,822,707.51		\$13,726,269.65

SCHEDULE III
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
AUDIT DEPARTMENT
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, 1934-35 AND 1935-36

	Percentage	1934-35	Percentage	1935-36
1. ADMINISTRATIVE	3.3458	\$ 486,209.22	3.2968	\$ 483,188.42
2. LEGISLATIVE	2.5149	365,466.98	1.1060	162,104.76
3. PROTECTIVE	8.5110	1,236,804.81	8.8535	1,297,594.73
(a) Police	1.6389	\$ 238,165.71	1.6292	\$ 238,775.20
(b) Courts	2.1468	311,953.49	2.0529	300,884.36
(c) Gaols	1.5676	227,806.51	1.7761	260,306.00
(d) Land Titles	1.6121	234,271.69	1.4305	209,665.90
(e) Miscellaneous	1.5456	224,607.41	1.9648	287,963.27
4. DEVELOPMENTAL	59.3784	8,628,800.24	58.6299	8,592,935.53
(a) Education	20.2499	2,942,697.28	23.0823	3,383,002.31
(b) Public Health	10.8908	1,582,628.97	10.7032	1,568,680.22
(c) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
(a) Highways	17.3895	2,527,029.03	17.7894	2,607,255.90
(b) Labour .....	.5407	78,572.17	.4809	70,493.52
(c) Agriculture	7.5017	1,090,144.07	3.5142	515,041.61
(d) Natural Resources	2.8058	407,728.72	3.0599	448,461.97
5. SOCIAL SERVICES	12.6366	1,836,338.12	13.5969	1,992,786.25
6. MISCELLANEOUS	13.6133	1,978,269.41	14.5169	2,127,634.22
	100.00	\$14,531,888.78	100.00	\$14,656,243.91



THE BUDGET DEBATE

Session 1937

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

MR. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.

(Wadena)

Leader of the Opposition

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Wednesday, March 24, 1937.

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1937

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Leader of the Opposition

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Wednesday, March 24, 1937.

Mr. Speaker: In rising to speak on the motion now before the House that you do now leave the Chair, I am going to ask honourable members to try not to interrupt me, today, by asking too many questions in the course of my remarks. Usually I take as much pleasure from the heckling process as anyone else, but I happen to be suffering from a sore throat, today, and do not want to strain it unduly. Some of the things I want to say may not meet with the approval of honourable members opposite, yet I would ask them to try not to interrupt, in that, in addition to a very sore throat, I have a special desire, today, to say certain things just as I wish to say them without the thread of the argument being broken. I would, therefore, ask the members opposite to save what questions they have to ask until I am through.

It has been suggested from time to time that I give this House a statement of C.C.F. policy on various matters that have arisen in this House. Up-to-date, I have always refused to do so. My reason for declining has been that I felt any statement of C.C.F. policy would be lost on this House. I believe, however, I did intimate to my honourable friend, the Attorney General, the other day, that I would say something about the C.C.F. policy on debt adjustment during this debate. I intend to say a few words on that subject today.

Before doing so, may I comment on a matter that caused me some amusement the other day.

I noticed the Attorney General was hard put to it to find anything he could criticize in the C.C.F. Platform adopted last year. He started out quite glibly, then ended up very suddenly when he found that, had he continued to read, he would only succeed in hamstringing himself.

I propose, today, to quote from the C.C.F. Platform—and, by the way, if any of the honourable members on the Liberal side

of the House want a copy of our Platform, I will be pleased to send them a copy by one of the pages. It will not be necessary for them to adopt the surreptitious method of getting a doorman to obtain a copy and then getting it from him, although I recognize that this method is dear to the Liberal heart.

The Platform reads:

"The purpose of the C.C.F. is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs.

"To this end a C.C.F. Government in power in Saskatchewan would substitute social planning in the place of ruthless competition now practised under Capitalism."

My liberal friends across the way scoff at the idea of planning; yet three-quarters of our time in this Legislature is taken up with devising legislation to regulate this and regulate that. Nor has the Government refrained from entering the direct field of business regulation; for example, The Coal Mining Industry Act, and The Milk Control Act. The chief difference between the Government and the C.C.F. in this respect is that the Government is unwillingly pushed into something it does not believe in, by economic pressure, while the C.C.F., realizing that economic planning is necessary in this modern world, regards economic planning not only as a necessity but as a duty and privilege.

Our Platform goes on to say:

"Being keenly aware of the pitiful conditions existing in the homes of the majority of our citizens and realizing that a large number of the people of this province live in daily dread of legal action on the part of creditors, the C.C.F., believing as it does, that these conditions have been created by a worn out economic system, is determined and will take active and effective steps to protect the homes of the people and to bring in a new order of society."

Mr. Lopton: That is the latest platform, is it?

Mr. Williams: The latest.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I was reading from this. (*Holding up 1934 "Handbook"*)

Mr. Williams: Yes, out of date, as usual.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It's the Platform you were elected on.

Mr. Williams: The other day, the Attorney General attempted to leave the impression that the C.C.F. had renounced Socialism; yet here we find a clear-cut statement that the C.C.F. believes the deplorable conditions are caused by an outworn economic system and not only is determined to take active and effective steps to protect the homes of the people, but also to bring about a new social order.

The Platform goes on to say:

"The C.C.F. recognizes that a new economic system cannot be created overnight, but would require a period of transition during which a new social order would have to be built step by step. The guiding principle in every such step will be the raising of the cultural level and the betterment of the living conditions of the people."

That is a statement of the C.C.F. creed: the things we believe in; the things we intend to do.

Our opponents have sought to give the impression that the coming of Socialism would mean the destruction of everything as we now have it. Liberal speakers and workers have not been above this kind of misrepresentation. When the new economic system comes into being, it will not come overnight or with mushroom growth, nor will it destroy as it comes. It will retain every good thing in the present economic system, and only the bad will be cast aside.

Capitalism was built on the foundation of feudalism, and utilized and retained all the advancements and attainments of feudalism. So also with Socialism. Anything that is good in the present economic system will not be destroyed nor discarded, but will be preserved and kept and used as a foundation to build better than before.

Our friends across the way are the greatest of extremists. Their very conservatism makes them so. When anyone talks of change, they immediately conceive of a jump direct from Capitalism to Socialism. They seem incapable of conceiving of orderly, progressive, sane change. They attempt to keep everything rigid, stationary, unchanging, and by that very attitude are the most dangerous of people.

We have in this province, Mr. Speaker, Liberals who are more conservative than Conservatives, and Conservatives who are far more liberal than those who bear the name Liberal. Indeed, so much is this the case that when, just recently, the Liberals sought to link up with the Conservatives in this province, they were rejected by the Conservatives because the Grits were too reactionary for them to associate with.

When one speaks of refunding to the present Government, they immediately conceive of repudiation. If you go back over the addresses of the Premier, you will find that he has continually linked these two things—refundng and repudiation. When one speaks of adjustment of debt by Governmental action, they immediately think of conscription of wealth. The Attorney General linked these two the other day in his remarks on debt adjustment.

And so the story goes. Our friends across the way seem to have no sense of proportion. Their whole attitude is "whole hog or none". Our friends seem to be in a fog as to whether the old land policy of the former Farmer-Labour Party is still the land policy of the C.C.F., and, with their extremist whole-hog-or-none psychology, they seem quite unable or unwilling to find any answer to that question. Let me give them the answer.

Yes, the land plank of the C.C.F. Platform has been altered, has been changed—and I will tell you how and why it was changed. The fundamental reason was because Liberal heelers and others working for the Liberal party lied about it and succeeded by means of those lies in frightening the farmers. They went out and told the farmers that they were going to be forced to give over their land, give over their titles and all the rest of it. If you examine the old Farmer-Labour Platform, you will find that it says the objective of the Farmer-Labour Party is, "To give security of tenure to be obtained by the institution of perpetual use-hold titles on homes and lands instead of patents or Torrens Titles," and then goes on into a number of details as to how it was to be done.

The use of the word "perpetual" should have assured the farmers that the new type of title would be no less enduring than a Torrens Title.

Mr. Loptson: Do you contend that still remains in the policy of the C.C.F.?

Mr. Williams: If you will control your impatience, I will answer that in the course of my remarks. As I said at the beginning, I want to go on through the address.

The use of the word "perpetual" should have shown the farmers that what we wanted to eliminate was the mortgage, not the security of ownership or the title of ownership. But—the Liberal workers so played upon the fears of the farmers that they made it appear that we were going to take away their titles when our real objective was to take away the mortgages and give the farmer a secure title. By this means they were able to frighten the farmer into voting Liberal—and now that he has had time to realize what he has done he is certainly very, very frightened.

Faced with this situation, we said to ourselves: what is it we wish to do for these farmers? The answer was: give them security. We then began to canvas ways and means whereby the farmers could be given security under their present Torrens Title. Having decided that it is possible to give the farmer security under the present form of title, the old plank was dropped and

the new platform adopted which is designed to give security under the present title. Our policy has not been changed. We always were determined to give the farmer security. We are still determined to do so; but our method of doing so has been altered.

One of the things the C.C.F. will most certainly do when elected to power

Government Members: When!

Mr. Williams: Next election, if you want to know when. One of the things the C.C.F. will most certainly do when elected to power is to cause to be inserted a crop failure clause in every mortgage contract and agreement for sale. It is our belief that if a farmer is protected against a piling up of interest in bad years, he will take care of a reasonable amount of debt in good years and thus reach the place we desire him to arrive at—a freehold man without debts.

Of course we realize that one swallow does not make a summer, and that other action will be needed in addition to the crop failure clause to safeguard those who are debt-ridden in this province. But we also realize that the first swallow is the sign of spring, and, so far as the farmer is concerned, when the crop failure clause is inserted in his mortgage or agreement for sale, it will be to him the first sign of spring.

We believe that, if, in addition to inserting the crop failure clause in these land contracts, the principal amount were reduced to a figure which normal crops at normal prices could take care of over a reasonable period of years, and if the farmer were given full privilege of pre-payment of all or part of any outstanding amount at all times, it would be possible for the farmer to free himself from the octopus of debt which has been over him for many years.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Does my friend mean to do this by legislation—that all mortgages and agreements contain this clause?

Mr. Williams: I tried in a courteous way to ask the Attorney General not to ask questions, which I know he is brimful of, in the course of my address. Of course he knows that if people can be persuaded to go into technical details and one point can be proved to be wrong, the whole thing can be misconstrued.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have no desire to misconstrue what you say. I merely asked if you were going to do this by legislation—yes or no—not for the detail.

Mr. Williams: The Attorney General has said in this House that I am as hard to catch as a flea.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, and I still say it.

Mr. Williams: Well, there is no case on record of a louse catching a flea.

Government Members: Order! Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have no objection to his remark—but, — no louse could live on the flea I see opposite.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Williams: My friends say, how are you going to force the reduction of the principal amount to that reasonable figure? I would request the Attorney General to note the answer. First of all, we would try to do what you have failed to do. We would try to get these reductions by negotiation; but back of those negotiations we would have it known that we intend to use *The Limitation of Actions Act* should negotiations fail, and that, in the final analysis, if we have to choose between allowing the farmer and the worker to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of profits and taking drastic steps to save him, we are prepared to take whatever legal and constitutional steps are necessary to protect the interests of the people of this province.

Mr. McLeod: Communism?

Mr. Williams: If it is Communism to protect the interests of the people of this province, then it is Communism.

Most certainly we will not adopt the give-away attitude this Government has adopted. This Government knew it had a debt adjustment problem to face, yet it deliberately hamstrung itself by telling everybody that all debts would be taken care of by a few good crops. If the Government wanted to prevent debt adjustment, they could have taken no surer method of doing so.

With respect to the debts of homeowners living in urban centres, the problem is more difficult and complicated. It is obvious, however, that nothing is to be gained by the community by allowing people to be dispossessed of their homes by either the municipality for taxes or loaning institutions for arrears on payments, simply because the individual, through no fault of his own, is out of a job and cannot find employment. Surely these individuals are entitled to protection, too, when it is the economic system, not themselves, which is at fault.

The C.C.F. has watched the progressive steps towards Socialism in socially-minded countries such as Sweden and our own sister-Dominion, New Zealand. We are determined to follow examples set in those countries and which have proved so successful there, in this province of ours. Our policy in Government will be to give the people good, honest and efficient government, to abide by Socialistic ideals, take advantage of the experience of such countries as New Zealand and Sweden, and neither unduly retard nor unduly press the change in the economic system.

It is hardly possible that increased taxation will help this Government or any succeeding Government to lift the load of private indebtedness off the shoulders of our people. As I pointed out in my reply to the Speech from the Throne, the people, after all, have only a certain amount of money to spend, and if you are going to take away any further portion of that purchasing power by increased taxation it inevitably results in the slowing up of all business within the province. It would, therefore, seem only the part of wisdom for the Government to attempt to increase the income of the people in order, later on, to increase the revenues of the Government. The most obvious means whereby this Government can increase the income of the people is to control or take over some of the monopolistic industries now gouging the people, extracting tremendous profits from the people, and cause to be provided state marketing boards which would market the products of the farm in a manner to return the greatest amount to the people of the province. This the Government has flatly refused to do. Yet, may I prophesy, it will be done—if not by this Government then by a succeeding Government.

The one thing that stood out sharply in the Premier's remarks of yesterday was his insistence that he could find no way to increase the taxation of railways, no way to increase the taxation of banks, no way of cutting down the interest we are paying to the bondholders, but could quite easily find a way to increased taxation of the general public.

It was rather amusing to hear the Premier, yesterday, emphasize that his Budget was based on realities, that this year estimates of revenue were based on actual revenues—which is an admission that in former years they were based on Faith, Hope and Charity, mostly Hope.

Estimates of income and expenditure should always be based on reality. So far, the present Government has never considered itself bound by its budget. It has always glibly announced that it will come within so-and-so of balancing the budget, and then, after presenting their budget with tongue in cheek, knowing full well what they were doing, they proceeded to over-expend their ap-

propriations and build up deficits to be taken care of by supplementary estimates the next year.

The Premier's statement, yesterday, as to why the Government had not increased the income tax was very naive. He said we could not because we were already taxing as high or higher than adjoining provinces, and that we could not reduce the exemptions because the exemptions were as low or lower than adjoining provinces. He then went on to say, "our people haven't any income anyway"; and I must say he succeeded in proving, pretty well, too, by the figures he gave, that we had only a small number of large incomes. When doing this the Premier must have known that, by bringing a sales tax into being and not doing anything to tax the railways or the banks, and not making any attempt to increase the income tax, he was laying the burden on the middle classes and the poorer people of the province. The Jacoby Commission sums it up very well on page 160 of the report, as follows:

"The Commission is cognizant of the fact that a consumers' tax can be regressive—that is, levy a tax with respect to a larger part of a poor man's income than with respect to a person possessing higher income. The Commission conceded that both theoretically and practically an income tax is a preferable source of revenue, since net income measures more exactly the individual's ability to pay than does expenditure. Rich persons

and this is neat!

"Rich persons do not spend all of their income but save a considerable part, and a consumers' tax affects only that portion of their income which they spend. On the other hand, a person with lower income and many dependants may spend all of his income, and a consumers' tax affects the entire amount."

In other words, the Government was not interested in finding a tax that would be fair. It was interested only in finding a tax that would be productive of a good deal of money for the Government.

It is interesting to note, also, that while the Jacoby Report was emphatic in advocating that the Public Revenue Tax should be abolished or, as an alternative, used for educational purposes, the advice of the Commission was rejected, and we find ourselves loaded up with two taxes where only one grew before. The Jacoby Report had this to say:

"The Commission recommends the abolition of the Public Revenue Tax, principally for the following reasons:

(1) It represents an invasion by the Provincial Government of the only important sphere of taxation that the municipalities can effectively administer.

(2) The facts show that property owners as a class have been called upon to support burdens of government in general far in excess of any benefits to property as such. The Commission considers that this condition would remain true even without the levy of the Public Revenue tax by the Province, and that such levy enlarges the inequity."

The Commission sums it up as follows:

"Abolition of the Public Revenue tax will result in a substantial reduction in property tax levies, particularly in the rural municipalities. Table 39 sets forth the effect on tax levies and tax rates—based on assessment values and levies of 1935—to be secured through abolishing the Public Revenue tax. The percentage reduction in the tax rate and levy in rural municipalities is computed at 15.2 per cent., in villages at 8.3 per cent., in towns at 5.2 per cent., and in cities at 4.0 per cent. Such relief is sorely needed."

But the Government pays no attention to it. It is interested only in getting more money for its budget.

Again, in another recommendation, the Commission states:

"Abolition of the Public Revenue tax, recommended herein, will provide a measure of relief to property owners, and will likewise assist the municipalities in realizing in cash a larger proportion of tax levies for their own purposes. This, in turn, will place them in a better position to pay hospital bills and amounts owing school districts, telephone districts and other creditors. Extension of further Provincial aid to the weaker school districts, also recommended herein, will enable many schools to reduce their levies. This will also ameliorate to some extent the problem of collecting taxes for local purposes.

"The Commission reiterates its belief that the key to a proper solution of many municipal difficulties lies not in securing more revenue from the Provincial Government, but in withdrawal of the Province from the field of real property taxation, and a more equitable apportionment of the remaining levies among property owners within the municipalities."

And finally, when some member of the Commission advocated that the Public Revenue tax be retained as a sort of local educational tax, because he believed it would assist in financing the school districts, in addition to imposing the consumers' tax as an educational tax, the Commission had this to say:

"One proposal to which the Commission has given careful consideration is that the Public Revenue tax of 2 mills on the equalized ratable assessment of the province be retained, but designated as an Education Tax, the proceeds of which would be used exclusively for the purpose of increasing present grants to rural and urban schools.

"In recommending increased school grants and a Consumers' Tax for education and social services, against which all school grants will be a first charge, the Commission has recognized the need and provided a method of equalizing educational costs, which is susceptible of future expansion as economic conditions improve and which does not entail perpetuation of a provincial property tax.

"A majority of the Commission, therefore, recommends elimination of ad valorem taxation of property by the Provincial Government for any purpose whatsoever. Only in the event that such taxation is continued would the Commission recommend in the alternative that it be converted into an Education Tax."

And now the Government has announced that, contrary to the forecast contained in the Speech from the Throne that it would repeal the Public Revenue Tax, substituting a tax for educational purposes, it intends to retain this tax and use the revenues

in the usual way. And so finally, on the major point of taxation, as well as on many recommendations for re-organization which it has failed to implement, the Government has double-crossed its own Commission.

The financial position of the province is, to say the least, very disturbing. To many people the realization comes as a shock that we have to choose between increased taxation, curtailment of social services or defaulting on bonds and interest payments, and, as alternative to any of these three, the extension of Governmental activity in business activities to gain revenue, and the refunding of bonds at lower rates of interest. To some it comes as a shock; to others it had long been foreseen. It was long ago apparent to many that the Government of this province would find itself in this very position if it continued to spend at the rate it has been spending these last few years.

The report of the Jacoby Commission, whether we agree with its findings or not, has nevertheless been very valuable in bringing the financial position of the province to the attention of the people, in a clearcut manner understandable by all. The Commission was particularly critical of the present method of handling expenditures and estimates. On page 28 of the Jacoby Report we find the following very startling statement of the Government's method of financing:

"The estimates presented by the Provincial Treasurer in the Legislature each year are the most important single phase of the financial policy of the Province. They purport to represent the considered judgment of the financial officials of the Province as to prospective revenue and intended expenditure during the ensuing year. If requested expenditures exceed prospective revenue it is incumbent upon the Provincial Treasurer, who speaks for the Government of the day, to inform the Legislature how much revenue is required to keep income up to the level of expenditure. Estimates of both revenue and expenditure must be presented in good faith and with the utmost accuracy in order that the Legislature may be informed fully as to the financial condition of the Province and what policy should be pursued with reference to taxation. If the estimates greatly understate actual expenditures, the budget is thrown out of balance and borrowing must eventually be resorted to in order to cover the deficit."

Then this:

"Considering total expenditure charged both to revenue, to capital and to agricultural aids, it will be observed that actual expenditure exceeded estimates in every fiscal year excepting that ending in 1933, when, owing to large over-estimations in the expenditure of the Bureau of Child Protection and the Departments of Treasury, Highways and Transportation, and Education, actual expenditures fell under the estimates. In every other fiscal year, excepting 1933, there was a substantial underestimation of total expenditure presented to the Legislature by the Treasurer. In some years this underestimation was proportionately very large. Actual exceeded estimated expenditure charged to capital in every fiscal year during the last ten years. Actual expenditure also exceeded estimated expenditure charged to revenue in every year, excepting the fiscal years 1932, 1933 and 1934, during which sharp reductions in the ordinary expenses of govern-

ment were inaugurated. In the fiscal year 1932, the excess of actual overestimated expenditure was nearly \$11,000,000, or over 40 per cent. higher than estimated expenditure. In some part this was due to unknown relief requirements. Yet these requirements, as is the case with other requirements, could have been estimated at the maximum in order to provide by appropriation specific legislative authority to spend the money, and to draw to the attention of the Legislature the necessity of making provision for revenues to meet the prospective maximum expenditure."

And again:

"These facts point to the need for a revision in budgetary policy. Estimates should be set at the absolute *maximum* for each major governmental service. If the powers of the executive agencies to spend beyond appropriations are curtailed, as the Commission recommends, it is believed that estimates of expenditure will necessarily be brought closer to actuality in the future. Budgetary practices in many jurisdictions require the principal executive officer to present to the Legislature estimates of expenditure for the different governmental services. When these estimates are passed by the Legislature as Appropriation Acts, the executive cannot spend beyond these appropriations *for any reason*. This system compels the chief executive to estimate expenditure at the real maximum requirements, for it is realized that there is no possibility of extending disbursements beyond the amounts fixed in the budget. The Commission considers this feature a safeguard against undue expenditure. In arguing for this control, the Commission in no way criticizes any particular purpose for which money may now be or has been spent. Criticism is directed merely at the system which permits disbursements to be made without concurrently compelling a planned provision of revenues to meet these disbursements."

Then these recommendations:

"It is recommended that the Executive Council be empowered to issue Special Warrants *only* for purposes for which the Legislature has made *no* provision, because of oversight or unforeseen conditions, and that no Special Warrants be issued for any purposes referred to in a detailed departmental estimate as submitted and approved by the Executive Council."

It may be argued that the Jacoby Commission was over-critical; but such is not the case. An examination of the 1935-36 estimates and the Public Accounts for the same year, checking one against the other, will disclose the fact that there was over-expenditure in every Department over and above the amount estimated for:

In the year 1935-36, actual revenue exceeded estimated revenue by.....	\$ 500,331.00
But while the estimated expenditures in the Revenue Account were.....	16,391,885.00
The actual expenditure on Revenue Account was..	17,054,663.00
And while the estimated expenditure on Capital Account was only.....	227,451.00
The actual expenditure on Capital Account was..	1,619,389.00
A total over-expenditure of.....	2,044,746.00

It is significant that this money was spent, not on the authority of the appropriations made in the 1935-36 estimates, but by authority the Government arrogated to itself by special warrant and subsequently tabled in the House as supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: And passed by the House!

Mr. Williams: Yes. But with a majority of approximately fifty members in the House the Government can go on and spend enough to put this country to the bow-wows.

It is significant that this over-expenditure is not for relief. Relief is separate and distinct. This is entirely outside relief. As honourable members know, relief expenditures are not included in the estimates. Such expenditures are taken care of by supplementaries later on, and generally total about \$10,000,000 a year—that is for relief alone. Of this practice of failing to provide for expenditures by appropriations, and allowing the maximum for relief, and then going on and over-expending as they please and covering this by special warrants and supplementaries, the Jacoby Commission was particularly caustic. On page 25 of the Report, it has this to say:

“The Executive Council of Saskatchewan has powers to increase expenditures through the issuance of what are known as Special Warrants. The Treasury Department Act provides:

‘If, when the Legislature is not in session and expenditure not foreseen or provided for or insufficiently provided for is urgently and immediately required for the public good, then upon the report of the Treasurer that there is no legislative appropriation or no sufficient provision therefor, and of the head of the department having charge of the service that the necessity is urgent and the expenditure for the public good, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order a Special Warrant to be prepared to be signed by the Lieutenant Governor authorizing the expenditure of the amount estimated to be required.’

“By this enactment the Legislative Assembly has granted general powers to the Executive Council to incur expenditures beyond those authorized by The Appropriation Act. Any department which has spent its appropriation may apply to the Executive Council for Warrants to cover further expenditure and the Executive Council has power to authorize such expenditure. If the Treasurer has originally budgeted for a balance between revenue and expenditure in presenting the estimates to the Legislature, the issuance of each additional Special Warrant clearly creates an additional deficit—assuming that actual revenues are no more than those estimated. It is apparent that the power to issue Special Warrants removes the cardinal restriction of democratic government that all spending must be subject to the specific approval of the Legislature.”

And then this—

I would not like to have a Commission appointed by my Government make a statement of this kind about a Government I was responsible for:

"All additional expenditures in excess of appropriations are supposed to be included in the Supplementary Estimates passed by the Legislature, but in fact all are not included, since departments often wait until the Legislature adjourns before applying for Special Warrants. Only such Special Warrants as are issued *prior* to the Legislative Session are in practice included in the Supplementary Estimates."

No wonder the Commission recommended, as it did, that:

"The Executive Council be empowered to issue Special Warrants *only* for purposes for which the Legislature has made *no* provision, because of oversight or unforeseen conditions, and that no Special Warrants be issued for any purpose referred to in a detailed departmental estimate as submitted and approved by the Executive Council."

No wonder the Commission recommended these things in view of the condition that prevails. As a matter of fact, this province seems to be suffering from the same malady as the black Mammy who, when her husband Rastus, inquired as to what the doctor's verdict was, replied, "I is suffering from acute indiscretion."

It is interesting to check over the accounts to determine where and how these over-expenditures have occurred. If we take our Public Accounts and estimates, and check them one against the other, we find the major items that make up this over-expenditure comprise the following:

An over-expenditure under *The Saskatchewan Elections Act* of \$16,756.00;

An over-expenditure in the Attorney General's Department of \$21,271.00, largely in Sheriffs' Offices and Mounted Police Pension Fund, not provided for in the estimates;

An over-expenditure in the Provincial Secretary's Department of \$2,073.00;

An over-expenditure in the Treasury Department, on Revenue Account, of \$70,837.00;

An over-expenditure in the same Department, on Capital Account, of \$524,590.00, being money borrowed for the use of the Farm Loan Board....

Mr. Stork: To pay commissions.

Mr. Williams: Yes, including the payment of commissions. An over-expenditure in the Department of Public Works of \$264,516.00....

Premier: The total expenditure of the Department of Public Works, on Capital, that year, was not \$264,000.

Mr. Williams: I am not talking of Capital, yet. Wait till I get through. An over-expenditure in the Department of Public Works, on Revenue Account of \$264,516.00, caused by the inability of the Minister to accurately estimate the actual cost of maintenance of public buildings—almost \$200,000 of this over-expenditure occurring in the two mental hospitals at Weyburn and Battleford, and the balance here and there in buildings all over the province.

An over-expenditure in the same Department on Capital Account, of \$190,155.00, being money spent on permanent replacements in various buildings;

An over-expenditure in the Department of Highways, Revenue Account, of \$3,440.00, on ordinary maintenance of highways and bridges;

An over-expenditure in the same Department of \$683,182.00, on Capital Account, being money spent on construction of bridges, highways, main market roads. This money, no doubt, was well spent; but it was spent without appearing in the appropriations or estimates. Now, Mr. Speaker, figures do not lie; but, when estimates are tabled and appropriations made and then these are over-expended and Special Warrants are used as a method of circumventing the ordinary budget, we lose confidence in the present system and in the estimates now before the House.

When Mr. Gardiner tabled the estimates of 1935-36, he said "We will be within three-quarters of a million dollars of balancing our budget, and will only be spending \$227,000 on Capital outlay." That was the statement given to the public, but actually, we were \$1,249,116.00 down on the total budget, taking revenue and capital together, in spite of the fact our revenue exceeded our expectations; and instead of spending only \$227,000 on capital outlay, we actually spent over \$1,479,000.00.

Added to the over-expenditures already mentioned, is an over-expenditure in the Department of Education of \$293,766.00, occasioned largely by an increase in the number of children attending school. My honourable friends will realize, of course, that the school grant is paid on the basis of a set amount for each pupil, for each school day, and therefore, the more attending school, the greater the cost to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Estey: Did the honourable gentleman say that the school grants are paid on the basis of the number of pupils?

Mr. Williams: Yes. Number of pupils per school day.

Hon. Mr. Estey: That is not correct. I suggest the honourable gentleman read *The School Act*.

Mr. McLeod: It's \$1.50 per room per day, and it does not matter whether there is one child or a dozen.

Mr. Williams: It is worthy of note that Agriculture did not over-expend. As a matter of fact, it under-spent its rather small estimate. It used to be the case that the Department spent a great deal of money on Agriculture—through the Field Crops Branch on the improvement of yields, and through the Live Stock Branch in the improvement of live stock in the province. We now make a comparatively small allowance to Agriculture and do not spend all of that—and again we find the farmer and the worker carrying the load. That was true in Biblical days, also; you will find it was a poor man who carried the Cross. In the Gospel according to St. Luke we read, “and they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross”—and it is still true today.

Then there was an over-expenditure in the Department of Municipal Affairs of \$13,050.00, largely occasioned by the cost of the Coal Mines Enquiry, and payments made to the Workmen's Compensation Board to take care of people injured in the L.I.D.'s while on road work.

An over-expenditure also occurred in the Department of Health, amounting to \$57,483.00 largely occasioned by the increased number of patients in hospitals receiving the grant per patient under *The Hospital Act*, by the fact there are more patients in our mental hospitals; and by increased expenditures under the Cancer Commission, Maternity Grants and Special Medical Services Branches.

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: I wonder if the honourable gentleman would take unto himself the cleverness or the power to estimate in advance the number of patients who would go into our hospitals in the next year, and if he thinks it a terrible mistake if the Minister does not?

Mr. Williams: My honourable friend is too jittery. I did not intend to say it was his fault. He should wait until I finish. I quite agree, these expenditures are unavoidable, and no means can be adopted to estimate accurately in advance how many patients will go into our hospitals and what these expenditures will be. But—as the Jacoby Report says, these things should be estimated for at the maximum requirement, and not at the minimum.

