

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From the 31st day of January to the 25th day of March, 1924
(both days inclusive)

In the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord
King George V.

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

SESSION 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



REGINA:
J. W. REID, King's Printer
1924

VOLUME XXI.

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Volume XXI.



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of 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.

A. L. GEDDES, }
Deputy Attorney General } **W**HEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations 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 **THIRTY-FIRST** day of **JANUARY, 1924**, 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 HENRY WILLIAM NEWLANDS**, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this **THIRD** day of **JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR**, and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

W. W. AMOS,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

FOURTH SESSION—FIFTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour the Honourable Henry William Newlands, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and dated the third day of January, 1924, and the Assembly having met,

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

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

Our crops of all kinds in 1923 were more bountiful than in the years immediately preceding and I am thankful to be able to say that a smaller area of the Province suffered serious crop damage.

While the crop was bountiful the average quality was not so high as in the preceding year because of damage by rust. It appears too that the average price received by the farmer will not be so high as in 1922. Economic conditions in countries which normally purchase our surplus of foodstuffs are still very bad, and while millions of people in Europe have not enough food to eat, we in Saskatchewan experience great difficulty in disposing of our surplus products at prices sufficiently high to enable us to meet the cost of production.

I had hoped that economic conditions in Europe would have improved before this time, but it is evident that the process will be slow and painful.

The year has witnessed a marked increase in the attention paid to the live stock industry and the growing of corn and other fodder. A large number of our citizens have brought signal honour, not only to themselves but to the Province, in the success which has attended the exhibition of their stock elsewhere. To these I extend congratulations.

The growing of corn and other fodder is rapidly becoming a necessary activity in the farming business. Recognising the increasingly large part that these important branches of agriculture play in the general development of the Province my Government proposes to continue fostering them in every practical manner.

One of the great problems of agriculture is the establishment of reasonable parity of values between the products of the farm and other commodities. This problem cannot be solved by this Legislature because of its world wide character, but I feel confident that, as in the past, you will keep ever in mind the necessity of giving your earnest thought and best judgment to the doing of all that may be done regarding it.

The effort now being put forward by our farmers for the purpose of establishing a co-operative wheat pool without governmental assistance or control has for its principal objective the increasing of returns from the sale of wheat as a means of solving, partially at least, this very serious problem. I am watching the experiment with deepest interest and sympathy.

Another aspect of the same problem, the necessity for reducing costs of production, transportation and marketing, continually engages the attention of my Government, and, although many of the items of cost are not within the legislative jurisdiction of this House, you will commend, I feel sure, every effort made through representations to such bodies as have jurisdiction and control in certain cases.

A recent outstanding development in this connection was the application to the Railway Commission of Canada by Express Companies for an increase in rates. My Government held the view that any such increase would have the effect of rendering more acute the problem to which I have just referred, especially in reference to the transportation of dairy and other subsidiary agricultural products. Counsel and a freight rate expert were instructed to act for the Province preparing a case and opposing the application. After examining the material prepared, the Government decided not only to oppose the application for an increase but to apply for a decrease. This action was taken and the matter is now before the Railway Commission for decision.

At the last Session, my Ministers intimated a determination to oppose the imposition of a tax on grain futures by the Province of Manitoba as being an indirect tax on Saskatchewan people for the benefit of another Province. Application was made to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council for disallowance of the Manitoba statute. In December last, the question was

referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision. The case will be heard in February next, and every care has been taken by the engagement and instruction of eminent counsel that Saskatchewan's case shall be fully presented to the Court.

The failure of the Home Bank of Canada, which operated a number of branches in Saskatchewan, brought financial embarrassment and in some cases suffering to many of our citizens. My Government at once took necessary steps to guard the interests of Saskatchewan depositors in the various negotiations involved in the liquidation of the Bank's affairs.

Since the Assembly last prorogued, a largely signed petition was presented to the Government praying for an immediate reference to the people of the liquor question. Counter representations have also been made requesting that reference of the question to a vote of the people be delayed. Legislation will be introduced which will furnish an opportunity for you to determine the most suitable time for a plebiscite and also all other necessary matters relating thereto.

The menace of noxious weeds to the agricultural industry has been a growing problem since the earliest cultivation of the prairie. The past season of abundant rainfall has emphasised more than ever the serious losses from this cause. The necessity for better organised public attention to the problem and the exercise of every effort to cope with it is of great importance and measures will be submitted to you with this end in view.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, has made representations stating that changed economic conditions render necessary a readjustment of the financial arrangements between the Company and the Government. Full information will be made available to you in order that a sound decision may be reached.

A number of measures will be submitted for your consideration, many of them bills amending existing legislation as the result of the year's experience. Among these will be measures relating to Marriage, Agricultural Co-operative Associations, Crop Payments, Life Insurance, Vehicles and Municipal Law.

The Public Accounts for the past fiscal year and estimates for the fiscal year 1924-5 prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service 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 interest of the people whom you have the honour to represent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that the Clerk of the Assembly had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council notifications of the following vacancies in the Representation, viz:

In the Electoral Division of Milestone by the death of Bernard Larson, Esquire;

In the Electoral Division of Cannington by the death of Robert Douglas, Esquire;

and certificates of the following Elections and Returns, viz:

Of Frederick B. Lewis as Member for the Electoral Division of Milestone.
(*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

Frederick B. Lewis, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Milestone, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the Assembly.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning 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. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McNab,

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Latta,

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. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McNab,

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Rule 10, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Dunning, McNab, Garry, Maharg and Salkeld.

Such said Select Standing Committees to be severally empowered to examine and inquire 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 3.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924.

The following Petitions were severally presented and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Baker—Of Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

By Mr. Baker—Of The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

By Mr. Sykes—Of George F. Roth and two others.

By Mr. Robinson—Of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church and The Congregational Union of Canada.

By Mr. Robinson—Of Sister Mary Ernestine and five others.

By Mr. Turner—Of The Presbyterian Theological College of Saskatoon.

By Mr. Therres—Of the Diocese of Muenster.

By Mr. Therres—Of the Diocese of Muenster.

By Mr. Turner—Of J. Goos and three others.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, 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 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1923. *(Sessional Paper No. 2.)*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Turner, Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the province in the death of the late Mr. Bernard Larson, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Milestone, for many years a useful and prominent figure in the Legislature of this province.

Mr. Larson took an active and effective part in all activities pertaining to the agricultural and industrial progress of the province and his name and work will long be held in intimate association with the development and upbuilding of this western country.

The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute of respect to a man who was one of its most distinguished members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Turner, Ordered, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Bernard Larson, formerly a member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Turner, Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the province in the death of the late Mr. Robert Douglas, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Cannington.

For many years he played an important part in the public, municipal and religious life of his community and has been a most useful member of the present Legislature.

In the prime of life he passed away, leaving behind him a splendid record of achievement in the public service.

The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute of respect to the memory of one of its prominent members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Turner, Ordered, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Robert Douglas, formerly a member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924.

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Rule 71 (8), the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of the Society of Our Lady of Sion, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of George F. Roth and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

Of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church and The Congregational Union of Canada, praying for An Act respecting The United Church of Canada.

Of Sister Mary Ernestine and five others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

Of The Presbyterian Theological College of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to change the name of the said College to "St. Andrew's College."

Of the Diocese of Muenster, praying for An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Of the Diocese of Muenster, praying for An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Of J. Goos and three others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, 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:

ON STANDING ORDERS.

Messieurs

Garry	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Salkeld
Hindle	Robinson	Turner

Three shall be a quorum.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Hagarty	Parker
Agar	Harvey	Pascoe
Bingham	Hermanson	Pickel
Cross	Johnston	Ramsland (Mrs.)
Cummings	Jones	Spence
Clinch	Latta	Sahlmark
Garry	McKinnon	Turner
Gemmell	McNiven	Uhrich

Eight shall be a quorum.

FEBRUARY 4, 1924

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

Pickel	Hermanson	Pascoe
Bennett	Harvey	Patterson
Baker	Hyde	Spence
Cross	Lewis	Salkeld
Dunning	Maharg	Sykes
Dunbar	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Therres
Gardiner	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Uhrich
Gordon (Lloydminster)	McNiven	Warren
Gordon (Souris)	McNab	
Hogan	Nolin	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING.

Messieurs

Sahlmark	Halvorson	Pascoe
Cockburn	Latta	Patterson
Cross	Meikle	Parker
Cummings	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Robertson
Dunning	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Robinson
Gardiner	McNiven	Shortreed
Hagarty	McKinnon	Smith
Hamilton	Nolin	Uhrich
Hyde	Pickel	Wilson

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messieurs

Hindle	Harvey	Parker
Agar	Hall	Shortreed
Bennett	Halvorson	Spence
Bingham	Hogan	Salkeld
Clinch	Hagarty	Sykes
Cummings	Hamilton	Smith
Dowd	Jones	Taylor
Dunbar	Lewis	Therres
Dunning	Maharg	Vancise
Garry	Meikle	Wilson
Gordon (Lloydminster)	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Warren
Gamble	McKinnon	
Gemmell	Nolin	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Messieurs

Taylor	Hamilton	Meikle
Bennett	Hindle	McNiven
Cockburn	Hyde	Pascoe
Cross	Harvey	Robinson
Dunbar	Ketcheson	Shortreed
Gordon (Souris)	Lewis	Vancise

Six shall be a quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

Messieurs

Finlayson	Johnston	Robertson
Bingham	Jones	Ramsland (Mrs.)
Bennett	Ketcheson	Sykes
Clinch	Latta	Smith
Gamble	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Taylor
Gordon (Souris)	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Turner
Halvorson	Pickel	Wilson
Hall	Parker	Warren
Hermanson	Patterson	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Messieurs

Spence	Finlayson	McNab
Agar	Gemmell	Pascoe
Bingham	Gordon (Souris)	Ramsland (Mrs.)
Baker	Garry	Sahlmark
Cockburn	Gamble	Salkeld
Dowd	Hall	Uhrich
Dodds	Hogan	Vancise
Dunning	Hamilton	

Six shall be a quorum.

ON LAW AMENDMENTS.

Messieurs

Gordon (Lloydminster)	Finlayson	Robertson
Agar	Ketcheson	Spence
Baker	Lewis	Therres
Cross	Maharg	Turner
Cummings	McNiven	
Dodds	Patterson	

Five shall be a quorum.

ON LIBRARY.

Messieurs

Mr. Speaker	Hall	Ramsland (Mrs.)
Baker	Johnston	Sahlmark
Dowd	Latta	Therres
Dodds	McKinnon	Warren
Finlayson	Patterson	
Gardiner	Robertson	

Four shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Salkeld,
Resolved, That this Assembly doth concur in the Report presented this day of the Special committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly during the present session.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mr. Latta, 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, 1922.
(*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1923.
(*Sessional Paper No. 4.*)

And also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor,
Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the year ended April 30, 1923.
(*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

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. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Parker.

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE H. W. NEWLANDS,
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. Pascoe, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1924.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Agar—Of 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 second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 3—An Act to Confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act, 1922.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

The Hon. Mr. McNab, 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 year ended April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton, 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 twelve months ended April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

And also, Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the financial year ended April 30, 1923.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

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

The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 9.*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cross,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1923, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Lewis of the fourth instant.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1924.

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Rule 71 (8), the following Petition was read and received:—

Of Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, praying for An Act to incorporate the said company.

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

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Reclamation Act.
Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Executions Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.
Hon. Mr. Latta for Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 11—An Act to repeal The Egg Marketing Act.
Hon. Mr. Latta for Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Solemnisation of Marriage.
Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

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

Statement of Temporary Loans issued under section 13 of The Treasury Department Act. (*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Administration of The Deferred Charges Act, as at April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 11.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act, as at April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 12.*)

And also, Statement of Attorney General's opinions, Treasury Board decisions, and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder, for the fiscal year 1922-23. (*Sessional Paper No. 13.*)

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

Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for the year ended April 30, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 14.*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, 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 Industries for the twelve months ended April 30, 1923.

(Sessional Paper No. 15.)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Lewis of the fourth instant.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924.

Mr. Garry, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the first Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organisation and appointed Mr. Garry as Chairman.

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have been sufficiently complied with in each case:—

Of the Society of Our Lady of Sion, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of George F. Roth and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

Of the Diocese of Muenster, praying for An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Of the Diocese of Muenster, praying for An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Of J. Goos and three others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

Of Sister Mary Ernestine and five others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

Of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church and The Congregational Union of Canada, praying for An Act respecting The United Church of Canada.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

Bill No. 02—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of certain Churches therein named.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for second reading on Monday next, pursuant to Rule 91.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Cross have leave to introduce Bill No. 13—An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Blind and Deaf Children.

The Hon. Mr. Cross, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act, 1923.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Lewis of the fourth instant.

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

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Latta:

Whereas the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, has requested investigation and reconsideration of the basis upon which financial assistance has been granted to the Company;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That said request be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture with instructions to investigate the condition of the Company and report upon the request.

The question being put, it was agreed to unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly copy of correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, regarding investigation and reconsideration of the basis upon which financial assistance has been granted to the Company.
(*Sessional Paper No. 16.*)

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.20 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1924.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Hamilton have leave to introduce Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Grazing Lands Act, 1923.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Private Ditches Act.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Annual Report of the President of the University of Saskatchewan for the year 1922-23. *(Sessional Paper No. 17.)*

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Lewis of the fourth instant.

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Ketcheson—Of A. E. Wilson and two others.

The Hon. Mr. McNab, 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, 1923.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18.*)

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

Detailed Statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period ended January 31, 1924.

(*Sessional Paper No. 19.*)

And also, Annual Report of the Director of Prosecutions under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, for the year ended April 30, 1923.

(*Sessional Paper No. 20.*)

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

Report of the Provincial Auditor upon the accounts of the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1923.

(*Sessional Paper No. 21.*)

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR, THE HONOURABLE H. W. NEWLANDS,
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. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Latta,

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. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cross,

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McNab,

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.50 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1924.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Baker—Of J. J. Galloway, praying that the Bill respecting the United Church in Canada be not passed.
By leave of the Assembly,
The said Petition was read and received.

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Rule 71 (8), the following Petition was read and received:—

Of A. E. Wilson and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate the Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.
The Hon. Mr. Dunning, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

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

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Employment Agencies Act.
Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Thursday next.

Mr. Cummings asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunning:—

- (1) Is Dean W. J. Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan at present a member of the Royal Commission inquiring into grain marketing?
- (2) Have his duties as Commissioner necessitated his absence from his regular duties at the University?
- (3) If so, has he been given leave of absence by the University authorities?
- (4) Has his full salary as Dean of the College of Agriculture been paid to him during all or part of the time he has been employed as a Grain Inquiry Commissioner?
- (5) Has the Government any information as to whether or not Dean Rutherford is in receipt of remuneration in his capacity as a member of the Royal Grain Commission?

Answer:

The Government has no direct information respecting the several questions asked.

The following particulars, however, have been furnished by the President of the University of Saskatchewan:

"Dean Rutherford is a member of the Grain Commission. Since College opened in September he has been absent about half of the time but he has been in attendance at the beginning of the regular sessions and also when the Associate students in Agriculture entered; also during the month of January when the conventions and other meetings were held. He was here when the most urgent and difficult questions were likely to arise. Provision has been made for carrying on the instruction of his classes.

"His absence has not seriously inconvenienced the work of the University and as a member of the Commission he has obtained much valuable information which will be of great benefit to the University and to the Province.

"He was given leave of absence by the Board of Governors and in view of his long service in the University was given leave of absence with full pay.

"We have no knowledge of what he is receiving for his services in the Commission but believe his expenses are paid."

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

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:

The total number of and value of—

- (a) Pure bred stallions;
- (b) All other horses;
- (c) Pure bred beef bulls;
- (d) All other beef cattle;
- (e) Pure bred dairy bulls;
- (f) All other dairy cattle;
- (g) Pure bred rams;
- (h) All other sheep;
- (i) Pure bred boars;
- (j) All other swine;

sold under the provisions of The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act for each of the years 1913 to 1923, inclusive, and the amounts, if any, outstanding on December 31, 1923, in each case on sales made in each of the said years.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

Bill No. 02—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

- Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.
- Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.
- Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.
- Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of certain Churches therein named.

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 Land Titles Act.
- Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.
- Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
- Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Executions Act.
- Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
- Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act, 1923.
- Bill No. 3—An Act to Confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
- Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Reclamation Act.
- Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Private Ditches Act.
- Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.
- Bill No. 11—An Act to repeal The Egg Marketing Act.
- Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Grazing Lands Act, 1923.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1924.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Spence,

Whereas the Canada Wheat Board of 1919-20, at the conclusion of its operations, transferred to the Government of Canada certain sums of money; and

Whereas the cost of distribution and accounting rendered it impossible to have this money divided amongst the individual wheat growers of Canada; and

Whereas said sums of money are in reality the property of the wheat growers of Canada; and

Whereas the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, have made application to the Dominion Government for a grant of \$50,000.00 from such moneys, to be used in the organisation of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Assembly endorse the application made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Latta,

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

"the said application be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report as to the advisability of its endorsement by this Assembly."

The question being put on the said amendment; it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended; viz.:

"Whereas the Canada Wheat Board of 1919-20, at the conclusion of its operations, transferred to the Government of Canada certain sums of money; and

Whereas the cost of distribution and accounting rendered it impossible to have this money divided amongst the individual wheat growers of Canada; and

Whereas said sums of money are in reality the property of the wheat growers of Canada; and

Whereas the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, have made application to the Dominion Government for a grant of \$50,000.00 from such moneys, to be used in the organisation of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the said application be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report as to the advisability of its endorsement by this Assembly," it was agreed to.

Moved by Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Hindle,

Whereas the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway made an estimate of the branch lines which they considered to be

most urgently required during the next three years following March, 1923, bearing in mind the condition of our Public Finances; and

Whereas a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons June 21, 1923, outlining the proposed construction and authorising the Government of Canada to guarantee the bonds over a three-year period; and

Whereas the Bill was passed in the House of Commons, June 26, 1923, but defeated in the Senate June 29, 1923; and

Whereas this action on the part of the Senate made it impossible for the Canadian National Railway to carry on a construction programme during the summer of 1923;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Legislature is of opinion:

(1) That legislation providing for at least a three year programme is absolutely essential to the successful planning and continuous construction of Canadian National Branch Lines in Saskatchewan.