There was an over-expenditure in the Department of Natural Resources, in revenue account, of \$34,874.00. Half of this over-expenditure was occasioned by failure to provide for the Coal Administrator's Office being set up in the estimates for 1936, the

balance being over-expenditures in the Fire Protection branch, Surveys, Fisheries and in the maintenance of certain offices throughout the province. On the other hand, this Department under-spent its estimate for capital construction by some \$23,000.00, which would seem to indicate that the Minister had no clear-cut idea of what course he intended to follow in his Department when he tabled his estimates.

The Bureau of Child Protection in both the Child Welfare Branch and the Old Age Pensions Branch, exceeded its estimates to the total amount of \$87,560.00. The Minister is hardly blamable for these over-expenditures as there is no accurate or even approximate method of forecasting how much money will be spent on Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances. The increase in this Department is significant, however, because it is indicative of the steady lowering of the income of the people below the subsistence level, demonstrating as it does the increasing number of people who are forced to appeal to the state for assistance in maintenance.

An analysis of the 1935-36 estimates and Public Accounts discloses the deplorable fact of over-expenditure in every Department, and in two cases over-expenditure on capital account exceeds a half million dollars, which most certainly should have been submitted to this House in the original estimates and not brought in by supplementaries later on. When we contemplate this fact, we are not surprised at the tone of the criticism in the Jacoby Report.

Indeed, public authority has been flouted. I well remember the Premier when, as Minister of Natural Resources, he was asked to assure the House that there would be no over-expenditure in his Department, and his reply was he'd do exactly as he liked. How can it be expected that we will have conservation of public funds when Ministers do whatever they like.

Premier: Mr. Speaker, I never made any such statement as the honourable gentleman has just attributed to me, and I must ask him to withdraw that.

Mr. Agar: The Premier never made it.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker, I understand

Premier: I ask the honourable gentleman to withdraw the statement, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Williams: I understand the rules of the House: when asked to withdraw I have to do so. That is right, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: You have to withdraw.

Mr. Williams: Then I do so. On the other hand, I very clearly recollect saying to the Minister at the time, that in that case we might just as well not be in this House.

Premier: I recollect the incident very well, and the suggestion the honourable member made could not be drawn from it. It was in connection with forest fires.

Mr. Williams: The Premier is entitled to his impression—and so am I.

We are now asked to endorse a Budget in which the Government seeks to raise an additional two million dollars by way of increased taxation from the hard-pressed people of this province, without any adequate guarantee of reasonable control of expenditure. Take the situation in the Farm Loan Board as an illustration: We have lands foreclosed on, with large amounts against them, sold for \$1.00 down to a purchaser and commissions paid to agents on the sale. We have purchasers buying large tracks of good farm land for \$1.00 down, being allowed to take off the crop already sown at the time of the purchase and no payments made, and then being loaned as high as \$1,000 to enable them to farm the land they got for \$1.00 down—loans given in spite of the fact no further payments have been made on the land. We have farms foreclosed on and then afterwards the valuation slashed and the land resold for \$1.00 down while the original farmer loses his equity. I think, Mr. Speaker, we are quite justified in saying this kind of thing is only a racket.

An answer to a question asked in this House disclosed the fact that a man, an inspector, was paid a salary by the Farm Loan Board while he was absent from the country. I refer to the case of Syd. Smith.

Premier: There is no evidence to that effect at all.

Mr. Williams: There is evidence to that effect. Evidence has been produced. This man was Liberal candidate in the constituency of Gull Lake, and the member for that constituency has knowledge of the fact this man was absent from the country at the time he was still receiving a salary from the Farm Loan Board.

Premier: The honourable member makes the statement "evidence has been produced." No such evidence has been produced in this House.

Mr. Williams: I did not say "produced in this House." I do not think the Premier is justified in getting up every time a criticism is made

Premier: I am quite justified in getting up to correct a mis-statement.

Mr. Williams: The statement I made was that this man was getting his salary at a time when he was absent from the country. People are entitled to expect some reasonable control of expenditures. People are entitled to feel that when money is voted it will not be wasted in a farm loans racket or any other racket.

Premier: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker: I would ask you to decide on the propriety of that word, "racket". It is a word of recent origin, used in connection with a certain type of activities in the country to the south of us, and probably of too recent origin to be included in the list of unparliamentary terms in Beauchesne. But I doubt if it is parliamentary, Mr. Speaker, and would ask your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: The point is well taken if the word is being used to signify that improper methods are being used, or that thievery is going on, and I would ask the honourable member not to use the word any more in that sense.

Mr. Williams: I will not use the word any more, and I was not using it in that sense; but this lack of efficiency tends to turn this thing into a racket....

Premier: You have given your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Williams: The member has not the right to get up and object to criticism of the method of carrying on this Department.

Premier: I have the right to object to the use of unparliamentary terms.

Mr. Speaker: I will rule against the use of the word "racket" in any respect.

Mr. Williams: All right, Mr. Speaker, it may not be used in the House, but the people in the country will use it in this connection. The people have a right to expect a reasonable amount of efficiency and economy in connection with the field service staff. On this matter of the field service staff and the lack of efficiency and economy in connection with it, the Jacoby Commission had this to say:

"A bureau of Field Inspection should be established to take over the functions of the major field inspecting staffs now maintained in the different departments and bureaux and operating separately and independently. Aside from field inspection concerning the collection of revenue, there are at present inspectors for Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, foster homes, municipalities, debt adjustment services, the Liquor Board, agricultural advisory services and others"

And I have here a partial list of some of the other field men and inspectors the Jacoby Commission spoke of: Cream grading inspectors, dairy reporters, operating under the Dairy Herd Improvement Branch, public school inspectors, Minimum Wage Board inspectors, Farm Loan Board inspectors, crop specialist operating under the Field Crops Branch, Highway supervisors, inspectors of bridges and highway inspectors (not to mention a host of highway maintenance men), liquor store inspectors and beer store inspectors—those under the head “Liquor Board inspectors”—and inspectors of beer parlors, inspectors of legal offices, inspectors of theatres and cinematographs, forestry inspectors, inspectors operating under the Northern Settlers’ Re-establishment Board, relief inspectors, public health inspectors, inspectors of public buildings, steam boilers inspectors, field officers under *The Coal Mines Industries Act*, inspectors under *The Coal Industries Act*, inspectors under the Workmen’s Compensation Board, inspectors operating under the bureau for administrating the estates of the mentally incompetent, school lands inspectors, forest rangers, survey staff, field officers for land inspection in the Department of Natural Resources, inspectors under *The Horse Breeders’ Act*, inspectors under *The Vehicles Act*, highway patrol officers, mining inspectors under Department of Natural Resources, fish and game inspectors—to say nothing of the extra indemnity we pay to the honourable member for Athabaska for inspecting the papooses and timber wolves up in the northern areas.

The Jacoby Commission had this to say:

“To some extent special knowledge is required for each type of inspection, but it is believed there is not sufficient specialization of function to justify the costly and separate operation of inspection services. The proposed Bureau of Field Inspection should act as a clearing house for all or a large part of field inspection work required by the different departments—aside from the revenue-collecting agency.”

And then, this:

“This Bureau should route inspectors so as to secure a maximum of work with a minimum of travel, and avoid the present duplication in travel which creates a justifiable public impression that the work of the Provincial Government is not well organized. Field representatives of many large commercial corporations are expected to perform a variety of functions in order to conserve travelling expenses. Provincial field inspectors should reasonably be required to do likewise.”

That’s what the Jacoby Commission had to say about governmental services along this line.

We are told now we are to pay another two million in taxes. We are told by the Bank of Canada that we can pay it. It reminds me of the stoker of a hard-pressed boiler, standing back, looking it over, and saying she can stand two more notches. Perhaps the boiler will stand an extra two notches. Perhaps it won’t. But if

the bunkers are low on coal, will crowding on steam get us across the ocean or merely leave us derelict at the mercy of every storm that blows?

All the extra taxes in the world will not save our provincial treasury if the people of this province are so taxed and exploited as to become a propertyless people. It seems like Pat, painting like blazes to cover the building before the paint runs out. Crowding on the pressure won't put any more paint in the can. After all, the people of this province have only so much income, and if that income is not increased, every time we dig into the people's pockets for further taxes and then sink the money in the Treasury and then later on use it to pay interest on bonds, we simply put one more crimp in business turnover and finally we will stagnate all business. It may be that an approaching war may send prices of primary products sky-rocketing, but even then this Government has a responsibility to the people of this province, to economize, to build securely and sanely, not merely to try to gouge out of them everything it can, and end up worse off than ever. It is all very well, Mr. Speaker, to refuse to accept any suggestions from this side of the House, that the Government should take over various monopolies and set up proprietary boards by saying that the Government is not going into business. I wonder if the Government is going to allow all the people of the province to be put out of business simply because it will not take its responsibility with respect to business as a whole.

If tremendous profits are being made in a line of business in which there exists a virtual monopoly, it is only right and just that that business should be controlled, or taken over, by the province, in order to lower the price of goods to the consumer, and, at the same time, increase the revenues of the province.

As usual, Mr. Speaker, this Government hides its lack of imagination and initiative under a cloak of smugness and says, "We do not want to go into business."

Mr. Demers: May I ask what business you are referring to?

Mr. Williams: If my friend will restrain himself, I shall come to that, later on.

Altogether too much is made of the cry, "If you want services, you must pay for them." That is the cry of this Government. That is its excuse for extending taxation. When you realize that we have a Public Debt of \$192,610,000.00 and an annual interest payment to make of \$6,656,851.00, it becomes quite obvious that the money paid by our people in taxes is not going to pay for social services. It is going to the bondholders as interest on the Public Debt, in large degree at least.

So far as relief is concerned, neither this Government, nor the former Government nor any succeeding Government can tax the people heavily enough to extract another ten millions from them to take care of relief. That is utterly impossible. Relief must be taken care of by the Federal Government as a calamity beyond the control of this province.

I am not in favour of widening and deepening the taxation of this province in an effort to force the people to raise money for taxes when they require that money in order to maintain a decent standard of living. I believe this burden of relief, caused as it is by a calamity this province has no control over, must be borne by the National Government on the basis of being an act of Providence made worse by men. I say made worse by men, because I believe, had we done some conscious and intelligent planning, years ago, in the form of conservation of work, we might have lessened, at least, the severity of this scourge.

I believe that, if, instead of wasting money in an abortive attempt to prove by ill-advised investigations that the people of this province can pay two million more in taxes which they cannot pay, and load on them more taxes when in reality they are carrying too heavy a tax burden now, the National Government were to take over the relief burden in toto, and we were to make up our minds to live within our present income, we would be much better off in the long run.

Our experience of last year proved that, outside of relief expenditures, had this Government stayed within its estimates, we would have come within \$267,169.00 of balancing our budget insofar as revenue and expenditure are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Could we have paid increased school grants?

Mr. Williams: You did not pay them in that year. Had we accomplished a reasonable measure of refunding of the public debt and practised a reasonable amount of economy in the government services, it would have been quite possible for us to have taken care of all necessary capital and revenue outlay without going any farther into debt.

It, therefore, seems to me the thing to be done is not to tax the people more heavily, but rather to tell the Federal Government in no uncertain manner that they must take over the burden of relief, they must take over the responsibility for this national calamity in the West, and must, in doing so, remove entirely from the public debt that part occasioned by relief expenditures. Having done that, we should then turn to the bondholders of this province and suggest that they become Canadians rather than mere money-grabbers.

I must say I believe that, if an attempt were made to popularize refunding as a patriotic duty instead of trying to make it unpopular, as this Government does by calling it repudiation and confiscation, we would have altogether different results.

I do not intend at this time to go into the reliability of the figures in the 1937 estimates. We will discuss them during consideration of the estimates themselves. I prefer to try to confine this debate to the clear-cut question of whether we should increase taxation at this time or not.

My opinion is that it is neither wise nor necessary to increase taxation at this time; but it is necessary to have the Federal Government take over responsibility for all relief expenditures and for that portion of our public debt occasioned by relief borrowings. It is also necessary to refund, at lower rates of interest, our tremendous outstanding public debt. And it is also necessary to reorganize the Government services, where there is glaring overlapping, so that, instead of having cars running all over the province, and have people in a hotel at night tell you in the morning that six out of seven cars standing outside the hotel overnight were cars of Government inspectors, these services will be operated in an efficient manner.

If times should improve and people have more money, then, in my opinion, will be the time to build up reserves and create sinking funds—but not now, when the people are so nearly destitute.

With respect to the budget itself, we find a unique state of affairs. Week after week people waited to find out what the Government was going to do about its Budget. No one seemed to know what was going on, but it was common knowledge that the Premier could not bring down his Budget until he found out what assistance Ottawa was going to give. It is no secret that this Budget was dictated by Ottawa. It is well recognized that this is not a "Billy" Budget, but rather a "Charlie and Jimmy" Budget. It was conceived in the Treasury Department and born in the Bank of Canada; not in a manger attended by shepherds, but rather on a mahogany desk attended by financiers from St. James Street.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: That is sacrilege, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Williams: No highway man should talk of sacrilege.

The other evening, I happened to attend a function at which the amending of the *British North America Act* was discussed. Seated on my left was one of the Trust and Loan men, and in casual conversation he happened to mention that Skelton of the Bank of

Canada has said that he felt like a million dollars when he was in the West

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Mr. Speaker, I would ask you to rule as to whether or not the statement the honourable leader of the Opposition made was a sacrilegious statement.

Mr. Speaker: State what the honourable member said.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: About this Budget being conceived on a mahogany desk in St. James Street.

Mr. Williams: That is not what I said.

Mr. Macauley: He didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Repeat it, then.

Mr. Williams: I can't. The Speaker will not allow me to.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: His statement in referring to the Budget was that it was not born in a manger attended by shepherds but on a mahogany desk attended by financiers. "Born in a manger"—we all know to what that refers.

Mr. Williams: If I called him a "rat"—I wonder if I can use the term?

Mr. Speaker: That is beyond all bounds of propriety. In connection with the point of order raised by the Minister of Highways, I think the honourable Leader of the Opposition can explain what he means without using that kind of term or reference.

Mr. Williams: I understand that what the Minister of Highways is trying to do is to make a little political capital out of it.

Premier: Not at all, Mr. Speaker. There are such things as propriety and feelings of respect in matters of this kind. Irrespective of what his feelings and attitude may be with respect to the Bible, there are, on this side of the House, those who feel that references and quotations of this kind should be used in a manner acceptable to those members who have respect and reverence for those particular things.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: I take exception to his statement, "Not conceived in a manger attended by shepherds." We all know what the reference is to. In my mind it is one of the worst, one of the most sacrilegious and contemptible statements I have ever listened to, in or out of the House. While he said a highway man had no right

to make any reference to sacrilege, still the fact remains—most of us have something within us of respect for these things, whether we live up to it or not, which makes us resent such statements as sacrilegious. I would ask your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I made my ruling. I ask the member to withdraw the statement, and not use such reference any more, to be on the safe side.

Mr. Williams: I am quite willing to admit that I should not use any Biblical statement in referring to anything this Government has done. I realize that. I just wonder where the "holier than thou" attitude is today. It is quite obvious the gentlemen opposite are trying to put themselves into a position where they are "holier than thou."

Hon. Mr. Davis: On the point of order, Mr. Speaker. You gave your ruling and he has not withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled that he should not use such references or quotations which may be construed as sacrilegious, if there is any question at all. I asked him to withdraw.

Mr. Agar: He didn't do it.

Mr. Speaker: If the honourable Leader of the Opposition has not done so, I ask him to do it now and not refer to it again.

Mr. Williams: If I have offended the sensibilities of the Minister of Highways, I am quite willing to withdraw the statement.

As I was saying, in conversation this gentleman said that Skelton of the Bank of Canada felt like a million dollars when he was here and like two million when he got back East . . . It seems to me the mahogany desk, where this budget was born (and there is no sacrilege in that) had more to do with the characteristics of the child than we imagine.

The additional subsidy we are supposed to get, appears to be conditioned on not asking the bondholders to accept a lower rate of interest. It appears to have been given in consideration of a promise made *sub rosa* (I have not heard it was given definitely) that no attempt would be made to refund the provincial debt.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is not true, either. You make statements as truths that are not true . . .

Mr. Williams: If you deny it . . .

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'll deny every lie you make.

Mr. Williams: You say that sitting in your seat. You cannot say it standing up.

My personal opinion is that the whole attitude of the Government is wrong. Not long ago, I happened to be talking to a gentleman who is much interested in provincial financing, about the developments in England. He remarked on the willingness of the people of England to make sacrifices for the financial stability of their country and pointed out that, when the National Government over there appealed to the people to save the financial structure of England, people voted to cut down their allowances and willingly agreed to take less as unemployment insurance. And he added, that was the type of people we have in England. I said, "Ah, but, in England, when the bondholder was asked to reconvert at a low rate of interest he did so willingly, as a patriotic duty, while here in this country, only the working and middle classes are asked to sacrifice, and from them we expect sacrifice after sacrifice, while our financial class is regarded as sacrosanct."

Some people say it is necessary to restore the confidence of the creditor class of this country in the debtors. I take just the opposite view. I believe it is necessary to restore the confidence of the masses in the creditor class of this Dominion by showing to the people of Canada that the investing classes of this country are prepared to take their share of the burden which has not been done so far as the bondholders are concerned. There are too many war profiteers, too many tax free bonds, too much money-grabbing and too little philanthropy on the part of the "Big Shots" for the good of this country. It seems we have not yet developed a Canadian people. There are far too many who still regard Canada as a good place to get rich in, who have no deeper interest in it than to invest in it and get as much as they can out of it, and who never recognize the human misery created in the process.

After all (and I shall give you some practical religion), what is the duty of governments and those who are entrusted with power, whether it be power of legislation or power of wealth?

Last week, it was my privilege to attend a showing of the play, "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." At one point in the play, Mr. Deeds is placed on trial on a charge of insanity because he undertook to give away his wealth to help the needy. In his defence he said to the presiding judge: "If you were on an ocean liner and you came upon two people, one rowing a boat, the other struggling in the water, which would you pick up first—the one in the boat because he was tired rowing, or the one in the water because he was drowning?" Mr. Deeds said, "I simply seek to help those who are drowning"—in other words, to help those who need help most.

This Government does exactly the opposite. It helps the bondholders who are tired of rowing, and, placing its hand gently on the head of the drowning taxpayer, pushes him slowly beneath the surface of the water.

Mr. Speaker, my sense of justice and fair play will not allow me to vote for this Budget which lays all the burden on those least able to bear it.

I am going to propose, in amendment, a motion which, if carried, will amend the resolution to read: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, in that, in the opinion of this House, the necessary funds for educational purposes and other services can be adequately provided by the obtaining of the additional subsidy, by the setting up of additional proprietary bodies, such as the Liquor Board, to operate in other fields, by savings accomplished through the refunding of the Public Debt at lower rates of interest, by reasonable economy in governmental services and by insisting that the burden of relief expenditures, past, present and future, be borne by the Federal Government; and, further, that with this end in view the present Budget be withdrawn and another substituted which does not include any additional taxation, believing as we do that now, when our people are suffering from the cumulative effect of years of depression, is most certainly not the proper time to add to the burden of taxation.

It may be argued by the Government that withdrawal of the present Budget and substitution of another would mean that it would have to drop the additional grant to schools and forego the money to be loaned for the payment of teachers' salary notes. Such is not the case. All the Government needs to do is to find out the amount of the increased subsidy to be given by the Ottawa Government, figure out how much can be saved by re-organization of field staffs, determine how much can be saved by a refunding arrangement, and then budget accordingly without disturbing the expenditures that are going to be made for educational services.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Are you going to mention the proprietary interests you are going to take over?

Mr. Williams: I'm coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: I would like a copy of your amendment.

Mr. Williams: I have not moved it yet, Mr. Speaker. I shall give you a copy—but I have not moved it, nor named my seconder.

Were we in the position of the Government, we would most certainly insist on being relieved of all relief costs by the Federal

Government, and budget accordingly. To some extent the Government has done so in the present Budget, in that no provision is made in it for relief expenditures although some, of necessity, will occur.

I do not think that the refunding operations should be undertaken suddenly and without preparation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then that settles that.

Mr. Williams: No, it does not.

I believe a campaign of publicity should be undertaken to persuade the bondholders that it is their humane and patriotic duty to refund at lower rates of interest, and when the right atmosphere has been created, to press hard for refunding the bonds. I believe the Government, in this case as in the case of debt adjustment, is hamstringing itself with its own propaganda, raising the cry that this is confiscation and repudiation, telling everybody that the people could pay all their debts if only it rained, and then wondering why the creditors won't give reasonable adjustment or the bondholders reasonable rates of interest.

It may be argued by the Government that the operation of further proprietary bodies is not feasible. In the face of the development in New Zealand and Sweden, I do not believe such premise is well taken. If the Government thinks it good business and considers itself justified in allowing Government motor cars to be used by the Minister of Health and the Liquor Commissioner, in one case to travel to Vancouver and in the other to British Columbia via a Wa Wa Convention in the United States to find out how to run their Departments, then I think it good business for the Government to spend enough money to send someone across the line to investigate the feasibility of having gasoline, fuel oils and lubricating oils delivered to a Saskatchewan Government Board at wholesale prices in order to save money for the people by lowering the price of these commodities to the consumer and at the same time increase the revenues of the Government instead of taxing people who are already living on the borderline of insecurity.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Would you now tell us some of the proprietary interests you are going to take over?

Mr. Williams: I have just mentioned one of them.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is the gasoline business?

Mr. Williams: Just that. My friend's one idea of progressive change is to jump from here to there. He does not seem to realize the wisdom of investigation and of progress based on investigation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: A number of interpretations can be placed on what you say. I just wanted to be clear.

Mr. Williams: Had you been listening carefully to what I said, you will find it quite clear.

I, therefore, move, seconded by the honourable member for Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*): That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"The estimates submitted be withdrawn and others substituted which do not include additional taxation, because, in the opinion of this Assembly, the necessary funds for educational purposes and other services could be adequately provided by obtaining the additional subsidy; by the setting up of additional proprietary bodies, such as the Liquor Board, to operate in other fields; by savings accomplished through the refunding of the Public Debt at lower rates of interest; by reasonable economy in Governmental services, and by continually urging that the burden of relief expenditures, past, present and future, be borne by the Federal Government.

"Further, in the opinion of this Assembly, our people are now suffering from the cumulative effect of years of depression, and therefore this is most certainly not the proper time to add to the burden of taxation."



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

Wednesday, March 31, 1937

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Mr. Speaker: The debate on the Budget gives me the opportunity, each year, of presenting to you, to members of the House and to the people of the province generally, a résumé of the activities of the Department of Public Health during the year. May I just mention, in passing, that this is the eleventh occasion upon which it has been my privilege to perform such a duty in this House. The first occasion was in the year 1923, when the Department of Public Health was created, and since then, whether in office or out of office, my interest has been centred chiefly upon what I consider the foremost and most important governmental activity—the maintenance and preservation of the health of the people.

Of all the subjects calling for legislative action none other merits precedence, so far as the progress and prosperity of a nation is concerned, for any law that is inimical to public health, no matter what immediate advantages it may bring, is in the long run a mischievous law if it involves waste of the nation's chief asset. That asset is man power. Let a nation be uncommonly favoured in point of geographical situation, material resources or command of markets; that nation will, nevertheless, come to grief if it does not conserve and safeguard its man power. On the other hand, a nation none too well favoured by nature may be sure of adding to its wealth and its influence in the family of nations, if it makes health conservation its special care.

The making of laws is the function of the state, and the motive behind the framing of laws should be an endeavour to ensure the creation of conditions most favourable to the proper enjoyment of life. Nothing is so essential to this enjoyment as vigorous health: it is, indeed, its first requisite. It would seem, therefore, that the state's most important duty is the framing and administration of laws designed to maintain and preserve the health of the people. The prime necessities of life are air, food and water, and it follows that laws relating to these essentials should be

of first consideration, and that they should be enforced by authorities having extensive jurisdiction. In this legislative category come such matters as ventilation, sewage, water and milk supplies, food requirements, etc.; all these are brought within the realms of public health. Years ago public health activities were concerned chiefly with environment, and in this field wonderful results have been achieved. The control and practical eradication of cholera, typhoid fever and malaria are a few examples of the progress which has been made in exterminating diseases which depend, for their spread, upon environment or some intermediary agency.

Today, the picture is changed. Not only is this phase of public health—the sanitation phase—receiving increasing attention at the present time, but efforts are being made in the correction of correctible defects such as are revealed by the examination of children. This work includes such matters as school inspection for the detection of physical and dental defects, public clinics, etc.

Our interpretation of "Public Health" is not merely the cure of disease or the control of communicable disease: it stands for positive health; for the development and maintenance of vigorous, active bodies. It concerns itself with better standards of living, including nutrition, housing, working conditions and social welfare.

As I have often stated in this House, public health activities are successful in direct ratio to the volume of public opinion supporting them. Considerable education and study are required before a clear understanding can be reached as to the conditions necessary for the institution of a clear-cut Dominion-wide programme for health conservation. Various phases of health have been discussed; reference has been made to the progress of medical science; health insurance has been advocated, as though it alone could solve our health problems; statements have been made to the effect that the provinces are doing very nicely, and that further action is unnecessary; the aid of hoary arguments anent the British North America Act has not been so evident, but the view has been advanced that the Dominion should not raise money for health purposes for the provinces to spend. In my opinion, the aspect of the situation which should be stressed again and again is the fact that Canada's illness and death rates are too high. It is no adequate argument to urge that we are no worse than other countries. Life should be considered as valuable in peace time as in war time, and this opinion should be implemented by action taken after careful study.

Health insurance (and we have heard it discussed on many occasions in the last few years) is desirable, very desirable indeed. Honourable members will recall that, last year, I discussed this matter in detail. Let me again say from my place in this House that health insurance is desirable because it provides certain health

services for certain citizens who are ill, to whom, for economic reasons, such services otherwise would not be available—*but only after they become ill!* Do not forget that. It should also be remembered that health insurance is not public health; and, in spite of the fact that it is a factor in health preservation, health insurance alone, and as it is generally understood, will not necessarily result in the reduction of disease incidence. It deals essentially with the *remedial*, not the *preventive*, side of medicine. Conversely, public health and public health organization are designed to conduct a frontal attack on disease with the object of eliminating it. It is organized preventive medicine.

Public health workers throughout the world realize that sanitation is the foundation structure of preventive medicine—of all public health work. To accomplish its purpose is the function of the Division of Sanitation which has been organized in this province, and zealously do its employees fulfil their mission. The field is vast indeed, and the work is limited only by the funds made available each year. A rigid supervision is maintained over the health of each and every community in the province, and the existence of anything dangerous to health, either mental or physical, is promptly brought to the attention of the individual or body vested with the responsibility of safeguarding the health of the community.

Duties undertaken by our sanitary officers include: inspection of the preparation, serving, handling and storing of food in public eating places; water supplies; disposal of waste of every nature; milk supplies, dairies, creameries and appurtenances; hotels and restaurants; dwellings and adjuncts thereto; licensed premises; plumbing and drainage systems; mining, lumbering and construction camps; summer resorts and tourist camps; barber shops; hospitals and, generally, the sanitary environments of every town, village and rural municipality in the province. This supervision is essential. Even in the northern areas, where water supplies are abundant, protection is necessary, as witness the water-borne typhoid fever epidemic at Goldfields, last summer.

Having supervision in mind, the Division has inaugurated a system of monthly tests. Municipalities are asked to submit, monthly, samples of water for analysis. Whenever an adverse report is given, remedial measures are immediately instituted. This system has been found very effective. The Division encourages all owners of new wells to submit samples for chemical and biological analysis before use is made of the water, and thousands of opinions are given in the course of the year regarding the proper location and construction of wells to prevent pollution and contamination.

All dairies, other than those supplying cities (which, as honourable members know, have their own public health setup

with a Medical Officer in charge), are regularly inspected by our sanitary officers. I am pleased to be able to state that the standard of milk in urban and rural municipalities, from the sanitary viewpoint, is definitely and steadily improving. Last year, during the Budget debate, I took occasion to stress the importance and value of the pasteurization of milk. Let me again emphasize this fact: if the mothers of the province want safe milk for their children, particularly in the cities, they should use pasteurized milk. Today, more pasteurized milk is being used in the urban centres of the province, and time will show the practical results of this, for, after all, pasteurized milk is clean milk—if it has been properly pasteurized.

A great many municipalities of the province are very particular about their milk supplies at the present time. It has been brought to their attention that danger confronts the people who use raw milk. Honourable members will recall what I said of Bang's disease, speaking from my place at this desk, last year. Let me say, however, that the municipalities are making every effort to ensure clean milk supplies, and are doing their very best to eradicate these two diseases—tuberculosis and Bang's disease or contagious abortion, or undulant fever as it is known when contracted by human beings. A total of 251 municipalities, at the present time, have availed themselves of the power given by this Legislature to pass bylaws insuring that their milk supplies shall come from dairy herds free from tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Generally speaking, the testing of dairy herds is receiving much attention.

The Division of Sanitation also gives expert advice in connection with the construction of union hospitals, of which we have 22 in the province at the present time. Before a union hospital district is organized, officers of the Division interview the councils or parties interested, and advise them as to the requirements imposed and the steps to be taken before approval will be given by the Department of Public Health. Then, too, before a hospital building is erected, or an existing building altered, our officers inspect the site, advise as to proper drainage, watersupply and lay-out of buildings, and such other requirements as are necessary for hospitals to qualify for the Government grant. Sketches are prepared and submitted to the interested parties, such drawings showing the proposed construction and accompanied by an estimate of the cost. These sketches are designed merely for the guidance of hospital boards, in order to ensure that the hospital may qualify for the grant of fifty cents per patient per hospital day, which, as honourable members know, means a great deal to our hospitals these days. In all instances in which considerable expenditure is involved, the employment of a competent architect is recommended by the Division.

The work of the Division of Public Health Nursing has been continued without interruption throughout the year 1936. Though it is true we have only ten nurses in the field, nevertheless I am quite satisfied with, indeed I am proud of, the work done in the province. Early in the year we divided the province into ten districts with a public health nurse, centrally located, in charge of each. The districts are, of course, very large; much too large, in fact, for intensive service, but we hope, as times improve, to increase the staff and perhaps do the work in a more concentrated way. The districts being large, it is only to be expected that those nurses should be very busy throughout the year, and, never in any one year have we received so many requests for the services of the nurses as in the year just passed. These came from school boards, teachers, parents, provincial and local organizations. Although the greatest effort was made to do so, we were not able to respond to all requests made. The few which could not be attended to, last year, will be taken care of this year.