(2) That legislation to this effect should be introduced in the House of Commons as early as possible during the coming session thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of branch lines.

(3) That rejection of such legislation for a second time by the Senate would constitute ample reason for the modification of the veto power of that body.

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

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 undermentioned Bills, which were severally reported without amendment; read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 3—An Act to Confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1924.

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

Whereas the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway made an estimate of the branch lines which they considered to be most urgently required during the next three years following March, 1923, bearing in mind the condition of our Public Finances; and

Whereas a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons June 21, 1923, outlining the proposed construction and authorising the Government of Canada to guarantee the bonds over a three-year period; and

Whereas the Bill was passed in the House of Commons, June 26, 1923, but defeated in the Senate June 29, 1923; and

Whereas this action on the part of the Senate made it impossible for the Canadian National Railway to carry on a construction programme during the summer of 1923;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Legislature is of opinion:

(1) That legislation providing for at least a three-year programme is absolutely essential to the successful planning and continuous construction of Canadian National Branch Lines in Saskatchewan.

(2) That legislation to this effect should be introduced in the House of Commons as early as possible during the coming session thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of branch lines.

(3) That rejection of such legislation for a second time by the Senate would constitute ample reason for the modification of the veto power of that body.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Agar,

That all the words after "That," where it first occurs, be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"the question of the construction of branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in the Province of Saskatchewan be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, with instructions to consider the present situation at Ottawa, and present for the consideration of this Assembly a resolution designed to assist the Dominion authorities in overcoming the difficulties that prevented branch line construction on Canadian National lines in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1923."

The question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Harvey	Turner	Agar	
Salkeld	Meikle	Bingham	
Pascoe	Cockburn	Gordon (Souris)	
Maharg	Bennett	Warren	—12

NAYS

Messieurs

Robinson	Gardiner	Dodds	
Garry	Pickel	Sykes	
McNab	Johnston	Hall	
Cross	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Jones	
Dunning	Taylor	Hogan	
Latta	McDonald (Pr. Albert)	McNiven	
Hamilton	Spence	Vancise	
Clinch	Hermanson	Parker	
Baker	Hindle	Halvorson	
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Smith	Patterson	
Wilson	Gamble	Hyde	
Dowd	Hagarty	Ketcheson	
Dunbar	Shortreed	Lewis	
Nolin	Therres	McKinnon	—43
Uhrich			

The debate continuing on the main motion, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Meikle,

That all the words after "(2)" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"That legislation providing for the construction of branch lines proposed to be built in Saskatchewan should be introduced in the House of Commons, separately from any other legislation, as early as possible during the coming session, thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of such branch lines."

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1924.

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

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Noxious Weeds.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1923.

(*Sessional Paper No. 22.*)

Mrs. Ramsland asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Latta:—

- (1) How many pupils were enrolled in Grades I to VIII in the schools of Saskatchewan during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923?

Answer: For the year ended December 31, 1921 177,968
 For the year ended June 30, 1922..... 178,314
 For the year ended June 30, 1923..... 186,017

- (2) How many candidates applied for standing at the Grade VIII examinations in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923; and how many of these were granted Grade VIII diplomas in each of those years?

<i>Answer:</i>		No. applied	No. granted Diplomas
	Year		
	1921	6,861	4,978
	1922	7,937	5,971
	1923	8,961	6,553

- (3) What was the total enrolment of the High School grades in the Province of Saskatchewan during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 in the Elementary Schools and in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes?

<i>Answer:</i>		In Elemen- tary Schools	In High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	Total
	For year ended De- cember 31, 1921..	6,945	5,807	12,752
	For year ended June 30, 1922.....	5,912	4,798	10,710
	For year ended June 30, 1923.....	7,794	5,736	13,530

- (4) How many students obtained standing at the Second and First Class examinations in 1923 entitling them to admission to the Normal School?

Answer: At the departmental examinations in 1923, 887 students received Second Class and 239 students First Class diplomas. In addition to these 232 First Class and 1,122 Second Class students completed their standing for diplomas except in not more than two subjects and were offered admission to the Normal School conditionally that they would complete their standing at the June Examinations, 1924. A total of 2,480.

- (5) (a) How many students were admitted to the various sessions of the Normal School in September and November, 1923, and in January, 1924?

Answer: September, 1923..... 732
 November, 1923..... 276
 January, 1924..... 607

Total..... 1,615

- (b) How many qualified teachers of each class have been trained in the Normal Schools of Saskatchewan between September 1, 1923, and April 30, 1924?

Answer: First Class..... 204
 Second Class..... 531
 Third Class..... 880

Total..... 1,615

Mr. Smith asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What number of steers were fed on the Provincial Institutional Farms last year and on which farms?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—31 head.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—101 head.

- (2) What was the average weight when purchased?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—773 pounds.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—977.5 pounds.

- (3) What was the average weight when sold?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—970 pounds.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—1,146 pounds.

- (4) What was the average cost per head?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—\$32.37.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—\$32.73.

- (5) What was the average price per head received when sold?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—\$65.15.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—\$70.72.

- (6) What was the average cost price per pound?

Answer: Average cost price per pound—Moosomin, 4c.

Average cost price per pound—Prince Albert, 3.35c.

- (7) What was the average selling price per pound?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—6.69c.

Prince Albert Jail Farm—6.15c.

- (8) What was the total cost price?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—\$1,004.10.
 Prince Albert Jail Farm—\$3,305.83.

- (9) What was the total selling price?

Answer: Moosomin Jail Farm—\$2,019.60.
 Prince Albert Jail Farm—\$7,133.33.

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

Whereas the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway made an estimate of the branch lines which they considered to be most urgently required during the next three years following March, 1923, bearing in mind the condition of our Public Finances; and

Whereas a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons June 21, 1923, outlining the proposed construction and authorising the Government of Canada to guarantee the bonds over a three-year period; and

Whereas the Bill was passed in the House of Commons, June 26, 1923, but defeated in the Senate June 29, 1923; and

Whereas this action on the part of the Senate made it impossible for the Canadian National Railway to carry on a construction programme during the summer of 1923;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Legislature is of opinion:

(1) That legislation providing for at least a three year programme is absolutely essential to the successful planning and continuous construction of Canadian National branch lines in Saskatchewan.

(2) That legislation to this effect should be introduced in the House of Commons as early as possible during the coming session thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of branch lines.

(3) That rejection of such legislation for a second time by the Senate would constitute ample reason for the modification of the veto power of that body.

And the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle):

That all the words after "(2)" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"That legislation providing for the construction of branch lines proposed to be built in Saskatchewan should be introduced in the House of Commons, separately from any other legislation, as early as possible during the coming session, thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of such branch lines."

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Harvey	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Agar
Salkeld	Meikle	Bingham
Pascoe	Cummings	Gordon (Souris)
Maharg	Cockburn	Warren
Turner	Bennett	—14

NAYS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Gardiner	Therres
Garry	Pickel	Dodds
McNab	Johnston	Hall
Cross	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Jones
Dunning	Taylor	Hogan
Latta	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Vancise
Hamilton	Spence	Parker
Baker	Hermanson	Halvorson
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Hindle	Patterson
Dowd	Smith	Hyde
Dunbar	Gamble	Ketcheson
Nolin	Hagarty	Lewis
Uhrich	Shortreed	McKinnon—39

The debate continuing on the main motion, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Maharg, seconded by Mr. Bingham,

That clause (1) be struck out and the words "to this effect" in the first line of clause (2) and the word "thus" in the second line of clause (2); and that the figures "(1)" and "(2)" be substituted for the figures "(2)" and "(3.)"

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Harvey	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Bingham
Salkeld	Meikle	Warren
Pascoe	Cockburn	Robertson
Maharg	Bennett	—13
Turner	Agar	

NAYS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Pickel	Hall
Garry	Johnston	Jones
Cross	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Hogan
Dunning	Taylor	Vancise
Latta	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Parker
Hamilton	Spence	Halvorson
Clinch	Hermanson	Patterson
Baker	Hindle	Hyde
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Smith	Ketcheson
Dowd	Gamble	Lewis
Dunbar	Hagarty	McKinnon
Nolin	Shortreed	Cummings
Uhrich	Therres	
Gardiner	Dodds	

—40

The debate continuing on the main motion, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Pickel, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1924.

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

Bill No. 24—An Act for the Protection of Game.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Whereas the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway made an estimate of the branch lines which they considered to be most urgently required during the next three years following March, 1923, bearing in mind the condition of our Public Finances; and

Whereas a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons June 21, 1923, outlining the proposed construction and authorising the Government of Canada to guarantee the bonds over a three-year period; and

Whereas the Bill was passed in the House of Commons, June 26, 1923, but defeated in the Senate June 29, 1923; and

Whereas this action on the part of the Senate made it impossible for the Canadian National Railway to carry on a construction programme during the summer of 1923;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Legislature is of opinion:

(1) That legislation providing for at least a three-year programme is absolutely essential to the successful planning and continuous construction of Canadian National Branch Lines in Saskatchewan.

(2) That legislation to this effect should be introduced in the House of Commons as early as possible during the coming session thus enabling the Canadian National Railway to proceed immediately with the construction of branch lines.

(3) That rejection of such legislation for a second time by the Senate would constitute ample reason for the modification of the veto power of that body.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Pickel	Paterson
Cross	Johnston	Hyde
Dunning	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Ketcheson
Latta	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Lewis
Hamilton	Spence	Salkeld
Clinch	Hindle	Pascoe
Baker	Gamble	Maharg
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Hagarty	Turner
Wilson	Shortreed	Meikle
Dowd	Dodds	McKinnon
Dunbar	Sykes	Cummings
Nolin	Hall	Bennett
Uhrich	Jones	Agar
Gardiner	Vancise	Warren
Finlayson	Parker	Robertson—45

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

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. 13—An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Blind and Deaf Children.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Employment Agencies Act.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1924.

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

Your Committee has duly examined the Petition for Private Bill of A. E. Wilson and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited, and finds that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have been complied with except that in the matter of advertising only one notice has been inserted in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*.

Your Committee, however, recommends that the Rule in this regard be suspended and that the said Bill may be introduced.

Your Committee has also examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have been complied with in each case:

Of Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, praying for An Act to incorporate the said Company.

Of The Presbyterian Theological College of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to change the name of the said College to "St. Andrew's College."

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Salkeld,

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

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

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.

Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Bill No. 011—An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College of Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College.

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for second reading on Thursday next, pursuant to Rule 91.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Friday next.

Mr. Hermanson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

(1) How many tenders were received for the construction of the Sanatorium at Saskatoon?

Answer:

Thirty-six.

(2) Give the amount of each tender?

Answer:

J. M. Cruse.....	\$36,687.00
Regina Plate Glass Co.....	38,300.00
Robinson and Company.....	29,400.00
R. F. Crossman.....	40,077.10
Regina Marble and Tile.....	13,460.00
Saskatoon Granite and Marble.....	14,200.00
Western Steel Products.....	24,825.00
Can. Rogers Sheet Metal Co.....	24,997.00
A. L. Charlebois.....	24,395.00
Wismer and English.....	24,697.00
Northern Plumbing and Heating Co.....	77,767.00
Regina Plumbing and Heating Co.....	88,979.00
Cotter Brothers.....	77,383.00
Charles S. Kirk.....	87,287.00
Jas. Ballantyne Co.....	76,900.00
Green and Litster.....	85,875.00
Whiteford Brothers.....	86,050.00
Beaton and Brady.....	83,180.00
Wheaton Electrical Company.....	19,550.00
Espley Electric.....	21,890.00
Sun Electric Company.....	18,495.00
D. F. Streb, Electric Shop.....	19,395.00
Thomas Miller and Company.....	27,700.00
Fred F. Evans.....	36,360.00
George Pinder.....	26,748.00
A. W. Cassidy.....	189,500.00
Shannon Brothers.....	219,750.00
Wilson and Wilson.....	203,800.00
Smith Brothers and Wilson.....	181,000.00
Poole Construction Company.....	187,785.00
Vulcan Iron Works.....	40,600.00
John East Iron Works.....	40,800.00
Dominion Bronze and Iron, Ltd.....	38,280.00
Manitoba Bridge and Iron.....	42,400.00
Dominion Bridge Co.....	75,321.00
Manitoba Bridge and Iron.....	76,989.00

(3) How are tenders received?

Answer:

The advertisement for tenders stated that contractors should hand their tender in personally at the time set for opening.

(4) Were these tenders opened at the time advertised?

Answer: Yes.

(5) By whom were tenders opened?

Answer:

Minister of Public Works.

(6) What other parties were present at the opening?

Answer:

The Provincial Secretary, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Provincial Architect and approximately two hundred contractors and others.

- (7) Are all tenders for the construction of public buildings opened in public?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Turner asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What progress has been made with the work of compiling statistics concerning the activities of Saskatchewan soldiers and nurses who took part in the Great War?

Answer: This work was under the direction of Col. Jas. McAra from September 1, 1920, to December 31, 1922, and a great deal of information has been compiled but it has not been fully completed.

- (2) What war trophies are now in possession of the Government?

Answer:

- 1 Gun No. 540
- 2 Limbers
- 4 L. machine guns
- 1 Naval gun
- 2 Trench mortars
- 6 S. machine guns
- 2 Australian Trench mortars
- 100 German rifles
- 1 sack German helmets
- 1 sack ammunition boxes
- 1 box depth charges
- 7 machine guns and 8 ammunition boxes
- 1 No. 110 Howitzer
- 1 aeroplane
- 1 Marine torpedo
- 1 Marine torpedo head
- 3 boxes war torpedoes
- 2 aeroplane bombs
- 1 large aeroplane bomb—two pieces
- 1 Australian Trench mortar and M.
- 1 keg Trench sign
- 1 anti tank rifle
- 1 wooden Trench mortar
- 1 box range "E"
- 1 box periscope
- 7 machine and 8 ammunition boxes.

- (3) Where are they stored?

Answer: Heavy guns at positions on Legislative grounds—torpedoes and aeroplane in warehouse. Other small equipment in Power House basement.

- (4) Are they insured against theft?

Answer: No.

- (5) What provision is made for protecting them against damage by rust, mildew, etc.?

Answer: Large guns have been painted, torpedoes oiled and are in good condition. Small equipment in dry safe storage in Power House basement.

Mr. Meikle asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) Has a janitor been appointed for the Court House at Maple Creek?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, on whose recommendation was the appointment made?

Answer: The Sheriff's

- (3) Was the position advertised previous to the appointment being made?

Answer: No. This is only a part time job for which is paid \$25.00 a month in winter and \$20.00 a month in summer.

- (4) Were any applications received from one or more returned soldiers?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Was the position given to a man with an active war service record?

Answer: We have no information.

- (6) Is it still the policy of the Government to fill all positions when possible by the appointment of returned men?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Taylor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What was the kind of Pure Bred Swine on hand at each Provincial Institutional Farm on January 31, 1924?

Answer: Pure Bred Yorkshire Swine.

- (2) What was the total number on hand at each Provincial Institutional Farm on January 31, 1924?

Answer:

Battleford Mental Hospital, North Battleford.....	138
Weyburn Mental Hospital, Weyburn.....	139
Regina Jail Farm, Regina.....	74
Prince Albert Jail Farm, Prince Albert.....	47
Moosomin Jail Farm, Moosomin.....	108
Industrial School for Boys, Regina.....	15

Total number..... 521

- (3) What were total sales from Swine from April 30, 1923, to January 31, 1924?

FEBRUARY 19, 1924

<i>Answer:</i>	Mental Hospital, North Battleford	\$3,159.66
	Mental Hospital, Weyburn.....	3,074.01
	Regina Jail Farm, Regina.....	2,195.31
	Prince Albert Jail Farm, Prince Albert.....	1,149.49
	Moosomin Jail Farm, Moosomin...	399.59
	Industrial School for Boys, Regina	657.46

Making a grand total of \$10,635.52

- (4) What were the total numbers and breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry as on January 31, 1924?

<i>Answer:</i>	Horses 118	Grade Clydesdales and Percherons
	Cattle 113	Pure Bred Shorthorns—Grade Holsteins and Pure Bred Ayrshires.
	Sheep 104	Pure Bred Shropshires.
	Poultry 782	
	N.B.—Figures for cattle do not include 162 steers on feed.	

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Garry,

That in the opinion of this Assembly all construction necessary to the development of the Hudson Bay route should be immediately proceeded with and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government and to Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.50 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1924.

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

Your Committee met for organisation and appointed Mr. Pickel as Chairman.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

Bill No. 02—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

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

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

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

Annual Report of the Travelling Libraries, The Open Shelf and the Director of Moving Pictures for the year 1923.

(Sessional Paper No. 23.)

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly:—

The Annual Report of the Legislative Library, dated February 7, 1924.

(Sessional Paper No. 24.)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Johnston of the nineteenth instant.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 4 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1924.

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

By Mr. Gordon (Lloydminster), for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of Teachers' Certificates issued by the Department of Education during the years 1906, 1912, 1918, 1922 and 1923—
 - (a) to teachers trained in the Normal Schools of Saskatchewan;
 - (b) to teachers trained outside the Province.
- (2) The number of Provisional Certificates issued during these years and indicating how many of these were issued to discharged soldiers.

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:

- (1) The actual amount expended in each Constituency from Capital and Revenue Accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries for the fiscal year 1922-23.
- (2) The actual amount expended in each Constituency from Capital and Revenue Accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (3) The total number of miles of Provincial Highways and main market roads in each Constituency maintained by the Department of Highways from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (4) The actual amount expended in each Constituency on maintenance of Provincial Highways and main market roads from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (5) The amount expended in each Constituency by way of special grants to Municipalities for the construction or maintenance of roads and bridges.
- (6) The total amount expended in each Constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (7) The number of miles of road built in each Constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923, and the average cost per mile of same.

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 a third time and passed;

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

Bill No. 02—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed;

Bill No 04—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No 06—An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

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

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.

Bill No. 011—An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College of Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Garry,

That in the opinion of this Assembly all construction necessary to the development of the Hudson's Bay route should be immediately proceeded with and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government and to Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways.

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

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

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 Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Dodds asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) How many creameries were in operation in Saskatchewan in each of the past ten years?

Answer:

Year	Number
1914	21
1915	24
1916	31
1917	30
1918	38
1919	42
1920	48
1921	55
1922	59
1923	65

- (2) What quantity of creamery butter was manufactured in creameries during each of the past ten years?

Answer:

Year	Pounds manufactured
1914	2,716,400
1915	3,857,862
1916	4,337,908
1917	4,208,759
1918	5,009,014
1919	6,622,572
1920	6,638,895
1921	7,030,053
1922	8,901,145
1923	10,867,010

- (3) What was the output of cheese factories in Saskatchewan during the same time?

Answer:

Year	Pounds Manufactured
1914—No cheese factories in operation	
1915—No cheese factories in operation	
1916—No cheese factories in operation	
1917—No cheese factories in operation	
1918—1 factory	13,573 lbs.
1919—1 factory	35,452 lbs.
1920—1 factory	28,367 lbs.
1921—1 factory	22,659 lbs.
1922—1 factory	12,448 lbs.
1923—4 factories	128,352 lbs.

Mr. Lewis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) What has been done by the Government in the way of exhibiting the resources of Saskatchewan at the British Empire Exhibition?

Answer: A collection of native and tame grasses and the cultivated grains as well as seeds of the different grass and grain crops was made last summer by the Department of Agriculture.

The material shipped to the Canadian Exhibition Commission, London, includes 75 sheaves and 93 bushels of threshed material representing 15 varieties of grain, 10 varieties of grass and forage crops, and 5 varieties of legume crops.

The Department has also arranged with the Federal Dairy Commissioner to have Saskatchewan butter on display.

The Bureau of Labour and Industries has supplied a quantity of sodium sulphate which has been sent to the Exhibition Commission for inclusion in the mineral section of the Canadian Exhibit, and has also arranged with the Federal authorities for a display of the clay and coal resources of the province.

Mr. Dowd asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) How many estates had the Administrator of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent in charge for the last fiscal year?

Answer: 388 active estates.

- (2) What is the total value of the estates?

Answer: \$1,187,572.04.

- (3) What was the total amount collected for maintenance of all patients in the Mental Hospitals for the last fiscal year?

Answer: \$95,038.60.

- (4) What portion of this did the estates' patients pay?

Answer: \$33,852.99.

- (5) What were the total fees charged for the last fiscal year?

Answer: \$21,312.01.

- (6) What were the total fees collected for the last fiscal year?

Answer: \$11,647.86.

- (7) What acreage of patients' farms was under cultivation the last fiscal year?

Answer: 15,197.

- (8) How many acres were under crop during the last fiscal year?

Answer: 11,298.

- (9) What was the total yield of all grain grown on patients' estates during the fiscal year?

Answer: 166,376 bushels and 53,081 oat sheaves.

According to Order, Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Spence,

That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies to fifty when the next redistribution is made, and that such constituencies should be as nearly as practicable equal in population.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 010—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 then adjourned at 4.05 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924.

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

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
Mr. Sahlmark, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Two-Platoon System for Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.
Mr. Baker, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 31—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour of Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.
Mr. Baker, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 21, 1924, showing:—

- (1) The number of Teachers' Certificates issued by the Department of Education during the years 1906, 1912, 1918, 1922 and 1923—
 - (a) to teachers trained in the Normal Schools of Saskatchewan;
 - (b) to teachers trained outside the Province.
- (2) The number of Provisional Certificates issued during these years and indicating how many of these were issued to discharged soldiers. *(Sessional Paper No. 25.)*

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cross,

Ordered, That the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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. 12—An Act respecting the Solemnisation of Marriage.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

By Mr. Turner, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The names of all Judicial Districts in Saskatchewan and the District Judges located in each of them.
- (2) The number of days on which Court was held by each Judge in 1921, 1922 and 1923.

- (3) The number of cases tried (a) civil, (b) criminal, by each of these Judges in 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (4) The number of chamber applications heard by each Judge in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (5) The number of Estates probated before each Judge in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (6) The number of accounts passed by each of the Judges in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

A report of the activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of the Department of the Attorney General for the period commencing February 1, 1923, and ending January 31, 1924.

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

That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies to fifty when the next redistribution is made, and that such constituencies should be as nearly as practicable equal in population.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Hyde, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert),

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

"in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies when the next redistribution is made; the boundaries of such constituencies to give due regard to area, population, physical features and natural boundaries."

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

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 undermentioned Bills:—

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act, was reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Executions Act, was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1924.

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

Your Committee has had under consideration a Petition received by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly on Friday, February 22, 1924, from the Society of the Sisters of Sion of Prince Albert, praying for exemption from taxation of certain of its property in the City of Saskatoon.

Although the time fixed under Rule 79 has expired, under all the circumstances your Committee begs to recommend that this Rule be suspended and that the said Petition be allowed to be Presented to the Assembly and that it be now Read and Received.

Your Committee further recommends that if this is agreed to, the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 in respect to advertising of notice be suspended and that the said Bill may be now introduced. Notice of this Petition has been duly advertised in four issues of the local Saskatoon paper but no notice has been inserted in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, but your Committee is of opinion that, under all the circumstances, the rights of any interested parties have not been prejudicially affected thereby.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Salkeld,

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

The following Petition was then Presented, Read and Received:—

By Mr. Hogan—Of the Society of the Sisters of Sion, praying for An Act exempting from Taxation certain of its Property.

The Clerk laid on the Table Private Bill No. 012—An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Lands of The Society of the Sisters of Sion, which was read the first time and ordered for second reading on Thursday next, pursuant to Rule 91.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 32—An Act to regulate the Speed and Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Hon Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Mr. Turner asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Cross:—

(1) What is the number of persons employed in each of the Land Titles Offices at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw?

Answer: Regina..... 30.
Saskatoon..... 38.
Moose Jaw..... 34.

- (2) What is the average daily number of documents filed in each of the Land Titles Offices at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw?

Answer: Regina..... 76.
Saskatoon..... 105.
Moose Jaw..... 73.

- (3) What is the average daily number of searches made in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw?

Answer: Regina..... 40.
Saskatoon..... 45.
Moose Jaw..... 36.

- (4) What is the average daily number of abstracts or certificates issued in each of the Land Titles Offices at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw?

Answer: Regina..... 67. .
Saskatoon..... 77.
Moose Jaw..... 56.

- (5) What were the total yearly receipts in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, in each of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923?

Answer: For the fiscal years ending the 30th of April, 1921, 1922 and 1923, the figures are as follows:

	1921	1922	1923
Regina.....	\$125,076.58	\$100,083.41	\$ 95,946.23
Saskatoon.....	147,373.35	127,332.37	119,655.10
Moose Jaw.....	135,950.60	101,224.15	90,266.13

In addition to the foregoing the following branches of the Federal and Provincial Government are given free services in connection with abstracts and other certificates, searches and registration of seed grain liens and discharges thereof:

Soldier Settlement Board,
Department of the Interior,
The Highways Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Department of Agriculture,
Attorney-General's Department.

Free searches are not included in the foregoing figures.

The average number of documents filed, searches made and abstracts and certificates issued is based on the work going through the Land Titles Offices for the past six months.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Spence,

That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies to fifty when the next redistribution is made, and that such constituencies should be as nearly as practicable equal in population.

And the proposed amendment of Mr. Hyde, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert),

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

"in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies when the next redistribution is made; the boundaries of such constituencies to give due regard to area, population, physical features and natural boundaries."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Gordon (Souris),

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

"in the opinion of this Legislature, the number of constituencies in the Province should be reduced to forty-two, due regard to area, population, physical features and natural boundaries being given in connection with the boundaries of such constituencies; and, further, that the Government be requested to bring down the necessary amending legislation before the next provincial general election."

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

The question being put on the proposed amendment; it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion as amended, viz.: "That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of reducing the number of constituencies when the next redistribution is made; the boundaries of such constituencies to give due regard to area, population, physical features and natural boundaries;" it was agreed to.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.50 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1924.

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Crop Payments Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 37—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy.

Mr. Robinson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Mr. Robinson, Second reading Monday next.

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

H. W. NEWLANDS,

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.

(Sessional Paper No. 26.)

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 a third time and passed:—

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act, 1923.

Bill No. 13—An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Blind and Deaf Children.

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

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

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

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924.

The Order being read for the introduction of a Bill to amend The Hospitals Act, the said Bill was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 25, 1924, showing:

A report of the activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of the Department of the Attorney General for the period commencing February 1, 1923, and ending January 31, 1924.

(Sessional Paper No. 27.)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law:—

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Two-Platoon System for Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.

Bill No. 31—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour of Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924.

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

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

Bill No. 011—An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College at Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College.

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

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 40—An Act to provide for the Release of Certain Moneys for the Construction of Canadian National Branch Lines.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Hyde asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

(1) What was the cost of supplies purchased in 1923 for the destruction of grasshoppers?

Answer: \$129,035.00.

(2) What was the cost of supplies purchased in each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922?

Answer: In 1920, \$361,879.68; in 1921, \$204,624.12 and in 1922, \$151,511.55.

(3) What are the prospects of a similar campaign being necessary in 1924?

Answer: It is anticipated that there will be limited and scattered outbreaks in the south-west and west-central part of Saskatchewan in 1924, but it is believed that supplies on hand in provincial warehouses, as well as in municipal mixing stations, will largely take care of the situation. The likelihood of a much smaller percentage of municipalities being affected and the change in location of outbreaks during the last two years will give a further opportunity of withdrawing supplies from those municipalities no longer requiring them. This work was begun last year and as the menace seems to be rapidly disappearing all possible measures will be taken to reduce the surplus to a minimum.

Mrs. Ramsland asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Latta:—

- (1) How many nurses were employed in the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education during 1923?
Answer: 13.
- (2) How many schools were visited by these nurses during 1923?
Answer: 1,535.
- (3) How many pupils were examined?
Answer: 45,737.
- (4) What percentage of children examined were found to have physical defects?
Answer: 69 per cent.
- (5) How many children are reported as having had defects corrected as a result of the nurses' work during 1923?
Answer: 11,440.
- (6) What are the most common physical defects found?
Answer: Decaying teeth
Unhealthy throats
Defective vision
Malnutrition.
- (7) How many homes were visited during 1923?
Answer: 1,296.
- (8) What are the duties of the School Hygiene Branch other than the physical inspection of school children?
Answer: To speak on health subjects at trustees' and teachers' conventions.
To interest women's organisations in the conservation of the health of the school child.
To meet as many mothers as possible in each district to discuss matters relative to child health.
To give instruction in health teaching to students in normal schools.

Mr. Gemmell asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) What was the number of each kind of licences issued under provisions of The Game Act for year ending April 30, 1923?
Answer:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Resident Big Game..... | 1,400 |
| Resident Game Bird..... | 15,727 |
| Nonresident Game Bird..... | 102 |
| Nonresident Big Game..... | 14 |
| Taxidermist..... | 11 |
| Game Export..... | 58 |
| Resident Fur Dealers..... | 897 |
| Nonresident Fur Dealer..... | 80 |
| Nonresident Trappers..... | 10 |
| Resident Trappers..... | 8,402 |
| Private Game and Fur Farms..... | 38 |
| Tanners..... | 1 |

- (2) On what number of pelts of fur bearing animals was royalty collected for year ending April 30, 1923?
Answer: 1,072,409.
- (3) What was the amount of royalty collected during this period?
Answer: \$62,374.26.
- (4) How many game guardians are employed by the Department?
Answer: (a) Salaried (1) 10 Permanent
 (2) 6 Temporary,
 (b) Voluntary Game Guardians: 340
- (5) How many convictions were obtained for infractions of The Game Act during 1923?
Answer: 146.
- (6) What was the total amount of fines imposed in connection therewith?
Answer: \$2,660.00.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich,

That this Legislature is of opinion that the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; Second—reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country;

That, to these ends the principal articles of food, a carefully selected list of the implements and machinery of production, and building materials, should be free from custom duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same;

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions would be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same;

That the British preference should be increased to fifty (50) per cent. of the general tariff;

That negotiations should be entered into by the Government of Canada, with the Government of the United States with a view of establishing a reciprocity on lines similar to those of 1911.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Turner, 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. 24—An Act for the Protection of Game.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees.

According to Order, Bill No. 012—An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Lands of The Society of the Sisters of Sion, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924.

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

H. W. NEULANDS,

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, 1924, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 29.)

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

Mr. Baker asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Cross:—

(1) How many women were in receipt of an allowance under The Mothers' Allowances Act on the following dates:—

(a) December 31, 1921.

(b) December 31, 1922.

(c) December 31, 1923.

Answer: (a) 522, (b) 663, (c) 754.

(2) How many women were receiving allowances in the following classes as on December 31, 1923?

(a) Women who are widows.

Answer: 634.

(b) Women whose husbands are permanently incapacitated through illness or other causes or who are inmates of an institution or home.

Answer: 91.

(c) Cases where orphans are being taken care of by widows or unmarried women acting as foster mothers.

Answer: 7.

(d) Cases where the husband is an inmate of a gaol or penitentiary?

Answer: 22.

(3) What is the total number of children represented in the families receiving allowances?

Answer: 2,618.

(4) What was the amount paid in mothers' allowances in the calendar years 1921, 1922 and 1923?

Answer: \$144,090, \$185,390, \$215,640 respectively.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner of the twenty-ninth ultimo.

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

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 a third time and passed:—

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Employment Agencies Act.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Reclamation Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Private Ditches Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act to repeal The Egg Marketing Act.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Grazing Lands Act, 1923.

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

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1924.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Cross have leave to introduce Bill No. 41—An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors.

The Hon. Mr. Cross, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Mr. Jones asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:—

(1) How many Medical Practitioners are there practising in Saskatchewan?

Answer: The Government has no record.

(2) How many are paid-up members of the Medical Association of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Answered by No. 1.

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

Bill No. 011—An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College at Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College, was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools, was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1924.

Mr. Pickel, 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 amendment:

Bill No. 012—An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Lands of The Society of the Sisters of Sion, and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows:

“An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of The Society of the Sisters of Sion.”

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills:

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Two-Platoon System for Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.

Bill No. 31—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour of Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.

Your Committee recommends that these Bills be not further proceeded with as it does not consider it advisable to so limit the autonomy of municipalities.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Meikle,

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

Mr. Hindle from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organisation and appointed Mr. Hindle as Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the question referred to it, viz., the advisability of the Assembly endorsing the application of the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, to the Dominion Government for a grant of \$50,000 from the surplus funds received by the Dominion Government from the Canada Wheat Board 1919-20.

Mr. G. W. Robertson, who was Secretary of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to January 30, 1924, appeared before the Committee and presented information relating to the organisation of the Pool Committee, the incorporation of the Company, and the drive to secure contracts with producers to market their wheat through the Pool. Mr. Robertson produced state-

ments and accounts to October 18, 1923, and to January 30, 1924, and the results obtained, which have been summarised as herein set forth:

(a) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Cash received to and including October, 18, 1923:

Grants from Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association received from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company	\$15,000.00	
Cash from Contracts	22,690.50	
	<hr/>	\$37,690.50

Cash received October 19, 1923, to January 30, 1924:

Grants from United Grain Growers..	5,000.00	
Cash from Contracts	13,358.72	
	<hr/>	18,358.72

Interest on bank balances		11.88
		<hr/>

Total Receipts to January 30, 1924		56,061.10
--	--	-----------

Cash in bank January 30, 1924		5,543.67
		<hr/>

Total Expenditure to January 30, 1924		50,517.43
---	--	-----------

(b) CONTRACTS AND COSTS.

Number of contracts secured to October 18, 1923	31,324	
Acreage covered by contracts	4,269,112	
Average cost per contract	\$1.17	
Average constituency cost per contract to October 18, 1923 .....	.58	
Highest constituency cost per contract ..	7.65	
Lowest constituency cost per contract ..	.12	

(c) WAIVERS AND NEW CONTRACTS.

Number of waivers secured to January 30, 1924	8,927	
Acreage covered by waivers		1,308,091
Number of new contracts secured to January 30, 1924	3,805	
Acreage covered by new contracts		523,656
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of waivers and new contracts	12,732	
Total acreage covered by waivers and new contracts		1,831,747

(d) BALANCE SHEET TO JANUARY 30, 1924.

ASSETS.

Cash with bankers.....	\$ 5,543.67	
Contract notes.....	68,861.10	
Short settlement on contracts and waivers.....	120.00	
Advances to be accounted for.....	4,403.72	
	<hr/>	
Total Assets.....		\$78,928.49

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable.....	\$1,858.46	
Capital paid up.....	76.00	
	<hr/>	
Total liabilities.....		1,934.46
		<hr/>
Surplus assets.....		\$76,994.03

Your Committee has noted a wide divergence in the expense of securing contracts in various parts of the province, and instances where the results did not appear to warrant the amounts paid. Mr. Robertson assured the Committee that in every case as soon as it was discovered that an organiser was not obtaining results a change was made. Either his services were dispensed with and another appointed in his place, or the constituency was divided and additional organisers appointed.

Having regard to the fact that the work was done hurriedly and at a time when farmers were busy harvesting, your Committee is not disposed to adversely criticise the amount expended.

Your Committee is of the opinion that a large number of wheat producers of Saskatchewan who were contributors to the sum of money in the hands of the Federal Government as a result of the operation of the Wheat Board of Canada, desire to see a Wheat Pool organised.

Your Committee is also of the opinion that financial assistance is necessary to complete the work and that the organisation of Co-operative Wheat Marketing is a proper object upon which to expend a portion of the surplus funds aforesaid.

The application to the Federal authorities outlined in the resolution referred to your Committee has since been presented, and reports would indicate has not been favourably received. The Acting Minister of Finance is reported to have said that the Dominion Government considers the surplus from the operation of the Canada Wheat Board to be the property of the wheat farmers of Canada and that when a distribution of the funds is made it should be through Government of the Provinces proportionately to the amount of wheat contributed by the purchasers of each province.

In view of these circumstances your Committee is of the opinion and now recommends:

That the Federal Government be asked to immediately make a division or partial division of the surplus funds from the operation of the Canada Wheat Board among the provinces in proportion to the amount of wheat contributed by the producers of each province; and, in case such division or partial division is made, the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan should advance to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, such sum or sums as from time to time would appear to be necessary and warranted, and that the expenditure of any moneys thus advanced should be subject to audit by the Provincial Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Hindle, seconded by Mr. Meikle,

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture be received, and considered on Friday next.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Mr. Gemmell asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What were the total threshing returns for each kind of grains on each Provincial Institutional Farm for the year 1923?