In future, if we get an opportunity to enlarge the staff (and I hope and pray that time will come) it will not be necessary to alter these zones or districts because they have been so planned that they may be readily divided up when the larger staff is possible, thus giving a certain amount of permanency to the service. I should state that, while the districts are large at present, they allow for a fair distribution of nurses and provide for carrying out all special investigations or visits requested, with a minimum of time and transportation expense.

There is no question as to the demand for the public health nurse. She is a recognized essential in a programme which is based on health education. It should be understood, of course, that our nurses do not give bedside service, except in the case of the nurse at Cumberland House. It should also be remembered that our nurses do not make diagnoses. Diagnosis is the function of the medical man, the doctor, not the nurse. The nurses will inspect schools and examine the school children. In the course of this examination, the nurse will look into a child's mouth and throat, and see something wrong with the throat, something wrong with the teeth or mouth, but she does not attempt to make a diagnosis, because that, after all, is the function of the family physician who knows the child's history. He is the only one to make a proper diagnosis of these things.

Let us review some of the work these nurses do.

Take School Work: after all, the school is the central point for the work of the nurse. It is the point of contact which brings her into close touch with every phase of community life. The teacher, trained in health education in the provincial Normal

Schools, is her ally. The children, given instruction in health as in all other subjects, accept it as part of the curriculum and, when the nurse enters the school, they receive her with open arms. She inspects the children, examines them for defects—bad teeth, bad breath, bad eyes; she inspects the general sanitary surroundings of the school, and in each and every case after her inspection is completed, she reports to the school board, giving a summary of her findings, commenting on the quality of the health teaching and making recommendations as to the sanitation, cleanliness and general condition of the school plant. She also sends a direct report to the parents of those children she has found defective—when I say “defective”, I mean in a physical sense, with reference to teeth and so on. In many cases she makes a personal visit to the homes where the children live to notify the parents of the condition found in the child, and while there she sees pre-school age children, gets an opportunity to talk to the mother regarding pre-natal or post-natal work—and honourable members will agree that it is this personal touch, this personal contact, that counts for most in such matters.

Approximately 500 schools were visited during the year and more than 17,000 school children given health inspection by the ten nurses.

Dental clinics: We have heard a great deal about dental clinics and of the necessity for a certain amount of work being done amongst school children, and rightly so, because, if the child in school has a painful molar, the best education in the world will not make much impression on him. Some 205 dental clinics were held, chiefly in the drought and Northern Settlement areas. One hundred and seventy-four schools, located in 29 different municipalities and nine local improvement districts, have had dental work completed for more than 3,000 children of school age. Those clinics were not free. Only five free clinics were held.

The mode of operation is this: the nurse goes into the community, contacts the council, the school board or some local organization, and organizes the clinic and, in co-operation with the dentist established there, the work is done. I find that, during the year, this work cost approximately \$3,600. My friends may say that is not a large amount; yet it was twice the amount spent last year, and four times that of the year before. It is interesting to note that 26 dentists in the various communities assisted in this work, and did a very good job indeed. I wish to express to the Dental Association my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance given by that body, without whose support the work would not have been possible. I also wish to pay tribute to the splendid co-operation extended to us by the president of the Association last year, the honourable member for Humboldt (*Dr. King*).

I now come to the Eye Clinics: My friends will remember that we voted a grant of \$2,000 to the two organizations for the blind in Saskatchewan. Practically all this work was done through these two organizations. Our nurses, when inspecting the schools, may find a child with defective vision—some refractory error. Two hundred cases requiring assistance have been reported to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Of this number, 122 have received correction to date, while the remainder are awaiting transportation to the nearest eye specialist. Sometimes dissatisfaction is expressed because the Department insists on sending some of these children to an eye specialist; but my friends must remember that, when our nurses see a refractory error, it is not a diagnosis. We have to find out what causes the trouble. We must find out if it is a pathological lesion that is causing it, in order to prevent mistakes. For that reason the work is done as I have described.

Immunization of children against Communicable Disease: I particularly want to bring to the attention of the House the fact that, last year, children were immunized against the three outstanding communicable diseases. When I say "outstanding", I mean outstanding in an infective way. I refer to diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever. Again the work is done in the school and through the agency of the public health nurse. The nurse goes into the school district, contacts the school board, or the municipal council or a women's organization in the district, and organizes the immunization clinic. The work is done by the municipal doctor, if there is one, or by one of the physicians in the community, the nurse assisting. Last year, this service was given in 113 schools, protecting 1,400 children against smallpox, 6,500 against diphtheria and approximately 700 against scarlet fever. Ten public health nurses did this work.

Mr. Williams: Do they actually do the work?

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: No. As I said, the nurse organizes the work; the actual inoculation is given by the municipal doctor or the local physician. I am pleased to report that twice as many children were inoculated against scarlet fever during 1936 as in 1935.

Other things done by the Division of Public Health Nursing include special work—trachoma work, for example. There are in the province three foci of infection, so far as trachoma is concerned; one in the western portion of the province, one in the south around the Kayville district and the third in the Rosthern district. Trachoma treatments during the past year show some decrease as compared with the preceding year, indicating that the disease is gradually being brought under control; but it is being controlled only by having one of the nurses in the affected

areas doing this special work. Two hundred and sixty-three centres have been attended by the one nurse mentioned. Somewhat less than 2,000 treatments were given as compared with 6,000 treatments at 1,200 centres in 1934. People bring in their children to the centres to receive the treatment when the nurse comes there. This nurse has learned to speak the language by mixing with the people, and gets on very well indeed with them. The matter is one of looking after the eyes, and applying the medicine to them. She understands the treatment—but works under the supervision of a doctor, of course. I want to emphasize that it is not only the active treatment that is important. The nurse, while thus engaged, is actually instructing the people as to the menace of the disease, how to stay away from it, how to avoid it. After all, it is the towel which acts as the transmitter . . .

Mr. Kemper: Is the cause well recognized and instruction easily given?

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: Oh, yes. While the work is being done, the nurse gives instruction, and I may say these people all welcome it and never forget it. And we are finding very few cases among our young people, because the teachers have come to understand it.

Mr. Kemper: What is the cause?

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: It is an infection caused by bacteria.

Mr. Loftson: Is it not a fact that they had to move a school because of this disease a year or two ago?

Hon. Dr. Uhrich: There was a very severe epidemic in the southern part of the province some three years ago. We cannot afford to neglect these cases. They call for constant vigilance. Some people think that trachoma does not amount to much. It is a disease that was brought over from Europe. Some people from Europe never have trachoma, but people from Southern Russia are very prone to this particular disease. Among the older people from that country, it was not considered to be very important with the result that we had in the province three places which became foci of infection. It was only by getting right after it, right into the schools among the children, that we have been able to control it.

The nurse we have at Cumberland House, serving the northern confines of the province, gives bedside attention in addition to her other work. One might say she was trained in the north country. She was, at one time, superintendent in the Prince Albert hospital, and gave up that position to take over the work she is now engaged in. She can handle a canoe as capably as a man and is used

to the life; and I am sorry we have no more like her, because they are needed up there.

Let me summarize the work done by the corps of nurses we have in the province, during 1936:

1. *School work:*

Number of schools visited—522.
 Number of pupils inspected—18,228.
 Number of health talks in schools—686.
 Number of dental clinics held—205.

and here let me repeat, the nurses organize those dental clinics, and assist the dentists in doing the work.

Number of children treated—4,259.

2. *Pre-School Work:*

Number of infant and pre-school health conferences—19.
 Number of children examined by doctor—590.
 Number of health centres—142.
 Attendance—1,912.

3. *Assistance with immunization:*

Number of school districts—118.
 Number of children vaccinated—2,560.
 Number of children given diphtheria toxoid—3,221.
 Number of children given scarlet fever serum—1,748.

4. *Home Nursing Classes:*

Senior—Number of classes conducted—4.
 Attendance—76.
 Junior—Number of classes conducted—88.
 Attendance—1,846.

5. *Special Work:*

Home visits in connection with mental defectives—25.
 Home visits in connection with follow-up tuberculosis cases—18.
 Number of nursing homes inspected—31.
 Number of meetings addressed—93.

6. *Trachoma Work:*

Number of treatment centres attended—249.
 Number of treatments given—1,768.
 Number of home visits—787.

7. *Relief Work:*

- Number of cases of crippled children reported to voluntary agencies—11.
- Number of cases reported to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind—200.

8. *Bedside care:*

- Number of obstetrical cases attended (Cumberland House)—29.
- Number of bedside care visits—568.
- Number of office calls re illness—516.

9. *Summary of Home Visits:*

- Number of homes visited—7,309.

Services represented:

- Pre-natal—147.
- Infant welfare—1,040.
- Pre-School—2,074.
- School—5,326.
- Trachoma—787.
- Tuberculosis—50.
- Other communicable disease—290.
- Special cases—595.

10. *Official Calls and Consultations:*

- Medical Health Officers—267.
- Municipal officials—175.
- School officials—693.
- Women's organizations—163.

11. *Office Service:*

Pre-school literature sent to parents:

- Pre-natal letters—4,739.
- Post-natal letters—4,811.
- Pre-school letters—918.
- Miscellaneous (diets, habit training, patterns, etc.)—2,813.
- Health material sent to teachers—636.

I should now like to say a few words with regard to communicable disease in the province.

The Division of Communicable Disease is concerned chiefly with the control of those diseases which are of a communicable nature. It is essential, therefore, that reports of all such diseases,

of which there are over fifty, be promptly made by physicians, medical health officers, teachers, householders and individual citizens generally, since it is only by having early knowledge of their existence that responsible authorities can take the necessary action to prevent their spread. I remember that, when I was practising medicine, there was an outbreak of smallpox some forty miles away, and I got the worst "calling down" of my life from Dr. Seymour, then Commissioner of Public Health. I simply told him I could not smell the disease, forty miles away; and I mention this little incident just to stress the recognized importance of early knowledge. The sooner cases are reported, the sooner we can get at them, and the greater are our chances of successfully controlling an outbreak.

In 1936, an epidemic form of influenza appeared, and honourable members, who recall the outbreak we had in the last months of the year, will be surprised, perhaps, to learn that the epidemic started in the months of February and March. During the first ten months of the year, 811 cases were reported with 243 deaths in the first nine months. In November and December, however, the influenza became not epidemic but pandemic. Practically every country in the world was in the clutches of this disease. The mortality in Saskatchewan was very low. In this respect it differed from the epidemic of 1918 when we had 4,916 deaths. As a matter of fact, the proportion of deaths was a little higher in June and July than in November and December, when nearly everybody had it. During the first ten months of 1935, only ten cases of influenza were reported.

Owing to the fact we had this epidemic of influenza, and considerable increases in the number of cases of German measles, mumps, bacillary dysentery, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and infantile paralysis, there was a marked increase in the number of cases of communicable disease reported during the first ten months of 1936 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Some 18,542 cases of communicable disease were reported in that period of 1936 as compared with 12,656 cases during the first ten months of 1935.

Last year we had only three cases of undulant fever in the province as compared with 35 in 1935. In this connection I want to pay tribute to the Minister of Agriculture, to Dr. Fulton of the University of Saskatchewan, and to the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Government, for the manner in which they combatted this disease. I brought to the attention of the House, last winter, my conviction that, if nothing were done, we were going to have a severe epidemic of undulant fever. Consequently, I am happy to report that we had only three cases reported to us last year. This fact again points to the necessity of having public

opinion behind an undertaking, and the greater demand we have from the public for pasteurized milk, the better I shall be pleased, because I have seen too many cases of diphtheria and undulant fever caused by milk. We have had real co-operation in this matter, and it does one's heart good; and so I want to pay my tribute to the Minister of Agriculture and to the others I have mentioned.

During the first ten months of 1936, some 20,035 doses of diphtheria toxoid were sent out by the Department. I hope that, in the coming year, our people will demand two or three times that amount, because, after all, there is no reason why we should have a single case of diphtheria in this province; protection is there for the asking.

I have not the time at my disposal, this afternoon, to go into detail regarding all these communicable diseases. I wish I had: but I should like to take a few moments to present the picture in the province with regard to a few of them. First I shall deal briefly with our old enemy, diphtheria.

During the past year we had 117 cases reported, and, as I have just stated, we should not have had a single one. I must say, however, that a great deal has been accomplished during the last few years in controlling this particular disease. In 1924, for example, we had 1,015 cases with 215 deaths, which indicates that progress has been made since then; but still far too many people do not grasp the idea that absolute protection is at hand just for the asking, and without a cent of expense to them. However, cases and deaths are gradually disappearing, because of the ever-increasing number of children being protected against the disease by the use of diphtheria toxoid, through the activities of the doctors, the public health nurses, etc.

Many of the large cities have completely rid themselves of diphtheria due to the regular toxoid campaigns, and this result can be obtained only by parents availing themselves of the protection which inoculation against diphtheria affords. We can be free from dread of the ghastly phantom which haunted the dreams of, and caused many sleepless nights for the mothers of yesterday; and I sincerely hope it keeps tugging at the conscience of all parents who have failed to protect their children against this terrible disease. Why parents neglect so important a duty it is difficult to understand. In no sense is the inoculation an ordeal—it is merely a pinprick, with no soreness or sickness following. Giving protection against this disease for all time, the additional security surely is worth the slight inconvenience incurred; and when it may be had without expense—surely the child should be protected.

Diphtheria may be carried in the milk supply. Although pasteurization of milk will prevent its spread through that channel,

the practical elimination of diphtheria can be achieved by the use of toxoid. Toxoid has become an effective agent as a result of the application of the ideas of Pasteur, the great French bacteriologist, to the study of how the body defends itself against disease.

I have already drawn your attention to the fact that the incidence of diphtheria in Saskatchewan has been reduced through the use of toxoid: let me, in addition, give you a few statistics (I shall not tire you with many) pertaining to the City of Toronto, to show you the efficacy of this protection. I remember, years ago, that Hastings was fighting the situation practically single-handed in the city of Toronto:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Cases (residents only)</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 of population</i>
1929	1,022	168.5
1930	1,018	163.8

Then started the toxoid campaign:

1931	532	84.8
1932	168	26.8
1933	56	9.0

That is to say, in the five years they reduced the incidence of diphtheria among Toronto residents from 1,022 to 56 cases in a population of approximately 800,000.

Now let us look at the number of deaths in that city from diphtheria:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 of population</i>
1929	64	10.6
1930	54	8.7
1931	36	5.7
1932	15	2.4
1933	5 .....	.8

That is to say, in the five-year period, they reduced the number of deaths from diphtheria from 64 to five.

This spectacular result was made possible, not by the fact that toxoid was available as a protection, but because parents made use of it. We may have this protection in our laboratories for years and years, but if the people won't make use of it, naturally we cannot secure results. Take the Dionne quintuplets, probably the best cared for children on the North American Continent—all five have been inoculated, and all five have been vaccinated.

A campaign of education was necessary—by pamphlet, radio, poster, billboard and newspaper—before Toronto parents got into their heads the idea that diphtheria could be controlled. There

are 450 beds in the isolation hospital in Toronto ready to receive thousands of diphtheria patients, and during the first three months of 1935 there were exactly 15 cases and no deaths. The protection is there—and parents should avail themselves of it for their children, because science has proved the benefit and value of the toxoid.

Let me deal, for a moment, with smallpox:

During 1931, we had 568 cases of smallpox in the province—and that was only six years ago. During the first ten months of 1936, we had only two cases. I mention this to illustrate further what protection can do. Today, we have no conception of the word "smallpox"; it has been robbed of its terror. In days past, in Canada, the mention of it had power to blanch the cheek and bring horror to the eye. Smallpox in those days meant death and disfigurement. Relentless and insatiate, the disease would sweep through a community, mowing down all those who had not already suffered from it—killing, maiming, blinding—leaving its victims blemished for life. In the early days it played a tremendous part in the political history of Canada. It stopped wars between the English and French who were struggling to gain supremacy in the country. In 1702, there were 3,000 deaths from smallpox out of a population of 9,000 in what is now the Province of Quebec. In 1732, there were counted, at one time, 2,000 smallpox patients in the hospitals of Quebec.

The picture has changed. Vaccination has altered all this; and, forgetful or ignorant of the appalling ravages made by the disease in other days, we now give the subject of smallpox scarcely a thought. Other diseases are taking an enormous toll of life insidiously. Few people are aware of the fact that each year, there are 10,000 deaths from cancer in Canada and that heart disease carries off 15,000 annually. We have defeated smallpox by being vaccinated. We cannot meet cancer and heart disease in this way—and even if we could, many people would not avail themselves of the protection. It is only when vaccination is neglected that mankind leaves itself open to a surprise attack of smallpox which may prove deadly. In the Windsor epidemic, 12 years ago, 32 died before people became alarmed; then 50,000 were vaccinated in two weeks and the epidemic was halted immediately. I, for one, waste no sympathy on the unvaccinated person who dies of smallpox. The protection is there; the community provides it free of charge, and anyone who does not avail himself of it is a menace to his neighbours, a potential source of disease and death. What happens to him is his own fault. If he dies, the best that can be said of him is that he died a martyr to his own ignorance and to anti-vaccination propaganda which is responsible for so much needless suffering and so many unnecessary deaths.

I now come to typhoid fever: during 1936, we had 136 cases in the province, with 15 deaths—and we should have had none. Every word I said about smallpox holds true for typhoid. In 1913, we had 1,101 cases in a population of 700,000, so we have made some progress. Typhoid is usually considered as the sanitation index of any province or community. Progress made has been made through improvement of water and milk supplies, and sanitation generally. In addition we have a perfect preventative, as all returned men will know, because its efficacy was proved during the Great War. Control of this disease has been brought to the point that, in many communities today, it is unknown. One hundred and thirty-six cases are all too many for this province, and people should avail themselves of the protection available. Take commercial travellers, for instance: they eat all kinds of food, drink all kinds of water. Surely it is worth a little inconvenience to themselves to secure protection against typhoid. Remember, it is the occasional careless typhoid carrier who plays the important part in the prevalence of this disease.

Sanitation, too, has a major role—the proper disposal of waste of all kinds, adequate protection of food, water and milk from contamination is necessary; and if people availed themselves of the protection available, we should have no typhoid in this province. I hope to see the day when I can rise in this House and say we have had no typhoid cases during the year. When I was a student in Chicago, we used to have difficulty in finding a typhoid case for teaching purposes.

Just a word on whooping cough and measles: There is a mistaken idea that these are unimportant diseases—that every child must have them. This idea is all wrong. Measles is one of the most infectious diseases known to medical science, and the mortality from it is very high in children under two years of age. Both diseases are very hard to control because they are already in the infectious stage before clinical symptoms appear.

During the past year, we had a new experience in the province of Saskatchewan. In the months of August and September we had an epidemic of a disease that never before appeared in the province. It occurred in the Rural Municipality of Coulee, No. 136, which, I believe, is near Swift Current. Obviously, this disease was brought into the community by a carrier—a visitor from Mexico—who had been the guest of a family in that district. On August 14, two weeks after his visit, a child of this family took ill and died of a violent dysentery. The funeral was largely attended by neighbours and, of course, lunch was served. Practically all those who partook of this lunch developed dysentery, either in a comparatively mild or a very severe form. In a large family residing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the original case—the members of which

attended the funeral and had lunch before leaving—13 cases developed. Of these, six died between September 2 and September 14. In another family, nine cases developed under similar circumstances, and four deaths occurred between September 8 and September 17. In a third family, three cases occurred, with two deaths.

Dr. Irwin, of Swift Current, the municipal doctor for that district, went carefully over the situation. Dr. Middleton, Director of the Division of Communicable Disease of the provincial Department of Public Health, hurried to the scene to assist Dr. Irwin, and with him we sent Nurse Stewart of the Red Cross. Their first task was to make a diagnosis of the disease. They made a tentative diagnosis of bacillary dysentery pending the result of laboratory findings. Blood samples were sent to the Provincial Laboratory, and these gave a positive agglutination for bacillary dysentery of what is known to medical science as the Shiga type—so named after the Japanese discoverer of the bacillus. As I have said, in all the history of the Department, not one single case of this type had ever been previously reported. We had never stocked anti-dysenteric serum. However, we immediately wired to eastern cities and secured all the serum procurable in Winnipeg, Windsor and Detroit. Finally an ample supply was available, and it was given as a prophylactic to all immediate contacts, as well as for treatment to the cases. A public health nurse was detailed to visit the homes regularly, give instruction as to nursing and hygiene, and keep a careful lookout upon all conditions. In this way the disease was brought under control. Six more cases developed, but no further deaths occurred.

The majority of cases and deaths were among children, although some adults took the disease and two adults died. The serum apparently was the only successful treatment and prophylactic—and I wish, this afternoon, to pay tribute to Dr. Irwin, Dr. Middleton and Nurse Stewart for their excellent work not only in establishing diagnosis and effective treatment, but in being able to confine the disease to a comparatively small area.

During the latter part of last summer, the presence of infantile paralysis in epidemic proportions in our neighbouring province of Manitoba, caused us a great deal of concern. Many a night I did not sleep, and I know Dr. Davison did not sleep: every one of the health officers and nurses was on the *qui vive* in connection with it. 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.

Manitoba had 453 cases up to November last, with some 26 deaths; but, so far as this disease is concerned, death is not the only result—sometimes death is the minor result. The great danger in infantile paralysis is paralysis. It may leave children with residual paralysis or permanent paralysis—crippled for life. In Manitoba, those with residual paralysis number 60; those with complete paralysis in one or more limbs are probably 20 in number.

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, and in 1931, some 1,077 cases in Quebec. Last year, there were in Manitoba 453 cases, as I stated previously. In Saskatchewan, we had 80 cases in 1916, and 89 last year, the largest number we ever had.

The term “Infantile paralysis” is rather a misnomer. It is scarcely an appropriate name for the disease, since older children have it oftener than infants. Half of all cases occur in children under five years of age, four out of five under 10 years; nine out of ten under 15 years; 19 out of 20 under 20 years. Occasionally people over 20 years of age contract the disease—I saw a case, last year, of a person 32 years of age who will never walk again, being paralysed in both legs. Mortality runs from 20 to 30 per cent. dependant upon the nature of the epidemic.

It is not my desire to teach a class of pathology in this House—but I am frequently asked why this disease creates paralysis; and perhaps I may be pardoned, Mr. Speaker, if I give some explanation.

We have a considerable number of diseases caused by bacilli, as a result of the predilection which the particular bacillus may have for a certain section of the body. The tuberculosis bacillus, for example, has a predilection for the lung tissues—though it may affect the brain, bones and intestines—generally speaking, however, when we think of tuberculosis it is in connection with the lungs. Now the bacillus which causes infantile paralysis has a predilection for the spinal cord. Usually the bacillus enters the body of the child through the mucus membranes of the mouth and throat, and, as soon as it gets into the body, it makes for the spinal cord. The anterior part of the spinal cord carries the motor fibres to the nerves supplying the muscles, while the posterior part carries the sensory fibres—the nerves of feeling, sensation. It is the an-

terior part for which the bacillus of infantile paralysis has a predilection, and when the bacillus lodges there it is as though the telephone wires were cut at the switchboard—no messages can go through; those fibres which emerge from the anterior part and carry messages from the brain to the muscles of the legs are incapacitated, and the part they serve is paralysed. If the bacillus affected the posterior part of the cord, the patient would lose the sense of feeling in the affected part—and we have a bacillus with a predilection for that part which causes the disease known as locomotor ataxia. People afflicted with this disease do not feel. They lose all sensation, although they retain their mobility and can use their limbs.

It is not so difficult to diagnose a case of infantile paralysis, but it should be done at the earliest possible moment. I wish I could make my voice heard by every mother and father over the province: *watch for the early signs*. What are these early signs? Let me paint a brief picture:

The disease is more prevalent in July, August and September, but cases do occur in April, May and June, and that possibility should be kept in mind. The early signs often come very suddenly. The child may go to bed well and be sick in the morning. Fever is the most important sign. You may notice the child is thirsty; the skin hot and dry. Headache is often present. The appetite is poor. The child may seem to have a cold in the head, or a cough. He may be dizzy, may vomit, may complain of pain or sore throat. He may be cross, morose, peevish, irritable, fretful, anxious, restless or dull. The light may affect his eyes; his neck or back may be stiff or painful. He may be drowsy or sleepy. If he sits up in bed and tries to bend his chin to his chest or his head to his knees, he complains of pain. This condition should not be mistaken for rheumatism.

Now, what is the mother to do? First, put the child to bed and make him as comfortable as possible, keeping the other children away. Second (and this is important) call a doctor at once. Now, and only now, is the chance to protect the child against paralysis. Tomorrow, or even tonight, he may show a little weakness in his arms or legs, and by that time precautions will be too late.

We do not as yet know how to ward off the disease completely, but paralysis can usually be prevented by the use of a serum prepared from the blood of a person who, sometime in the past, suffered from the disease and recovered. But, in order to prevent paralysis the serum must be administered in the early stages of the attack, before paralysis has commenced. I am not in a position to make any definite announcement as to the value of the serum; I won't go so far as to say, this afternoon, that the serum will cure the disease. It certainly is not specific such as diphtheria

anti-toxin; but this, at least, can be said: the Manitoba epidemic of last summer proved to us that the serum we have has very definite value from a clinical standpoint. The Manitoba epidemic revealed the fact that among the cases receiving serum within 36 hours of the onset of the disease (that is, the appearance of the initial symptoms) there were no cases of residual paralysis. In 26 cases in which serum was administered 48 hours or more after the manifestation of the disease, there were 17 cases of residual paralysis. It would appear, therefore, that the serum must be used at the earliest possible moment: and that is why I would urge every parent to watch for the early signs, and call a doctor immediately. Tomorrow may be too late.

So far as serum is concerned, it may be had for the asking from our own laboratory, because we are manufacturing it. Last summer we worked overtime preparing for an emergency, and, so far as serum is concerned, we are ready for this summer. It has not been an easy task. The serum, as I said, is obtained from the blood of persons who have had the disease and recovered. As we have had no epidemic of infantile paralysis in this province, the number of donors available is not large. We are organizing the province into districts, with the object of getting all the donors together at a central point, to secure the blood donations. Last year, we had one such centre at Melville.

There have been four epidemics of infantile paralysis caused by milk which was not pasteurized: one in Broadstairs, England, in 1926; one in Courtland, New York, in 1925; a third in Spring Valley, New York, in 1916; one in the western states, in 1930.

In an effort to give honourable members some information regarding tuberculosis, I should like to cite a few facts which are of special interest.

First, may I say that the death-rate for tuberculosis in Canada for the first time since 1930 shows an increase, there being 6,591 deaths reported in 1935 as against 6,431 in 1934—the rate per 100,000 of population having increased from 59.6 to 60.3.

This increase was not general throughout Canada, as Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia all reported decreases, their figures being lower than in any previous year. Provinces showing an increase were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

This increase in the mortality of tuberculosis in Canada, although slight, serves as a warning that our efforts against the plague must not relax. It is of interest to note that the two provinces, Saskatchewan and Ontario, which have the higher proportion of treatment beds, have continued to show the lowest death rate from tuberculosis in Canada.

It must be remembered that what makes tuberculosis a really dangerous enemy is the fact that it strikes hardest at those in the very prime of life. Tuberculosis chooses the greatest number of its victims from the group aged 15 to 45 years, in contradistinction to cancer which comes late in life. Tuberculosis has its greatest incidence, therefore, at ages when life is most valuable and useful—among students in schools and colleges, parents of young children, wage earners, business and professional men. We must not relax our efforts to *drive* this enemy out. At the same time we must make use of the newest and most up-to-date weapons to *keep* the enemy out. In this, as with other diseases, prevention is better and cheaper than cure.

From the reports of the General Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League we learn that the proportion of early pulmonary cases among the new admissions has been increased from 36.2 per cent. in 1934 to 43.3 per cent. in 1935. This very satisfactory condition has been brought about through the education of the public and the provision of facilities for early diagnosis. In other words, we are getting more incipient cases at our sanatoria.

The total number of patients on record as at December 31, 1935, was 739, distributed as follows: 316 at Fort Qu'Appelle; 173 at Saskatoon; 234 at Prince Albert and 16 others in general hospitals.

The House will remember that last year, while discussing tuberculosis I emphasized the Indian problem. It is a source of gratification to know that the hospital built at Fort Qu'Appelle by the Dominion Government is now open for occupation, for the Indians have for years past been and will for some time to come be a serious source of contagion to the white population.

From Dr. Ferguson's report which I tabled in the House some weeks ago, we ascertain that during 1935, some 18,003 persons had medical advice and 16,072 persons were examined by the medical staff. Some 713 contacts to active cases were examined by family physicians, and 1,218 Indians were examined in connection with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Perhaps my honourable friends were generous enough, last Christmas, to purchase some of the Christmas seals during the sale instituted by the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Though times are hard, the League has found the people of Saskatchewan very generous indeed, and I wish at this time to inform the House as to what is done with the money secured—the two bits here, the half-dollar there—by the sale of Christmas seals.

The funds derived from the sale of these seals and income from preventive endowment, provided for the following efforts to eradicate tuberculosis:

14 babies born of tuberculous mothers were cared for in the Preventorium at Fort Qu'Appelle which was built by the I.O.D.E.;
 3,195 examinations were made at the three Sanatoria;
 3,354 cases were diagnosed at other clinics;
 1,074 persons were examined by travelling consultants;
 715 Normal School students were examined (only one active case being found);
 713 contacts were examined by family physicians;
 124 Regina College students were examined;
 55 students at Lebret Scholasticate were examined;
 806 half-breeds were examined at special clinics conducted by Dr. Kirkby and staff at Prince Albert and Duck Lake;
 2,367 school children were examined.

In all 12,417 examinations of contacts were made financed by the quarters, half-dollars and dollars applied to the purchase of Christmas seals.

It is very interesting to note the mortality from tuberculosis in the various provinces of Canada during the year 1935, which follows:

	<i>Deaths per 100,000 of population</i>
Prince Edward Island.....	67.4
Nova Scotia	92.4
New Brunswick	77.4
Quebec	91.9
Ontario	36.2
Manitoba	58.5
Saskatchewan	27.8
Alberta	42.2
British Columbia	76.9

Saskatchewan with all its zero weather is the lowest in the Dominion. The death rate for the Dominion as a whole was 60.3.

The mortality from tuberculosis in the 12 largest cities of Canada for the year 1935 also is interesting; and in giving these figures, Mr. Speaker, I am not seeking publicity—these figures are as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and anybody may procure them:

*Death rate per 100,000
of population*

Halifax, N. S.	135.0
St. John, N. B.	48.4
Montreal	74.9
Ottawa	44.2
Toronto	42.0
Hamilton	28.5
London, Ont.	38.4
Winnipeg	33.6
Regina	28.2
Saskatoon	26.4
Calgary	16.8
Edmonton	33.75
Vancouver	63.8

Regina was the lowest of the cities of Canada in the preceding year, but in the year under review Calgary was lowest, and Saskatoon was also lower than Regina.

I should like, at this particular time, to pay a tribute to one who had been co-operating with us in this anti-tuberculosis work for many years. The Province of Manitoba, in recent weeks, has suffered a very great loss in the death of Dr. David Stewart, of Ninette. Dr. Stewart was one of the pioneers in the fight against tuberculosis, and we too shall miss him, because not only was he a wonderful clinician but he was also a wonderful fellow.

I should like also, on this occasion and at this time, to pay a well-deserved tribute to the memory of one who, from the inception of the campaign against tuberculosis, took his place in the front ranks and rendered valiant service. I refer to the late Mr. Norman MacKenzie, K.C. Mr. MacKenzie was an active officer of the Anti-Tuberculosis League from the time the League was created until his death over a year ago. His services were given freely and unsparingly, and the loss which anti-tuberculosis effort has sustained by his passing is a very keen one. From time to time, this province suffers through the removal, by death, of very valuable public servants; but none have been more worthy of tribute or more difficult to replace than Mr. Norman MacKenzie.

I should now like to say a few words on the cancer problem in the province.

During the last four years, 40,000 persons died from cancer in the Dominion of Canada. In 1936, the cancer death toll reached 11,150.

Many of these deaths need not have occurred, and the fact that they did occur is a monument of neglect. The failure of the

patients to seek early treatment, not the provision of imperfect remedies for the disease, is the major reason for this neglect. I must emphasize that over and over again. From some diseases a person may recover without treatment; but cancer without treatment means death. The only hope a cancer patient has is to consult his physician early. As soon as any suspicious condition presents itself, he should go immediately to his doctor, for, as I have said, in early discovery and treatment lies the only hope of cure.

Fifty per cent. of all cancerous growths can be successfully treated by the reliable and well-tested means—surgery and radium therapy. Despite that fact, people still continue to delay such treatment until it is too late for it to be effective. Doctors are today finding well-advanced cancer conditions in patients coming to them for the first time.

Education, then, is an immediate need in the fight against cancer. Without public opinion supporting our efforts, we can't do anything in public health work. Further, there must be a willingness on the part of all those afflicted with cancer to seek early treatment—and let me stress the fact that 50 per cent. of the 11,150 who died of cancer last year in Canada need not have so died had they visited their family physicians at the appearance of the first suspicious sign.

Widespread education of the public is necessary in order to develop a commonsense attitude towards this matter. Such knowledge may be obtained from the Department of Public Health's medical officers and from every qualified physician in Canada. Governments, medical associations and voluntary health associations are spreading this needed information by means of pamphlets, lectures and films; the press is assisting; but the final responsibility must rest with the individual himself.

Since January 1, 1932, two consultative diagnostic and treatment clinics have been in operation in the province, one at the Regina General Hospital, the other at the Saskatoon City Hospital. The Regina clinic meets each Monday and Thursday morning, and the Saskatoon clinic each Tuesday and Friday morning. At each clinic there is a staff consisting of an internist (director), a surgeon, a radiologist and a pathologist.

Any physician may refer to this clinic a case of cancer or suspected cancer; but remember, it is a diagnostic clinic, not a treatment clinic. The service is not free. The consultative diagnostic service fee is \$10.00, and this covers all the necessary laboratory service, such as urinalysis, blood count, blood examination, examination of stomach contents, etc., X-ray plates if required, gastro-intestinal series if necessary, biopsy report, report of a

specialist if indicated, and the consultative diagnostic opinion of the whole clinic staff.

Should radium or deep X-ray treatment be recommended after a diagnosis is made, certain charges are made for this service, depending on the type of case and the dosage prescribed. If a surgical operation is indicated, the patient has to make his own arrangements for a surgeon to do the work. All clinic patients are subjected to a "follow-up" service after each treatment and every patient is given a return date, depending upon his condition. The local doctor who recommends the patient to the clinic is kept advised regarding the findings, recommendations and treatment given.

The mortality from cancer in Saskatchewan is definitely on the increase. In 1915 there were 139 deaths from cancer—a death rate of 22.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1925 there were 353 deaths from cancer in this province—a death rate of 43.6 per 100,000. In 1935 there were 631 deaths from cancer—a death rate of 64.5 per 100,000.

Since the clinics opened in 1932 up to December 1, 1936, some 3,085 have presented themselves and been admitted; 1,907 of these at Regina, and 1,178 at Saskatoon. A little over 60 per cent. of these cases were diagnosed by the clinic staffs as suffering from cancer, and about three per cent. in the pre-cancerous stage. Each year more cases which are not cancerous are appearing at the clinics, a circumstance which is in itself evidence that the doctors and patients are endeavouring to have suspicious cases definitely diagnosed as early as possible. Let me tell my friends that the best news a person can receive from the cancer clinics is that he has not cancer. As I have already stated in early diagnosis lies the only hope for successful treatment.

In 1935, there were 692 new patients at the clinics. In 1936, up to December 1, 668 new patients had presented themselves at the clinics. There were a few more male cancer cases than female.

Doctors and hospitals are required to report cancer cases to the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission. In 1935 there were 782 cases reported, and, up to December 1, 1936, there were 489 cases reported. About 50 per cent. of the reported cases are referred to the clinics.

In the résumé of the activities of the Department of Public Health which I have from time to time given in the Legislature, I have to some extent avoided a lengthy discussion of the operation of our venereal disease clinics. The reasons for this avoidance are obvious. However, I feel that the time has now come when I must speak out and give some publicity to this important phase of our public health programme.

We have five venereal disease dispensaries in the province, located at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Swift Current, where free treatment for venereal disease is provided. For those cases in which the patients are indigent and are being treated by private physicians, the necessary drugs are supplied by the Department. All inmates of jails in the province are examined and, if necessary, treatment given. Three per cent. of all jail patients give a positive Wassermann test which is indicative of the presence of syphilis.

In 1935 there were 218 new male syphilis cases and 95 new female cases reported—twice as many males as females. During the first ten months of 1936, 200 new male cases were reported and 103 female cases—almost as many syphilitic cases as during the whole of 1935.

In 1935, 722 new male and 231 new female gonorrhoea patients were reported—three times as many males as females. In the first ten months of 1936, there were 773 new male and 273 new female gonorrhoea patients—93 more during the first ten months of 1936 than during the whole of 1935.

In 1935, some 7,615 syphilitic treatments were given in the dispensaries, and 30,157 for the Neiserian infection.

You may ask why it is important to speak out at the present time, and why I have not done so before. My answer is: I am doing it today because the venereal disease problem has become a primary factor in the health of the Canadian people. It is a major public health problem in Canada. Then, also, the attitude of the public has changed towards it.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States public health services, describes syphilis as the leading cause of death in the United States. Many United States newspapers have given Dr. Parran's article front page prominence. The "hush-hush" policy of former years is disappearing. Canadian newspapers should attack this problem boldly and frankly, to assist in forming public opinion regarding it.

Syphilis has always seemed to me the mad dog of the communicable diseases and swift action is necessary in order to control it.

There is more syphilis than measles, twice as much as tuberculosis, and a hundred times as much as infantile paralysis, in the United States. These figures will be found approximately applicable to Canada also.

Syphilis is responsible for 10 per cent. of all mental disease; for 18 per cent. of all heart disease and Vascular diseases such as arterio-sclerosis. It is responsible for most of the still-births and the deaths of babies in the first week of life. If adequate treatment is begun in the primary stage of syphilis, 86 per cent. of all cases can be cured. If treatment is delayed for only a few days, the cures drop from 86 per cent. to 64 per cent.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, the principal medical officer of the Local Government Boards of England and Wales, asserted that syphilis ranks with cancer, tuberculosis and pneumonia as one of the four greatest killing diseases.

Do you not think it is time somebody spoke out?

The first and foremost handicap to progress against syphilis is the widespread belief that "nice" people do not talk about syphilis; "nice" people do not have syphilis—and "nice" people should not do anything about syphilis.

Until very recently, there was little or no discussion of the disease as a public health menace. Only within the last year or two has the word appeared in the headlines and on the front pages of metropolitan newspapers in the United States. When other diseases were mentioned in radio health talks, the word "syphilis" was never heard. It was omitted. Why? Because it was banned by certain broadcasting companies.

Since 1900 the tuberculosis death rate has been reduced by two-thirds; diphtheria by nine-tenths, and typhoid almost to the vanishing point. BUT—we have not attacked syphilis as we have attacked these diseases. I think the time has come for the newspapers of this city and of other cities of this province to start to create and mould public opinion regarding it. The time for wistful thinking is past; the time for action has come. Let's get away from being "nice" and do things! Let's say to the newspapers, to public health nurses, to social service workers: don't be afraid to stand firmly and tell the truth. Let's create public opinion. I am asking the newspapers to come out and fight syphilis; and the radio broadcasting companies to give us a chance to bring it to the attention of the public. I want the newspapers to give it space on the front page. It's time somebody spoke out.

Syphilis control is not the business of the public health officer alone, nor yet of the private physician. It is a task which can be accomplished only by the understanding and co-operation of all people. The method is evident: find syphilis; examine for syphilis; treat syphilis; teach the menace of syphilis. The full facts regarding it must be made known. If we do these things, we shall get

some control of this terrible thing that menaces the health of the people of the North American continent.

We have heard much about Sweden in this House, Mr. Speaker. The Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, have waged successful campaigns against syphilis, and it is comparatively rare there. Sweden, Norway and Denmark, with a total population of 14,000,000, had 1,600 cases in 1933. Contrast that with the 13,000 cases in the State of Illinois with a population of less than 8,000,000! They are doing things over there: and if they can do it, we can do it. What is needed is concerted effort, co-operation, and the education of the public. I repeat: I want publicity given to this matter. I want newspapers and magazines of this country to help mould public opinion now. If it is not done, we will pay the piper later on.

I should like, Mr. Speaker, to take a little time to discuss another branch of our public health programme which I have scarcely ever before mentioned on the floor of the House, and that is, the subject of Mental Hygiene. During the last few years this has become a prominent feature in our public health activity.

Mental hygiene is a many-sided concept and difficult of definition. It is only during the past 25 years that it has developed as a working concept. Forty or fifty years ago, no one thought of mental hygiene as being part and parcel of public health activity. If I were asked to define "Mental Hygiene", I would say it is a branch of science which concerns itself with the preservation and development of mental well-being among the general run of people in their every-day life and activities. In a special sense, physical hygiene (which is public health) and mental hygiene are inseparable. The line of demarcation between them is hypothetical, and he who cannot see how they merge into each other is not sound in his reasoning. The ultimate objective of the doctrine of a sound body is the production of a better and more fruitful mind. In the last analysis, the body is the servant of the mind, and the body will ennoble or degrade itself according to the type of mind to which it gives habitat. Everybody interested in the general field of hygiene recognizes this fact. The aim of the public health movement is to bring about, increase and safeguard the physical health of the individual, the family, the community, the state and the nation, and so to raise civilization to a constantly higher level.

Even before mental hygiene was seriously considered or even understood, physical hygiene or public health had made an enviable record. Not many hundred years ago notices were posted over the length and breadth of England for the apprehension of a notorious bandit who operated on the great highway which ter-

minated at London. It was stated as a particular mark of identification that his face was NOT pock-marked by smallpox. This illustration indicates the almost incredible prevalence of the disease at that time. Today, as I have already pointed out, no one who is willing to submit to vaccination (an operation entirely free from danger, quite painless, and performed in less than a minute) need dread smallpox. In the larger hospitals, we used to have rows and rows of beds occupied by patients suffering from typhoid fever. At the present time, supervision of the water supply and protection against other sources of contamination, with inoculation, have made typhoid a rare disease. Tuberculosis, which once topped the mortality list in every country, occupies eighth place among the twelve diseases taking the greatest toll of life. Such diseases as malaria and diphtheria, which once numbered victims by the thousands, have been rendered comparatively harmless by life-saving specifics. The late war would have been infinitely more horrible had it not been for the brilliant advances made along medical lines as a result of the genius of Lister, Koch, Pasteur and other mental giants. Tetanus alone would have brought thousands to a death bed of unspeakable agony. During the past few decades the prevention and skilful treatment of diseases of infancy and later life—even of senility—have lengthened the span of human life by at least 15 years. All this has been accomplished in public health during the last forty or fifty years.

Hygiene is now engaged in a consideration of the mental health, as well as the physical aspects of public health. These two aspects complement each other so closely that they are really one. Today, there are even more serious problems to be solved than those presented by smallpox, typhoid or tuberculosis. For example, tuberculosis and dementia praecox (most prevalent psychosis) are fairly comparable. They are both apt to attack youth in the glory of its first flowering. They are both likely to advance rapidly, and, unless checked, they leave wreckage in their wake. In the one case, the wastage is of the body, which should be straight and strong. In the other, there is the havoc of the mind, which should be bright and clear, but which, instead, is condemned by this dread disease to glimmer dully in an obscure corner of some mental hospital. If anything, dementia praecox is the more ghastly of the two, for the victim's span of life is usually not shortened.

Why should not children in our school system be taught to keep their minds as healthy and as clean as their bodies? They are taught to utilize fresh air and sunshine, and to train their bodies so that they may come into the full heritage of their health and strength. Why should they not be taught to school their minds so that they may inherit the plenitude of mental power and happiness? When the average modern boy or girl is faced with an emergency—be it a scratch, a laceration, a snake-bite or a broken

bone—the chances are that he or she will promptly and effectively meet the situation, owing to a knowledge of first aid and antisepsis. But let him or her be confronted with a mental emergency, a crisis that tries the very soul (as everyone must be tried inevitably), will they know what to do? Will they know how to think? The chances are they will not. Honest psychiatrists, from the vantage ground of looking backward, will tell you they will be caught in the whirlpool of a panic which may be the beginning of their undoing. Is it worth while to remedy this lack? Mental hygiene answers that it is.

For every physical need there is a greater mental need. For every glorious victory which has been gained by public health, there is an even sterner battle which must be fought on the field of mental hygiene. The stake is infinitely more precious. In the one there is to be a body lost or won: in the other, a mind.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken rather more of the time of the House than I intended. In concluding my remarks this afternoon, I should like to express my gratitude and thanks to the staff of the Department of Public Health for their active co-operation, their unfailing industry, and for the sympathetic interest each member takes in public health work. The tribute I give them is one which is richly deserved.

May I also express my thanks to the various official bodies in the province—the municipal councils, the school boards, the teachers; the various women's organizations, service clubs, social workers, churches, etc.—for their co-operation during the past year; also to the press, the broadcasting companies and other agencies for their share in moulding public opinion. To all such I extend grateful thanks in the name of the people of Saskatchewan, for, after all, it is they who benefit by the work done. In voicing my gratitude to these bodies I would bespeak their continued interest and co-operation. I would say to them: Be of good courage; Rome was not built in a day. A worthy cause merits a hard battle. With concerted effort, stout hearts and an intelligent appreciation of the issues involved, the future is bright with promise and great things can be accomplished for public health in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to 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.

on

Departmental Activities

in

The Budget Debate

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Monday, April 5, 1937

SESSION 1937

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SPEECH OF
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES M. DUNN
in
THE BUDGET DEBATE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Monday, April 5, 1937

Mr. Speaker: The time at my disposal this afternoon, I intend to use entirely in reviewing some of the activities of the Department of Highways during the fiscal year 1936-37, with some brief reference to highway and road work in the province since 1905. I also propose to spend a little time in giving honourable members some idea of what we propose to do in the matter of road construction and road maintenance in the next fiscal year, the year into which we soon will enter. I also intend to take a little time to discuss activities of the Gasoline Tax Branch, the Old Age Pensions Branch, the Bureau of Child Welfare, the Bureau of Publications and the Office of the King's Printer. That is to say, I propose to confine my remarks entirely to a review of the work of the departments and bureaux over which I have the honour to preside, and give some idea of our plans for the coming year.

There is no question but that roads have played a very important part in the development of countries, and on many occasions roads have been a very important, even a decisive, factor in connection with many questions that have arisen throughout history.

In this province, in common with many other countries of the world, roads of one kind or another have played a decisive part in the settlement and development of the province: either there has been settlement first and roads have followed to settlers to serve their needs, or the roads have been built and people have followed the roads.

In the Province of Saskatchewan, since 1905, and during the time the population of the province was increasing from small proportions to approximately the million of today, one of the first requisites was roads. When people were coming to this province from all parts of the world, settling first the southern portion and then reaching ever farther north, often settling at points many miles distant from the nearest railway, they had to have roads by which they could get their produce to market. During

the last five or six years, due to the fact many farmers have left the southern portion of the province on account of drought conditions, we have seen them again pushing ever farther into the north under one settlement scheme or another. As a result, there has spread a network of roads reaching into all these communities until, at the present time, it is estimated that the total mileage of roads in the settled portion of the province is 200,000 miles. Of this mileage, approximately 30,000 miles have been improved to the standard of market roads, colonization roads, or highways. This is an enormous mileage of roads, Mr. Speaker. Some 7,600 miles are shown on the highway map as the provincial highway system, about 6,000 miles of which have been constructed to the standard of highways, with around 2,500 miles gravelled and about 135 miles hard-surfaced.

During the years, this has represented a very large expenditure of money, on both capital and revenue accounts, by the people of Saskatchewan. From 1919 to 1937 (that is, to date), during the years there has been what is known as expenditure for highway purposes, the expenditure represents a total investment in highways of \$32,224,821.00. On construction and repair of bridges, the expenditure since 1905 exceeds \$8,700,000; on market and colonization roads during the same period, the expenditure has been more than \$18,000,000, while the expenditure on ferries has exceeded \$3,000,000.

This cannot properly be said to represent capital expenditure, Mr. Speaker, because it certainly does not. It represents both capital and revenue expenditures. If you refer to the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1936, you will find that it is there shown that the capital assets in roads and bridges are just over \$30,000,000 as compared with the more than \$62,000,000 invested both by capital and revenue accounts.

And that is not all, Mr. Speaker. Besides that, there has been expended in interest charges and sinking fund on the capital investment in roads, bridges and ferries, some \$15,693,000 which, with ferry equipment valued at the present time at \$458,000, makes a total of between \$77,000,000 and \$78,000,000 expended on highways, bridges, market and colonization roads and ferries, together with interest and sinking fund charges on the capital investment.

And that is not all yet, Mr. Speaker. This amount, running over \$77,000,000 does not include the money expended on the maintenance of the roads; nor does it include expenditures on surveys, drainage, water supplies, fireguards, administration—the general administration of the Highway Department. It is simply the investment in the roads of the province and in the other assets I have just mentioned.

From time to time there has been an arrangement between the Provincial and Federal Governments whereby the Dominion made a contribution to the province for highway purposes. During 1936, an arrangement of this nature was entered into with the Federal Government and, as result of that arrangement, a considerable amount of road work was done in the province involving a total expenditure of \$1,310,010. The estimated expenditure under this agreement with Ottawa was \$1,272,760, so that there was an apparent over-expenditure of the estimate by some \$37,000. Included in this \$37,000, however, is an item of around \$25,000 representing administration charges on this work which did not come within the agreement with the Dominion and which the province must pay. Thus, when the year's work was wound up, we had come within \$14,000 of the estimates made last spring when the arrangement with the Federal Government was entered into, which we think reasonably close figuring on an expenditure of \$1,310,010.

It may interest members of the House to know into what subdivisions of road work this \$1,310,010 went. Under the agreement with the Dominion, highway sub-grade construction was planned for an expenditure of \$451,000. (Honourable members will realize that the figures I am giving are just the figures we have up to date. There may be some accounts not yet received and so the figures I quote may not correspond exactly with what will appear in the Public Accounts of next year). Then on highway sub-grade reconstruction the amount expended was \$38,000; on highway gravel surfacing, \$200,000; on highway hardsurfacing and preparation of sub-grade, \$40,000; on Trans-Canada Highway and preparation of sub-grade, \$425,000.

In passing, I might say that there was a separate vote by the Federal House of some \$9,000,000 for the Trans-Canada Highway, but there was no *virement* as between the amount allotted for the Trans-Canada vote and the vote made to the provinces for roads generally. That is to say, nothing could be obtained from the Trans-Canada vote to be applied on any other roads in the province: it had all to be applied to the Trans-Canada Highway.

Going back to the expenditures: some \$50,300 was applied on completion of the bridge and paving in the City of Moose Jaw; \$65,000, on providing transportation facilities to mining areas—including the road to Montreal Lake, and from Flin Flon west; and some \$40,000 on the rock dam near Prince Albert. A total of \$1,310,010, Mr. Speaker.

As honourable members know, each year a programme is submitted to Ottawa. Each year there is a Federal grant which provides 50 per cent. of the cost—this is a grant to the province

—but does not include administration charges; and the other 50 per cent. is in the nature of a loan to the province. That is the general nature of the agreement arrived at with Ottawa, and this \$1,310,010 of which I have been speaking is the amount of money spent under the agreement of last year.

In connection with the work done with this money, I might say that there was a total of 201.7 miles of standard sub-grade construction; 59.9 miles of sub-grade reconstruction; 161.6 miles of new gravel surfacing; 66.7 miles of regravelling; and 61.5 miles of bituminous treated gravel. On secondary highways and colonization roads, there was 57.8 miles of new construction and 3.2 miles of gravel surfacing. That was the mileage completed under last year's agreement, so that I have given the House the amount of money spent, and the different classes of work on which it was spent.

During the year 1936-37 to date, there has been an estimated expenditure on maintenance of highways of \$596,000. This is what we consider will be the total amount spent on maintenance work during the fiscal year now drawing to a close; but, of course, as in connection with other figures used, the amount is subject to adjustment if further accounts come in.

During the year we undertook to do some snow removal work, and, in the eight highway districts into which the province is divided, we had equipment, consisting of a truck and snow plow, for that purpose. Of this equipment, two units were new—we had two Walters heavy trucks, three trucks in good shape and two not so good. Old plows were used in some cases, but we had to get three new plows. This equipment, we thought, would enable us, unless we had too heavy a fall of snow, to keep the highways open to the end of December. Snow conditions were favourable during the early part of the winter and we were able to do the work without any great expense, and we were able to continue on in January attempting to keep the highways open so far as practical. Towards the end of January the conditions made it increasingly expensive to carry on the work so we had to confine our efforts to a much reduced mileage in February and finally found it impractical to carry on. We do not intend to embark on any great programme of snow removal, as it becomes increasingly expensive as the winter gets on, and for the reason we have not the money that would be required to launch out into any programme that would be adequate—and do not think it wise to try.

Last year we purchased some 85,000 lineal feet of snow fence—some 16½ miles—in addition to what we already owned. The Department now has forty miles of snow fencing—and we think it is the cheapest form of prevention we have. No doubt, with the

roads we have and the snow we have, this 40 miles is quite inadequate; but we hope, out of the estimates this year, to make provision for a considerable amount more of snow fencing. We estimate that the total expenditure on snow removal work in the eight districts during this winter, in addition, that is, to purchasing the snow fencing, is around \$40,000.

Insofar as maintenance was concerned during the year 1936, we have had some questions asked in the House at this session, and gave the answers as fully as we could. During 1936, the cost of maintenance of gravelled road cost us \$100.99 per mile; bituminous treated gravel roads cost us \$133.16 a mile; market roads, earth surfacing, averaged \$56.83 a mile, and colonization roads, \$27.10 a mile. On the tremendous mileage we have in the province, this represented a total maintenance cost of \$596,000.

Now, it might interest members to have a little fuller detail as to how this money was spent.

One of the great problems the province has to face at the present time is in connection with its bridges. The engineers of the Department, who have had a great many years of experience in regard to such matters, state that the average life of a timber bridge is some 18 years. We have in this province some 2,694 timber bridges. Of this number, 1,394 are over 15 years old; 1,008 are over 20 years old: that is, there are 2,402 bridges 15 to 20 years old or older. Only some 300 bridges in the province have been built in the last 15 years: that is, frame or timber bridges.

Out of the steel bridges with timber abutments, 91 are over 15 years of age, and 57 are 20 years old or older. That is the reason why, all over the province bridges are in a bad state of repair. All members of the House know bridges that are going to pieces, need tearing down and new ones put in their places; and there is no question but, out of the estimates, this year, a pretty substantial amount should be spent in replacing bridges that are not safe.

In connection with ferries—we had 47 operating in the province during 1936. We built six new scows and repaired seven others. Four which had become too old for use were dismantled. Ten new rowboats were built, eight new towers erected, seven towers repaired, seven cables suspended, 17 main cable deadmen were examined and repaired, one new ferry house was built and six ferry houses repaired, one tool house and eight new capstans were built and one cable car system reconstructed.

During the past year we had a great deal of trouble in the operation of some of the ferries. Officials who have been with the Department for many years all agree that, due to the continued

drought, the water in the rivers reached a new low point. As a result of this, rocks showed up which had never shown before, and some ferries had to be moved from one place to another. As I say, great difficulty was experienced as never before, and it may be that the service given was not what we would like to give through these ferries, many of which serve as important links on highways, very heavily travelled—such, for instance, as the ferry north of Swift Current. The service was not, as I say, what it should have been, and many complaints came in; but, actually, it was a matter over which we had no control, and we endeavoured, during the year, to give the best service possible under the circumstances.

During the year, there were some 1,700 miles of colonization road under partial maintenance by the Department; that is, there is a grant of \$27 a mile given for maintenance of these colonization roads. Many of these roads are travelled just as much as highways are travelled, but, with some 1,600 miles of the Provincial Highway System not yet completed to standard, some of these being important links on much travelled highways, and with the pressure brought to bear on us from time to time to complete these links in the highway system, we have not thought it advisable or wise to add to the highway system of the province by taking in these colonization roads. I think that, during the year, we did take in one road in the north country—the road from Shellbrook to Glaslyn, serving a part of the province not served with a provincial highway previously. In spite of the claims of our highway system, however, we have endeavoured to give some assistance to colonization roads as the figures I have given show.

I mentioned, two years ago, some work of an experimental nature we were doing in connection with stabilizing gravel surfacing. During the session following, I mentioned one experiment of this kind on No. 6 Highway north of Regina, where we picked two miles that was badly washboarded and hard to maintain. I know many members have passed over that piece of road coming to and going from Regina, and have seen it for themselves. This stabilization treatment costs just half as much as the bituminous treatment, the material used being calcium chloride and earth compound—silt and clay, which are quite handy. It is maintained with very little cost, too. We were not satisfied to go ahead with any other experiment of this type of road, during the year, until the one piece had gone through a winter. Early last spring, the stabilized section of this road was dry and free from ruts whereas the rest of the road was badly rutted. During the dry spell the road did pit some and was a little rough, but when we had the moisture in the fall it became quite good again, and there has been no maintenance cost at all. The calcium chloride was applied at the end of June and since that time there was no further application, and this road was not dragged. We feel now that, knowing how it

comes through the winter, and how it reacts to wet and dry weather, it is a practical road; and I think the time is coming when we should see more mileage of this type of road in Saskatchewan.

In connection with the bituminous treatment of roads there has been, naturally, a great improvement in the method by which the mixture is put on the road as compared with the time when the province first started this kind of work. At that time what was known as a road-mix was used, but now we are using the plant-mix method—making the mixture right on the road. Now, when this type of work is going on all over the continent, there is most modern and up-to-date machinery for the purpose, and we feel that this method should give a superior type of surface. Some of this surfacing was undertaken last fall and with completion of the programme in the spring, we will have completed 48 miles at a cost (as my answer to a question of the Leader of the Opposition filed this afternoon shows) of \$5,861.80 per mile.

During 1936, there was a programme of co-operation between the Department of Highways and the Relief Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs under which highway work was done in certain sections of the province, and I think it will interest members of the House to know something of the nature of this relief road work done during this last year. So far as the Department of Highways was concerned, we placed at the disposal of the Department of Municipal Affairs, our engineers, road inspectors, foremen and so on, and co-operated as far as possible with them in having relief work done on the roads of the province. As a result a considerable amount of road work was done in co-operation with the Northern Settlers' Re-Establishment Branch in the northern part of the province, consisting chiefly of clearing, grubbing, grading, corduroying, putting in culverts and small bridges, and getting out material this winter for larger bridges to be constructed during the coming summer. In the constituency of Athabaska, into which many settlers have gone and there was no outlet to markets, some \$22,000, roughly, was spent on this type of relief road work. The expenditure in the northern constituencies, follows:

Athabaska	\$22,136.00
Kelvington	11,828.00
Kinistino	8,390.00
Meadow Lake	21,486.00
Melfort	28,185.00
Pelly	4,187.00

That is getting further south, Mr. Speaker, and getting away from the districts in which this work was chiefly done:

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Prince Albert	\$ 8,963.00
Shellbrook	8,304.00
Tisdale	19,515.00
Turtleford	30,983.00
Wadena	1,352.00

Again getting away from the district:

Making a total of \$165,329 expended on this type of relief road work. In addition to that, especially in the unorganized districts of the south-west, we had hoped, last spring, to put on a similar programme in co-operation with the Department of Municipal Affairs, and had plans ready for an expenditure of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 on this type of relief road work. Then we had, as you know, a failure of crops in that district and a shortage of feed, and had to curtail the work in the south-west because of lack of feed. However, we did spend some \$7,000 on relief road work in the southern area, making a total of over \$172,000 expended on this relief programme during the year. Added to this, of course, was the cost to the Department of Highways, some \$25,000, for wages of foremen, purchase of supplies and repairs to tools and machinery. The \$172,000 also does not include administration charges such as the salaries and expenses of inspectors and district engineers, and things of that kind. It represents the actual outlay in connection with the relief work itself.

One of the important activities of the Department during the year, again in combination with the Department of Municipal Affairs, was in connection with drainage work in the north undertaken by the Northern Settlers' Re-Establishment Branch. It would be well worth the while of any member, Mr. Speaker, when in the north-eastern portion of Saskatchewan, to visit the area that has been drained or where drainage projects are going on, to see for themselves what is being done. I would ask the indulgence of the House to go into a little detail on the drainage work.