Answer: Wheat 9,210 bushels.
Oats 43,759 bushels.
Barley 13,423 bushels.

- (2) What was the acreage and average production?

Answer: Wheat . . . 302 acres, average 38.5 bus. per acre.
Oats 628 acres, average 69.68 bus. per acre.
Barley . . . 346 acres, average 38.79 bus. per acre.

- (3) What was the crop production on each of the Institutional Farms, of ensilage and potatoes for the year 1923?

Answer: Ensilage including corn and sunflowers, 540 tons.
Potatoes, 14,101 bushels.

- (4) What was the acreage and average production?

Answer: Corn and sunflowers, 86 acres, average 6.3 tons.
Potatoes, 100 acres, average 141 bushels.

Mr. Jones asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:—

- (1) In what year were the Baby Clinics organised at Regina and Saskatoon Fairs?

Answer: Regina Fair, 1916; Saskatoon Fair, 1920.

- (2) In what year were the Adult Clinics organised at these points?

Answer: Saskatoon Fair, 1922. No adult clinic held in Regina.

(3) Have they proved successful?

Answer: Yes, from the viewpoint for which organised.

(4) Are they being continued?

Answer: Not at present.

(5) If not, why not?

Answer: Policy will be to confine efforts to child welfare work pending larger appropriation.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

That this Legislature is of opinion that the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; Second—reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country;

That, to these ends the principal articles of food, a carefully selected list of the implements and machinery of production, and building materials, should be free from custom duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same;

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions would be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same;

That the British preference should be increased to fifty (50) per cent. of the general tariff;

That negotiations should be entered into by the Government of Canada, with the Government of the United States with a view of establishing a reciprocity on lines similar to those of 1911.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Bingham, seconded by Mr. Agar,

That the second clause be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

“That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net-twines and fishermen’s equipments; cements and fertilisers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.”

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

The question being put on the main motion as amended, viz:—

“That this Legislature is of opinion that the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; Second—reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country;

That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net-twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilisers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same;

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions would be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same;

That the British preference should be increased to fifty (50) per cent. of the general tariff;

That negotiations should be entered into by the Government of Canada, with the Government of the United States with a view of establishing a reciprocity on lines similar to those of 1911;” it was agreed to.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 49—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.
Mr. McNiven, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 12, 1924, showing:

The total number of and value of:

- (a) Pure bred stallions;
- (b) All other horses;
- (c) Pure bred beef bulls;
- (d) All other beef cattle;
- (e) Pure bred dairy bulls;
- (f) All other dairy cattle;
- (g) Pure bred rams;
- (h) All other sheep;
- (i) Pure bred boars;
- (j) All other swine;

sold under the provisions of The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act for each of the years 1913 to 1923, inclusive, and the amounts, if any, outstanding on December 31, 1923, in each case on sales made in each of the said years.

(*Sessional Paper No. 30.*)

Mr. Speaker, on the question raised by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition as to the authority under which the Honourable the Attorney General laid on the Table of this Assembly, on Monday last, the Petition of General G. S. Tuxford, *et al*, to the Executive Council, I am of opinion that this was obviously done by the minister in advance of the debate on the Liquor question for the information of members and in anticipation of his reference to same during the debate.

This procedure was therefore quite in order according to Bourinot—4th Edition—page 245.

I do not consider, however, that the document in question should be treated as a Sessional Paper and would therefore order that the record of same being laid before the Assembly be expunged from the Journals.

Mr. Turner asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunning:—

- (1) What was the total cost to the Province of the by-election held in the Provincial constituency of Milestone in 1923?
Answer: \$2,921.12 with vouchers for election officials for Polling Subdivision No. 30 still outstanding. Amount necessary to cover missing vouchers estimated to be \$20.

Mr. Meikle asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Cross:—

- (1) How many individuals are holding Commissions as Justice of the Peace at the present time?
Answer: 1,377.
- (2) How many Justices of the Peace submitted reports to the Attorney General's Department during the year 1923?
Answer: 1,358.
- (3) How many of the said Justices of the Peace tried more than 25 cases during the year 1923?
Answer: 110.
- (4) How many of the said Justices of the Peace tried more than 15 and less than 25 cases during the year 1923?
Answer: 84.
- (5) How many of the said Justices of the Peace tried more than 5 and less than 15 cases during the year 1923?
Answer: 269.
- (6) How many Justices of the Peace tried no cases at all during the year 1923?
Answer: 506.

Mr. Cockburn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What is the accommodation in the Mental Hospital at North Battleford?
Answer: 611.
- (2) How many inmates were there in this institution on December 31, 1923?
Answer: 670.
- (3) How many patients were there in the Battleford institution in each of the three years previous to the opening of the Weyburn Hospital?
Answer: December 31, 1918 777
 December 31, 1919 830
 December 31, 1920 905

- (4) What is the accommodation at the Mental Hospital at Weyburn?

Answer: 810.

- (5) When were patients first admitted to the Weyburn institution?

Answer: December 16, 1921.

- (6) How many patients were there in each of these institutions in each of the years from the date of the opening of the Weyburn Hospital?

<i>Answer:</i> Battleford, December 31, 1921	957
Weyburn, December 31, 1921	66
Battleford, December 31, 1922	623
Weyburn, December 31, 1922	677
Battleford, December 31, 1923	670
Weyburn, December 31, 1923	697

- (7) How many people were employed on the staff of the Battleford institution in each of the years 1917 to 1923, inclusive?

<i>Answer:</i> Number on staff December, 1917	109
Number on staff December, 1918	122
Number on staff December, 1919	150
Number on staff December, 1920	157
Number on staff December, 1921	183
Number on staff December, 1922	157
Number on staff December, 1923	127

- (8) How many people were employed on the staff of the Weyburn institution in each of the years since it was opened?

<i>Answer:</i> Number on staff December, 1922	156
Number on staff December, 1923	139

Mr. Cockburn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What was the average cost of transportation in sending a patient to the Battleford Mental Hospital in the year 1923?

Answer: \$6.40.

- (2) What was the average cost of transportation in sending a patient to the Weyburn Mental Hospital in the year 1923?

Answer: \$5.70.

- (3) What was the total cost of all supplies purchased for the Battleford Mental Hospital in the year 1923?

Answer: \$174,238.20.

- (4) What was the total cost of all supplies purchased for the Weyburn Mental Hospital for the year 1923?

Answer: \$167,557.56.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Halvorson,

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge its opposition to the applica-

tion of the Express Traffic Association, now before the Board of Railway Commissioners, for an increase in Express Rates, and also to press its counter-application to said Board for a general reduction and equalisation of such rates.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1924.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 51—An Act to provide for an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Elcapo No. 154.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Robertson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) How many Municipal Inspectors were employed in the service of the Department of Municipal Affairs in each of the years 1918 to 1923, inclusive?

Answer:

1918.....	5
1919.....	5
1920.....	6
1921.....	6
1922.....	6
1923.....	6

The Chief Inspector is also Acting Deputy Minister and handles a very considerable portion of the ordinary correspondence of the Department. He visits municipalities only occasionally as the work of the Department, since the winter of 1920 when relief was advanced by the municipalities under The Municipalities Relief Act, has increased very considerably. The further fact that the Deputy Minister is also a member of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission renders it necessary that he have additional assistance.

Mr. Gordon (Souris) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Cross:—

- (1) How many travelling stipendiary magistrates are there in the Province at the present time?

Answer: 3 Provincial Police Magistrates.

- (2) What are their names?

Answer: T. Murray..... Prince Albert
J. C. Martin..... Weyburn
A. J. G. MacEchen..... Regina

- (3) How many cases did each of them try during the year 1923?

Answer: T. Murray..... 154
J. C. Martin..... 202
A. J. G. MacEchen..... 113

- (4) Have any requests been made to the Government to increase the number of such Magistrates?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) What is the policy of the Government in this connection?

Answer: It is not the intention of the Government to increase the number of Provincial Police Magistrates at the present time.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Cross moved,

That Bill No. 41—An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors, be now read a second time.

A debate arising,

The Hon. Mr. Dunning asked for a ruling for the guidance of the Assembly as to whether it would be in order to discuss the merits of prohibition or some other system of control on the Bill now before the House.

Mr. Speaker—I think there can be no doubt whatever that the question before the House is the principle of this Bill. The broad question of prohibition I think can not be discussed at this particular time. I can hardly see how any member can discuss the merits of that question unless he is able to connect it with the principle of the Bill now under consideration. All I need to say, therefore, is that the question before the Assembly is the desirability of, and the time for, submitting this matter to the vote of the people and any remarks made must therefore be related directly thereto.

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

The said Bill No. 41 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1924.

Mr. Robertson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Latta:—

- (1) Did the Department of Education investigate the feasibility of establishing the Rural Municipality as the unit of administration for rural school purposes?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the nature of the investigation?

Answer: The investigation consisted of a number of consultations with officials of the department, with municipal men, and an examination of the relation of the municipal unit to debenture indebtedness, taxation, school attendance, school supervision and administration.

- (3) What were the findings?

Answer: No definite conclusions have been reached.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1924, the following sums:—

1. For Legislation	\$ 280.30
2. For Attorney General—Police	22,500.00
3. For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	11,141.32
4. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	107,150.00
5. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	\$355,000.00
being:	
To provide for advances to The Saskat- chewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, on account of the construc- tion or acquisition of elevators, under the provisions of the Act respecting said Company.	
6. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Administration	1,000.00
7. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Miscellaneous Services	2,000.00
8. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Buildings—Construction	169,800.00
9. For Education	85,000.00
10. For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agri- cultural Interests	12,000.00

11. For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops	\$135,000.00
12. For Public Health	27,000.00
13. For Bureau of Child Protection	38,000.00

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 then adjourned at 6.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1924.

Mr. Jones asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:—

- (1) How many Medical Practitioners were registered in Saskatchewan, 1923?

Answer: 946 names were on the register at the end of 1923, and 34 registered during the year.

- (2) How many Medical Practitioners were practising in December, 1923?

Answer: No definite information on this point, but estimated 549 registered practitioners residing in the Province, most of whom are in active practice.

- (3) How many Registered Medical Practitioners paid their annual fee in 1923?

Answer: 330.

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

By Mr. Sykes, for a Return showing:

All correspondence now on file in the Department of Highways between the Chairman or any member of the Highway Commission (appointed under The Public Highways Act, 1912), the Department of Highways, and the Rural Municipality of Swift Current No. 137, or the Secretary Treasurer of the above mentioned Municipality, in connection with the construction and proposed removal of a bridge north of Section 21, Township 14, Range 14, West of the 3rd Meridian.

By Mr. Wilson, for a Return respecting:

The Grade VIII and High School Departmental Examinations for the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, showing—

- (1) Number of sub-examiners employed each year.
- (2) Average number of days' employment for examiners.
- (3) Average number of papers read per day per examiner.
- (4) Total number of papers read by all examiners.
- (5) Basis of payment.
- (6) Total cost of reading examination papers.
- (7) Average cost per paper.
- (8) Average amount earned per day per examiner.

On motion of Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Gordon (Souris),

Ordered, That there be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report, the system and procedure for securing reports and statistics on the cereal crops of the province and the tabulation and publication of the results either by the Provincial Government or in conjunction with the Dominion Government.

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

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited, was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

Bill No. 012—An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Lands of The Society of the Sisters of Sion, was reported without amendment; read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of The Society of the Sisters of Sion."

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Halvorson,

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge its opposition to the application of the Express Traffic Association, now before the Board of Railway Commissioners, for an increase in Express Rates, and also to press its counter-application to said Board for a general reduction and equalisation of such rates.

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

On motion of Mr. Hindle, seconded by Mr. Meikle,

Resolved, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture be now concurred in.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that a copy of the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture in its first Report to this Legislature be forwarded to the Secretary of State of Canada for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924.

Mr. Pickel, 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 amendment:

Bill No. 010—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 second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 52—An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Town of Broadview.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Areas situate along the Borders of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

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

H. W. NEWLANDS,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1925, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly. (*Sessional Paper No. 31.*)

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

Mr. Spence asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

(1) How many cases of financial difficulties have been referred to the Debt Adjustment Bureau in each of the past three years?

Answer:

From September, 1921, to September, 1922...	3,500
From September, 1922, to September, 1923...	5,000
From September, 1923, to date	2,495

(2) How many farmers since September, 1921, have been assisted by the Bureau to a better financial basis?

Answer: It is difficult to say exactly, but the records indicate that 975 applicants have been assisted by the Bureau to a sound financial basis and at least 1,500 farmers have been able to make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors by following the advice of the Bureau.

- (3) In how many cases have crop assignments been made to the Bureau?

Answer: 43 crop assignments covering 1923 crop only have been made to the Bureau.

- (4) What is the value of the crop proceeds distributed among creditors by the Bureau?

Answer: The value of crop proceeds distributed by the Bureau since September, 1923, to date, is \$80,191.80.

Mr. Bingham asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunning:—

- (1) What is the capitalisation of the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Ltd.?

Answer: \$200,000.00.

- (2) What is the subscribed capital?

Answer: The subscribed capital as at April 30, 1923, was \$151,900.00.

- (3) What is the paid-up capital?

Answer: The paid-up capital as at April 30, 1923, was \$66,510.24.

- (4) How many shareholders are there?

Answer: The Government has no information as to the number of shareholders.

- (5) What dividends, if any, has the company paid since its incorporation?

Answer: No dividends have been paid.

- (6) Have any calls been made on the unpaid portion of the shares?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, what calls have been made?

Answer: The calls as at April 30, 1923, were 45 per cent. of subscribed capital.

- (8) What were the number of cattle, sheep and swine handled through the Prince Albert Stock Yards in the fiscal years 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, respectively?

Answer:

	Cattle including calves	Sheep	Swine
1919-20.....	2,392	117	581
1920-21.....	9,280	2,283	2,664
1921-22.....	3,468	459	7,298
1922-23.....	5,766	660	7,915

- (9) What applications, if any, have been made to the Government for assistance for this company?

Answer: Under section 18 of the Act of incorporation applications have been received for grants to the extent of \$25,673.44, which have been paid.

- (10) In what sum is the company indebted to the Government at the present time?

Answer: The Company is not indebted to the Government.

- (11) What security does the Government hold for such indebtedness?

Answer: See answer to Question 10.

- (12) What changes have taken place in the management of the company since its incorporation?

Answer: The Government has no information in regard to changes of management of the company.

- (13) What are the present assets of the company?

Answer: The net assets as at April 30, 1923, were \$87,-126.55 after deducting the reserve for depreciation and organisation expenses.

- (14) What are the present liabilities of the Company?

Answer: The liabilities of the Company as at April 30, 1923, were—to the shareholders \$66,510.24, to the public \$109.13.

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. 33—An Act to amend The Crop Payments Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Cross moved,

That Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, be now read a second time.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Johnston	Halvorson
McNab	Sahlmark	Patterson
Cross	Taylor	Hyde
Dunning	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Ketcheson
Latta	Hermanson	Lewis
Hamilton	Hindle	Harvey
Clinch	Gamble	Salkeld
Baker	Hagarty	Pascoe
Dunbar	Shortreed	Maharg
Nolin	Dodds	McKinnon
Uhrich	Jones	Cummings
Gardiner	McNiven	Bennett
Finlayson	Vancise	Gordon (Souris)
Pickel	Parker	Warren—42

MARCH 12, 1924

NAYS.

Messieurs

Wilson	Hall	Cockburn
Gordon (Lloydminster)	Hogan	Agar
Therres	Turner	Bingham
Sykes	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Robertson—13
	Meikle	

The said Bill No. 44 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Hamilton moved,

That Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Noxious Weeds, be now read a second time.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited, was read a third time and passed.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924.

Mr. Pickel, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills presented the fourth 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 amendment:

Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of Certain Churches therein named.

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

The Order being read for the Assembly to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

The Hon. Mr. Dunning moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

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

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

That Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Noxious Weeds, be now read a second time.

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

The said Bill No. 23 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Crop Payments Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

According to Order, Bill No. 49—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act, was reported without amendment; read a third time and passed.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, was reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated March 11, 1924, respecting:

The Grade VIII and High School Departmental Examinations for the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, showing—

- (1) Number of sub-examiners employed each year.
- (2) Average number of days' employment for examiners.
- (3) Average number of papers read per day per examiner.
- (4) Total number of papers read by all examiners.
- (5) Basis of payment.
- (6) Total cost of reading examination papers.
- (7) Average cost per paper.
- (8) Average amount earned per day per examiner.

(Sessional Paper No. 32.)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 25, 1924, showing:

- (1) The names of all Judicial Districts in Saskatchewan and the District Judges located in each of them.
- (2) The number of days on which Court was held by each Judge in 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (3) The number of cases tried (a) civil, (b) criminal, by each of these Judges in 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (4) The number of chamber applications heard by each Judge in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (5) The number of Estates probated before each Judge in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.
- (6) The number of accounts passed by each of the Judges in each of the said years 1921, 1922 and 1923.

(Sessional Paper No. 33.)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 21, 1924, showing:

- (1) The actual amount expended in each Constituency from Capital and Revenue Accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries for the fiscal year 1922-23.
- (2) The actual amount expended in each Constituency from Capital and Revenue Accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (3) The total number of miles of Provincial Highways and main market roads in each Constituency maintained by

the Department of Highways from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.

- (4) The actual amount expended in each Constituency on maintenance of Provincial Highways and main market roads from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (5) The amount expended in each Constituency by way of special grants to Municipalities for the construction or maintenance of roads and bridges.
- (6) The total amount expended in each Constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.
- (7) The number of miles of road built in each Constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923, and the average cost per mile of same. (*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

Mr. Hagarty asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) How many bred sows of bacon type were sold and distributed from stock yards in Saskatchewan in the spring of 1923?

Answer: At the Moose Jaw Stock Yards 145 bred sows of bacon type were sold in 1923 and 150 at Prince Albert, making a total of 295 bred sows.

- (2) How many such sows have been bred and distributed from stock yards in Saskatchewan during the spring of 1924?

Answer: At the Moose Jaw Stock Yards 124 bred sows of bacon type were sold in the spring of 1924, and at Prince Albert 110 bred sows, consisting of 27 pure bred and 83 grades, making a total of 234.

- (3) At what price were these sows sold to farmers?

Answer: (a) In 1923 these sows were sold at Moose Jaw at an average price of \$22.30 and at Prince Albert at an average price of \$20.28.

- (b) In 1924 these sows were sold at Moose Jaw at an average price of \$19.85 and at Prince Albert at an average price of \$20.64.

These prices include purchase price, feed costs and a nominal charge for breeding to a pure bred boar.

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees.

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

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

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1924.

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.
Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend the Law as to Contributory Negligence.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 57—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King in the right of Canada, The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Cross have leave to introduce Bill No. 58—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.

The Hon. Mr. Cross, 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 a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Gemmell asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) What was the total cost of gopher poison distributed to farmers from Local Improvement District funds in each Local Improvement District in each of the years 1922 and 1923?

<i>Answer:</i>	1922	1923
Cypress No. 808.....	\$2,822.13	\$1,917.92
Elrose No. 809.....	274.54	102.18
Happy Land No. 813...	188.05	33.44
Maple Creek No. 823...	1,050.40	595.08
Notukeu No. 831.....	907.46	893.23
Willow Bunch No. 856..	1,303.15	863.28

- (2) What is the area of each Local Improvement District in which gopher poison was distributed in the said years 1922 and 1923?

<i>Answer:</i>	Number of Townships
Cypress No. 808.....	67
Elrose No. 809.....	11
Happy Land No. 813.....	9
Maple Creek No. 823.....	27
Notukeu No. 831.....	32
Willow Bunch No. 856.....	31

(3) What charge, if any, was made by the Government for the work of distributing such gopher poison?

Answer: No charge.

Mr. Finlayson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

(1) What is the amount of taxes collected by the Department of Municipal Affairs on behalf of School Districts in Local Improvement District areas and transmitted to the said districts in each of the years 1922 and 1923?

<i>Answer:</i>	1922	1923
	\$19,918.32	\$2,830.08

(2) What is the total amount of taxes paid by the Department to School Districts in each of the said years on lands in respect of which tax enforcement proceedings have been taken under The School Assessment Act?

<i>Answer:</i>	1922	1923
	\$29,860.22	\$10,440.59

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

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

Tuesday, March 18, 1924.

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

The Assembly, accordingly, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.05 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1924.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of certain Churches therein named, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

According to Order, Mr. Robinson moved,
That Bill No. 37—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy, be now read a second time
A debate arising, and the question being put; it was negatived.

According to Order, Mr. Robinson moved,
That Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act, be now read a second time.
A debate arising, and the question being put; it was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Robinson,
Ordered, That the Orders for the Second Reading of Bill No. 37—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy, and of Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act, be discharged and the said Bills withdrawn.

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

Moved by Mr. Bingham, seconded by Mr. Harvey,
That in the opinion of this Assembly, the alternative vote method should be adopted for use in future Provincial elections in all single-member constituencies, where more than two candidates are running for election.

A debate arising, and the question being put; it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS.

Messieurs

Harvey	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Agar
Salkeld	Meikle	Bingham
Maharg	Cummings	Warren
Turner	Cockburn	Robertson—12

NAYS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Uhrich	Dodds
Garry	Gardiner	Hogan
McNab	Finlayson	McNiven
Cross	Pickel	Parker
Dunning	Johnston	Halvorson
Latta	Sahlmark	Patterson
Hamilton	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Hyde
Clinch	Taylor	Lewis
Baker	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Pascoe
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Hindle	McKinnon
Wilson	Gemmell	Bennett
Dowd	Smith	Gordon (Souris)—38
Dunbar	Therres	

On motion of Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Meikle,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, it is advisable that a Committee of this Assembly should visit, inspect and report on the public and semi-public institutions of the Province; such reports to be made direct to the Legislature at each regular session.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1924.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated March 11, 1924, showing:

All correspondence now on file in the Department of Highways between the Chairman or any member of the Highway Commission (appointed under The Public Highways Act, 1912), the Department of Highways, and the Rural Municipality of Swift Current No. 137, or the Secretary Treasurer of the above mentioned Municipality, in connection with the construction and proposed removal of a bridge north of Section 21, Township 14, Range 14, West of the 3rd Meridian.
(*Sessional Paper No. 35.*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Baker,

Resolved, that this Legislature do indorse the principle of the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations and portions of Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, and do authorise the Dominion Government to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of such indorsation, namely:

A. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Washington, U.S.A., by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919:

1. Articles numbered 1 and 4 of the Recommendation concerning unemployment;
2. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;
3. Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers;
4. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night;

B. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the 25th day of October, 1921:

1. Article 1: Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture;
2. Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to agricultural employment;
3. Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.

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

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that a copy of the Resolution passed this day by this Legislature respecting the indorsation of the principle of certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations be forwarded to the Secretary of State of Canada for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924.

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

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Monday next.

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 Bureau of Public Health for the year 1922. *(Sessional Paper No. 36.)*

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McNab,

Ordered, That on and after Friday next when the Assembly adjourns it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. of the next sitting day, and so on from day to day, and if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Cross:—

(1) How many employees of the Provincial Government were there in the Judicial District of Swift Current, including both the Sheriff's and Clerk's Offices, on April 30, 1923?

Answer: Seven.

(2) What was their total salaries and fees?

Answer: \$12,850.00 for the year ending the 30th of April, 1923.

(3) What are the present salaries with fees paid to the same officials of the Judicial Districts of Leader, Maple Creek and Swift Current?

Answer: At the rate of \$14,410.00 per year for all three districts combined.

(4) Who is the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Leader?

Answer: William Ewart Gatenby.

- (5) Had he been employed as a Bailiff to the Sheriff at Swift Current prior to his new appointment?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) Was he dismissed as a Bailiff by the Sheriff at Swift Current, and if so for what reason?

Answer: No.

Mr. Smith asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) When was compulsory grading of cream adopted in the creameries of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Compulsory grading of cream to fixed quality standards was instituted in Saskatchewan May 1, 1923, at the request of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association and with the endorsement of the creamery operators of the province.

- (2) What method was adopted to enforce the system of compulsory grading?

Answer: Forty-eight cream graders under supervision of the Dairy Commissioner were placed in creameries with an output of more than 75,000 lbs. of butter per annum or 3,000 lbs. or more weekly, and a strict system of inspection was enforced at all other creameries. The staff was greatly reduced during the winter months owing to smaller cream receipts.

- (3) What amount of cream or butterfat has been purchased under the compulsory grading system, and what has been the total cost and the cost per pound butterfat of the cream grading service?

Answer: A total of 8,332,261 pounds of butterfat was purchased under this system from May 1, 1923, to the end of February, 1924. The total cost of the cream grading service from May 1, 1923, to February 29, 1924, was \$48,438.90, which represents a cost of 0.581 cents per pound of butterfat purchased.

- (4) How has the cream grading service been financed?

Answer: By agreement with the creamery operators the entire cost of the cream grading service has been paid by a pro rata levy per pound of butterfat purchased, made monthly, on the total butterfat receipts of all creameries operating in Saskatchewan. There has been no cost to the government for cream grading or administration expenses in connection with the service.

- (5) What percentage of the total butterfat graded was placed in each of the respective grades?

Answer: The percentage of butterfat placed in each of the different grades from May 1, 1923, to February 29, 1924, was as follows:

Grade	Percentage
Table Cream.....	5.4
Special Grade.....	21.2
First Grade.....	54.2
Second Grade.....	18.8
Off Grade.....	.4
	100.0

(6) What amount of creamery butter was graded at the government butter grading depots during the year 1923?

Answer: Samples from 14,678 churnings representing 9,746,332 pounds of butter or 93.1 per cent. of the total creamery output of the province was graded during the calendar year 1923, and the percentages in each of the different grades were as follows:

Grade	Percentage
Special Grade.....	11.2
First Grade.....	61.5
Second Grade.....	23.4
Off Grade.....	3.6
	100.0

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Halvorson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of the Public Domain within its limits without further delay.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of certain Churches therein named, was read a third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, was read a third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 49—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

According to Order, Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), moved,

That Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read a second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Garry,

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

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Finlayson	Sykes
Garry	Pickel	Jones
McNab	Johnson	Hogan
Cross	Sahlmark	McNiven
Dunning	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Vancise
Latta	Taylor	Parker
Baker	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Patterson
Wilson	Hindle	Hyde
Dunbar	Gemmell	Ketcheson
Nolin	Gamble	Lewis
Uhrich	Therres	McKinnon—35
Gardiner	Dodds	

NAYS.

Messieurs

Harvey	Meikle	Bingham
Pascoe	Cummings	Gordon (Souris)
Maharg	Cockburn	Warren
Turner	Bennett	Robertson—14
McDonald (S. Qu'- Appelle)	Agar	

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

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1924.

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

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid for the following Private Bills be remitted, less cost of printing:

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.

Bill No. 02—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

Bill No. 08—An Act respecting the Union of certain Churches therein named.

Bill No. 011—An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College at Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College.

Bill No. 012—An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of The Society of the Sisters of Sion.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Pickel, seconded by Mr. Gordon (Souris),

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

Mr. Hindle, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, presented the second report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the matters referred to it by the Assembly under date of March 11, 1924, as follows:

“That there be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report, the system and procedure for securing reports and statistics on the cereal crops of the province and the tabulation and publication of the results either by the Provincial Government or in conjunction with the Dominion Government.”

Your committee was made acquainted with the procedure followed by the Statistical Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the collection of cereal reports and statistics and is of opinion that the estimates compiled by this branch do not

indicate that they have been in excess of the actual crop returns. Your Committee is satisfied that the system in use in this province is productive of reasonably accurate results and is of opinion that further consideration of the development of the present system of collection might be of service.

Your Committee is also of opinion that public attention should be drawn to the fact that the estimates of the Department of Agriculture are much more reliable than those made unofficially by private parties. It was demonstrated to your Committee that private parties occasionally issue estimates in such a form as to convey to the public an impression that they are official in character. Your Committee is satisfied that such unofficial estimates tend to do considerable harm.

Your Committee also believe that the public should be informed that the Department of Agriculture does not issue any crop estimate until the crop returns in any particular year are reasonably well known.

Mr. Hindle, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, presented the third report of the said Committee, which is as follow:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the matters referred to it by the Assembly under date of February 7, 1924, as follows:

“Whereas the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, has requested investigation and reconsideration of the basis upon which financial assistance has been granted to the Company;

“Therefore, be it Resolved, That said request be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture with instructions to investigate the condition of the Company and report upon the request.”

Shortly after your Committee commenced its enquiry, the Company submitted a further memorandum (hereinafter referred to as Memorandum No. 2) amending the foregoing original request, which memorandum was in the following terms:

“We now request that the Government take over all our cold storage plants on the following basis: that credit be given the Company for the original cost of these buildings and equipment and one half of the losses incurred by the Company in the past in the operating of these cold storages as public utilities.”

Your Committee held a number of meetings and took evidence from witnesses under oath.

Some of the evidence adduced bore only remotely on the matter of reference but all held some value as illustrating the history of the Company's development and its business methods as well as business methods of others engaged in the same class of business.

Your Committee desires to point out that a company organised on the basis of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, semi-public in character, could not act in the same manner as a

private enterprise in respect to adjustment of financial difficulties that might arise. The fact that the credit of the Province of Saskatchewan was behind the institution necessitating public enquiry into the request for readjustment of financial terms, naturally directed much wider public attention than was the case in connection with the very many private corporations throughout the Dominion which experienced difficult times in the last three or four years. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, is not alone in its present condition of embarrassment. Private enterprise is struggling with equally adverse conditions and problems of a similar nature and the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, should not be led into the belief that the condition of the Company is hopeless because of the wide publicity given to its present situation.

The evidence before your Committee did not bear out the claim of the Company that the cold-storage part of the business was responsible for its losses to the extent that the Company represented. During the early years of the Company's history there was a heavy demand for cold storage space, a demand which largely exceeded the space available. It was generally believed that this condition would continue. The figures available would indicate that during these years the Company's cold storage operations were being conducted at a profit.

During recent years, however, general economic conditions have resulted in the whole community operating on what might be termed a "hand to mouth" basis in connection with perishable products formerly held in large volume in cold storage, with the result that the demand for cold storage space has reduced to a minimum.

Your Committee is of opinion that this factor is largely responsible for losses on cold storage operation by the Company in recent years. Your Committee believes that the present demand for cold storage space is at the lowest possible point and that future operations of this branch of the Company's business have possibilities of profitable development with a return to normal conditions and a fuller realisation on the part of the public of the value of cold storage facilities in the preservation of perishable food products. Greater efforts should be made to secure business for this branch of the Company's undertaking.

Your Committee is of opinion that adequate cold storage facilities are an absolute necessity to a creamery business of the magnitude conducted by this Company. The evidence brought forward convinced your Committee that it is impracticable to separate the cold storage business from the creamery business when both are operated in the same plant.

Taking all the evidence into consideration, therefore, your Committee does not believe it would be in the best interests of the Company, the dairy industry or the Province of Saskatchewan, to grant the request of the Company as contained in Memorandum No. 2, "that the Government take over all our cold storage plants."

In endeavoring to reach a conclusion as to the reasons for the present condition of the Company, your Committee heard a mass of evidence practically all of which demonstrated loose business methods on the part of the Company and serious weaknesses in direction and management.

Your Committee is of opinion that changes should be made in the bylaws of the Company with respect to representation of locals at the annual meeting of the Company. The present basis of representation should be broadened to create on the part of the shareholders, as a body, an active and continual interest in the affairs of the Company, full opportunity to discharge their responsibility to the Company, the stimulation of local interest in the Company, and the bringing of a larger number of shareholders into closer touch with the conduct of the Company's affairs.

The principle upon which the organisation of the Company is based is that of shareholder patronage. The small representation at the annual meeting impairs the application of this principle very materially and in order that this principle may be given full opportunity to function it is essential that a larger number of shareholders should be in the position to spread authentic information of what the Company is doing to the patrons of their district, thus assisting the Company to secure a greater measure of support from these communities.

Your Committee is firmly convinced that the dairy industry in Saskatchewan has a great future. The Company can only be successful in future by paying continuous attention to the development of the dairy industry in the country surrounding its various plants. The potentialities undoubtedly exist for a considerable increase in dairy production in the territories which surround every plant owned by this Company.

While the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, at the present time finds some of its plants burdensome, owing to provision being made for greater volume of business than now exists, your Committee is of opinion that with future development of the dairy industry the present buildings and equipment will finally be justified. Your Committee had before it the clearest evidence that plants operating to a reasonable percentage of capacity production, coupled with careful development of local patronage, were profitable undertakings.

Your Committee has given consideration to the original request of the Company for reconsideration of the basis upon which financial assistance has been granted by the Government. In view of the findings of your Committee, set forth in this report, it is not considered possible to recommend a readjustment at this time. No proper consideration can be given to financial readjustment until the Company gives evidence of having managed its affairs in a proper and businesslike manner.

The Company cannot function at the present time without guaranteed credit and your Committee believes that this enquiry and the resulting publicity regarding the Company's affairs should stimulate the shareholders to make every effort to save their investment by putting the institution on a sound operating basis.

If this is done, the importance of the institution to the dairy industry of the province amply justifies the Government standing behind the Company by way of guaranteed credit until improved management and methods have had an opportunity of demonstrating their effect.

Your Committee is of opinion that the Company is in no position to ask for readjustment of financial terms with the Government until it demonstrates that everything possible has been done in a business way to improve its position.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

That the Government continue to guarantee the credit of the Company at the bank for the year 1924, provided that the Company gives evidence of improved direction and management.

By leave of the Assembly;

Moved by Mr. Hindle, seconded by Mr. Maharg,

That the third report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture be now concurred in.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Taylor	Ketcheson
McNab	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Lewis
Cross	Spence	Harvey
Dunning	Hermanson	Salkeld
Latta	Hindle	Pascoe
Hamilton	Gemmell	Maharg
Clinch	Smith	Turner
Baker	Gamble	McDonald (S.
Wilson	Hagarty	Qu'Appelle)
Dowd	Shortreed	Meikle
Dunbar	Therres	McKinnon
Nolin	Sykes	Cummings
Uhrich	Jones	Cockburn
Gardiner	Hogan	Bennett
Finlayson	McNiven	Agar
Pickel	Vancise	Bingham
Johnston	Parker	Gordon (Souris)
Sahlmark	Halvorson	Warren
Gordon (Lloyd- minster)	Hyde	Robertson—56

Mr. Spence asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) What was the total enrolment of stallions for public service in Saskatchewan for the breeding season of 1923?

Answer: 1,422.

- (2) How many of these stallions were pure bred?
Answer: There were 1,360 pure bred stallions and 62 grades.
- (3) How many stallions were examined for licence during the past fiscal year and how many of these stallions were rejected?
Answer: There were 731 stallions examined and 91 of these were rejected.
- (4) How many municipalities are there in the province in which grade stallions are allowed to stand or travel for public service?
Answer: Grade stallions may travel in 67 municipalities.
- (5) What does an Approved Stallion District consist of?
Answer: The Approved Stallion District consists of those rural municipalities which by the petition of the councils thereof have by the Minister of Agriculture been included therein, the object being to bring about the exclusive use of pure bred stallions for public service in such district.
- (6) How many Approved Stallion Districts were there in Saskatchewan on April 30, 1918?
Answer: The Approved Stallion District was not constituted prior to April 30, 1918.
- (7) How many municipalities became incorporated within the Approved Stallion District during the fiscal years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24?
Answer: In 1918-1919 there were added 31;
 In 1919-1920 there were added 21;
 In 1920-1921 there were added 93;
 In 1921-1922 there were added 60;
 In 1922-1923 there were added 16,
 and in 1923-1924 to the end of
 January there were added..... 13

 a total of..... 234

Mr. Robertson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) What was the cost of the highway built between Yorkton and Saltcoats?
Answer: \$71,829.51.
- (2) How much was spent for maintenance on this highway in the year 1923?
Answer: \$1,909.47.
- (3) Who were the supervisors in connection with the maintenance of this highway?
Answer: Mr. J. S. Inglis and Mr. G. Bryan.
- (4) How much (a) by way of salary,
 (b) by way of expenses,
 did such supervisor or supervisors receive, if any?