In the Carrot River and Shand Creek districts, we had large areas settled by thousands of families where it was not possible even to grow garden produce because, every year, the land flooded and could not be drained, with the result that the settlers were in as bad a plight from too much water as the people in the south who had no water for their stock. The first thing we did was to have a representative of the University of Saskatchewan go into the area and make careful soil tests so that we might be in a position to know whether or not the land itself was suitable for agriculture, and whether or not it would be fit for the growing of garden produce after drainage. The result of the tests was encouraging, and we then knew that there was fertile land, rich land, in that area which would support a large population if it were properly drained.

We, therefore, approached the Federal Government, and it was agreed to combine the drainage project with aid to the settlers—that is, the settlers would do part at least of the work by hand.

I have a picture in my office—I have it because the man in charge of the gangs had a camera with him. I have pictures showing the main ditch going through great stretches of prairie, showing the land before drainage and after drainage; showing that before drainage it was nothing but a muskeg, even a lake. A good deal of grubbing work had to be done; a great number of trees had to be cut down (it was pretty heavy work), and as a result there was spent in the Carrot River Drainage District some \$41,000, including the digging of the main ditch which was dug by hand, Mr. Speaker, when it was always considered that it could only be done with a drag-line. The ditch is six feet wide at the bottom and has an average depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and from 150 to 200 settlers worked on the ditch at one time.

In connection with the Shand Creek district, the Department came to the conclusion that it was not so much a matter of digging a drainage ditch as of clearing and opening up the channels of the streams running out of the area, which were being diverted from their natural courses by beaver dams, by log and brush jams, and flooding the country. These obstructions were interfering with the natural drainage of the district, and so we estimated that, if we gave a man charge of the work, the local settlers who were on relief, could handle it. They opened up these small streams, took away all obstructions to the free flow of water from the area, and I am pleased to report that the Shand Creek District work has been very successful, and we saw the result last fall. Rich, fertile land has been redeemed from practical swamps for the settlers, at a cost, last year of \$14,000. As a result a large proportion of the settlers in the district are now in a position to become self-supporting. It was very satisfactory to the Department, and I am sure, to the House also.

This year, we hope to obtain from the Federal Government, under the same scheme, a smaller sum of money (the major portion of the work has been done), enough at least to complete the work this spring. It was well worth while undertaking this, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure members of the House are pleased to hear about it.

For the year 1937-38—that is, the year we are entering—the Department of Highways has certain plans with respect to maintenance work which I propose to touch on briefly, this afternoon, for the information of the members.

The estimates which we will be considering, provide for an increased vote for maintenance work. It is the intention of the

Department to have one outfit, consisting of a caterpillar engine and a heavy blade grader, operate in each of the eight highway districts. Each outfit will be manned by two or three employees of the Department (as necessary) and used for the reconditioning of the highways we already have.

As honourable members know, there is a large mileage of gravelled roads in the province where there is loss of gravel and the roadbed has deteriorated. We intend to scrape the gravel off the road, push it to one side, treat or recondition the roadbed and then push the gravel back on again. Last summer, too, we did some work as an experiment (if you like) on regravelling pieces of highway where there was loss of gravel. We used a departmental truck and had a man shovel the gravel into the truck and haul it on to the road. I do not mean by that that he takes it all from the gravel pits: but take, say, a stretch of six miles where the gravel had been pushed to the side of the road. He would take this gravel and replace it on the road together with what additional he hauled on. In other words, the capital investment we are losing was brought back to normal investment and the road regravelled. We compared that with the original hauling from the same gravel pit, and we know it is practical, to a limited extent, for the maintenance and reconditioning of our roads. I know members on both sides of the House want to see the roads kept up to the original investment, and we know we have not had enough money in the last few years to do this. In other words, we have not enough replacement money. We intend, therefore, as I say, to have one equipment in each district for reconditioning the roads, and where there is an important link in the highway system not yet completed, to use this equipment to bring that link up nearer to standard. It is our intention to do that this coming year.

I am not going to enter into the question of the merits or demerits of our system of road supervisors, and matters of that nature. I am endeavouring to keep my remarks, as far as humanly possible, just to questions of policy in the Department—what we have done; what we intend to do—and keep away from matters of controversy altogether.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to take a little time, this afternoon, to deal with another Branch of the Department of Highways—the Gasoline Tax Branch and Motor License Branch. The reason why I do that (going into it as fully as I intend to, but as briefly as possible) is on account of the publicity given to the matter of gasoline tax collections during the past year by the Jacoby Report (which I have in my hand) and by statements made in the report of the Bank of Canada after its representatives had been here.

I am going to make two references to the Jacoby Report, very briefly. I am not going to deal with the preliminaries leading

up to the recommendations of the Commission, but I want to read two little extracts from the Report. The first is from the Commission's recommendations, on page 144:

"The preceding facts indicate that the present gasoline tax administration is characterized by (a) lack of adequate staff properly to check claims for refunds and audit the accounts of collectors to insure complete collection of the tax; and (b) a dual system of tax exemption and refund that is open to widespread abuse. There is need both for more vigorous and systematized collection of the tax, and for a more careful and rigorous system of insuring that gasoline will not be exempted or refunded excepting for *bona fide* non-taxable uses. Specifically, the Commission makes the following recommendation:

"(1) That a system of uniform invoicing be inaugurated. Each vendor of gasoline should be required by law to maintain a system of serially numbered invoices to be executed at least in triplicate, covering each sale of gasoline, other than cash sales through pumps. A copy of each such invoice issued at time of sale should be forwarded by each dealer in gasoline to the provincial administration weekly. All pump sales made for cash should be summarized at the end of each week and covered by an invoice in which all such sales are aggregated." . . .

And then it goes on for a few more lines.

I may say that the system suggested here was practised in the Department a number of years ago, was found impractical and discarded. It was required that invoices be made in triplicate, and copies of the invoices of sales had to be sent into the Department, and also given to the farmers purchasing it. It was found, however, not only that vendors of gasoline throughout the country but also the farmers purchasing the gasoline did not want to be bothered with all these invoices—one for the company, one for the Department and one for the farmer. Many were lost, and, as I said, the system was found impractical and discarded.

Then on page 138 of the Jacoby Report is the following statement:

"Owing to the recency of the tax exempt coupon system its results can only be gauged approximately. For the spring period the Gasoline Tax Branch mailed 30,000 applications to agriculturalists from whom it had previous received claims for refund of tax. Of this number, 11,961 applications were received back. For the fall of 1936, 30,400 applications were mailed and 9,930 were received up to September 1, 1936. One hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and seventy five tax exempt coupons having a tax value of \$3.15 each, or \$568,811 in the aggregate, were issued to farmers up to September 1, 1936. In addition, many agriculturalists apparently paid the tax and have filed claims for refund during the four months, May 1, 1935, through August 31, 1936, amounting to \$120,568." . . .

And, based on the fact that 9,930 were received back by the Department up to September 1, 1936 (that is, at the end of four months of the fiscal year), and that, during that time, there had been refunds amounting to \$120,568 made to purchasers of gasoline

who did not use the coupon system but applied for refund in the old and regular way, and due also to the fact that the coupons issued had a tax value of \$568,811, the Commission estimates that, during the whole year, the system is going to be a great expense and cause a great loss to the Province of Saskatchewan. Here is what the Report says:

"Thus there has occurred for the four months of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937, which had elapsed up to September 1, 1936, a total tax refund and exemption of \$689,379. This compares with a refund of \$805,615 for the entire preceding year. It would appear that the tax exempt coupon system is resulting in a substantial increase in the amount of tax exemption."

Now, every member of the House knows that this four-month period is the period of the year when there is a very heavy consumption of gasoline on the farms and when there is a heavy demand for coupons, but at the present time that there is no great consumption and no great demand. The bulk of the refunds and exemptions would apply to that period. I am going to show the House that now, when we are nearing the end of the fiscal year, there is no loss to the Province of Saskatchewan because of the coupon system.

Now we are within a few days of the end of the fiscal year. We have a statement for the year including March, up to the first of April, and I shall deal briefly with that in due course.

The Jacoby Report states, as a result of investigation, that by doing away with the coupon system, abolishing it and substituting for it a system of triplicate invoices, by making more careful check of refund applications and audit of accounts, and by seeing that no person receives a coupon or refund unless he is properly entitled to it, there can be an increase of \$400,000 in the revenues of the province from the gasoline tax.

The first thing I want to say in this connection is that, in the United States to the south of us, it is the experience of the different states of the Union (and I am speaking of Western States—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Illinois) that there is normally an average loss of 12½ per cent. in revenue from the tax as compared with the total amount of gasoline and fuel oil sold. Well, 12½ per cent. of all gasoline sold in the Province of Saskatchewan would amount to \$300,000. This would be the normal loss, one way or another, on the basis of the experience of these states to which I have referred, where conditions are somewhat similar to our own.

In the Jacoby Report, we find the recommendation made that refunds should be made to all persons not using gasoline in motor vehicles on public highways, which would involve refunds for

gasoline used in aeroplanes, by dry cleaners, elevator companies, in mining, lumbering and so on down the line. That is, those concerns which do not use gasoline on the roads should be put in the same class as agriculturalists. Now—and I want you to get this, Mr. Speaker—the Commission makes this recommendation and says it will increase revenues from the gasoline tax by \$400,000 a year, and at the same time recommends that we pay out \$100,000 more in refunds, because that is what the inclusion of these classes in the exemptions would amount to. That means we have to get \$500,000 more from somewhere.

At seven cents a gallon, it does not take a mathematician to calculate that to get \$500,000 more in revenues from gasoline we would have to sell or get another 3,500,000 gallons of gasoline somewhere and not give a refund on any of it.

Well, during the year there was some 46,000,000 gallons of gasoline sold in the province on some 30,000,000 gallons of which tax was paid—and for anyone to state that out of the 16,000,000 gallons sold under exemption or on which refunds were paid we can get this additional 3,500,000 gallons to give us \$500,000 more in revenue—more than one-third of the gallonage sold under exemption or subject to refund, Mr. Speaker—is ridiculous. Bearing in mind the normal loss of \$300,000 borne out by the experience in the United States where they have been in this business for years, any member can see the ridiculousness of it.

Since this Report was published, and knowing no system is ever perfect, we wanted to satisfy ourselves as to what could be done in a practical way in connection with administration of the gasoline tax. We were not willing to agree at the time there was any material loss through the coupon system; and we were not willing to adopt the triplicate invoice system which had been tried out in previous years and found impractical; but we did want to make a check by a proper audit as to any losses incurred.

In 1932, the previous Government did engage two competent auditors to audit the oil companies' books, and found a little leak there. During the past two weeks, we have engaged one of the most competent auditors of the Government to audit books of the oil companies, small distributors and so on. We find as a result of it: I read from the Auditor's report, Mr. Speaker:

"It seems to me to be a mistake to conclude that, because an audit of the present departmental records does not disclose any serious condition of tax evasion, such evasion does not exist. Unless all reasonable precautions are taken against evasion the Government cannot be satisfied that it is collecting tax on all the gasoline used in the province."

Which is perfectly correct, Mr. Speaker, and we are intending—in fact we have already set up the machinery to provide a closer check: and I think that is one thing the Jacoby Report has done that may be of value so far as gasoline tax collection is concerned. We have set up a different audit system in the Department, with the work divided; and I believe that, with so much more gasoline used, one way or another, the work of the audit staff was perhaps more than it could possibly do and do right. So the audit staff we have will simply audit the accounts of the small refineries and small distributors, and there will be a separate audit for the large concerns. With the work so divided, we hope to be able to maintain a closer check on the distributors, whether large or small.

At the same time we are setting up, on April 1, a branch within the Department to look after nothing else than the collection of gasoline tax. This is set up within the Department, under the direction of as competent a man as could be found (we asked Col. Sifton, the Public Service Commissioner, to find us a man suitable for the job), and will work in with the auditors, and, so far as humanly possible see to it that, as the auditor says in this report, we are collecting tax on all gasoline used in the province that is subject to tax.

Concerning the present staff and the work it has done, the auditor has this to say:

"My remarks in connection with the administration would be incomplete without reference to working conditions. The space provided is inadequate to provide for the staff and records required. The lighting is totally inadequate, the staff is required to work in artificial light all day, and I do not think the light provided would be 25 per cent. of what is required by modern standards. The close checking required in connection with the refund work dealing with invoices and handwriting more or less illegible makes one wonder how the staff has any eyesight left, or how they can attain to any degree of efficiency."

They have done a good job under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker. Then he goes on:

"To what extent does evasion of the Gasoline Tax affect the revenues of the province?"

For, as stated previously, according to the records very little can be found of evasions.

I have the report of the auditor before me, and he mentions that evasions can take place in five different ways: (1) Fraudulent refunds and exemptions; (2) blending; (3) smuggling; (4) inadequate administration, and (5) diversion of railway shipments. He adds another one—evaporation and losses.

Every member of the House will agree that even though you do divide the province into 16 districts and have what you think an honest man going around and looking after the work of refunds or the work of checking coupons (and there are 16 there to do that work), there is always bound to be, in any class of people whether farming or business men, some who are out to beat the Government or anybody else for that matter, if they can; and no doubt there is a percentage of loss through fraudulent use of coupons or fraudulent application for refunds. I think, however, it is to the credit of the agricultural industry in this province that, in the last fiscal year, there was \$806,000 of refunds made—I consider this a very important statement, Mr. Speaker: there was \$806,000 of refunds made for gasoline used for agricultural purposes in this province, and, taking the 15,000,000 gallons sold for agricultural purposes at seven cents a gallon tax, it amounts to \$1,050,000. Now, I mean by that gasoline sold to the farmers not through the pumps but in barrels. I ask you to compare that figure of \$1,050,000 with the \$806,000 actually paid out in refunds.

What does it mean, Mr. Speaker? The only conclusion one can draw from a comparison of the two figures is that the farmers themselves did not apply for \$244,000 of refunds on the gasoline that was sold to them. So, when people state that there is any great fraudulent use of coupons or any great amount of fraudulent applications for refunds, the statement is not borne out by the facts which show that applicants for refunds did pay a substantial amount for gasoline used in the fiscal year for which no refunds were asked and no account taken.

Another means of evasion mentioned by the auditor is “blending of gasoline”. Here again provision has been made in the Act to give some measure of control over blending. Different grades of gasoline were set and gasoline has to come up to certain standards. Last fall, we purchased a machine for testing gasoline at a cost of \$3,500, which has been installed at the University. It was only during the late fall and winter months that we have been actually carrying on the testing work, although it was contemplated last spring. I think it was the middle of October before the plant was set up and actual testing began. It is proposed, of course, to carry on the testing of samples during the coming year, and we hope again the provision we have made will, so far as possible, make it difficult to evade the tax by blending.

Another means of evasion mentioned was “smuggling”. So far as smuggling is concerned, I think honourable members will agree there is very little going on in this province, because we have collectors at the boundary. Alberta gasoline sales are reported to the Department and these sales, checked by reports of officials at the boundary, show very small discrepancy as between the re-

ports. In fact, according to the auditor's own report, it is a negligible quantity.

We believe that, in appointing additional audit staff, dividing the audit work between the two sets of auditors and putting closer supervision on the collections in the Department, possibly we are providing for improvement in collections by taking more adequate steps to insure collection. What the result will be I am not prepared to state; but so far as there being any other way of creating more revenue, we are of the opinion that the criticism in that direction is not based on facts. There is bound to be a certain leak, but the leak in this province is not any different from that in the states of the Union which have coupon and refund systems and where gasoline is sold.

I might mention in this connection that during the year, 15,653 farmers took advantage of the coupon plan. Of these, 9,263 used the coupon plan alone, while 6,030 used both coupons and refunds; that is, they applied for coupons, did not get enough for their purpose, found that with all their coupons used up they still needed more gasoline, and perhaps needed it quick, so they went in and purchased the gasoline in the ordinary way and applied for refunds on the purchases. In addition, some 12,240 farmers did not apply for coupons, but applied for refunds on their gasoline purchases in the ordinary way. That is to say, Mr. Speaker, 15,653 applied for coupons; 12,240 used the refund system. Certainly there can be no question that, when this system was introduced (and we were late in starting, as we did not get the machinery set up until late in the spring), it proved popular with a great many farmers.

There was some criticism that some farmers did not receive enough coupons. I might state, in answer to that, that the number issued was based on a schedule got out by Prof. Hardy.

There is no doubt that, during the year, due to the coupon system largely, there has been a very small increase in the sale of gasoline and a corresponding slight decrease in the sale of distillates. Many farmers switched from the one to the other when they found that, under the coupon system, they did not have to tie up money they could use otherwise, in the purchase of gasoline on which they had to wait for a refund. I might also say that some 6,230 farmers still have 94,332 coupons on hand—perhaps I should not say that, in all cases, they are still in the hands of the farmers: they may have been cashed and be in the hands of the oil companies. There are still a few coming in. The fact remains, however, that 6,230 farmers were issued more than they used in their season's work. This may be due to several reasons. Some of the farmers who applied may have been hailed out; some may

have applied when their crop prospects still looked good and wanted coupons to cover their threshing operations, but when the time came they had nothing to thresh. It is significant in the light of the criticism that, of all the farmers who applied for coupons, some 6,230 got more than they could use. I may say a record of every farmer applying is kept in the Department, and record of the coupons is kept. As they come in from the oil companies, a check is made on how many are used, and at all times the Department knows how many are in the hands of the farmers who made application and had coupons issued to them.

I want to go a step further. The Jacoby Report recommended that we broaden the definition of taxable gasoline to include distillates and so on, as in Alberta, in that while they have the coupon system there it is less open to abuse because of this wider definition, and because they tax distillate as well as gasoline and then make a refund. While the report suggested that, by doing these things, we would tighten up the system and make it more difficult for people to evade the tax, we did not think we should put a tax on distillate without first exhausting every other avenue and satisfying ourselves that we were collecting what revenues we should collect and not losing any we should collect.

In the Province of Alberta they collect seven cents a gallon on all fuel oil and refund six cents to those eligible for refunds; but, in that province, I might say the total net tax received, after refunds are made and exemptions given under the coupon system, represents 3.8 cents per gallon on the total sales, whereas, in the Province of Saskatchewan, it is 4.1 cents per gallon net on all sales. I do not think that it a bad showing as between the two provinces—and, mind you, it is difficult to make a comparison between the two provinces for, just as in many states to the south of us, they have a large urban population as compared with rural population, which means there is a larger number of cars in operation throughout the whole year. Naturally, there is more revenue produced by all-year operation of motor vehicles. In this province, on the other hand, we have a large rural population with agriculture taking up a large portion of our gasoline sales, and naturally our revenues are affected, and naturally the number of gallons used per car in any calendar year is not as much per car as in states or provinces with large urban centres.

I had intended to go into this particular matter further, Mr. Speaker, but time does not permit it this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What refund do they give in Manitoba? What for?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Only for threshing operations and, I think, fishing. Last year, refunds in the Province of Manitoba amounted to some \$44,000 out of total collections of \$2,100,000.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What was the amount in Alberta?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Their net revenues were \$2,380,000 and refunds \$1,540,000 but, of course, they tax all fuel oils there at seven cents, refund six cents, retaining one cent.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Did you say they had a coupon system in Alberta?

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Yes, since we put it on.

There is another statement I wish to make in connection with this Branch, and I am through. I think this is a statement that will interest members of the House in the light of what has been said with respect to gasoline collections and so on. I ask the liberty of reading the statement I have prepared, Mr. Speaker, because there are quite a lot of figures in it:

During the period April to December, inclusive, in 1935, gasoline consumption in Saskatchewan was 37,678,808 gallons. During the same period of 1936, it was 43,732,767 gallons, representing an increase in consumption during the nine-month period in 1936 of 6,053,959 gallons over the corresponding period of 1935.

The net revenue derived in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1935-36, covering the sale of gasoline in the first above mentioned period, was \$1,797,395.80.

The net revenue derived during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1936-37, covering the sale of gasoline in the second above mentioned period, was \$2,053,166.65.

These two sums are according to the accountant's figures as given in his returns dated January 31, 1936, and January 31, 1937, respectively.

As stated above, our net revenue as at January 31, 1936, was \$1,797,395.80—this as a result of consumption totalling 37,678,808 gallons.

If the ratio of revenue to gallonage was maintained throughout 1936 what revenue should we have received on 43,732,767 gallons? It should have been \$2,086,241.46. Actually, it was \$2,053,166.65.

Well, now, you cannot come right down to dollars in comparing any two years; climatic conditions may create a difference, and so on—but here there was a difference of only \$33,000 between

what was actually received and what should have been received had the ratio of revenue to gallonage been maintained throughout 1936. Thirty-three thousand dollars is pretty close and may be considered very satisfactory when one takes into account that the major portion of the increased consumption was on account of gasoline used for agricultural purposes. I think it will be agreed that the ratio of consumption in motor vehicles to consumption for agricultural purposes is not likely to be constant, and that the greater portion of the increase in consumption was used in the operation of farm machinery in the last nine months of 1936.

I think Mr. Speaker, these figures conclusively prove that the gasoline tax exemption system—the coupon system—while it may have been abused has not adversely affected our revenues from this tax.

There is just one other statement I wish to make: during the months of January, February and March, 1936, our refunds were coming in and we were running all the way from \$15,000 a month to over \$40,000 a month behind; that is, our refund money going out amounted during that period to almost \$100,000 above our revenues.

This year, on the other hand, our collections have been more than our refunds. In fact, in March, we actually collected \$15,000 more than we paid out. The difference in the three months, this year, as compared with last year, has made it possible that, at the present time, our revenues are coming up to where we estimated. We are hoping to reach the estimate of last year, having, at the present time, made collections of \$2,077,000. Now, I think that is enough for that particular subject, Mr. Speaker.

In the registration of motor vehicles and trucks there has been a material increase in 1936 as compared with 1935. In 1935, there were registered 75,791 cars, 18,636 trucks and 365 motor cycles—a total motor vehicle registration of 94,792. In 1936, some 81,606 cars were registered, 20,220 trucks and 444 motor cycles—a total registration of 102,270. This is a material increase over the previous year and, of course, results in more revenues to the province because of the greater number of registrations.

I might say that a question presenting difficulty in the Department is the matter of the proper regulation of the different classes of trucks operating as competitive carriers, in which business they are offering competition with the railways and have a tariff of rates. The question is to have a fair competitive tariff for these trucks, and have them licensed (as they should be) to offset the wear and tear on the roads. The permit fee for commercial vehicles has been increased, but there is ever-increasing

difficulty not only in regulating the tariff and regulating the licenses and fees paid, but also the routes they are travelling over—all of which are becoming more complicated as increase takes place in the number of such vehicles on the road.

Another activity of the Department in which the House will be interested is the development of the Hudson Bay route. In the early part of last year, Mr. MacLennan, who is in charge of the work and is a man with wide railway experience, who entered the Government service years ago because of his knowledge of these matters, commenced an extensive solicitation campaign to obtain shipments via the route. He went to Winnipeg to negotiate with head office officials of the wholesale houses operating in the province, and, of course, was in constant communication with Mr. Waldron, in England, whose travelling expenses are paid by the Department of Highways for the contribution he is making to increase trade through the Hudson Bay. The serious matter in connection with the Hudson Bay route is, of course, the question of insurance risks; but I shall reserve what I have to say on this important question until the resolution of the Honourable Member for Melville (*Mr. Gerrand*), now on the Order Paper, is being discussed.

I am pleased to report that, as result of the efforts made, there was a very material increase in the goods coming in through Churchill—not in the volume, but in the number of different kinds, the variety of goods shipped in, and also in the number of concerns in the Old Country interested in making shipments through the port of Churchill. We have hopes of interesting more concerns during the coming year, and of having a representative of the Department go to Toronto and Montreal with that end in view. Mr. McLellan should have gone last year; but, with the work in Saskatchewan itself and in Winnipeg, he did not have the time to go. Representatives from the East who have visited us have asked him to go there this year, in order to see if it cannot be arranged that goods they are shipping to Western Canada come through Churchill. I am not going to mention what has been done in connection with insurance, rates and so on, save to say that we have been working in close co-operation with the Hudson Bay Association, working in every possible way to try to develop this port.

I want now to deal briefly with the Bureau of Child Protection. All members know that, during times of crop failures and depression, there is an ever-increasing number of children and of widows with children, dependant upon the grant made through this Department.

During the past year, a number of Children's Aid Societies and Child Welfare Committees have been operating throughout the province, and I should like to emphasize the importance of

having a number of such organizations formed in the larger towns of the province. Not only is the voluntary work of their members a great help in carrying on the work of the Department, not only does it save the province money, but it tends to better care of the child and a better basis of placing children in homes. Often the members assume responsibility for looking after the children of their district, placing them out in homes and finding good homes for them, Mr. Speaker, at no cost to the province, because they know the child and know the home they are placing it in.

Child Welfare Committees have been formed at Assiniboia, Biggar, Estevan, Humboldt, North Battleford, Melville, Melfort, Swift Current, Shaunavon, Tisdale and Weyburn, and all are giving very excellent service, doing excellent work. Members of these committees often act as voluntary probation officers, and have been of great assistance especially in connection with delinquent children.

During last session of the House, a change in the Act was made which gave us power to license Rescue Homes. I might say that, during the year, it was found necessary to close one because it did not measure up to the standard of the Department.

During the year, the Department co-operated very fully with the Council of Social Agencies and the Regina Welfare Bureau and also with the Canadian Council on Family Welfare, in putting on two regional conferences—one at Regina, the other at Saskatoon. All social workers of various organizations were called in to these conferences, and matters pertaining to this important work were discussed. During this year, we hope to have the Commissioner attend a national conference, where he can have the benefit of the experience of other provinces in these matters.

I might say that, of the 748 wards in charge of the Department, 78 are boarding with private families; 16 in institutions like orphanages; 18 in correctional institutions such as the Detention Home; 47 in Shelters and Babies' Welfare; 2 are in jail; 31 in mental hospitals; 70 in wage homes—and I might say it is the policy of the Department to encourage this, where the child is healthy and strong, and can go to school and do work after school hours—still remaining ward of the province but earning something towards their own maintenance; 57 are in foster homes outside the province; 23 with parents or relatives, but still wards of the province; 406 in free foster homes where, in many cases, they go to school.

I have a good deal of information in connection with this activity, but I do not want to take up too much time. It might interest members to know, however, that there is a great demand

for adoption—provided the children are healthy and normal in every respect. In fact the demand is greater than we have children for adoption. Within a recent three week period, thirty children were adopted. Total adoptions during 1936 were 111. Of the wards of the Bureau, 53.9 per cent., last year, were born out of wedlock, and 14 per cent. were taken out of bad homes.

Just a word or two with respect to the Office of the King's Printer, Mr. Speaker:

During the past year, for the first time in the history of Saskatchewan there was published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* a "King's Printer Contract Price List." This was the first time, let me repeat, in the history of the province, that Government printing prices had been made a matter of public record. It was hoped that some of the mystery in the mind of the public regarding the payment of Government printing would be clarified or removed by this publicity. During seven months of the year the staff of the Department was working on this price list. I do not want members to take what I am about to say politically, Mr. Speaker, because it is not intended that way:

When we came into office, we found that certain jobs had been done at a ridiculously low cost, so low that if all the work were done at that cost, it would be impossible for any concern to pay fair wages to its employees and still keep in business. We decided, therefore, last summer, to have a fair price list based on the Franklin list changed to conform with conditions in this province, which list could be sent to all concerns who may do printing work for the Government. After it was drawn up, representatives of the printing trades, the printers, came in, were consulted, spent a day or two going over the list; and finally the list as adopted was published in the Gazette. This system simplifies the work of the Department, and, so far as prices are concerned, takes the matter out of controversy altogether. It is now six months since the price list was adopted, and not one change has been made in it.

I might say we have endeavoured to send as much printing work as possible to the small printing presses in the drought area; but members must understand that there is a great deal of the work they cannot do in these small plants, and a great deal has to be done in Regina owing to the fact it has to be done quickly.

Under the Bureau of Publications come the Travelling Libraries and the Open Shelf Library, two branches we think a good investment of money, two of the most popular services of the Government. I regret that we have not been able to spend as much money as perhaps should be spent in connection with the

Travelling Libraries. It might interest the House to know that there is a total of approximately 110,000 books in circulation throughout the province. Many of these have become worn, many have to be repaired, and there has not been as many new books (that is, current books) purchased as there should be; and there is a demand that we are not able to cope with as we should, but we hope to add some this year.

Approximately 16,000 books are circulating from the Open Shelf Library. During the last eight months of the year, 4,800 borrowers made use of the books circulating from its shelves, which shows it is a very popular service, and that a great many people are making use of it.

Under the Bureau of Publications, as members know, comes the publicity work, and it handles advertising for all the different departments of the Government. This, I might say, is a new branch set up in the Bureau. When any Department has advertising to do—say, for example, the Department of Highways calling for tenders—that advertising is done through the Bureau of Publications, so that there will be no overlapping in advertising in papers and periodicals such as would occur if each Department looked after its own. We believe this is a more efficient and certainly a more economical way of handling this business.

Within this Department also has been set up a Tourist Bureau. While all agree that roads of first importance and those on which money should first be spent are roads for those living in the province, still at the same time, there is a want for tourist traffic to which other provinces of Canada are paying more and more attention. Sometimes it may seem to us, when we hear reports from other provinces of what the tourist traffic has meant in dollars and cents, that it is exaggerated, and we wonder whether it is a wild guess or something else. Well, Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of record in those provinces which have longer experience of this traffic, and a system has been developed which enables us to make a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of money spent by tourists entering the province through the various ports of entry. As a car comes in, a register is kept of the number of passengers and the length of time they are going to stay; and, as it leaves the province, the occupants are asked how much they spent while in Saskatchewan. Some people know, and some don't; but suppose the answer is around \$200 for that car, carrying that particular number of passengers and staying for that particular period in Saskatchewan. Another car is stopped, note taken of the number of people and how much they spent during their stay. A thousand cars are stopped, and when the season is over it will be found that the law of averages seems to work consistently in this regard as in other phases—life insurance for example. Taking one year

with another, one person coming into the province spends just so much money, very close to the average amount found per individual in taking the records of a thousand or ten thousand cars. Some spend more, some less than the average; but, as I say, the law of averages at so much a person seems to hold good, and in that way a fairly accurate knowledge of what tourist traffic means to a province in dollars and cents can be obtained. We had reports on three carloads of people coming into Saskatchewan and leaving the province. After coming in they went to a destination in the North country, and during the period of their stay in the province, they spent \$5,500 here. I might say that the number of inquiries being received by the Tourist Bureau for information about Saskatchewan is increasing all the time.