Answer: These men were not paid a salary, but were paid, when working, at a regular rate per hour set for all supervisors on this class of work. The payments covered work done in nine different months.

(a) Mr. J. S. Inglis	\$117.00
Mr. G. Bryan.....	27.30
(b) Mr. J. S. Inglis	125.75
Mr. G. Bryan.....	29.25

- (5) Was A. Phelps, Saltcoats, in the employ of the Government during the year 1923?

Answer: Yes. From May 1st to October 31st.

- (6) What was the nature of his duties?

Answer: An Inspector under The Vehicles Act.

- (7) How much was he paid (a) for salary,
(b) for expenses?

Answer: (a) For salary \$860.00,
(b) For expenses \$881.65.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 41—An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors, on which 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. 9—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King in the right of Canada, The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 58—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to provide for an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Elcapo No. 154.

Bill No. 52—An Act to provide for an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Town of Broadview.

Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Areas situate along the Borders of the Province.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to regulate the Speed and Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.

Bill No. 40—An Act to provide for the Release of Certain Moneys for the Construction of Canadian National Branch Lines.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 49—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1924.

11 o'clock a.m.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

- (1) How many head of live stock were included in the Saskatchewan Live Stock Exhibit sent to the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, in November, 1923?

Answer: 59 head of live stock were included in the Saskatchewan live stock exhibit sent to the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, not counting the poultry, and this consisted of 37 horses, 4 cattle, 14 sheep and 4 swine.

- (2) How many head were sent in the exhibit to the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago?

Answer: 33 horses made up the total exhibit sent to the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

- (3) Give a list of the championships and 1st prizes, if any, that were won by Saskatchewan live stock at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto?

Answer: The Clydesdale exhibit won the following:

1. Grand Championship with Clydesdale mare.
2. Reserve Grand Championship with Clydesdale filly
3. 1st prize aged stallion.
4. 1st prize 3 year old mare.
5. 1st prize 2 year old filly.
6. 1st prize yearling filly.
7. 1st prize filly foal.
8. 1st prize get of sire group.
9. 1st prize progeny of dam group.
10. Special Challenge Cup and Perpetual Trophy.
11. Championship Medal for best Clydesdale female and 11 other prizes.

The Saskatchewan Belgian Exhibit won as follows:

1. Grand Championship with Belgian stallion.
2. Grand Championship with Belgian mare.
3. Reserve Grand Championship with Belgian stallion.
4. Reserve Grand Championship with Belgian mare.
5. 1st prize mature stallion.
6. 1st prize 3 year old stallion.
7. 1st prize 2 year old stallion.
8. 1st prize yearling stallion.
9. 1st prize aged mare.
10. 1st prize 2 year old filly.
11. 1st prize yearling filly.
12. 1st prize filly foal.
13. 1st prize progeny of mare group and 3 other prizes.

The Saskatchewan Percheron exhibit won:

1. Reserve Championship with Percheron stallion.
2. Reserve Championship with Percheron mare.
3. 1st prize aged stallion.
4. 1st prize brood mare.
5. 1st prize yearling filly and 5 other prizes.

The 4 head of cattle won:

1. 1 Grand Championship.
2. 1 Senior Championship.
3. 1 First Prize and 3 other prizes.

The Sheep and Wool exhibit won 2 First Prizes and 8 other prizes.

- (4) How many prizes of all descriptions were won at the Canadian Royal Winter Fair, Toronto?

Answer: The 59 head of live stock won a total of 65 prizes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and the poultry won an additional 7 prizes, making a total of 72 prizes.

- (5) How many prizes were won by Saskatchewan horses at the International Exposition, Chicago?

Answer: A total of 40 prizes were won by Saskatchewan horses at the International at Chicago, the Clydesdales won 23, the Percherons 6 and the Belgians 11.

- (6) What was the total number of prizes won by the Saskatchewan Live Stock Exhibit at the Royal, the International, and the Ontario Winter Fair?

Answer: The total number of prizes won by the Saskatchewan Live Stock Exhibit at the Royal totalled 72, at the International 40 and at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 14, making a grand total of 126 prizes won by the Saskatchewan Live Stock Exhibit.

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. 23—An Act respecting Noxious Weeds.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Village Act.

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

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment; read a third time and passed:

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Crop Payments Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to provide for an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Elcapo No. 154.

Bill No. 52—An Act to provide for an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Town of Broadview.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 56—An Act to amend the Law as to Contributory Negligence,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cross,

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the said Bill No. 56 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Mechanics Lien Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Auctioneers 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 a third time and passed:

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King in the right of Canada, The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 58—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant 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 fiscal year ending April 30, 1925, the following sums:—

1. For Legislation	\$ 165,150.00
2. For Executive Council	74,572.00

3. For Attorney General—Administration	\$ 68,720.00
4. For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	109,008.00
5. For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations . .	154,000.00
6. For Attorney General—Police	418,795.00
7. For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	329,148.00
8. For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services . . .	122,000.00
9. For Provincial Secretary	99,300.00
10. For Treasury—Administration	87,440.00
11. For Treasury—Audit	28,110.00
12. For Treasury—Public Debt	2,640,642.00
13. For Treasury—Farm Loans	594,000.00
14. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	194,750.00
15. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	575,000.00
being:	
To provide for advances to drainage districts pending issuance of debentures	\$ 75,000.00
To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists	500,000.00
16. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Administration	18,890.00
17. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Lieutenant Governor's Office	8,563.00
18. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Public Buildings and Institutions (Maintenance and Administration)	1,191,424.00
19. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Miscellaneous Services	60,500.00
20. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)—Public Buildings—Construction	455,500.00
21. For Highways—Administration	36,130.00
22. For Highways—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	1,178,726.00
23. For Highways—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	906,000.00
24. For Education	2,939,910.00
25. For Agriculture—Administration	54,066.00
26. For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests	119,200.00
27. For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry	60,600.00
28. For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry . . .	36,500.00

29. For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work	\$	14,200.00
30. For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops		36,500.00
31. For Agriculture—Game Protection and Museum		42,500.00
32. For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets		18,500.00
33. For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Bureau		9,300.00
34. For Agriculture—Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act		59,000.00
being:		
To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock	\$	25,000.00
To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorised by the Lieutenant Governor in Council		25,000.00
Estimated amount required for interest charges (to be reimbursed)		9,000.00
35. For Municipal		112,060.00
36. For Local Government Board		30,000.00
37. For Public Health		529,500.00
38. For Bureau of Labour and Industries		95,250.00
39. For Bureau of Child Protection		346,430.00
40. For Insurance		14,400.00
41. For King's Printer		31,304.00
42. For Bureau of Publications		58,500.00
43. For Civil Service Commissioner's Office		6,890.00
44. For Railway Department		1,500.00
45. For Telephones (Chargeable to Revenue)		23,300.00
46. For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital)		270,000.00
47. For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue)		2,100,000.00

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 then adjourned at 11.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1924.

11 o'clock a.m.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), moved the adjournment of the Assembly to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., a proposed exchange of property in connection with the Gaol Farm at Prince Albert.

A debate ensuing, the motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Harvey asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunning:—

- (1) How many persons were in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government on the permanent Civil Service Staff at April 30, in each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923?

<i>Answer:</i> April 30, 1920.....	893
April 30, 1921.....	1,036
April 30, 1922.....	1,117
April 30, 1923.....	1,096

- (2) How many persons were in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government on the temporary Civil Service Staff at April 30, in each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923?

<i>Answer:</i> April 30, 1920.....	388
April 30, 1921.....	363
April 30, 1922.....	484
April 30, 1923.....	362

Moved by Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Garry,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Government should make a proper survey and re-adjustment of values to a fair basis, of the farms, stock or equipment purchased by or allotted to returned soldiers through the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 49—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry, was read a third time and passed.

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

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, 1924, the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-two cents 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, 1925, the sum of fourteen million four hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 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, 1925, the sum of two million one hundred thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Dunning presented Bill No. 62—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, 1924, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1925.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Rule 53, the said Bill was then read a second and 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 severally reported without amendment, read a third time and passed:

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Areas situate along the Borders of the Province.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to regulate the Speed and Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to provide for the Release of Certain Moneys for the Construction of Canadian National Branch Lines.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed:

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Mechanics Lien Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act for the Protection of Game.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Noxious Weeds.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Solemnisation of Marriage.

9.30 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 Land Titles Act.

An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

An Act to confer Certain Powers upon The Lieutenant Governor in Council.

An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

An Act to amend The Reclamation Act.

An Act to amend The Executions Act.

An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

An Act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

An Act to repeal The Egg Marketing Act.

An Act respecting the Solemnisation of Marriage.

An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Blind and Deaf Children.

An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act, 1923.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

An Act to amend The Grazing Lands Act, 1923.

An Act to amend The Private Ditches Act.

An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

An Act to amend The Employment Agencies Act.

An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

An Act respecting Noxious Weeds.

- An Act for the Protection of Game.
- An Act to amend The City Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees.
- An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
- An Act to regulate the Speed and Operation of Vehicles on Highways.
- An Act to amend The Crop Payments Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The Village Act.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to provide for the Release of Certain Moneys for the Construction of Canadian National Branch Lines.
- An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors.
- An Act to amend An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.
- An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
- An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
- An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.
- An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Elcapo No. 154.
- An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Town of Broadview.
- An Act respecting Areas situate along the Borders of the Province.
- An Act to amend The Mechanics Lien Act.
- An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between His Majesty the King in the right of Canada, The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.
- An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Agreement between The Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan.
- An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Society of Our Lady of Sion.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.
- An Act to incorporate The Elmwood Golf Club.
- An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster.

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Muenster.

An Act to incorporate The Lutheran College and Seminary.

An Act to incorporate The Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.

An Act respecting the Union of Certain Churches therein named.

An Act to incorporate Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.

An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

An Act to change the name of the Presbyterian Theological College at Saskatoon to St. Andrew's College.

An Act to provide for the Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of the Society of the Sisters of Sion.

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, 1924, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1925,” 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 MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

The work of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Legislature being concluded, it is my duty to relieve you from further attendance. I congratulate you upon the work you have accomplished and I am sure that the results of your labours will be beneficial to the people of the province.

Many questions have come before you for discussion and decision and I have observed with much satisfaction that careful attention has been given to all these, that the best public interest may be served.

My Government is confident that the approval of the citizens of Saskatchewan will be given to your action in formally adopting certain resolutions for presentation to His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada and his advisors, formulating important requests regarding matters of provincial interest but under federal jurisdictions, and I assure you that your wishes in this respect will be complied with.

The original and amending Acts which you have considered and passed will, without doubt, prove of great benefit in the general administration of public affairs.

The thorough manner in which you have enquired into the affairs of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, I am sure will commend itself to the people of the province and I sincerely hope that your work may result in such changes and improved conditions as will tend to place the company on a sounder financial basis in the interest of one of our most important industries.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made to meet the requirements of the public service.

In taking leave of you I desire to express the sincere hope that the blessings of Providence may continue to rest upon all our people.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, 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.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
Speaker.

APPENDIX A.

First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing prepared and signed by the Chairman March 21, 1924, but not presented to the Assembly.

Your Committee met for organisation and appointed Mr. Sahlmark as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the question of the printing of any of the Sessional Papers and Debates of this Session and have agreed to recommend to the Assembly.

- (1) That the following Sessional Papers be printed:
 - (a) Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1923. (Sessional Paper No. 4);
 - (b) Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, 1923, and Balance Sheet attached thereto. (Sessional Paper No. 22);
- (2) That the following be published with the Sessional Papers:
 - (a) Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Dunning.
 - (b) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Cross on Second Reading of Bill No. 41—An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors.
 - (c) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner *re* the Lignite Utilization Board.
 - (d) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich respecting Public Health.
 - (e) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Latta respecting Education.
 - (f) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton respecting agricultural matters.

(3) That 450 copies of the Journals and 3,000 copies of the Sessional Papers be printed.

(Signed)

GEO. W. SAHLMARK,
Chairman.

INDEX

TO

JOURNALS

SESSION 1924.

FOURTH SESSION, FIFTH LEGISLATURE

Province of Saskatchewan

ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
A.—Assent.	

A

ADDRESSES:

TO HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

In reply to Speech from Throne; Debated and Ordered, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24.
Ordered engrossed, 24.

For transmitting recommendations of S. S. Committee on Agriculture *re* Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to the Governor General in Council, 80.

For transmitting Resolution, *re* indorsation of the principle of certain Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, to the Governor General in Council, 95.

ADJOURNMENTS, UNDER RULE 38:

Re Gaol Farm, at Prince Albert. (*Withdrawn*) 113.

B

BILLS:

Title changed, 80.
Withdrawn, 51, 57, 65, 92, 110.
Deferred, 98.
Debates on Second Readings, 76, 83, 84, 85, 92.

	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
BILLS, PUBLIC:						
Administration of Oaths (<i>pro forma</i>)..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Adoption of Children (<i>withdrawn</i>)....	5	18	51	..	..	..
Anti-Tuberculosis League, agreement with Canada and Saskatchewan..	57	90	106	110	110	116
Anti-Tuberculosis League, agreement with Saskatchewan..	58	90	106	110	110	116
Agricultural Co-operative Associations	10	19	28	63, 86	88	115
Apiaries.....	28	48	61	86	88	116
Appropriation Act, 1924.....	62	114	114	114	114	117
Arrears of Taxes.....	36	56	106	109	113	116
Attachment of Debts.....	43	68	83	110	110	116
Auctioneers.....	61	96	110	114	114	116
Border Areas.....	53	81	106	114	114	116
Broadview, Town of.....	52	81	106	110	110	116
Bulk Sales.....	6	18	28	109	109	115
Children, Blind and Deaf.....	13	22	38	56	56	115
Children's Protection.....	2	16	28	47, 52	57	115
City.....	25	38	85	109	113	116
Companies Winding Up.....	59	96	110	114	114	116
Contributory Negligence. (<i>Withdrawn</i>)	56	90	110	..	..	..
Creditors Relief.....	15	22	28	56	56	115
Crop Payments.....	33	56	83	85, 109	109	116
C.N.R. Branch Lines, Release of Con- struction Moneys.....	40	58	107	114	114	116
Egg Marketing.....	11	19	28	63	63	115
Elcapo No. 154, Rural Municipality of Elections. (<i>Deferred</i>).....	54	75	106	110	110	116
Employment Agencies.....	21	26	39	63	63	115
Executions.....	8	19	28	52	52	115
Fire Departments, Two Platoon Sys- tem. (<i>Withdrawn</i>).....	30	51	57	65	..	..
Fire Departments, Hours of Labour. (<i>Withdrawn</i>).....	31	51	57	65	..	..
Game.....	24	38	60	115	115	116
Grazing Lands.....	17	23	28	63	63	115
Homesteads.....	20	26	39	56	57	115
Hospitals. (<i>Withdrawn</i>).....	..	57	..	..	..	..
Insurance.....	16	22	39	56, 57, 63, 115	115	115
Land Titles.....	1	16	28	47	50	115
Landlord and Tenant.....	9	19	106	110	113	115
Lieutenant Governor in Council, To confer Certain Powers upon.....	3	18	28	30	30	115
Local Government Board.....	19	26	39	56	57	115
Local Improvements.....	45	71	85	114	114	116
Marriage.....	12	19	51	115	115	115
Masters and Servants.....	14	22	28	56	56	115
Mechanics Lien.....	55	90	110	115	115	116
Medical Profession.....	29	51	64	80, 85, 92	98	116
Municipal Hail Insurance.....	46	71	106	110	110	116
Municipalities Relief.....	50	75	107	114	114	116
Noxious Weeds.....	23	33	85	109, 115	115	115
Optometry.....	49	71	86	98, 107	113	116
Osteopathy. (<i>Withdrawn</i>).....	37	56	92	..	..	..

	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
BILLS, PUBLIC—Continued.						
Plebiscite on Questions <i>re</i> Liquor Traffic.....	41	64	76	106, 115	115	116
Private Ditches.....	18	23	28	63	63	115
Public Health.....	22	33	51	114	114	115
Reclamation.....	7	19	28	63	63	115
Rural Municipality.....	47	71	110	115	115	116
Rural Telephone.....	26	40	106	114	114	116
School Assessment.....	60	96	110	114	114	116
Secondary Education.....	27	45	51	110	110	116
Stray Animals.....	48	71	106	115	115	116
Surrogate Courts.....	39	57	83	86	86	116
Temperance.....	44	68	84	86	88	116
Town.....	34	56	110	115	115	116
Treasury Department.....	4	18	28	30	30	115
Vanguard Union Hospital.....	42	64	107	114	114	116
Vehicles.....	32	53	106	114	114	116
Village.....	35	56	106	109, 115	115	116
Vital Statistics. (<i>Withdrawn</i>).....	38	56	92	..	..	..

	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
BILLS, PRIVATE:						
Additional Municipal Hail, Limited...	09	40	47	58, 80	84	117
Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.....	010	40	50	81, 85	85	117
Elmwood Golf Club.....	03	21	27	45, 46	46	116
Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools...	07	21	28	58, 64	64	117
Lutheran College and Seminary.....	06	21	28	45, 46	46	117
Muenster, Roman Catholic Diocese of Muenster, Parishes and Missions in Diocese of.....	04	21	27	45, 46	46	116
Society of Our Lady of Sion.....	05	21	28	45, 46	46	117
Society of Sisters of Sion.....	01	21	27	45, 46	46	116
Society of Sisters of Sion.....	012	53	61	65, 80	80	117
Soeurs de la Charite de St. Louis.....	02	21	27	45, 46	46	117
Theological College, Saskatoon.....	011	40	47	58, 64	64	117
Union of Certain Churches.....	08	21	28	85, 92	98	117

C

CLERK OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Receives notification of elections, 10.
 Administers Oath to members, 10.
 Reads titles of Bills to be assented to, 115.
 Announces assent to Bills, 117.

CLERK OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

Advises Election of new members, 10.

COMMITTEES, SELECT SPECIAL:

To nominate members for Select Standing Committees:
 Appointed, 10. Reported, 13. Concurrence, 16.

COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS:

See "Supply" and "Ways and Means."

 COMMITTEES, SELECT STANDING:

I—STANDING ORDERS:

Appointed, 13. Petitions reported, 21, 40, 53.

II—PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS:

Appointed, 13.

III—PRIVATE BILLS:

Appointed, 14. References, 28, 47, 50, 61. Reported on Bills, 45, 58, 65, 81, 85. Reported on Fees to be refunded, 100.

IV—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING:

Appointed, 14. References, 17. Reported, 119. (Appendix A.)

V—AGRICULTURE:

Appointed, 14. Reference, 22, 29, 79. Reported, 65, 100, 101. Concurrence, 80, 104.

VI—MUNICIPAL LAW:

Appointed, 15. Reference, 57. Reported, 65. Concurrence, 65.

VII—EDUCATION:

Appointed, 15.

VIII—RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPH:

Appointed, 15.

IX—LAW AMENDMENTS:

Appointed, 15.

X—LIBRARY:

Appointed, 15.

CROWN'S RECOMMENDATION:

Announced *re* Money Bills, 22, 23, 26, 64, 75, 90.

D

DIVISIONS:

ASSEMBLY DIVIDES:

On Amendment of Mr. Turner to Resolution respecting Construction of C.N.R. Branch Lines, 32.

On Amendment of Mr. McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle) to Resolution respecting Construction of C.N.R. Branch Lines, 35.

On Amendment of Mr. Maharg to Resolution respecting Construction of C.N.R. Branch Lines, 36.

On Resolution respecting Construction of C.N.R. Branch Lines, 38.

On Second Reading of Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, 83.

On Resolution respecting Alternative Vote method for Provincial Elections, 92.

On Second Reading of Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, 98.

On Motion for concurrence in Third Report of Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, 104.

E

ESTIMATES:

Transmission of, 62, 81. Referred to Committee of Supply, 62, 81.

L

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Convened by Proclamation, page 5. Prorogued, page 118. Member elected, page 10.

STATEMENT OF WORK OF SESSION:

Number of Sittings.....	39
Number of Evening Sittings.....	8
Number of Morning Sittings.....	2
Number of Saturday Sittings.....	0
Number of Questions by Members.....	37
Number of Addresses ordered.....	3
Number of Returns ordered.....	7
Number of Returns presented.....	7
Number of Sessional Papers tabled.....	35
Number of Petitions presented (<i>Except for Private Bills</i>).....	1
Number of Public Bills introduced.....	62
Number of Public Bills passed.....	55
Number of Private Bills introduced.....	12
Number of Private Bills passed.....	12
Number of Divisions.....	8
Assembly in Com. of Supply, times.....	6
Assembly in Com. of Ways and Means, times.....	1

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

- Proclamation, 5.
- Speech from Throne at Opening of Session, 7.
- Message acknowledging address in reply to Speech, 56.
- Messages transmitting Estimates, 62, 81.
- Gives Royal Assent to Bills, 117.
- Speech from Throne at Close of Session, 117.
- Prorogues Legislature, 118.

P

PETITIONS:	Presented	Received	Reported S.O.C.
FOR PRIVATE BILLS RESPECTING:			
Additional Municipal Hail, Limited.....	24	26	40
Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.....	18	19	40
Elmwood Golf Club.....	11	13	21
Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.....	11	13	21
Lutheran College and Seminary.....	11	13	21
Muenster, Roman Catholic Diocese of.....	11	13	21
Muenster, Parishes and Missions in Diocese of.....	11	13	21
Society of Our Lady of Sion.....	11	13	21
Society of Sisters of Sion.....	53	53	53
Sœurs de la Charite de St. Louis.....	11	13	21
Theological College, Saskatoon.....	11	13	40
Union of Certain Churches.....	11	13	21
AGAINST PETITION AND PRIVATE BILL RESPECTING:			
United Church in Canada.....	26	26	..

PRIVATE BILLS:

See "Bills, Private."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

Announces Prorogation, 118.

PROCLAMATION:

Convening Legislature, 5.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

For Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1923:

Presented, 18. Sessional Paper No. 9. Referred to Committee, 18.

Q

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS:	Member	Page
AGRICULTURE:		
Bred Sows sold from stock yards	Mr. Hagarty.	88
British Empire Exhibition	Mr. Lewis.	49
Cream Grading	Mr. Smith	97
Creameries and Cheese Factories in Sask.	Mr. Dodds.	48
Debt Adjustment Bureau	Mr. Spence.	81
Game Licenses and Fur Royalties	Mr. Gemmell.	59
Gopher Poison Distributed to L.I. Districts.	Mr. Gemmell.	90
Grasshoppers, Cost of Supplies for Destruction of Live Stock Exhibits at Toronto and Chicago Fairs	Mr. Hyde.	58
Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards	Mr. McKinnon.	108
Stallions and Approved Stallion Districts	Mr. Bingham.	82
	Mr. Spence.	104
ATTORNEY GENERAL:		
Judicial Districts, Employees of Government in	Mr. McDonald.	96
	(S. Qu'Appelle)	
Justices of the Peace	Mr. Meikle.	72
Land Titles Offices	Mr. Turner.	53
Magistrates, Travelling Stipendiary	Mr. Gordon.	75
	(Souris)	
Mothers' Allowances	Mr. Baker.	62
CIVIL SERVICE:		
Civil Service Staff	Mr. Harvey.	113
EDUCATION:		
Enrolment of Students in Public, High and Normal Schools	Mrs. Ramsland.	33
Rural Municipality as Unit of Administration	Mr. Robertson.	77
School Hygiene Branch	Mrs. Ramsland.	59
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:		
Milestone By-election, Cost of	Mr. Turner.	72
HIGHWAYS:		
Yorkton—Saltcoats Highway	Mr. Robertson.	105
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:		
Collection of School Taxes in L.I. Districts	Mr. Finlayson.	91
Municipal Inspectors	Mr. Robertson.	75
PUBLIC HEALTH:		
Baby and Adult Clinics	Mr. Jones.	68
Medical Practitioners Registered in Saskat- chewan	Mr. Jones	79
Medical Practitioners Practising in Saskatchewan	Mr. Jones.	64
PUBLIC WORKS:		
Institutional Farms, Pure Bred Swine on	Mr. Taylor.	43
Institutional Farms, Steers on	Mr. Smith.	34
Institutional Farms, Crop Production on	Mr. Gemmell.	68
Janitor at Maple Creek Court House	Mr. Meikle.	43
Mental Hospitals, Accommodation at	Mr. Cockburn.	72
Mental Hospitals, Cost of Transportation and Supplies	Mr. Cockburn.	73
Mentally Incompetents' Estates	Mr. Dowd.	49
Sanatorium at Saskatoon	Mr. Hermanson.	40
War Trophies and Statistics re Soldiers and Nurses	Mr. Turner.	42
UNIVERSITY:		
Dean W. J. Rutherford	Mr. Cummings.	26

R

	Member	Page
RESOLUTIONS:		
ALTERNATIVE VOTE:		
Adoption of Alternative Vote method for Provincial Elections	Mr. Bingham.	92
CONSTITUENCIES:		
Reduction of Number of Constituencies	Mr. McNiven.	50, 52, 54
CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LIMITED:		
Referring request for investigation to Select Standing Committee on Agriculture	Mr. Dunning.	22
CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED:		
Endorsation of application for grant from Dominion Government	Mr. Robertson.	29
CROP STATISTICS:		
Referring the system of securing reports and statistics on cereal crops to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration	Mr. McDonald, (S. Qu'Appelle)	79
C.N.R. BRANCH LINES:		
Legislation by Dominion Government to provide for construction of C.N.R. Branch Lines . . .	Mr. Spence.	29, 31, 35, 38
CUSTOMS TARIFF:		
Reduction and revision of Customs Tariff	Mr. Gardiner.	60, 62, 69
EXPRESS RATES:		
Reduction and Equalisation of Express Rates . .	Mr. Patterson.	73, 80
HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE:		
Development of the Hudson's Bay Route	Mr. Johnston.	44, 45, 47
LEAGUE OF NATIONS:		
Indorsation of the Principle of Certain Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations	Mr. Gardiner.	94
MEMBER'S DEATH:		
Appreciation of services and character, and condolence with relatives of:		
Bernhard Larson, M.L.A.	Mr. Dunning.	11
Robert Douglas, M.L.A.	Mr. Dunning.	11
NATURAL RESOURCES:		
Transfer to Province of Public Domain	Mr. Ketcheson.	98
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:		
Inspection of Public Institutions by Committee .	Mr. McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	93
RETURNED SOLDIERS' FARMS:		
Re-valuation by Dominion Government of returned soldiers' farm property	Mr. McDonald, (S. Qu'Appelle)	113
SPEECH FROM THRONE:		
Address in reply to	Mr. Lewis.	16, 24
FORMAL: respecting:—		
Consideration of Speech from Throne	Mr. Dunning.	10
Printing of Votes and Proceedings	Mr. Dunning.	10
S.S. Committee to nominate Select Standing Committees	Mr. Dunning.	10

	Member	Page
RESOLUTIONS— <i>Continued.</i>		
Public Accounts referred to S. S. Committee. on Public Accounts and Printing.....	Mr. Dunning.	18
Engrossing Speech from the Throne.....	Mr. Dunning.	24
Appointment of Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.....	Mr. Dunning.	25
Adoption of First Report of S. S. Committee on Agriculture.....	Mr. Hindle.	80
Adoption of Third Report of S. S. Committee on Agriculture.....	Mr. Hindle.	104
Adoption of Sixth Report of S. S. Committee on Private Bills.....	Mr. Pickel.	100
Committee of Supply on Main Estimates.....	Mr. Dunning.	85
Morning Sitzings.....	Mr. Dunning.	96

REPRESENTATION:

Notification of Elections, 10.

RETURNS:

See "Sessional Papers."

S

SESSIONAL PAPERS:	S.P. No.	Ordered	Presented
AGRICULTURE:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	7	..	18
Return <i>re</i> live stock sold under The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.....	30	27	71
ATTORNEY GENERAL:			
Return <i>re</i> Soldiers' Estates Branch.....	27	52	57
Return <i>re</i> Judicial Districts and District Judges	33	51	87
CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LIMITED:			
Correspondence regarding Investigation and Re- consideration of Basis of Financial Assis- tance.....	16	..	22
EDUCATION:			
Annual Report, 1922.....	3	..	16
Return <i>re</i> Teachers' and Provisional Certificates	25	46	51
Return <i>re</i> Departmental Examinations.....	32	79	87
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:			
Notification of Vacancies and Elections.....	1	..	10
FARM LOAN BOARD:			
Annual Report and Financial Statement, December 31, 1923.....	22	..	33
HIGHWAYS:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	2	..	11
Return <i>re</i> Expenditure on Roads, Bridges and Ferries in each Constituency.....	34	46	87
Return <i>re</i> Bridge in Swift Current Constituency	35	79	94
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	15	..	19
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY:			
Annual Report, dated February 7, 1924.....	24	..	45

SESSIONAL PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	S.P. No.	Ordered	Presented
LIBRARIES AND MOVING PICTURES:			
Annual Report of Travelling Libraries, The Open Shelf and the Director of Moving Pictures, 1923.....	23	..	45
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:			
Message—Acknowledging Address in Reply to Speech from Throne.....	26	..	56
Message—Transmitting Supplementary Estimates for 1923-24.....	29	..	62
Message—Transmitting Estimates for 1924-25	31	..	81
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:			
Annual Report, December 31, 1923.....	4	..	16
MENTALLY INCOMPETENT, ESTATES OF:			
Report of Provincial Auditor upon Accounts of Administrator, April 30, 1923.....	21	..	24
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	8	..	18
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	14	..	19
PUBLIC HEALTH:			
Annual Report, 1922.....	36	..	96
PUBLIC WORKS:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	6	..	18
RAILWAYS:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	5	..	16
REMISSION OF PENALTIES:			
Detailed Statement of Remissions, January 31, 1924.....	19	..	24
TELEPHONES:			
Annual Report, April 30, 1923.....	18	..	24
TEMPERANCE ACT:			
Annual Report of Director of Prosecutions, April 30, 1923.....	20	..	24
TREASURY:			
Public Accounts, April 30, 1923.....	9	..	18
Temporary Loans, Statement of.....	10	..	19
Annual Report, Administration of Deferred Charges Act, April 30, 1923.....	11	..	19
Annual Report, Administration of Agricultural Aids Act, April 30, 1923.....	12	..	19
Attorney General's opinions and Treasury Board Decisions, 1922-23.....	13	..	19
UNIVERSITY:			
Annual Report of President, 1922-23.....	17	..	23

SPEAKER:

Announces Elections, 10.
 Reports Speech from Throne, 10.
 Presents Bills to Lieutenant Governor for assent, 115.
 Presents Appropriation Bill to Lieutenant Governor, 117.
 Reads Messages from Lieutenant Governor, 56, 62, 81.

SPEAKER'S RULINGS:

- On Second Reading of a Bill, 71.
- On Tabling of a Sessional Paper, 76.

SPEECH FROM THRONE:

- At Opening of Session, 7.
- Address in Reply ordered, 24.
- At close of Session, 117.

SUPPLY:

- Assembly agrees to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, 25.
- Estimates referred, 62, 81.
- Assembly in Committee of Supply, 77, 91, 95, 99, 107, 110.
- Motion debated, 85, 89, 91.
- Resolutions reported or received, 78, 112.

V**VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS:**

- Ordered-printed, 10.

W**WAYS AND MEANS:**

- Assembly agrees to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, 25.
- Assembly in Committee of Ways and Means, 113.
- Resolutions reported, 114.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

Fourth Session of the Fifth

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



REGINA:

Printed by J. W. Reid, King's Printer

1924



SESSIONAL PAPERS

1924

CONTENTS

	PAGE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:	
Annual Report December 31, 1923 (S.P. No. 4).....	5
SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD:	
Annual Report December 31, 1923 (S.P. No. 22)	37
THE BUDGET:	
Speech of the Provincial Treasurer	43
PLEBISCITE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS:	
Speech of Honourable J. A. Cross	62
UTILISATION BOARD:	
Speech of Honourable J. G. Gardiner	68
PUBLIC HEALTH:	
Speech of Honourable J. M. Uhrich	74
EDUCATION:	
Speech of Honourable S. J. Latta	86
AGRICULTURE AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:	
Speech of Honourable C. M. Hamilton	95

SESSIONAL PAPERS

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 4.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1923.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 2, 1924.*

HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,

President of the Executive Council,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—The policy of retrenchment so evident in the activities of Saskatchewan's municipalities, school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts during 1922 continued in an even more marked degree throughout the twelve months' period just past. Applications presented to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow money by way of debenture showed a desire, in the majority of cases, to eliminate all that is not actually required, and to incur capital indebtedness only where necessary. As an instance of this attitude, may be mentioned the severe lines, and absence of non-essentials, in the school buildings, both large and small, erected during the year covered by this report. There is a growing feeling that "pillars and pinnacles" are not always essential to the beauty and usefulness of educational structures, and in our province, where the horizon generally is so plain, the intrusion of lines which do not harmonize with the sky line is naturally discouraged by architects.

Several causes have entered into the restriction of expenditures on the part of Saskatchewan's local authorities. The sharp reduction in prices received for the products of the staple industries of the province may be mentioned as one of the principal causes for ratepayers, generally, seeing the desirability of approaching with care the mortgaging of the future for present expenditure.

In some cases, where the Local Government Board decided that the security of the local authority was more than ample to protect the intended loan, the ratepayers themselves, when voting upon the proposal, rejected it. Instances of the kind are not many, but are more frequent than in any previous year. They are mentioned as an example of the caution with which proposals to expend money are now met with in some communities.

The number of applications for approval to issue debentures presented to the Local Government Board during the last year is smaller than in any other year (excepting one) of the Board's history. So marked has this fact become that receipts derived from application fees have been insufficient to finance the Local Government Board, and for the first time in its history it has been obliged to depend on other sources for support. The labour, however, connected with non-revenue bearing applications has increased, and the duties connected with the adjustment of finances in some municipal institutions, where no fees are possible, has engaged much of the time of the Local Government Board.

During the past year, many rural school districts and rural telephone companies, which in 1922 had found difficulty in meeting debenture instalments, paid up in full all arrearages, both capital and current. As an instance of this, may be mentioned one rural municipality in the western portion of the province, which reported late last year that it had collected for, and transferred \$1,000.00 to each of fourteen school districts within its boundaries, the majority of which had failed to meet in 1922 their debenture coupons. One rural telephone company partially within the same municipality, and which had temporarily defaulted in 1922, was paid the sum of \$5,000.00 in cash. Another municipality had suffered from adverse crop conditions for some years, and had failed to meet on the dates due its debenture instalments. Conditions were discouraging for a time, but, at the close of last year, the secretary-treasurer reported that the total collections during the last three months of 1923 were \$83,000.00, and that of this amount the sum of 14,000.00 was paid on the last day of the year. Naturally, a general clearing of indebtedness resulted, and the possibility of another debenture default, particularly in this community, is remote. Notwithstanding low prices for agricultural products, the paying ability of our rural areas is substantial. These are two of many similar instances, and they are mentioned to show that during the last year there has been a general wiping out of debts by local authorities. Probably never before in the history of the province have tax collectors been so earnest in their duties, with the result that Saskatchewan's municipal institutions are in better standing today than for some time past.

As mentioned in previous reports, the boom period of over ten years ago caused two cities and seven towns to undertake capital expenditures for which they could not pay when the boom period subsided. These defaults, however, had occurred previous to 1923, and it is gratifying to be able to record that to this list not one has been added during last year, and it is reasonably safe to predict that no other town or city will be added to the defaulting class, as those which have weathered the depression of the last few years, and have gone through the period of assessment deflations with safety to their creditors, are likely to continue to improve and to meet with readiness all debts already incurred by them.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The members of the advisory committee, appointed pursuant to The Local Government Board Act, are G. F. Blair, K.C., city solicitor, Regina, representing the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities

(Urban) and T. H. Moffett, secretary-treasurer of Rural Municipality of Excel No. 71, Viceroy, representing the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, of which organization he is president.

During the year the members of the committee discussed with the Board various municipal problems, tendered advice and made suggestions, which in all cases were helpful and acceptable.