Regarding the Old Age Pensions Branch, I might say that during the year the headquarters of the Branch were changed owing to some new regulations which the Federal Department wanted us to carry out and which called for additional filing space. We have good headquarters now. The new work had to do with the effort being made to take care of the needs of pensioners who are sick. Up to the present we have not been able to make the increase in the allowance in all cases.

In the time at my disposal this afternoon, I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to summarize the work of the various Branches and Bureaux of the Department and to give the members as much information as I have myself with regard to the plans in the Department of Highways and the Branches for the coming year. I trust it has been of interest to the House.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to support the motion.



SPEECHES DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

Attorney General

on

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

in the Debates on

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

and the

MOTION RESPECTING THE STANDARD RENEWAL AGREEMENT

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Thursday, February 18, 1937

and

Monday, March 8, 1937

SESSION 1937

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DEBT ADJUSTMENT

EXCERPT FROM SPEECH OF

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

in the Debate on the

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Thursday, February 18, 1937

Mr. Speaker: I want now to discuss the problem of debt adjustment, because it was referred to by the honourable Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*) the other day, and I wish to deal briefly with his remarks respecting the debt adjustment policy of the Government. As I say, I do not intend to discuss this matter at any great length at this time, but rather to answer some of the accusations and suggestions made by my friend in the course of his address.

When the House met at last session, it will be remembered, the whole question of jurisdiction as between the governments of the provinces and the Government of Canada with regard to the compulsory writing down of debts was up in the air. It will be remembered that, towards the end of the session, a resolution was introduced (which was not passed as introduced) asking that certain instructions be given the Debt Adjustment Board because of the submission of this question to the courts and pending the decision thereon.

Since we last met, the whole question of the validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act has been settled, and conclusively settled for all time to come. The matter of the validity of the Act was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, and it was held by that court to be within the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada. The Province of British Columbia appealed that decision to the Privy Council, and, within the last few days, the Privy Council has confirmed the decision of the Supreme Court. We now know from the highest court in the British Empire that, so far as scaling and writing down debts forcibly is concerned, it lies within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and not within the jurisdiction of the Legislatures of the provinces. Let me repeat: it is now settled once and for all that so far as the forcible writing down of debts is concerned, that power of compulsion lies solely within the control of the Parliament of Canada.

I listened with a great deal of interest to the arguments my honourable friend attempted to adduce the other day as to the legal aspect of this particular matter. It was plainly evident that that portion he read referring to the interpretation of the decision, was prepared by some legal light down about Unity Centre. He makes the remarkable statement that where insolvency is involved under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, that comes exclusively under the control of the Parliament of Canada under the "bankruptcy and insolvency" section of the British North America Act. That is to say, when we are dealing with an insolvent debtor the matter comes wholly within the control of the Dominion. But, when we are dealing with the affairs of a solvent debtor, the matter comes within the control of the Legislatures of the Provinces because it comes under "property and civil rights" sections of the British North America Act. Therefore, he concludes, when we are dealing with insolvent debtors, it comes wholly within the ambit of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act; but when we are dealing with solvent debtors, and bankruptcy and insolvency are not involved, that comes within the "property and civil rights" sections and, therefore, within the control of the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I always thought that the object of debt adjustment was to make the insolvent debtor solvent. I did not know that it was ever the object of the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of the Province to permit the solvent debtor—the man who can pay—to avoid his obligations. It is very difficult, listening to the political addresses, the platform and radio speeches of my friend and listening to him here, to tie him down to what his debt adjustment policy is. He did not tell us the other day what he would do with this question other than I have just said. But when you watch his antics and those of his supporters, and when you analyse what they say, you can reach only one conclusion, and that is, that the basis of their policy is the repudiation of debt. That is the fundamental basis of their policy—if they have one. They want all debts repudiated in the Province of Saskatchewan; and they want people who can pay to avoid paying their legal obligations. They want to promote dishonesty among the people of the province. They want to foster sharp practices in Saskatchewan. They want to do anything that will allow people who can pay to avoid paying their just obligations.

Unfortunately for them, Mr. Speaker, and in spite of them, the vast majority of the people of Saskatchewan are fundamentally honest and want to pay to the full extent of their ability so to do; and where a man finds it impossible to meet his obligations, he wants action taken that will put him in such shape as to be able to pay—and no one thinks any the worse of a man who is trying to pay his debts. So long as this condition prevails, so long as Saskatchewan is populated by people who want to do the right thing, this C.C.F. party cannot attain power in this province. So they must

break down this fundamental honesty; they must teach people to try to avoid their just obligations, if they are ever going to get power. And that is what my friend is trying to do.

I listened with interest to what the Leader of the Opposition had to say with respect to the Government's policy on debt adjustment. I think my friend and everyone else, whether they agree we did the right thing or object to what we are doing, must admit that we did something of a far-reaching character to bring about debt adjustment. I listened to every thing my friend had to say: I thought, here is a broad policy involving a broad principle. I thought surely there would be some criticism of the principles of the scheme! But, from the moment he got up to the time he sat down, there was not one word of criticism from him of the scheme itself.

Under the arrangement that has been made, interest rates on farm mortgages are reduced to six per cent. where they were once eight and sometimes nine per cent. By virtue of this arrangement, let me repeat, there is an interest rate on farm mortgages and agreements in Saskatchewan of six per cent.; and when you realize that this was a subject of discussion for many years in this Legislature, you will realize the wonderful stroke of business effected by this Government in bringing about a reduction in the general interest rate. In order to influence interest rates, years ago this Legislature set up the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. The object was to exert some influence on interest rates in the province and force them downward. The Farm Loan Board loaned to farmers at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it was thought that when loans were available at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the effect would be to bring about a general reduction of the interest rates on farm mortgages to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was found, after years of operation, that it had very little effect on interest rates. The Board loaned out \$17,000,000 in an attempt to get the interest rate down to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but, notwithstanding this investment of \$17,000,000, the general prevailing rates still remained practically as they were. Now, however, the Government of this Province, without expending a dollar, has reached the conclusion and objective aimed at throughout the years by the Farm Loan Board, and has gone one better. It has secured a flat rate of 6 per cent. throughout the province, so far as farm mortgages are concerned.

One would have expected some word of commendation from our friend opposite on this great achievement: but not one word. He has only criticism; he said it should have been lower—it should have been five per cent. Had it been five per cent., Mr. Speaker, I warrant my friend would have said it should have been four per cent.; and had it been four, he would have said it should have been three; and if three, it should have been two; if two, it should have

been one per cent.; and had it been one per cent, he would have argued that the farmer should be receiving a bonus!

The value of this arrangement to the farmers of Saskatchewan is that it saves them \$4,000,000 in interest annually. As I said over the radio, last week, this is more than twice as much as the province collects annually from the Public Revenue Tax; it is twice the revenue from the Gasoline Tax; it is more than twice as much as could possibly be collected from any consumers' or sales' tax, and it is equal to more than one-half of the entire amount paid annually by the Province of Saskatchewan as interest on its entire indebtedness. There is all that saving to the farmers of Saskatchewan by this arrangement, and still he does not say a word about it. As regards the six per cent. interest rate, I guarantee that if the Government of Saskatchewan got hold of \$200,000,000 and offered to lend it at six per cent. to the farmers of the province, they would be tickled to death and gobble it up. Yet, there is not one word of commendation from my friend in connection with this matter.

By virtue of this fine arrangement, we wrote off millions of relief accumulated during the period of the drought. Not one word of commendation from my friend on that. We wrote off millions of taxes due municipalities by the farmers. Not one word of commendation on that. He merely objects to the writing off of relief and taxes on the ground that writing off these incumbrances betters the position of farm mortgagees.

My conclusion was, listening to my honourable friend, that, in his opinion, these things had better be left as debts against the farmer, and that he objects to the writing off of interest arrears, the writing off of taxes and the writing off of relief debts. As a matter of fact he made no mention of the writing off of accumulated interest other than to say that it should go forward a year or two more. His only word of criticism—his only word here or on platforms throughout the province, has boiled down to one thing, namely, some objection he has to the renewal contract; and when you boil that objection down it distills to one clause in the contract. Then, when you analyse his criticism of that one clause, you find he is not worrying about present conditions: he is not concerned about them. You find he is not worrying about conditions in 1937, 1938 or 1939: he is not concerned about them either. His criticism is about what may happen in the fall of 1940, with the main object of his criticism what may happen ten years from now.

I can visualize the C.C.F.'s reaction to this policy. I can visualize my honourable friend, when he read the Premier's announcement of the conclusion of this arrangement and recognized that a master-stroke had been made by the Government of Saskatchewan, recognized that something was being done to solve one of the most difficult problems confronting the people of the province, suddenly

realizing that it was going to weaken his political party and his political aspirations. He is not concerned about debt adjustment being brought about in the province of Saskatchewan. He is not concerned about the farmers. He is not concerned about the good points of the arrangement made. He is only concerned about the political repercussions of the Government's action in effecting this arrangement upon his own political fortunes and those of his party. He realizes this is going to settle something in Saskatchewan, and he cannot afford to have anything settled because he thrives on unsettled conditions; and anything we are settling is in opposition to what his party stands for. Consequently, immediately the announcement is made and it has had time to seep in, he starts right out to buck the arrangement—and, as I said, he is not concerned whether the scheme is good or otherwise, nor whether it is going to help the farmers: he is only concerned about his own political hide. He went on the road right away urging people not to sign the contract, and realizing that, if he is to get anywhere, he must inculcate fear and suspicion in the minds of the people of Saskatchewan, he fastens on one clause of the contract upon which to build up this fear and suspicion: and he builds up the mortgage companies as sort of terrific bogey men.

Well, Mr. Speaker, you know and every member knows that the chief lending companies in the province are the life insurance companies of Canada, and that these companies control the funds of hundreds and thousands of policyholders throughout the country. In gazing around this Legislature, I judge that not a man in it but holds an insurance policy in some company which has loaned money on mortgage to the farmers of Saskatchewan. I guarantee that, if the lives of honourable members opposite are worth anything, they too have life insurance policies in one or other of the companies. And every individual who is a policyholder in a life insurance company is part and parcel of this terrific "bogey man" of my honourable friend.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have some facts which give the other side of the picture and show who loans the money to the people of Saskatchewan. The first is the amazing fact that there is outstanding insurance on people in this province in the aggregate sum of \$300,000,000—people actually resident in this Province of Saskatchewan. The total farm debt of the province is a little over \$200,000,000, and we have this \$300,000,000 representing the interest of the people of the province in these life insurance companies which are these terrible "mortgage companies" my honourable friend speaks about. In premiums, these companies received \$8,000,000 a year, roughly, from the people of Saskatchewan, all of which is invested, as other companies of Canada invest their money, in bonds, farm mortgages and so on. On tracing out the men who control the destinies of these companies, we find they are the "Big Shots" my friend always talks about, notwithstanding

the fact that these men are responsible to the shareholders and in turn to the policyholders for their actions and for the way they handle the policyholders' money. But my friend has to have a 'bogey man' and to create the impression that the Government is hand in glove with this 'bogey man', and having that background he starts out to inculcate fear and suspicion in the minds of the people of Saskatchewan.

He first says, "Look out, boys! If you sign that contract and fail to deliver, you are going to be clapped in jail!" One would think from his reactions this was something brand new in a contract. Well, Mr. Speaker, it was always in the law, and though it has been the practice for years to have it there, there's nobody in jail now and it never has happened that anybody has been sent to jail to any appreciable extent by reason of that clause in the contract. But if my friend can get this idea of being sent to jail across, he creates fear in the minds of the debtors that they are liable to go to jail, and naturally, he succeeds in creating the fear and suspicion he thrives upon.

Then he tells them, "You just sign that contract, and if you fail to live up to it, you are going automatically to lose your farm!"; and then he says, and reiterates it, "Once you sign, you are going to lose the protection of The Debt Adjustment Act."

I think fair-minded persons will agree that the time has come for some finality in this matter. The people want debt adjustment. They want the job done, and they want some finality about it so as to permit business to get back on its old basis. You know, Mr. Speaker, they have a finality clause in their Act in the Province of Manitoba, a clause which says that once parties agree to an adjustment and it is submitted to the Debt Adjustment Board and is approved by the Board, it becomes final. That has been in the statute law of Manitoba for the last four or five years, and, in the last election in that province, it was not even a subject of discussion because there has been no abuse of that clause. My friend knows in his heart that notice would be given of any action and that there would be a chance for review even if we put that finality clause in the contract. My friend knows, because he has been told, that this settlement is predicated upon the drought being through in this province. He knows that, if it continues, there will have to be review and revision of these contracts in the light of conditions; and the companies, when they were here, did realize that necessity. They realized that, if we have another period of drought such as that we have gone through (and, God knows, we don't want that!) there would have to be further action taken . . .

Mr. Williams: Then it is not final!

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, it is not final if conditions are not final; and if there is a continuance or recurrence of the conditions we have gone through there must be revision. On the other hand, if there is no recurrence of the conditions of the past few years, it is final: and why should it not be final if you are an honest man desirous of meeting your just obligations?

Then he tells them, "You are only a tenant if you sign this" . . . "You have lost your title" . . . "This is another means of trying to trick you into signing an agreement which is a quit-claim deed that automatically loses you your title."

These are the statements being made—half-truths, insinuations, and innuendoes—all in the attempt to create fear and distrust in the minds of the people of Saskatchewan, all to block this scheme because he and his party can exist politically only in an atmosphere of fear and distrust. His is a party of chaos, and can exist or come into power only if chaos exists in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Debt adjustment is one of the great problems of this province, and when we made a real step towards the solution of this great problem by this scheme, one would have expected there would be some commendation from these great co-operators on the other side. One would have thought that, when we did something to solve this problem, they would have co-operated at least to the extent of telling the people the truth; that they would have told them such facts as these:

That the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act still operates in the area to which this scheme applies, and that, notwithstanding this arrangement, if a debtor thinks the write-off under it is not enough for his case, he can still go to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Board and ask for more. The fact he has signed an agreement under this scheme does not prejudice him in any way so far as the Board of Review is concerned.

In conclusion, let me sum up the activities of my honourable friend in this brief way:

He has done his best both over the radio and on the public platform, and with the assistance of the friends who help him in the drought area—he has done everything humanly possible to block this scheme.

However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, Mr. Speaker; and the best evidence of the acceptability of this plan, the best proof that people are satisfied with it, is that over 95 per cent. of the farmers in the drought area will sign this agreement of their

own volition. They pay no attention to his radio addresses, and they pay no attention to the friends who assist him in the drought area.

Mr. Speaker, one of the best evidences I can submit to this House concerning the operations of this scheme in the drought area is a letter which came to me, unsolicited, from Chief Justice Brown, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act:

This is dated, "Assiniboia, 12th February, 1937":

"Dear Mr. Attorney General:

"Your favour of the 9th instant was forwarded to me here with enclosures as therein stated. I have carefully perused the enclosed communications and am now returning same to you as requested. Thank you very much for the information thus conveyed . . ."

I may say these enclosures were in connection with some representations we had been making to Hon. Mr. Dunning in respect to some of the matters included in the resolution now on the Order Paper:

"It may be of interest to you to know that we have now been working some two weeks in the south area of the dry belt and we have seen striking evidence of what the Provincial Debt Adjustment scheme means to the people of the South. In one instance alone the reduction made of the mortgage indebtedness of the farmer under the Provincial scheme amounted to over five thousand dollars, this in addition to a tremendous cut in taxes and relief.

"We have had cases before us at Shaunavon where, under the Provincial scheme, the reduction is greater than this Board of Review could possibly have made having in view the value of the security in question.

"I am quite convinced that there must be many hundreds of cases in the Drought Area where the Provincial scheme fully takes care of the needs of the debtor and because of it there will be no necessity of the debtor seeking any further relief from our Board whatever.

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. T. BROWN,

Chief Commissioner."

I do not think any better evidence of the fact this provincial scheme is a scheme in the interests of the people of the drought area of Saskatchewan could be adduced.

Mr. Williams: If a man fails under this scheme, it will prejudice his case before the Board, will it not?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I do not think so. I do not think anyone would accuse Chief Justice Brown of being prejudiced or likely to be prejudiced. He would consider only the circumstances and

the facts of the case irrespective of what had happened in regard to the agreement.

Mr. Williams: He should not have written that letter then.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Why not? Simply because it nullifies all you have to say, and all you and your friends have said throughout the drought area?

Mr. Williams: He is a judge.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He is a judge, but it is not as a judge he sits on these cases but as Chief Commissioner of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. I would suggest that, if my honourable friend wants to accuse Chief Justice Brown of prejudice let him hire a radio and criticize him and then let him go down into that area and see how he will be received by the people there.

I am going to read another letter. I do not usually read testimonials in the House, but in this case I think it warranted. This man, writing from Dilke, January 29, 1937 (and I do not know him personally), has this to say:

"Now I don't want you to think for a moment that I am paying any attention to all this bunk we are getting over the radio, about not to sign, because I am not. Some of those gentry that are bawling all this would not be satisfied if they had the whole d——d thing, in fact they do want everything.

"As far as the Agreement goes I think it seems fair all round, in the present setup of affairs and conditions."

That is the answer to my honourable friend's radio address. That's all that's to it.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me to quote one more letter, received this morning, unsolicited, from a farmer at Creelman? It is dated, at Creelman, February 16th, 1937:

"Hon. T. C. Davis.

"Dear Sir:

"I listened with great pleasure and much interest to your address over the radio last week. As a farmer, I would like to express my deep appreciation and gratitude. The outlook for a time was very gloomy but, thank God and the resourcefulness of our Governments, the aspect has changed, and I feel (in my bones as it were) we are on the verge of further changes for the better all around. Agriculture, with a break in drought conditions, better grain prices, better prices for our livestock, and a method of farming more suitable to the 'naturally' dry areas. However this will not end all the trouble and who but a fool would expect to go through life without a share of it. This as I see it seems to be the idea of those misguided people the C.C.F., Communists, Fascists, Bolsheviks and possibly a very few others. Again, thank God, we can leave the troubles great or small of our Province with every confidence to our Government.

"I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HARRY G. NEWETT."

That is another testimonial which came to me, as I say, unsolicited. I might have it framed and sent over to my honourable friend.

Mr. Williams: Why use the word "unsolicited"?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Because the ones you read were all solicited.

I said that my honourable friend did not mention any policy, anything that he would do in connection with debt adjustment. He did make a few suggestions such as that in bad years the farmer should pay no interest or principal. What does that mean, Mr. Speaker? It means that his is the policy promulgated all over the province by Mr. Coldwell—a partnership between the farmer and the loan company: no crop, no interest . . .

Mr. Kemper: How can a farmer pay interest if he has no crop?

Hon. Mr. Davis: He does not have to pay if he does not have it. But my friend says not only that he should not pay but that it should not be charged up against the farmer. That is partnership: that the loan company should take the ups and downs with the farmer. If the farmer does not pay when he has no crop, then, when he has a crop, he must share the profits with the company. If the company shares the losses, then it must share the profits—and I warrant no farmer wants anything like that; and the best evidence is what took place in the province, this year. In good areas, where they had crops, mortgages have been paid off in their entirety to a considerable extent. I had hoped to have, for this address, the amount of the mortgages actually paid off this year from the proceeds of the crop; and the figures are astounding from one crop. But my friend suggests that there should be profit-sharing with the mortgage companies: these people would have had to pay over part of their profits, part they used to clear off the whole mortgage. I do not think any farmer in Saskatchewan is going into a partnership with the mortgage company as my friend suggests—and, let me repeat, if the company shares the losses of the farmer it is only right that it should share his profits.

Mr. Williams: They do now.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Now, the mortgage companies get the amount they are entitled to.

Mr. Kemper: How much profit would they have got the last few years?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Nothing, in the majority of cases; but, in years gone by they would have got a great deal. I do not think any farmer wants to share his profits in the way my friend suggests.

My friend from Gull Lake (*Mr. Kemper*) interjected a little earlier in my remarks, that I should mention the action of the Municipal Association at Moose Jaw, and I said I would. I am now going to do it, Mr. Speaker.

The Municipal Association is one of the oldest and finest organizations in the Province of Saskatchewan. It is an absolutely non-political organization, and it would be better for political parties in this province not to attempt to upset that arrangement. It has seen to it that no political influence by parties is allowed to intrude in regard to its operations and deliberations, and the political parties heretofore have respected that attitude. The first time there ever was an attempt made to throw politics into a convention of the organization was made last week, at Moose Jaw, and the political controversy was injected by the Leader of the Opposition and his friends just as he has done with any organization he was ever connected with. He got himself oozed into the United Farmers of Canada, and when he got in he got it to go into politics, and he wrecked the organization. Then they kicked him out; and only after they had kicked him out did they start to build the organization up again. Every organization he has had anything to do with he has wrecked, because he is not concerned with the welfare of that organization but only with his own political future. He would wreck anything for his own political ends.

He went down to Moose Jaw on the Sunday before the convention for the purpose of trying to organize a bloc to try to inject politics into the convention. He organized for that purpose, and, to some extent, succeeded. He worked incessantly to split it wide open just as he had done with other organizations he has been connected with in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kemper: I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General is making a serious charge . . .

Hon. Mr. Davis: Certainly I am making a serious charge, and a charge that is absolutely true. These ninety-one so-called progressive delegates were organized solely for the purpose of injecting politics into the organization.

Mr. Kemper: On a point of order: that is not true.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is no point of order, Mr. Speaker. The statement I made is true, and I reiterate it. So far as I can learn, the gentleman who was campaign manager for the honourable member for Cutknife (*Mr. Macauley*) one Nollick, Reeve of . . .

Mr. Macauley: There is no such man up there.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The gentleman who was the campaign man-

ager for my friend from Cutknife, last election, he was down there working. He was in command of the forces, and his first marshal was Mr. Tooth or Teeth (I forget which), and the 91 so-called progressive delegates fired the balls got out by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Williams: That statement is false. We did not get out the statements that were circulated.

Hon. Mr. Dunn: Who supplied them with the material?

Mr. Williams: Themselves. We did not prepare them.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Perhaps they were not prepared by my honourable friend, but they were prepared by the 91 so-called progressive delegates he had organized down there—the 91 proposing a policy of moratorium.

Mr. Kemper: I rise to repudiate the statement when he attributes these statements to the honourable Leader of the Opposition. This moratorium statement was backed by 91 people there, and I myself asked Mr. Tooth where it came from and he said he did not know.

Hon. Mr. Davis: There is proof conclusive of the fact that a connection exists between my friend's organization and Mr. Tooth and Mr. Tooth's friends. If not prepared by my honourable friend, the circular was prepared by his bloc of 91 supporters in the convention, and prepared for political purposes.

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: the Minister is trying to leave the impression that we prepared these statements. That is not true.

Government Members: That's not a point of order!

Mr. Speaker: I would point out to the honourable gentlemen that it is not a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He knows every one of the 91 delegates of this bloc.

Mr. Stork: Mr. Tooth was an active Conservative worker in the last election. You put him where he is.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I ask his pardon if anything we did forced him to join the C.C.F. or a Communist party.

This moratorium circular my honourable friend repudiates—and he repudiated a moratorium policy the other day, saying it does

not represent the new platform of the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan. Like everything else he does he is afraid to come out in the open and do anything in an open and above-board manner. But I am satisfied he was the man who had to do with the preparation of this circular.

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I have already corrected that statement. The honourable gentleman must accept.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Very well; but let me say it this way; I withdraw the statement but I retain my opinion. I am not going to say anything more about this particular subject at the present time save to say that my friend, so far as debt adjustment is concerned, is trying to do everything humanly possibly to block what the Government is trying to do in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan: and if he devoted some time to the interests of the people, it would be better for the people and better for my honourable friend.

SPEECH OF
THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.
in the Debate on the Motion respecting
THE STANDARD RENEWAL AGREEMENT
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Monday, March 8, 1937

Mr. Speaker: Let me preface my remarks today in connection with this Motion by reading it to the House. I would ask the membership of the House to take the Order Paper and read the Motion carefully as I go through it and comment upon it, because there are certain things in it that should be called to the attention of honourable members.

You will notice that there are three separate paragraphs in it, so that the resolution is a patch-work affair. The first asks that this Assembly recommend to the Government, "That the Government have the Standard Renewal Agreement redrawn to provide (and I ask you to pay particular attention to this):

- "(a) That all interest in the red area on mortgages outstanding on January 1, 1937, be written off;
- "(b) That a crop failure clause be included in the renewal agreement stipulating that in any year in which the value of the crop shall be less than \$6.00 per acre, no payment shall be due on principal and no interest shall be chargeable;
- "(c) That the period of the renewal shall be for twenty years, with full privilege of prepayment of either part or whole of unpaid balance at any time, and that, in the event of a crop of less value than \$6.00 per acre, the contract be lengthened by a year each time such crop failure shall occur;
- "(d) That the payments over the twenty years be one-twentieth of the principal amount each year and five per cent. interest on the outstanding principal each year;
- "(e) That the tenancy clause be struck out of the renewal agreement."

The second paragraph reads:

"2. That the signing of a Standard Renewal Agreement shall not debar anyone from protection by the Debt Adjustment Board."

And the third paragraph:

"3. That the Government recommend to Mortgage Companies and others to whom farmers are in debt with respect to land, that, in addition to adjustment of interest, there should be an adjustment of principal to the extent that, under normal conditions, the mortgage can be retired and the agreement for sale paid off within twenty years."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the first paragraph, No. 1, which includes the subparagraphs (a) to (e), contains short and very drastic proposals, each separate in itself but all tied up with the suggestion in paragraph 1 in that they are suggestions as to how the renewal agreement is to be redrawn.

When we come to paragraph 2, though the point is not quite clear, probably this proposal must be tied up with the redrawn agreement rather than with the agreement we now have. Paragraph 3 is merely a recommendation that "the Government recommend to the mortgage companies" that they should make an adjustment of principal as well as interest, and so on.

Anyone reading this Motion will realize at once that it is a trick motion like others which honourable gentlemen opposite have presented at this and previous sessions; that it is introduced solely and simply for political purposes, and that it has no relationship with debt adjustment in the Province of Saskatchewan. It sets forth no policy so far as my friends are concerned with respect to this great problem, and it is quite apparent to anyone that it is purely and simply a political resolution.

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, brings up for discussion the whole subject of debt adjustment from here to Timbuctoo. I make that statement now so that I will not be interrupted by any point of order as speaking outside the resolution, because I intend, this afternoon, for the information of the House and for purposes of record, to discuss the whole question of debt adjustment, the policy of the Government and of the party we represent, everything we have done so far pursuant to that policy down to the present time. I also intend to review briefly the solutions offered by the Leader of the Opposition and his party, and make some reference to the solutions offered in the province to the west of us.

Mr. Williams: If by any chance sufficient members of the Government side of the House did agree to vote for this motion, would not the Government be in duty bound to redraw, or insist that the mortgage companies redraw, the renewal agreement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. There is nothing contained in this particular motion that suggests that. As I said, it is my opinion this motion was intended, and only brought in, for political purposes, and brought in by a party of "political purists" which maintains that it is not political as the older parties are.

Mr. Williams: That is your opinion. It is our opinion, however, that if the House expresses the opinion that these things should be done, the Government is in duty bound to do them or see they are done. It is not a trick motion at all.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am stating my opinion and I reiterate it: this motion is a trick motion brought in for purely political purposes: and what he has just said was not in the mind of the honourable gentleman when he introduced it.

Mr. Kemper: Since when did you become a mind reader?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I agree. You must have a mind opposite if anyone is going to read it. I am not suggesting that I am capable of reading his mind.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I intend to review as briefly as possible the whole subject of debt adjustment and the steps taken by the Government to meet the problem since attaining power; and also the solutions offered by my friends opposite. And again I repeat, this motion was introduced simply for political purposes, and in the hope and expectation that it would be voted down by the House.

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: if that is his own opinion, it is not correct; but the honourable member is not within his rights in making the direct statement that this is a "trick" motion and that it was introduced from political motives.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think it is quite within my rights to make a direct statement of my opinion if I accept responsibility for it.

Mr. Williams: But not a direct statement. Beauchesne is quite clear, Mr. Speaker. He says that no member has a right to make a direct statement imputing improper motives to another member. The thing does not matter anyway, if it is his opinion. Nobody pays any attention to that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If it does not matter, why worry then?

Mr. Williams: I ask for your ruling, Mr. Speaker. The honourable Attorney General has made a direct statement reflecting on members on this side. I ask that he withdraw the direct statement that it is a trick.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to ask the honourable member to withdraw the statement that it is a trick.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In my opinion then—if that meets his objection—it is both a trick motion and introduced for purely political purposes.

Mr. Speaker: I must ask the honourable member to withdraw without reservations.

Hon. Mr. Davis: All right, Mr. Speaker, I accept your ruling: but I am going to suggest that I know, as surely as I stand on my feet this afternoon, that my friend knows this motion is going to be defeated, and he knows that for reasons which I am going to explain this afternoon. I am going to prophesy that, immediately after this session is over, you will hear my friend over the radio and from public platforms taking this motion and reading it to the people of Saskatchewan, and telling them it was voted down by the Liberal party in the Legislature, and indicating that we refused this measure of debt adjustment to the people of Saskatchewan. He will lead them to believe that merely by adoption of this resolution, all the laudable desires expressed therein would automatically have become law, that all we had to do was to pass this resolution and it would become a fact.

Mr. Williams: The Attorney General seems very sure that the motion is going to be defeated. They must have had it up in their caucus.

Hon. Mr. Davis: There was no caucus on this motion—and it would be none of his business anyway. I am merely giving members on this side of the House credit for having a sufficient amount of brains not to be led into the trap here which leads nowhere. As I explained my friend will go up and down this province and try to lead the people to believe that all we had to do was to pass this and automatically it would become law. And his record bears that out. He will say that this measure of debt adjustment was suggested by the C.C.F. party in Saskatchewan and was voted down by the Liberal party in power in this province.

A little later on in the course of my remarks, I propose to analyse this motion more particularly than I have done and deal with each of the suggestions contained in it, because, as I have said, it was introduced with a certain objective in view, and, when that objective is attained, it will be used throughout the length and breadth of this province in the way I have suggested.

Before I start to discuss what the Liberal party said it would do with respect to debt adjustment and what the Liberal Government has done with respect to it, I propose to discuss briefly what my friends across the way have suggested as a solution for this important problem. The honourable member for Cutknife (*Mr. Macauley*) was quite mathematical the other day: at least he quoted many figures and stressed that the Liberal party had done nothing in this province in regard to debt adjustment. So far as I can ascertain, my friend and his party now have nothing that might be called a fixed policy on debt adjustment. They did have a policy until last July; then they had a convention and abandoned that policy. Let us deal with that policy, for that was the policy

on which they appealed to the electorate in 1934 and which continued to be the policy of their party down to July of 1936.

Mr. Williams: In spite of what my friend has said about this opening up the whole field from Edmonton to Timbuctoo, I fail to see what the 1934 policy of the C.C.F. has to do with the question before the House today.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My friend would attempt to confine us to a discussion of this abstract question here. I maintain this resolution opens up the whole field of debt adjustment in this province, and I maintain I am quite within my rights in discussing C.C.F. policy in regard to the matter.

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: the Motion here specifically states that the Government should have the Standard Renewal Agreement redrawn and how the agreement should be redrawn. I fail to see how anyone can go beyond what is in the motion, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I suggest that I should be allowed to continue, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: On the point of order: I shall have to allow discussion of the whole debt adjustment problem so far as it can be tied up and linked up with the motion before the House. It is pretty difficult for me to say at this stage, until I hear how the honourable member links it up with the motion, whether his remarks are relevant or not.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What I intend to do is to take the policy of the C.C.F. step by step, and discuss it in relation to the motion on the Order Paper.

This that I have in my hand is the famous little book—"Handbook for Speakers: compiled from reports of conferences held in Saskatoon and Regina, January 7 and February 11, respectively, 1933."

Mr. Williams: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: the honourable gentleman is now discussing something which has nothing to do with the present question at all.

Mr. Speaker: You will have to be patient until we see if he links it up with the motion. If he does not, I shall have to rule it out of order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I do not think we can intelligently discuss debt adjustment in this province unless the people know what they are going to get as an alternative to what they now have.

Mr. Williams: What they are going to get? But the policy you are talking about has been done away with and a new policy substituted.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is what I want to make clear: that the people are not going to get this (*indicating Handbook*), and therefore should be placed in possession of the facts so that they may be able to compare the policy of the party with what is presently proposed and so that they can judge for themselves what faith to place in the present policy. Here is the policy suggested in the Handbook:

“Security of tenure to be obtained by institution of perpetual ‘use hold’ on home and lands instead of patents or Torrens’ title. Substitution of perpetual ‘use hold’ for home and land titles when and if requested by the present registered owner, or dispossessed owner who now occupies under a lease. The prevention of immediate foreclosures, due to arrears of mortgage instalments or purchase agreements with mortgage, land and investment companies and private individuals, by an exchange of provincial non-interest bearing bonds for equity based on actual economic value of the land and homes, and not on their speculative price.”

That was the platform on which my friends opposite appealed to the people in the summer of 1934.

Mr. Kemper: What has the policy at the last election to do with the cancellation of interest in 1937?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am coming to that. The policy in the last election was that there should be no interest—that the land should be paid off in non-interest bearing bonds. My friend has moved in this motion, that interest be reduced to five per cent., so he is moving in a different direction and at least recognizes responsibility for interest. Back in 1934, however, there was to be no interest—merely a service charge.

Mr. Williams: Is the Attorney General aware that we are discussing an amendment to Government debt adjustment policy? He seems to think in discussing this that he is discussing C.C.F. policy.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My friend, if he thought his policy a good policy, might be glad to have it discussed in this House.

Mr. Williams: It might be all right if it were the truthful policy you are discussing.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I read it out of your Handbook. If the Handbook did not tell the truth, I cannot help that.

Mr. Williams: That policy is repudiated.

Mr. Kemper: If we let you discuss our policy will you let us discuss it too?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Certainly, the House will be glad to hear it.

Mr. Williams: Is the honourable gentleman not aware that that Handbook has been repudiated?

Hon. Mr. Davis: This is the first time I have heard it specifically stated that the policy of the C.C.F. is repudiated, or the Handbook repudiated.

(Interjections)

Mr. Speaker: Order. This discussion has gone far enough. I promised the House that if the member having the floor did not link up his remarks to the motion before the House, I would rule him out of order. I suggest that he be allowed to proceed.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If the repudiators have repudiated their Handbook, there is not much use discussing their platform any further.

Mr. Williams: A platform and a handbook are two different things. The Attorney General apparently does not see the differences between a platform and a pamphlet.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Speaker, I see here the Dominion or Federal policy of his party in the beginning of the Handbook and the Provincial Policy of his party at the end of it, so if he repudiates the Handbook he repudiates the Dominion policy and the Provincial policy of his Party, their Federal and Provincial platforms. So far as debt adjustment is concerned, the policy enunciated and on which they appealed to the people in 1934 was changed last summer; and now the whole thing is repudiated so far as contained in the platform on which they appealed to the people in 1934. So we can start with a clean sheet from that point on Mr. Speaker.

After the Government made the announcement in September of last year as to the arrangement made by it with regard to debt adjustment in the Province of Saskatchewan, nothing was heard from my friend for some time. As I remember the press statement, his first reaction was favourable, and that he thought the Government had done something.

Mr. Williams: I wish to correct the honourable gentleman: I expressed an opinion the day after the announcement was made and that was far from favourable.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then my friend started a series of radio broadcasts from the James Richardson station, CJRM, on November 18, 1936, and the series continued weekly for eighteen weeks. My

friend opened the series, as I said, on November 18, 1936, and I have a copy of that address. In it he dealt with debt adjustment and the new agreement, and it absolutely bristles with misstatements of fact from beginning to end. Let me read part:

"This is the first of a series of radio addresses which will be delivered over CJRM, setting forth the opinions and plans of the C.C.F. I have selected debt adjustment as the topic of this first radio address. I have done so for certain definite reasons. The C.C.F. believe that those economists such as John Maynard Keynes, Maurice Colburne and a host of others, who continually stress the necessity of debt reduction as the first step towards reconstruction are fundamentally correct. The debt problem must not only be tackled, but definitely solved, before headway can be made in other directions.

"At this moment, the Government of this province is asking the people of Saskatchewan to believe that their proposals with respect to debts are at least a partial solution of the problem and are allowing the mortgage companies' representatives to circulate among the farmers of southern Saskatchewan asking the farmers to sign new ten-year contracts."

Then he goes on—and this is the part of the address to which I would draw the attention of the House. He starts to criticize the proposals of the Government, and this is what he says:

"The newspaper announcements would lead one to believe that 75 millions of debt had been entirely wiped off in Saskatchewan. This is far from being true.

"What actually happened was that the Government, embarrassed . . .

Just listen to this, Mr. Speaker:

". . . embarrassed by continuous pressure from the C.C.F. demanding adjustment of debts and put to shame by the Alberta legislation, . . .

Just imagine that!

". . . put to shame by the Alberta legislation, were forced to at least pretend to do something. They therefore met the mortgage companies and made a deal with them."

Then he goes on—and I would ask the House to note particularly the method my friend uses in these radio addresses:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that the argument put up by the mortgage companies quite probably ran along this line . . ."

"Quite probably", you will note. He does not say it did. He says, "Quite probably it ran along this line."

"Now gentlemen . . .

This is what the Government is supposed to have said to the mortgage companies:

"Now gentlemen, you know the C.C.F. are calling us the mortgage companies' Government, because we have not clamped down on debt adjustment and because we guaranteed that any money you loaned to your mortgagors for seed, under The Seed Grain Advances Act,

will be repaid by the Government. You know what Mr. Aberhart has done. We simply have to do something. Do you not think it would be better for us to come to an agreement now than to run the chance of being forced to do something drastic at the next session?"

You will note that, in quoting the remarks of the Government, it is an absolutely fictitious statement from beginning to end. He inserts it in his address and says "quite probably" this is what the Government said. Then he goes on:

"The mortgage companies, being good business men, quite probably agreed it would be better to have the deal THE WAY THEY WANTED IT, than to run the chance of a slip up in the Legislature."

That is, Mr. Speaker: first he sets up a fictitious statement as to what the Government said to the mortgage companies, inserting the words "quite probably"; but obviously the whole thing is done to lead the people to believe that these were the actual statements of the Government to the mortgage companies. Next he uses a fictitious statement of the mortgage companies, again inserting the words "quite probably", and again to induce the people to believe that this was the mortgage companies' answer to the Government. Then he goes on:

"As a result of this gentlemen's get-together between the mortgage companies and the Government, the mortgage companies agreed to give up something they did not have and could not get, in exchange for a new agreement which placed them in a preferred position."

He thus makes a statement of fact based on these two fictitious statements, as having actually happened.

Mr. Williams: Did it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. Emphatically no; and I think it is time we had a semblance of honesty in public life in this province, and the Leader of the Opposition should not go on the radio with fictitious statements of that kind for the purpose of misleading the public. The Leader of the Opposition holds a responsible public position in this province; and people are entitled to expect that, when he makes a public speech, he is telling the truth.

Mr. Kemper: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: the Attorney General is insinuating that the Leader of the Opposition has not been honest, has not been telling the truth. It is out of order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Insinuating? What better proof is there than that the Leader of the Opposition, here in his printed speech, deliberately misled the public by inventing two fictitious statements, co-ordinating them, and then proceeding to apply them from there on as a fact? If that is not dishonesty which should not be permitted in the public life of this province, I do not know what it is.

Mr. Kemper: On the point of order, Mr. Speaker: I asked for your ruling. The Attorney General is insinuating that the Leader of the Opposition is not honest in public life. I think he should withdraw that statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I say that any man who would go on the radio or on the public platform and deliberately do what the Leader of the Opposition did, is doing something that is not honest and should not be permitted in the public life of this province.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order: I do not think an honourable member has the right to impute dishonest motives to another member of the House.

Mr. Speaker: On the point of order: it is not within the right of the honourable member to say that the Leader of the Opposition is doing something that is dishonest. I would ask him to withdraw the statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I bow to your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

I now come to a part in the address of the Leader of the Opposition on which he should not be so quick to come to a point of order. It refers to a "sale of bonds" to cover loans by banks to municipalities in the drought area for relief purposes. This money was loaned in 1929 and 1930 to certain municipalities in the drought area, and because of the position of the municipalities, it could only be borrowed on the undertaking that repayment of the amount loaned by the banks would be guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan. This arrangement we have entered into carries with it an agreement on the part of the province that it would implement those guarantees and assume into the debt of the province the liability of the municipalities for the \$5,000,000 loaned by the banks and liability for the interest on it. What does he say about this:

"The same thing is true of the five millions loaned by the banks to certain municipalities in the drought area. The Liberal newspapers gave the impression that this was a reduction of debt. Such is not the case. The banks do not lose a cent of it—not even a cent of their interest."

That is not true.

Mr. Williams: It is true.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not true. The Leader of the Opposition knows the banks reduced the interest rate from six or seven per cent. and have agreed to carry it at three per cent. hereafter. So the statement is not true. Then he goes on.

"The Government has merely agreed that as the southern municipalities cannot pay it, all the people of Saskatchewan will be called upon to pay it, and part of the taxes will be used for the purpose."

Mr. Williams: Is that true?

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is true. Nothing wrong with that. The Province of Saskatchewan, in consideration of the drought situation, is assuming that, relieving these municipalities of that burden. Then he goes on:

"Worse than that, we did not have the five millions in the Treasury . . .

Listen to this, Mr. Speaker:

"We did not have the five millions in the Treasury so the Government sold bonds to get the money and now we must not only repay the five millions plus interest but also pay interest on the five millions plus interest as well as suffering a tremendous discount in selling the bonds."

Now, that statement is absolutely false from beginning to end, and my friend knows it. The Province did not sell bonds to take up this five million—at a discount or anything else.

Mr. Williams: Is the amount still outstanding?

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is still outstanding; and when the guarantees are implemented, the liability will be taken over from the municipalities, and the promissory notes of the municipalities will be replaced by treasury bills of the Province of Saskatchewan. The banks now have these notes of the municipalities and will then have the notes of the Government instead. But my friend led the people to believe we went out and sold bonds at a "tremendous discount" in order to take up this five millions.

Mr. Stork: Are these guarantees met yet? If not, how will they be met?

Hon. Mr. Davis: They have not been met yet. They will be met in this way: the municipalities gave notes to the banks for the money borrowed, payment of the notes being guaranteed by the province. When the guarantees are taken up, a treasury note of the province will be given to the banks in substitution for the municipal notes, and the municipalities will be relieved . . .

Mr. Stork: But eventually the Government will have to sell bonds to take up these treasury bills.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But my honourable friend did not say that in his radio address. He said we "had sold bonds" . . .

Mr. Kemper: It seems to me the Attorney General is splitting hairs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He said we had sold bonds "at a tremendous discount", Mr. Speaker: an absolute misstatement of fact. I have a complete set of the addresses of my honourable friend "over the air", and I would suggest that honourable members of the Legislature get copies of these addresses (they are available), read them and they will find them bristling with misstatements of the kind I have indicated in connection with public affairs in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hummel: Have you in your possession at the moment, the amount of interest the municipalities paid on these loans?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have not the figures with me at the moment, but the vast majority of the municipalities have been levying for these loans. They have been included in the taxes. Under the arrangement we have made, the entire debt is lifted from the municipalities, and they do not need to levy for this purpose any more.

Mr. Williams: How much will the Government have to repay?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I could not tell my honourable friend offhand. I learn from the Provincial Treasurer that there is less owing now than there was at the time the arrangement was made.

Going back to my friend's radio addresses: if you read a copy of his address on the Jacoby Report, Mr. Speaker, you will find that he deliberately conveys the impression that every matter referred to in that report has been enacted into legislation and is in effect; and basing his remarks on this erroneous assumption, he criticizes the Government for implementing the recommendations made therein.

Mr. Williams: I have a copy of my address here. Read it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He actually starts out and leads the public to believe that what the Jacoby Report suggested should be done had in fact been done, and accuses the Government of doing the things contained in the report.

Mr. Williams: Read it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I read it twice and was disgusted with it.

I should like to know where my friend now stands with respect to debt adjustment, and where his party stands. Last fall they redrew the policy of the 1934 election campaign as set forth in the Handbook. The next step was the announcement of the

Government with respect to the debt adjustment agreement. Then later in the fall a meeting was convened in Regina City Hall by certain individuals interested in debt adjustment in the Regina area, and certain resolutions were passed which were brought to the Government and discussed with the Government.

Mr. Kemper: Did you invite the municipalities to attend?

Mr. Speaker: In order to give the honourable member a chance to complete his address, I must ask honourable members having questions to ask or statements to make, to please jot down their points, and I shall see to it that they are given ample opportunity to make a speech before the debate is over. In that way we shall get this discussion on a higher plane.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I do not mind the questions, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a matter of the honourable member "minding". It is a matter of rules of debate.

Hon. Mr. Davis: One resolution passed at this meeting and submitted to the Government suggested that we should pass legislation closely following the Alberta legislation. This same group, in conjunction with my friends of the C.C.F., then moved on to the municipal convention at Moose Jaw. At that convention a resolution was passed, and the only difference between this resolution and the one passed at the Regina meeting was that the matter of the Alberta legislation was dropped from the Moose Jaw resolution. Now, if you compare the Moose Jaw resolution with the motion introduced by my honourable friend, you will find it is the same resolution only changed around a little more.

When my friend was asked if this motion was the C.C.F. policy, he said he did not agree with it, but that it was at least something . . .

Mr. Williams: I must correct my honourable friend: I did not say I did not agree with it. I said it was not the C.C.F. platform.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then my friend admits he has asked this Legislature to accept a resolution he himself introduced, but which is not the policy of his party and which, therefore, he does not himself believe in. He does not himself believe in the terms of the resolution he has submitted to this House.

Mr. Williams: Again I must rise to correct the honourable gentleman. He cannot push words into my mouth. I may be prepared to accept from this Government things I would be ashamed if the C.C.F. should do.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then my friend admits it is a matter of expediency. It is as an expedient he submits this motion and asks the House to do something he really does not believe in. He indicated to us that the suggestion he was going to make was that there should be blanket legislation passed by this House providing for a blanket cut in principal to \$4,000 on the basis of a half-section, and that from there on, adjustment should be made on an individual basis.

Mr. Williams: I did not. I pointed out that the contention that blanket cuts in principal were not legal was not borne out by the Ewing decision in Alberta; and I suggested a basis which might be used.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As I understood my honourable friend: when he introduced his resolution which he said would provide for a more substantial measure of debt adjustment, I asked him how far he would reduce the principal. I asked him, Mr. Speaker, if he would reduce it to the point mentioned in certain answers to questions regarding Farm Loan Board lands which he had read to the House, which lands had been sold at prices considerably below the amount of the loan against them owing to the land having deteriorated through soil drifting and other such causes. I asked my friend if he would cut all debts down to that point to deal adequately with the debt of the farmer, and the reply he made was to the effect that he would reduce it to \$4,000 on the basis of the average half-section and paying \$400 off the average crop per year; and having done that, having reached that point, he would then adjust further to meet individual cases: and that, he said, was the policy of the C.C.F.

Mr. Williams: No, Mr. Speaker. He is not quoting me correctly. I did not say it was the policy of the C.C.F. I was discussing the last clause of the motion which refers to adjustment of principal and what he is talking about was what I said might be recommended to the mortgage companies as a basis. I suggested it because this Government only does what it wants to do.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then if this Government only does what it wants to do, it does not need any advice from my friend. I said that my honourable friend had repudiated the platform of 1934, and that now he had introduced this temporary expedient which he does not believe in—and that what we can do is cut down the mortgage debt to \$4,000 per average half-section . . .

Mr. Williams: Again, Mr. Speaker: the Attorney General persists in saying that I submitted something to the House I did not believe in. I told him before that if I could not get a whole loaf, I was prepared to accept a half, and even prepared to accept an eighth of a loaf from a Liberal Government.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Surely, Mr. Speaker, if this is not the policy of the C.C.F., there is no other conclusion. Surely he, as leader of the C.C.F. party in this province, is in accord with the policy of that party; and if he is, then the only conclusion one can arrive at is that he does not believe in the proposal he has made in this resolution since it is not the policy of his party, and that it is only a temporary expedient until he is in a position to announce the C.C.F. policy to the people of the province. Even if we did accept it and even if we agree that he does believe in it and that this is the policy he would carry out, it should be noted that this is to apply only to the Red Area and that, therefore, he has nothing so far to offer for the Province of Saskatchewan as a whole. Has my friend any objection to that statement?

Mr. Williams: Yes. When making the agreement applying to the Red Area, make it apply also to the White Area as the basis of agreement between creditor and debtor outside the Red Area.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is to say that the Government can step in and say to the creditor and debtor in the White Area: "You cannot settle on a mutual basis. You must settle on the basis in the Red Area". Is that right?

Mr. Williams: No. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to interrupt this exchange. This has developed into an argument across the floor of the House. I must ask the Leader of the Opposition to take notes of points he wants to challenge or answer and raise them when he exercises his right to reply at the close of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My friend is like a flea: you cannot put your finger on him. He jumps all over the place.

During the course of the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I suggested another policy my friend had. I accused him of having instigated the circular issued at the municipal convention at Moose Jaw asking for a three-year moratorium, which circular was issued on behalf of the 91 so-called progressive delegates at that convention. My friend denied that he had anything to do with it; and, of course, no name was attached to it. Now, however, we do know where it came from. I have here a circular issued by McManus on behalf of the Communist party in this province which says that it is their policy. My friend says that it is not the policy of his party, but, by virtue of the tie-up between the C.C.F. party and the Communist party, it must be part at least of the programme of his party.

Mr. Williams: I must rise, Mr. Speaker, to protest that statement. The two policies are not the same.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not the same? My friend made another radio address in which he appealed for, and proposed, a union of the so-called reform parties against the Liberal party, and asked the Communist party to join up on a joint programme; and the Communist party did agree to join up. Now it is no longer the C.C.F. party but the Social Service party (or some such thing), a combination of C.C.F., Communists, Social Credit and self-styled progressives.

Mr. Kemper: Does not my friend claim to be progressive?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, but not of the type of the C.C.F. and Communists: and I doubt very much if my honourable friend from Gull Lake will be happy in the camp into which the Leader of the Opposition is leading him. The Leader of the Opposition, as everybody knows, is inclined that way anyway.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to deal with what the Liberal Government has done to implement the Liberal Platform since the election of 1934.

When the Liberal Debt Adjustment Plank (as explained by the subsequent resolution) was placed before the people immediately prior to the election of 1934, the Provincial Government was the only government operating in the field of debt adjustment. That is, it was the only government which had enacted legislation with respect to debt adjustment; and the Liberal policy enunciated prior to the election was that there should be decentralization of debt adjustment facilities and adjustment of debts by the exercise of the power of moratorium vested in the province.

Before the Legislature met in its first session after the election, (in the fall of 1934, it was), the Dominion Government had entered the field insofar as this province and every province was concerned, by enactment of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, enacted by virtue of the powers of the Federal Government to deal with matters of bankruptcy and insolvency.

Our legislation was introduced in the fall of 1934 in the light of a completely altered situation, therefore, but still pursuant to the terms of the policy of the Liberal party. I had the privilege of moving the second reading of the Bill in that connection, and took considerable time in the course of my remarks to indicate the change that had occurred in the situation as result of the intrusion of the Dominion Government into the field of debt adjustment. That intrusion, I indicated, raised the question of jurisdiction in the matter of debt adjustment as between the Dominion and the provinces, for we had both the senior and the junior Governments attempting to deal with it; and it also raised a question as to whether the power to scale and write down debts compulsorily lay with the provinces or with the Dominion.

When the Legislature last met, in the spring of 1936, the question as to the validity of the Federal Act was before the court. It will be remembered that, during the last session, my friend the Leader of the Opposition moved a resolution in this House urging that, pending the decision of the court, a moratorium should be declared in the province insofar as mortgage debt was concerned. At that time, the matter of the validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the question as to whether it was within the powers of the Parliament of Canada, had been referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. The case had been argued, and decision reserved. In the dying days of the session my friend moved his resolution suggesting that, pending this decision, we should declare a moratorium so far as mortgage debt was concerned.

During the discussion and again on completion of the session, we indicated to the House and to the people of the province that, if the power to scale and write down debts was held by the court to lie with the province, we would convene a special session of the Legislature and specifically delegate that power to the Debt Adjustment Board.

After the session, when the decision was given declaring the validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, an appeal from that decision was taken by the Province of British Columbia to the Privy Council. Just before the Legislature met at the present session, the decision of the Privy Council was given upholding the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

As soon as this decision was given, the province then knew exactly where it stood in the matter of debt adjustment. It knew, finally and conclusively, that it had not the power to compulsorily write down debts, and that its only power of compulsion lay in the use of the moratorium in individual cases.

Mr. Williams: Is the Attorney General prepared to say that the Government of Saskatchewan has no power to write down debts?

Hon. Mr. Davis: It all depends how. If my friend asks if the Government of Saskatchewan has power, or can delegate power to any other person, to write down debts where the reason for it is bankruptcy or insolvency, I am prepared to say the Government of the province has not that power.

Mr. Williams: That statement is not an answer to my question. I asked if the Attorney General was prepared to say that the province has no power to write down debts. He had just said that the province has not the power to do it. To answer my question, he must either specialize or confirm that statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If the affairs of the debtor are such that he is bankrupt or insolvent (and "bankruptcy" and "insolvency" are very broad terms including the inability to meet debts when they mature), the province has not the power either of itself, or to delegate that power to any other person or body.

In answer to his question, however, I might refer my honourable friend to the address I delivered when introducing the Bill in the Legislature. On page 14 of the printed address, he will find that I dealt with the legal position of the province. I shall read the part which I think might answer the question he has asked:

"This brings me now to the consideration of the legal position of the province in respect to debt adjustment, which is the fifth heading listed heretofore.

"Throughout the discussion during the last few years, it has been pretty well agreed by everyone that the Legislature has not the power either by itself or through any board created by it, to adjust the debt of any individual where the necessity for the adjustment has been brought about by the insolvency of the debtor. A man is insolvent when he is not able to meet his obligations as they fall due.

"Let me repeat, however, that the Legislature has unquestionably the power of moratorium, and can either exercise it itself or delegate this power to someone else. The Legislature could pass an Act scaling down, by any degree, the debts of everyone in Saskatchewan, or possibly any given classes, because this would be a law of general application and would not depend upon the financial standing of the debtor."

Does that answer my friend's question?

Mr. Williams: I think it does.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As soon as the decision of the courts was given and we knew exactly where we stood, the Government did not have the intention (and I do not think anyone had the intention) to introduce into the Legislature an Act for a blanket cut in principal in the Province of Saskatchewan. Not being prepared to do that, and not having the power of compulsorily scaling down debt to give to any board to deal, or deal ourselves, with individual cases, we then were faced with the situation that, if we were going to get anywhere at all so far as debt adjustment was concerned, it would have to be by negotiation and amicable arrangement.

The Government, therefore, as soon as possible after the decision was known and the legal position of the province was known beyond peradventure, opened negotiations with the lending institutions operating in the province with a view to reaching some amicable arrangement with regard to debt adjustment.

It will be remembered that, when the House was last in session, we were working on a scheme of voluntary debt adjustment in the drought area, known as the "Municipal Unit Scheme." This

was a three-way scheme; and it was debated here, and no one had objection to it. The basis of the scheme was to deal with each municipality as a unit: to go to the individual municipality, get a list of all mortgages and agreements for sale in that municipality which were in arrears, find out the taxes in arrears and the relief loans and so on charged against the land; then to go to the vendors or those holding mortgages and find out what they were prepared to do in the way of write-off.

Mr. Stork: You say the municipal scheme was debated in the House last session. Are you sure?

Hon. Mr. Davis: As I remember it—and I think I am right. I think the matter was debated either during discussion of the Temporary Special Powers Bill or in the debate on the Address. I may be wrong, but I leave it to the House to say whether or not the matter was discussed last session. We were then attempting to deal with the problem on the basis of the individual municipality.

Mr. Williams: No one on this side of the House has any recollection of the subject being discussed in the House last session.

Mr. Lopton: I recall quite clearly the Minister of Education (*Hon. Mr. Estey*) discussing it in connection with the Bill or the Debt Survey. The honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*) also referred to it in dealing with the survey.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As I recollect it the Minister of Education in discussing the debt survey or in the debate on the Address or the Budget debate, discussed the scheme and full disclosure was made of it in the House and no objection taken.

Mr. Williams: No.

Mr. Danielson (Arm River): It was discussed in the House, Mr. Speaker. I myself made reference to it in discussing how it was working out in R.M. No. 222. So it was discussed on the floor of the House.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That bears out my contention. The matter was discussed on the floor of the House last session. It was discussed by the Minister of Education, and it was discussed by my friend, the member for Arm River, in referring to how the plan was working out in his municipality.

As I was saying, Mr. Speaker: at that time we were working on the basis of the individual municipality. We asked the mortgage companies what they would do in the way of debt adjustment; we asked the municipality what it would do with respect to writing off arrears of taxes, and the Government was asked to state what it would do in the way of writing off relief and seed grain advances.

That scheme was discussed in the House; and it operated on an individual basis in individual municipalities.

It became apparent when the scheme had been put in operation and the attempt made to deal with certain municipalities, that it would not work satisfactorily, and that, if a workable scheme were to be evolved, it would have to be on a broader basis than that of the municipal unit. For that reason, and in order to get somewhere, we commenced negotiations with the lending institutions as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court was known. We requested a meeting with the mortgage companies in Toronto. Let me make that clear: the initiative came from the Government of Saskatchewan. The mortgage companies did not ask to meet us. We had lengthy discussions with them at Toronto at the beginning of July.

After we had our meeting there and had instituted these negotiations, the Alberta Legislature met on August 25, 1936, for a short session which concluded on September 1, 1936. That Legislature passed an Act known as the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act.

Let me stress again that, as soon as the Government knew where the Legislature stood insofar as inability to scale and write down debts was concerned, we proceeded immediately to see if we could broaden out the municipal unit debt adjustment scheme and so deal more adequately with the situation.

The Premier's announcement of the agreement resulting from our negotiations was made on September 28, 1936, and, as I have stated, the Alberta Legislature's short session was prorogued on September 1, 1936.

It was suggested at the time that what the Alberta Legislature had done was what this Legislature should have done for the Province of Saskatchewan. The Alberta Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act (since declared invalid) provided for a cut-off date as at July 1, 1932, and it was stated that any debt incurred prior to that time was to be considered an "old debt", and any debt incurred after that date was to be considered an "ordinary debt". Thus they classified debt into two categories, and the line of demarcation between the two was to be drawn as at July 1, 1932.

The Act provided with respect to "old debts" that the amount outstanding in terms of the contract on July 1, 1932, should be ascertained, and to such amount should be added any advances subsequently made. Then it provided that no interest should be payable on the "old debt" from July 1, 1932. It further provided that all payments made after July 1, 1932, whether on principal or

interest or otherwise, should apply on the debt as it stood at July 1, 1932. The Act further provided that "old debts" be payable in ten annual instalments commencing November 15, 1937—this, you will note, Mr. Speaker, is the action of what my friends would call a very "progressive" Government—ten annual instalments and not twenty as suggested in the resolution now before the House. For the first three years, the debtor was required to pay five per cent. of the amount of the claim; then, for the next four years (that is, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh years) the payment was to be 10 per cent., and in the eighth, ninth and tenth years, 15 per cent. of the amount of the claim. Payments were to be spread over ten years on that basis.

Then with respect to "ordinary debts"—debts incurred after July 1, 1932, it was provided that interest should be computed at five per cent. on these debts from July 1, 1932, and all payments since that date were to be applied on the amount due with interest at that five per cent. rate.

Therefore, right in the midst of our negotiations, this new factor was injected into the picture.

In conjunction with the law officers of my Department, immediate consideration was given to the validity of this legislation, and the conclusion was reached that, as it attempted to regulate interest (which is beyond the powers of the Legislature of Alberta) it would not hold water, and that the courts would so rule. We believed, after full discussion of the matter, that this legislation was beyond the powers of a province and would ultimately be upset (as it has been), and that it would serve only to create a state of chaos in Alberta: and that thought has been fulfilled in its entirety as may be seen by the fact that the Government there has had to declare a province-wide moratorium for a period of 60 days.

We proceeded on the basis, therefore, that we had no power (as determined by the Supreme Court of Canada) to scale and write down debts, and no power to regulate interest because that is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

We felt that, if anything was to be done, it would have to be by following one of two courses: either by negotiation, or by adjustment through the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act or such adjustment as our own Debt Adjustment Board could bring about. That is, the choice was between having some "blanket" arrangement made, or having the entire matter dealt with on an individual basis by the Federal Board or our own Board. We acted in the belief that it was in the best interests of everybody concerned that there should be some finality brought to debt adjustment in this province.

We realized that there was a serious situation particularly in the drought area of the province, which necessitated prompt and drastic action if the morale of the people was to be maintained. It should be remembered that, in the spring of 1936, there was an impression abroad that we were through with the period of drought and that we were going to have a crop in the drought section. When the fall came along, however, they were afflicted with a drought worse even than before, and if the morale of the people was ever shaken in any degree, it was shaken in the fall of 1936.

We felt, therefore, that it was necessary to indicate to the people in that area particularly, that the Government was going to see that their homes were protected and that they would be able to retain their homes; and we felt also it was a good time to secure, or attempt to secure, a reduction in the interest rate on farm mortgages in Saskatchewan. We therefore pressed our negotiations with the mortgage companies.

Let me repeat, Mr. Speaker: these negotiations were initiated by the Government and pressed by the Government, and not by the lending institutions of Canada or the lending institutions of the province.

A rough outline of a scheme was prepared by the Government (and again, let me say, it was prepared separate and apart from the lending institutions); and when we met representatives of these institutions in Regina we submitted this proposal which has since become the general debt adjustment arrangement referred to in this resolution.

The companies were not prepared, at first, to go as far as they eventually went in the write-off of arrears of interest, nor were they prepared to go as far as they eventually went in reducing the general interest rate on their farm mortgages. We asked them first to reduce the rate to five per cent. and as a compromise asked them to agree to six per cent. My friend agreed, in his address, that this was a step in the right direction. Our first suggestion was five per cent. Their counter-suggestion at first was that they were not prepared to reduce the interest rate below seven per cent. Beyond that, they said, they were not prepared to go. Our representations, however, ultimately convinced them that they should do as we suggested and that what they suggested would be totally inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case.

We felt that conditions in Saskatchewan were on the upgrade and that we should get debt adjustment completed and through with, so that restrictive legislation would not be necessary and that

business could proceed in its normal manner in the Province of Saskatchewan. We believed (and still believe) that it would be necessary to get capital moving back into this province, and that this would be possible only by settlement of this problem of debt adjustment as speedily as possible and by the removal, as far as we possibly could, of restrictive legislation so far as debt adjustment was concerned.

After our proposal was submitted to the companies, there were negotiations as to details, and ultimately an agreement, amicably arrived at, was reached. The Premier's announcement of this agreement was made on September 28, 1936, as I previously stated.

We procured a map of the province showing thereon those municipalities which, for a period of seven years, had threshed less than 5½ bushels of wheat per acre, on the average, over the municipality. This area was set down on the map as the Red Area. Then we set aside 18 municipalities adjacent thereto where the problem nearly approached that within the Red Area, and this became the Blue (or Marginal) Area. The rest of the province became what is known as the White Area.

The conditions in the White Area naturally show great variety. Indeed there was the widest possible disparity between the conditions of individual farmers throughout the area. The only area where there was anything like uniformity of condition was the Red Area, and, therefore, this was the only area, we felt, in which a "blanket" adjustment could be made as nearly equitable as this type of adjustment can be.

The first term of the agreement was that interest on farmers' mortgage debt would be reduced to six per cent. over the entire province, as from January 1, 1937, and that that reduction would be unconditional, with no strings attached to it whatsoever.

That is a long step forward, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated the other day. Yet, in his radio address, my friend the Leader of the Opposition takes full credit unto himself for the arrangement made, saying that the Government had acted under pressure of the C.C.F. I think that, if credit is to go to any one individual for directing attention to this particular matter, that credit should be given to the honourable member for Moosomin (*Mr. Procter*) who, last session, dealt with this matter of interest on farm mortgages in this province, specifically and exhaustively, emphasizing the fact that farmers of Saskatchewan were entitled to an interest rate of six per cent.

The arrangement further provided that, in the White Area, adjustments should continue to be made on an individual basis

involving adjustment of the mortgage debt only, by individual agreement between the farmers and the mortgage companies with which they dealt.

In the Blue and Red Areas, the adjustment was to be a three-point one, namely, adjustment of taxes, of all relief including seed advances, and of mortgage interest.

In the Red Area, it was to be a "blanket" adjustment, over the entire area.

In the Blue Area, it was to be a "blanket" adjustment on a municipal unit basis to allow for a possible variation as between municipalities by virtue of the variations in conditions existing as between municipalities in the Blue Area.

In the Red Area, all interest owing and unpaid as at January 1, 1935, was to be cancelled, and it did not matter how many years it went back nor how much the arrears. It was suggested that it should go back no further than January 1, 1930, but it was later agreed to go back further and cancel arrears, as at January 1, 1935, in their entirety, in the Red Area. It has been estimated that between five and six years' interest, on the average, would be written off in the Red Area under this arrangement.

It was agreed that this was to form the basis of adjustments throughout the rest of the province—that is, in the Blue and White Areas.

Then, in the Red Area, all taxes prior to January 1, 1935, were to be cancelled, and all relief for a period of 15 years. Some of the old liens went back that far, but the majority dated from 1929. All relief, including seed, fuel and things of that kind, were to be wiped off altogether, if dating prior to January 1, 1935.

Naturally, these write-offs were an influencing factor in inducing the mortgage companies to go farther than they otherwise would have gone by negotiation; and all three concessions, mortgage interest, taxes, relief, were tied together.

This is very important in the light of the terms of this resolution, for, if my honourable friend's motion is adopted, it will become obligatory (as he says) upon the Government to reopen negotiations with the companies to try to get what he suggests here, which means that the agreement we now have would be scrapped. It is important to keep in mind that all these things are tied up together, and that each is linked with the other in this three-point arrangement.

Mr. Williams: Would you go so far as to say that if these other things had not been taken off the mortgage companies would not have written off their interest?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The point I am stressing is that the three things—interest, taxes, relief—link together. The three-point arrangement was arrived at in that way: we would see that taxes were written off and relief written off, and they would see that interest was written off.

Mr. Williams: Are you suggesting that if taxes and relief were not written off the mortgage companies would not write off back interest?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am saying they all tied in together, all were discussed in the negotiations and all linked in the agreement. We believed (and still believe) there must be some finality insofar as debt adjustment is concerned. We believed that and acted accordingly.

Mr. Williams: If the Government did not take off the protection of the Debt Adjustment Board would the mortgage companies have entered into this agreement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I do not think that was an important element in the matter at all. We can repeal The Debt Adjustment Act altogether so far as farmers who sign this agreement are concerned, for if they deliver their one-third share of the crop they do not need The Debt Adjustment Act.

Mr. Williams: Would it then follow that this House can still vote to restore the protection of the Board and still retain the agreement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No Government can bind any future Legislature, and no province can bargain . . .

Mr. Williams: You do not answer my question. I am trying to get a statement from you as to whether or not there is any danger of the mortgage companies backing out of their agreement if this House gives the protection of the Debt Adjustment Board back to the farmer.

Hon. Mr. Davis: This was final. As I explained, this arrangement was based on the assumption that we were through with drought in this province, and only on this assumption could we get the wholesale or large scale arrangement necessary to meet the situation after what has happened in the province. Of course it was recognized that if there was a continuance of the drought, the arrangement would of necessity have to be revised.

Mr. Williams: Then the taking away of the protection of the Debt Adjustment Board was part of the agreement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: There he is again, Mr. Speaker: my friend is trying to terrify the people of Saskatchewan—trying to terrify them into voting for him.

Mr. Williams: You do not answer my question.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You do not care how you distort the facts; you do not care how you disturb the minds of the people, so long as you think it will get you votes. And I am sure that, after the session is over, you will go out through the country telling the farmers that they are going to be torn to pieces by these vultures. You come here with a bunch of hypothetical questions, all to distort the facts. You do not know the word "truth."

Mr. Williams: You do not answer. You do not dare.

Government Members: Order! Order!

Mr. Speaker: I must ask that the honourable member be permitted to continue his address. I have already suggested that the honourable Leader of the Opposition jot down his points.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have said that the three things were tied together—taxes, relief, interest—and that it is important to have that fact in mind in discussing the resolution of my honourable friend.

Regarding the Blue Area, I do not intend to discuss it at any length, as the "blanket" scheme of the Red Area will largely apply there.

In the White Area, the companies agreed to contact their borrowers whose mortgage interest was in arrears, and negotiate with them. Where interest has accumulated through drought or other circumstances beyond the control of the farmer, it was agreed that the principle applied in the Red Area would apply on the same basis to the White Area. For instance, seven years' crop loss in the Red Area had resulted in an average cancellation of five years' interest: this same ratio was to be applied in the White Area. Any farmer in the White Area who had suffered seven crop failures and had five years' interest in arrears, should get that written off; and from that point there would be a scaling down dependent upon the crop losses of the individual farmer.

Then it was agreed that a standard renewal mortgage form would be prepared and used all over the Province of Saskatchewan.

It would be prepared for use in the Red Area, varied a little to meet the circumstances in the Blue Area and varied again to meet the circumstances in the White Area. The same with regard to agreements for sale: they would be altered in the light of the agreement made.

As my friend has talked so much about the mortgage companies having dictated this agreement, let me emphasize the fact that this form was prepared by officials of this Government and submitted as a draft to the companies. My friend leads the people to believe that it was prepared by the companies. The companies had absolutely no hand in the preparation of this form. The draft was submitted to them, discussed with them, and O.K.'d by them—and that was the end of it.

Mr. Kemper: Does the Attorney General think that farmers in the drought area are in a position to turn over one-third share of their crop and at the same time fix up all their machinery and so on which is badly in need of repairs?

Hon. Mr. Davis: That was not the object. The object was and is to get the farmers out of debt. That was not the problem at all: And not a farmer (I think I could trust my honourable friend to do it) but could deliver, if he had a crop to deliver, one-third of that crop and still be able to take care of his machinery.

Mr. Kemper: Are you telling us that the agreement prepared by you and submitted to the companies was the same as the agreement being signed?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I did not say that. I said that we prepared it, and it was submitted to the companies . . .

Mr. Williams: Are you not ashamed of it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. I certainly am not. I think we made a real forward step when we got this standard form prepared. It is in the interests of the farmers of this province and appreciated by them. But that's all my friend can talk about. He seizes on this, and tries to tell the people of Saskatchewan that we are taking away their birthright. But apparently he does not have very much influence out in the country for, after hearing him over the air, farmers by hundreds sent in their signed agreements, indicating how many listen to my honourable friend and what attention they pay to his addresses.

The Government realized that, outside of the farm implement contract, this was the first attempt at the standardization of mortgage forms in Saskatchewan. We believed (and still believe) that

this form would become the general form for use all over the province; and the quicker more standardized forms are used in the province, the better for all.

After eight weeks' discussion the form was eventually agreed upon, and we believe (and still maintain) that it is a very material modification of anything heretofore used in the province, and that it is an absolute protection to the farmer. This form, as I said, is now being used throughout the province, varied somewhat to suit conditions in the Blue Area and the White—so that we have actually four forms: the Red Area, Blue Area, White Area and Agreements for Sale, being forms A, B, C, and D.

Mr. Williams: The Attorney General makes the statement that this is an improvement over any mortgage contract previously used. In what way does it differ?

Hon. Mr. Davis : Go down to the Willson Stationery, or go to any of your C.C.F. friends and ask to see the documents they have signed; then compare the forms they have with the standard form and you will find that there is a very considerable modification in the terms. I do not have the forms here, but we did compare the standard form with existing forms; and I make the statement without fear of contradiction that the new form is a material alteration from the forms presently in use, and a very material improvement upon them in the interests of the farmer.

Mr. Williams: But you cannot tell the difference.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My honourable friend is asking too much if he expects me offhand to recite and discuss the great number of clauses in these mortgage contracts.

Mr. Williams: You might at least tell how it is better.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am suggesting that my honourable friend possess himself of copies of the standard form and of the forms previously in use, and compare them. If he does so and is truthful, he will then tell the people that the standard form is a material improvement over the one they now have.

Mr. Williams: The fact is there is no benefit in it for the farmer, and you know it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: There is benefit in it for the farmer—and you know it. The evidence the farmers appreciate that fact is that these agreements are being signed by hundreds of farmers of their own volition, even after hearing my friend's radio addresses.

In the White Area, as I have stated, adjustment is to be made on an individual basis. The mortgagee is to contact the borrower, and if a final agreement is reached between them, that agreement has to be submitted to the Debt Adjustment Board and has to be approved by the Board. In the Red Area, particulars of each adjustment are to be submitted to the Board operating for that area.

I now propose to deal with my friend's resolution, in detail.

My friend says that the Standard Renewal Agreement should be redrawn. That is to say, if the House adopts this resolution, the Government will have to go out and tear up all the agreements which have already been signed, and start all over from scratch again.

Mr. Kemper: That will not give much trouble. Not many have signed.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Hundreds have signed, and agreements are still pouring in to the Board. I believe there will be a 90 per cent. sign-up in these areas without any Government or other outside influence being exercised on the farmers to sign—and I still believe these farmers have as much intelligence as my friends opposite.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as it is apparent that the original intention of the mover of this resolution was that it should refer to the Red Area only, I shall restrict my discussion to this area.

The companies, immediately after the Premier's announcement was made, made their calculations of their write-offs in the Red Area pursuant to the agreement. They sent the standard renewal forms out to all their borrowers numbering hundreds and thousands throughout the area. A few companies sent out representatives to deliver the forms, but a great many were delivered by mail. I am unable to give the exact number of agreements that have been returned duly signed, but I make the statement that the vast majority of them (90 per cent. in the case of some companies) have come back from the farmers, all executed of their own volition without any appeal being made, without pressure being brought or influence exercised by the Government or any other agency; but all of the farmers' own volition. There are some loan companies with loans running far over a thousand in number each, which have had every agreement returned signed with the exception of a half dozen. I know one company with a great many loans in the Red Area, with only five agreements yet to be returned. Yet my friend says this does not meet with the approval of the farmers in the Red Area! I think the best evidence we can have of the fact that the scheme meets with the approval of the farmers in this area is this wholesale signing of the agreement.

Government Members: Hear! Hear!

Hon. Mr. Davis: There was some discussion amongst a group of individuals in and about Regina (that is, in the White Area) who felt that they were not getting concessions commensurate with those being given in the Red Area. These gentlemen called a meeting, which was held in Regina on October 27, at which a resolution was passed asking the Government to proceed along practically the identical lines pursued in the Province of Alberta. These gentlemen subsequently waited on the Government, and we explained the situation to them. I made the statement that the Alberta legislation was not worth the paper it was written on, and we indicated to them, that, in our opinion, we did not have the legislative power to do what they asked us to do. They appeared to be quite satisfied with the explanation, and so indicated in the public press after the conference was held.

Then my friend the Leader of the Opposition intruded himself into the picture. He realized that the Government had, by a master stroke, made a real forward step towards the solution of the debt adjustment problem, so he immediately started out, as his radio address of November 18 indicated, to thwart the scheme. Utilizing the method he generally uses in trying to create suspicion in the minds of the people, he seized upon the representations made by the meeting in Regina and started out to try to persuade the farmers not to sign the agreement. As I have said, the best evidence of how little attention is paid to him is the fact that the vast bulk of the farmers simply ignored his speeches, went ahead and signed.

The Leader of the Opposition, as a matter of political strategy, tried to divert the attention of the people away from the problem being solved, and to concentrate it upon the renewal contract. He did not want to discuss the benefits of the scheme. He wanted solely and simply to draw a red herring across the trail, and to get the farmers to ignore the concessions they were obtaining by creating suspicion in their minds with respect to the contract itself, suspicion that there was something wrong with a clause or two of the agreement.

This action on the part of my honourable friend culminated in the introduction of this resolution. I now propose to deal with it, and particularly the effect it will have if adopted by this House. If this resolution means what my friend says it means, then we must tear this agreement up and start from scratch again. Where will we be then in this Province of Saskatchewan?

The resolution asks that all agreements be redrawn. That is, if it is adopted, the Government should immediately take steps to

have all existing agreements cancelled, and start all over again. If this Legislature, by adopting this resolution, asks the Government to do that, and we approach the parties to cancel these agreements whether they want to or not, where would we be, Mr. Speaker?

Obviously, negotiations would have to be reopened with the mortgage companies. It should be borne in mind at this point that what we got we got by negotiation, and that the Province of Saskatchewan can get a variation in the existing agreement only by negotiation. It is quite clear that we cannot do what this resolution asks that we do, by legislation. I think every member is agreed that we cannot reduce interest ourselves: we have not that power of ourselves, nor can we do it by delegation to anybody else, and, therefore, it must be done with the lending companies by negotiation..

Mr. Kemper: Is my friend the Attorney General prepared to take the matter up again with the mortgage companies and see if we cannot get a better agreement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: If we go back and open up negotiations, it means the present arrangement itself is cancelled and we have to start all over again.

Mr. Williams: Why?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Surely my friend appreciates the fact that if he and I enter into an agreement, and he wants to change the whole agreement (and the very fact he reopens negotiations is an admission that he wants to change the agreement), it means that he wants the present agreement scrapped. As I said, we got what we got by negotiation. Therefore, as a first step towards getting a new agreement, we must abandon what we have got (and my friend says that is what this resolution means); then all existing agreements must be cancelled, which means the whole arrangement is cancelled. As I have already stated, there are thousands and thousands of these agreements already signed—practically all farmers in the Red Area have completed them—and each of these must be cancelled and redrawn.

Mr. Williams: I did not say “cancelled and redrawn”, Mr. Speaker. My friend apparently cannot get the idea that a new agreement may be drawn to replace an existing agreement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The honourable gentleman in moving his resolution made the statement the agreement should be cancelled, and the motion itself says “redrawn”, and that it means we should cancel and then redraw.

Mr. Williams: Hold on there! Redraw and then cancel.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My friend is trying to squirm out of it again.

Now, if we are going to do that, then what would logically follow is that, in order to get ourselves back in a position to start negotiations all over again, we would have to abandon the cancellation of relief and we would have to abandon the cancellation of interest we have got. Furthermore, we would have to abandon the cancellation of taxes. Therefore we must realize that, if this motion is adopted and we reopen negotiations, the position of every farmer would revert to where he owed all his relief including seed grain, all his taxes and all his mortgage interest; that is, he would be back where he was. The only other alternative would be to let the cancellation of relief stand and the cancellation of taxes stand, and negotiate only with respect to the mortgages.

Anyone can realize that the cancellation of taxes and relief was a bargaining power used to influence concessions from the mortgage companies. Therefore, if you let the cancellation of relief and taxes stand, you would enter the new negotiations without any bargaining power, and thus we would enter the negotiations in entirely different circumstances and a far less favourable position than we were at the time we started the original negotiations.

At that time, too, The Alberta Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act was the law in Alberta and had not yet been declared invalid. That also was a favourable influence. Since then, however, that law has been declared invalid and, consequently, the position of the mortgage companies is better in that, insofar as the use of the power of compulsion is concerned, they know that power lies with the Dominion and not with the provinces.

Therefore, if we adopt this resolution (let me repeat, Mr. Speaker), we have either to wipe out all cancellation of interest, taxes and relief and negotiate a new settlement in the light of the Alberta decision, or we have to allow the cancellation of taxes and relief to stand, and enter into new negotiations with respect to mortgages in the light of the Alberta decision and with these two items written off, without any compensating adjustment by the mortgage companies.

I am absolutely satisfied that, if we tore up the arrangement we have already made and started new negotiations today, we could never begin to get the deal we did secure, particularly in the light of the Alberta decision. Let me repeat that: I say we could never begin to get a deal as satisfactory to the people of the province as the deal we now have, particularly in view of the fact the Alberta Act has been declared invalid.

The adoption of this resolution and the carrying of it into effect would cost the farmers of this province millions upon millions of dollars. The minute the Alberta decision was given, farm interest rates in that province automatically went back to the rates provided in the mortgages, which means that interest rates in that province are now from eight per cent. up.

If we terminate the present arrangement by mutual agreement, which arrangement carries with it provision for reduction of farm mortgage interest rates all over the province to six per cent., then automatically the interest rate in this province would go back to eight per cent. which was the prevailing rate in Saskatchewan until this arrangement was made.

Therefore, the adoption of this resolution will cost every farmer in this province money, and will restore mortgage interest rates to what they were before the arrangement now in effect was made.

I am positive my friend the Leader of the Opposition never thought this thing through before introducing his motion. He was concerned only with the political effect, something to talk about over the radio: and I am sure he did not realize where its adoption would land him and land the people of this province.

The Board of Review has recently been holding sessions at points in the drought area, and it has been intimated to me by the Board that, as results of their activities there, they are satisfied that our arrangement settles 85 per cent. of the cases in the drought area, and that they estimate they will only have to deal with 15 per cent. where the concessions which have been granted do not appear to go far enough.

Mr. Williams: On what authority do you make that statement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: On the statement of the Board of Review.

Mr. Williams: I would ask you to table the statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am quoting a verbal statement made to me by members of the Board.

Mr. Williams: Verbal—Oh!

Hon. Mr. Davis: When I make a verbal statement I make it truthfully. I am assured by the Board of Review officially that our arrangement settles 85 per cent. of the cases in the drought area; that the concessions made meet the cases.

In considering this resolution, it should be borne in mind that adoption of it terminates the existing agreement and we have to start all over again. If we cannot reach an agreement along the lines of the resolution with the mortgage companies, then debt adjustment in the drought area must be conducted on an individual basis. We must never forget that the vast bulk of the people of Saskatchewan will not go of their own volition to a debt adjustment board, either a provincial board or a federal board, to have their debts adjusted. That has been clearly demonstrated in the past few years. They apparently prefer to struggle along rather than do this.

The scheme we have enunciated brings debt adjustment to the people, instead of the people having to seek it; and if the mortgage companies fulfil their part of the scheme, it will bring debt adjustment to farmers over the entire province.

It must be remembered that the debt adjustment boards can grant relief only where the debtor is insolvent, and that, where the value of the debtor's assets exceeds the amount of his liabilities, there is practically no hope of assistance for him from any debt adjustment board. There are thousands of farmers who, even if they applied, would on this basis secure very little help from any debt adjustment board. These farmers are getting adjustment of debt under this scheme irrespective of their financial position.

I am convinced that adoption of this resolution would be the most retrograde step ever taken in this province. Surely the people of Saskatchewan realize, as a result of the two decisions of the Alberta courts with respect to the Debt Settlement Act and interest on debts given within the last few days, that it is better to negotiate settlements amicably and have them binding by contract than to attempt to force them by legislation which, in the light of the Alberta experience, would only be declared invalid by the courts!

I know, from the negotiations we have had with the companies, that they will not agree to the terms of this resolution: and the honourable Leader of the Opposition has worded it in such a way that they cannot agree to it. He knows this cannot be got by negotiation; he knows it can only be done by giving powers of compulsion to someone—and *that* we, as a Legislature, cannot do.

In the first place, I know from our negotiations that the companies will not agree, mutually, to write off interest down to January 1, 1937. They were not prepared at the start to go as far as they ultimately did go—at a time when we had some real bargaining power.

In the second place, I am certain they will not agree that, where the crop in any year is of a value of \$6.00 or less an acre, no in-

terest shall be charged or collected, as proposed in this motion. They will not agree to that; and I do not think any reasonable person would agree to it. I doubt very much if it is in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan that such a thing should be done, for it simply means that a man producing \$961 off a quarter section would pay interest while a man whose crop is worth \$959 would pay none. All a man would have to do is to produce a crop worth \$959 and he would get off. That is repudiation of debt—and that is really what my friend believes in, and he is cloaking it under this resolution. He knows that this would simply be bonussing inefficiency. All they have to do is produce \$959 worth, and then stop: merely bonussing the inefficient!

My friend knows that the companies will not agree, voluntarily, to an interest rate of five per cent. We proposed that to them, and they made a counter-proposal of seven per cent. Then we compromised at six per cent.

Insofar as the 20-year term is concerned, it must be remembered that all mortgages heretofore made were for five years at the outside, that every mortgage in Saskatchewan, with very few exceptions, was made prior to 1930, and that practically every mortgage or agreement for sale was overdue when this arrangement was made. Surely it is a step in the right direction to have past due debts consolidated and extended for ten years!

The present scheme agrees with the resolution in that only one-twentieth of the debt is due for the first nine years. Any balance outstanding at the end of the term will be re-arranged, as has always been done in the case of the five-year mortgages. The farmer knew, when he signed the mortgage, that, at the expiry of the period, he could get a renewal for any balance outstanding. The same with this agreement.

It should be remembered, however, that the resolution provides that the farmer must pay in cash one-twentieth each year, and his payment is due in cash without any regard to crop except the \$6.00 per acre clause I have mentioned. The resolution proposes cutting out the payment by delivery of a share of the crop.

Now, if we are to be criticized in connection with the existing renewal agreement, it should be on the ground that we did not make the third-share feature apply throughout the whole ten-year period. We made it apply for the first three years so that the farmer could not be in default for at least four years irrespective of the size of crop he threshed: and surely no better concession in the world could be secured for our farmers than that!

The resolution also proposes to cut out the tenancy clause in the renewal agreement. It should be remembered that, if you do

this, then you are bang up against the tenancy clause in the original mortgage—as the honourable member for Moosomin has read the tenancy clause in the existing mortgage forms to the House, I shall not do so. I had a letter from a man the other day about this clause, and I sent it back to him and told him to read the clause in his own mortgage. Cut out the tenancy clause in the renewal agreement and you have done nothing at all. The farmer is still bang up against the tenancy clause in his mortgage.

I will guarantee that, after this House is over, my friend the Leader of the Opposition will be reading this resolution of his all over the province, leading the people to believe (as I said at the outset) that all the Legislature needed to do was to pass this resolution and the terms of it would automatically become law. He will say, "This is what I tried to do for you, and they would not do it." You will hear him over the air, read him in the press, hear him from the public platform declaring this was what he tried to do and the Government turned it down.

I am not saying that anything that will lift the depression off the backs of the people of Saskatchewan is not a laudable and desirable thing. I am not saying that the things contained in this resolution are not desirable. I think that, if we could get the mortgage companies to give everybody a clear receipt, it would be eminently desirable. However, it must be remembered that we are not dealing with this problem from the standpoint of desirability alone, but from the standpoint of what we can get and the most we can get in the best interests of the people of the province. We have got a great deal. If we relinquish what we have got, then we are nowhere.

If you can show me any move ever made in this Legislature which sells the farmers "down the river" to the mortgage companies more than this resolution does, I certainly would like to see it. This resolution embodies that move in its entirety. My friend proposes that everything done be cancelled, that we start all over again with the situation varied and the Government in a position where it could not begin to get what we have got.

Let me stress this: so far as the drought area is concerned, or any part of the province for that matter, the highest courts have ruled that the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act is valid legislation, and that the only Board with compulsory powers to scale and write down debts is the Federal Board which adjusts on an individual basis. That Board will continue to operate in the Red, White and Blue Areas, and so a farmer does not sign away any protection he has under the Dominion Board but can go to that Board if he is not satisfied with the concessions he gets under this arrangement and thinks he can get greater ones. He is not prejudicing himself in any way by signing this agreement.

Let me further stress that, under this agreement, the farmer cannot be in default for four years, and . . .

Mr. Williams: Do I understand you to say that the farmer cannot be in default in the first three years?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not if he delivers the one-third share of his crop.

Mr. Williams: That is different.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No honest farmer need have any fear, my friend; only the dishonest man. No honest individual need fear the signing of this agreement, because it gives him very material concessions in the write-off of interest arrears, in the reduced interest rate, and in the write-off of taxes and relief: because he has only to deliver one-third of the crop for the first three years, and because he still has the protection of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and this agreement will not prejudice him in any way.

Mr. Williams: If the farmer finds that delivery of the one-third will not allow him to take care of his family, is he dishonest if he holds it back?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, he is not dishonest in protecting his family. These are all hypothetical cases my friend raises. If it is as my honourable friend tries to make people believe, why is it that farmers by the thousand are signing these agreements, signing them of their own volition? I am sure they have quite as much intelligence as any of my friends sitting opposite.

Mr. Kemper: A farmer may have a 15-bushel crop that is not worth anything: does he still have to pay his taxes?

Hon. Mr. Davis: If the farmer has a crop the value of which is less than 10 bushels to the acre on the basis of the price of No. 2 Northern, then he is entitled to pay the taxes out of the one-third he delivers to the mortgage company.

Mr. Kemper: Does the Attorney General believe that the average farmer in the drought area, in the conditions prevailing, is in a position to turn over one-third of his crop and pay taxes on a 15-bushel crop even on that basis?

Hon. Mr. Davis: With wheat at a dollar a bushel, yes; not with wheat at the price it was these last few years. I think any honest man can comply with the term and will comply with it. The best evidence of that is, as I have stated, that thousands of

them have signed of themselves without pressure being exerted on them by anybody. Farmers of this province have some intelligence. They still realize that they have the protection of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and they know that if the concessions are not sufficient to meet their particular cases, they can go to the Board of Review. The Board has instructed its officials in the drought area that signing of the agreement shall not prejudice the farmer in any way; so that, whether they have signed or not, they can carry their cases to the Board where each case will be dealt with on its merits, and, as I have said, without prejudice because of having signed this agreement.

By this arrangement we have done something in a wholesale way. It is a broad scheme of debt adjustment, which (again let me repeat it) leaves the farmer the protection of the Federal Board which has power to scale and write down debts. That, Mr. Speaker, is a long step forward in the solution of the debt problem in Saskatchewan.

As I said before, the Leader of the Opposition does not want a solution of this problem. He and his party cannot exist politically if this problem is solved. There must be chaos, discord and discontent for the C.C.F. to exist as a party; and that is the reason my honourable friend is doing everything he possibly can to thwart this scheme, put a spoke into the wheel, by creating suspicion in the minds of the people of Saskatchewan, going out and telling them that "if the Liberal Party had not been the friend of the mortgage companies, this is what I would have got for you." He knows that statement is absolutely false; none knows it better than he. It would almost seem that my friend was acting for the mortgage companies in introducing this resolution, with the object of letting them out of the deal they have made, because their position has so materially altered since it was made.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, you can have any doubt as to what I think of my friend's resolution, and I think I have said enough to convince the House that I do not think much of it. In conclusion, I would ask the House to vote it down.