Among other subjects discussed at their meetings was that of the imposition and collection of income tax, particularly in those municipalities under the direction of the Local Government Board by virtue of The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922. It was pointed out that if this tax were imposed in one municipality and not in another there would develop a tendency on the part of those in a position to select their place of residence to fix it in those centres where it would be possible to avoid the payment of the tax, to the detriment of places, or municipalities in which the law respecting the imposition and collection of the income tax is observed. The members of the committee agreed that it would be quite as legal to omit portions of the lands or buildings assessment as it would be to allow persons liable for income tax to escape this legal levy.

The desirability of strict observance of the Act so that no town or city could be discriminated against as a result of its non-observance in others was agreed upon.

The question of financing by rural telephone companies was also discussed, and the fact that owing to untoward crop conditions a number of companies have failed to meet their debenture liabilities promptly as they become due was dealt with at length. It was agreed that the security behind every company's debentures was ample, and that ultimately every one of them would meet their obligations to the last cent, but that it cannot be denied that lack of proper administrative methods on the part of officials of some companies, and sometimes on the part of rural municipalities, resulted in undesirable financial conditions, of which bondholders might justly complain. Fortunately, however, these cases are now being reduced to a minimum.

The chairman cited instances which had come to his attention, through data compiled by the department of telephones, in which rural telephone companies had levied taxes for maintenance and operation in direct contravention of the Act in that behalf. The necessity of having practices of this kind stopped immediately was agreed to, particularly as they have a tendency to lead to default in the payment of debenture coupons.

The increase in mileage of rural telephone systems has been less than in previous years, for which several causes may be attributed. A principal one is the fact that practically all the well settled portions of Saskatchewan are amply supplied with telephone connections at the present time, while a few communities not so served have been unable to demonstrate to the Board that the tax position in respect of lands which would bear the burden of the tax levy for construction purposes was such as to convince the Board that the security which would be behind a debenture issue was satisfactory.

The question of prices paid for the debentures of local authorities was discussed at some length, and improvement along this line from the standpoint of the local authority was noted with gratification. The efforts put forth to meet debenture coupons promptly as they fall due is undoubtedly a factor in this improved condition, and it was generally agreed by the committee that should municipalities exhibit weakness in this respect the result would immediately become apparent in the reduction of prices for the various classes of debentures.

The question of adequate fire protection for villages at reasonable cost was gone into. It is frequently the case that the ordinary village of 200 population or thereabouts finds it difficult on account of its restricted resources to purchase fire fighting equipment which would be actual protection for fire to all parts of the village. The difficulty of procuring equipment sufficiently effective for the extinguishment of large conflagrations was pointed out, but the opinion was expressed that any urban municipality may secure equipment capable of stifling an incipient blaze or combatting an ordinary fire. Mr. Moffett, as secretary-treasurer of a village, intimated that a double cylinder chemical truck, which has proved effective in his experience, could be purchased at a moderate cost. It was agreed that a realization on the part of officials of the necessity for constant vigilance in eliminating the usual causes of fire would prove a valuable fire deterrent.

With reference to the application of the provisions of The Sale of Shares Act, the members of the advisory committee expressed approval of the Board's stand in refusing a certificate to the L. R. Steel Company notwithstanding the company's persistent efforts to secure one. They also voiced their satisfaction that certain other companies, the sale of whose securities in other provinces had resulted in heavy loss to their purchasers, had met with a similar reception at the hands of the Board.

It was noted that numerous oil companies in the United States and Canada had applied to the Board for permission to offer their shares in the province. In this connection it was explained that the Board had granted certificates to only one of such companies, which had its wells and head office in Alberta. Two companies have received certificates under sec. 23 of the act, which provides for the sale of development stock. These companies had as their object the development of the natural resources of Saskatchewan, and certificates would not be granted if such were not the case.

The section of the Act authorising the sale of this class of security provides that:

“the proceeds of all sales of the unissued stock of said company will be paid to a trust company licensed to do business in Saskatchewan, or other trustee approved of by the board, less a deduction in its discretion for commission for the sale of such stock and reasonable expenses incident to the office management of the company advertising, and in trust to apply such net proceeds to the development or operation of the undertaking of the company only.”

The share certificates must be plainly marked “development stock.”

The members of the committee approved of the Board's policy in administering The Sale of Shares Act.

It was noted with gratification that a large part of the debentures issued by Saskatchewan local authorities are being absorbed by private and institutional investors at home, a condition which is gradually tending to make Saskatchewan securities less dependent upon outside sources.

AUTHORISATION OF THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

While the total number and amount of authorisations granted to local authorities for the issue of debentures in the year 1923 was comparatively small, yet they exceed those of 1922 by 56 in number and \$22,546.47 in amount, the increase being mainly in village and rural schools.

Cities.

Schedule "A" to this report contains a detailed list of applications for permission to borrow money by way of debenture, numbering 29, aggregating \$857,354.36. Of these applications, 3, totalling \$206,483.00, were refused, and, in 10, reductions were made to the amount of \$79,461.18; making the net amount authorised \$571,410.18, classified as follows:

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Plank sidewalks	2	\$ 7,242.93
Concrete sidewalks	4	21,238.55
Street paving	1	73,800.00
Street railway extensions	1	24,000.00
Sewer and water connections	2	14,546.41
Sewer mains	3	35,782.74
Water mains	5	103,794.44
Sewer house connections	1	8,300.00
Water house connections	1	24,262.00
Water meters	1	5,000.00
Electric light extensions	1	16,000.00
Capitalisation of arrears of school taxes	1	62,243.11
Capitalisation of arrears of taxes	1	20,000.00
Library	1	5,200.00
Collegiate institute	1	150,000.00
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> \$571,410.18

Comparing above figures with those for 1922, it will be observed that after deducting capitalisation of arrears of taxes and arrears of school taxes, authorisations for utilities and general purposes exceed those of 1922 by \$218,425.03, or if amount for collegiate institute of \$150,000.00 is deducted from the 1923 total there is still an excess in 1923 over 1922 of \$68,425.03.

Towns.

Twenty applications for permission to issue debentures were received from towns, the total amount being \$159,814.86, two of these totalling \$9,892.40, were refused. Eighteen authorisations were granted, aggregating \$149,922.46, of which one of \$3,000.00 was subsequently cancelled. The increase over the previous year is \$5,634.82.

The following table shows the purposes for which they were authorised:—

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Electric light	6	\$ 85,000.00
Fire protection	4	42,000.00
Concrete walks	3	5,622.46
Sewers	1	3,500.00
Waterworks	1	1,800.00
Bridges	1	3,000.00
Capitalisation of arrears of school taxes	1	6,000.00
	17	\$146,922.46

Details are given in Schedule "B".

Villages.

Twenty applications by villages are listed in Schedule "C", aggregating \$69,775.00. Eight of these, amounting to \$39,200.00, were refused, and reductions were made in four to the amount of \$5,625.00, the net authorisations being twelve, totalling \$24,850.00, as listed in the following table:—

	Amount
Fire protection	\$ 3,850.00
Concrete walks	8,000.00
Plank walks	3,450.00
Curling rink (contribution)	3,000.00
Street grading	1,050.00
Water supply	3,100.00
Electric light	2,500.00
	\$24,950.00

In 1922, eighteen authorisations, to the amount of \$25,725.00, were granted.

Rural Municipalities.

Only two applications, amounting to \$19,459.00, were received from rural municipalities, both of which were granted for their full amount. In 1922 there were also two authorisations, amounting to \$12,000.00.

For particulars see Schedule "D".

Schools.

Debenture applications for school purposes in the year covered by this report, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of 56% in number, and approximately 108% in amount, as shown in the table following.

This may be ascribed principally to the fact that many schools erected in the early years of the older districts are being condemned as unsuitable, or, owing to growth in population, have become too small for requirements. In many cases of this kind the Board, having in view the degree of permanency attained by certain districts, has granted authorisation for the erection of first class commodious buildings, capable of supplying comfortable accommodation for some years to come, at costs which would not, except under special circumstances, be considered for schools in newer districts which had not acquired a degree of stability.

The table shows the number and amount of debentures applied for for the various purposes set out. Full details are given in Schedule "E" to this report.

	1923		Defeated by ratepayers		1922		Defeated by ratepayers	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
New schools	145	\$ 831,381.00	13	\$48,825.00	101	\$402,065.00	10	\$38,600.00
Additions and stables	2	6,700.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
New schools and teachers' residences	4	17,800.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Teachers' residences and additions	1	1,200.00	..	.....	1	3,500.00	..	.....
Additions to buildings	29	97,900.00	4	6,750.00	12	30,725.00	1	1,700.00
Teachers' residences	17	16,600.00	6	5,900.00	16	16,500.00	1	800.00
Alterations to schools	25	33,965.00	2	2,500.00	14	28,860.00	1	1,200.00
New schools and stables	10	51,500.00	2	4,500.00	7	22,100.00	..	.....
Moving schools	1	700.00	..	.....	1	300.00	..	.....
New heating plants	2	6,000.00	..	.....	1	2,000.00	..	.....
Heating plant and equipment	1	550.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Alterations to buildings and stables	1	1,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Addition and heating plant .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	8,000.00	..	.....
S.hool equipment	4	7,300.00	..	.....	1	500.00	..	.....
	242	\$1,072,596.00	27	\$68,475.00	155	\$514,550.00	13	\$42,300.00
Less defeated by ratepayers	27	68,475.00	..	.....	13	42,300.00	..	.....
	215	\$1,004,121.00	..	.....	142	\$472,250.00	..	.....

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

Of the 1923 applications, 9 amounting to \$93,050.00 were refused and 32 amounting to \$28,788.00 were reduced leaving net authorisations 233 aggregating \$950,758.00.

Union Hospital Districts.

Three applications under The Union Hospital Act were received in 1923, and authorisations granted to the amount of \$126,000.00, as compared with two for \$128,900.00 in 1922. Particulars are given in Schedule "F".

Of the three authorisations granted this year, bylaws in connection with two, amounting to \$115,000.00, were defeated by the ratepayers.

The fact that the provisions of The Union Hospital Act are taken advantage of to such a limited extent was commented upon in the Board's report last year, and is again referred to in another part of this report.

Rural Telephone Companies.

There is a pronounced falling off in authorisations for rural telephone purposes, as compared with 1922. This is due to the fact that the settled portions of the province are now well served by rural telephone lines, and, except for extensions and replacements, the necessity for which may arise from time to time, there will be very little activity in this direction for the present. It is true that large parts of the province are without the advantages of rural telephone service, and as new settlers come in and prosperity increases no doubt requirements will be supplied as they become apparent.

Following is a table showing debentures authorised during the year, as compared with 1922:—

	1923				1922			
	Applications		Authorisations		Applications		Authorisations	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
New companies	3	\$ 21,250.00	3	\$ 21,250.00	9	57,955.00	7	\$ 23,050.00
Extension to existing companies	60	96,608.00	60	95,733.00	66	193,424.00	62	188,509.00
Central office buildings	7	4,175.00	7	4,175.00	6	9,175.00	6	9,175.00
	70	\$122,033.00	70	\$121,158.00	81	\$260,549.00	75	\$225,734.00

Details are shown in Schedule "G".

SALE OF DEBENTURES.

Saskatchewan local authorities have been able to market their debentures this year under much more favourable conditions than were prevalent in 1922. In that year city debentures sold at from 5.60% in October to as high as 7% in March and May, the monthly averages for the year ranging from 5.785% in October to 6.727% in September. Towns sold from 7 to 8%, the monthly averages being close to 8%, except in June and November when they were 7%. Two village debentures were sold in November and December at 7%, but during the remainder of the year the average was 7.92% to 8%. Rural schools averaged from 7.27% in September to 7.999% in January, and rural telephones from 7.31% in November to 7.99% in January.

By comparing the above figures with those shown in the following tables, it will be observed that the range of prices was much more favourable to the local authorities issuing debentures this year.

	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average rate per cent.
<i>Cities—</i>					
January	5	\$ 840,000.00	5.829	5.816	5.825
February	5	1,678.89	5.829	5.816	5.825
March	11	389,414.00	5.61	5.61	5.61
May	3	14,000.00	5.763	5.688	5.723
June	1	26,500.00	6.182	6.182	6.182
July	2	78,947.00	6.	6.	6.
	27	\$1,350,539.89			
<i>Towns—</i>					
January	2	\$ 6,000.00	8.	8.	8.
February	2	3,750.00	8.	7.	7.826
March	2	13,950.00	8.	8.	8.
May	4	37,500.00	8.	6.393	6.495
June	4	55,500.00	7.305	6.416	6.473
July	1	1,000.00	7.321	7.321	7.321
August	1	3,000.00	6.966	6.966	6.966
September	5	51,122.46	7.125	6.964	7.058
November	2	10,500.00	7.159	6.50	6.891
	23	\$ 182,322.46			
<i>Villages—</i>					
January	1	\$ 1,100.00	8.	8.	8.
June	1	2,000.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
July	2	2,000.00	8.	7.945	7.958
September	1	1,800.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
October	5	10,500.00	8.	7.42	7.555
November	1	2,500.00	7.399	7.399	7.399
December	1	3,000.00	7.476	7.476	7.476
	12	\$ 22,900.00			
<i>Rural Municipalities—</i>					
April	1	\$ 10,000.00	7.248	7.248	7.248
July	1	2,000.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
December	1	14,000.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
	3	\$ 26,000.00			
<i>Rural Telephone Companies—</i>					
January	5	\$ 18,275.00	7.902	7.560	7.687
February	4	10,675.00	8.	6.715	7.477
March	5	5,750.00	7.50	7.	7.264
April	2	15,600.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
May	4	5,825.00	7.50	6.857	6.780
June	2	950.00	7.360	7.50	7.587
July	1	1,500.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
August	1	300.00	6.546	6.546	6.546
September	9	35,580.00	8.	6.449	7.008
October	8	12,475.00	8.	6.457	6.920
November	10	17,145.00	8.	6.50	6.843
December	7	14,350.00	7.909	6.386	6.652
	58	\$ 148,425.00			

	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average rate per cent.
<i>Rural Schools—</i>					
January	5	\$ 9,400.00	7.750	6.50	7.253
February	9	21,725.00	8.	7.	7.209
March	4	8,500.00	7.889	6.849	7.230
April	14	44,650.00	7.830	6.838	7.007
May	17	74,950.00	7.	6.614	6.757
June	21	70,450.00	7.75	6.50	6.773
July	18	89,500.00	6.889	6.50	6.723
August	27	101,800.00	8.	6.422	6.580
September	32	126,700.00	7.970	6.	6.559
October	21	61,918.00	7.25	6.314	6.710
November	10	31,950.00	7.421	6.470	6.916
December	14	36,150.00	8.	6.50	6.710
	192	\$ 677,658.00			
<i>Town and City Schools—</i>					
March	1	\$ 12,000.00	6.	6.	6.
May	1	15,000.00	6.64	6.64	6.64
August	1	7,500.00	6.604	6.604	6.604
September	4	54,000.00	7.375	6.284	6.475
November	1	37,300.00	6.625	6.625	6.625
December	1	25,000.00	6.10	6.10	6.10
	9	\$ 150,800.00			

The confidence of Saskatchewan investors in securities of municipalities in their own province is still apparent, as is indicated by the following table.

While it is true that sales direct to local investors have fallen off by \$8,779.18, it has been ascertained that debentures originally taken up by dealers were disposed of to investors in the province to the amount of \$269,475.00, and no doubt at least a fair portion of the remainder of \$1,864,952.89 purchased from municipalities by dealers have found their way into the same channels.

These figures represent debentures issued this year only. The Board has ascertained that in addition to those detailed in the table, debentures originally purchased by dealers and disposed of outside the province have been repurchased by them, and resold to local investors, as follows:—

Rural telephones, 27 issues, amounting to	\$110,539.85
School districts, 3 issues, amounting to	15,744.38
Total	30 issues, amounting to \$126,284.23

	Total number and amount of debentures sold				Number and amount of debentures sold direct to local investors				Number & amount of debentures sold to local investors by dealers in 1923		Number & amount of debentures purchased by dealers. Final disposition unknown.	
	1922		1923		1923		1922					
	No. of issues	Amount	No. of issues	Amount	No. of issues	Amount	No. of issues	Amount	No. of issues	Amount	No. of issues	Amount
Cities	31	\$1,095,534.58	27	\$1,350,539.89	2	\$ 11,700.00	5	\$ 136,927.00	...	.....	22	\$1,213,612.89
Towns	18	81,516.33	23	182,322.46	14	53,437.64	8	19,322.46	1	\$ 3,500.00	14	159,500.00
Villages	21	42,665.86	12	22,900.00	10	17,290.86	5	7,900.00	...	.....	7	15,000.00
Rural municipalities ..	2	2,155.85	3	26,000.00	...	.....	2	16,000.00	...	.....	1	10,000.00
Village and rural schools	170	492,154.14	192	677,658.00	70	201,304.14	69	180,108.00	58	241,674.00	65	255,876.00
Town schools	9	69,000.00	7	113,800.00	4	14,500.00	1	5,500.00	...	.....	6	108,300.00
City schools	2	25,000.00	2	37,000.00	...	.....	1	14,000.00	...	.....	1	23,000.00
Rural telephones	90	319,645.00	58	148,425.00	36	134,764.00	22	44,460.00	9	24,301.00	27	79,664.00
Union hospitals	1	64,700.00	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	344	\$2,192,371.76	324	\$2,558,645.35	136	\$ 432,996.64	113	\$ 424,217.46	68	\$ 269,475.00	143	\$1,864,952.89

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

SINKING FUNDS.

In 1922 the Board approved of 170 sinking fund investments, aggregating \$1,292,155.33. During 1923, 167 approvals were granted, totalling \$1,195,016.91, classified as follows:—

Dominion of Canada war bonds	\$ 145,000.00
Dominion of Canada bonds	26,500.00
Province of Saskatchewan bonds	67,459.98
Province of Alberta bonds	76,000.00
Province of British Columbia bonds	220,000.00
Province of Ontario bonds	18,487.70
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds	25,000.00
Saskatchewan school district debentures	318,801.38
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	140,040.85
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	15,300.00
Saskatchewan village debentures	2,000.00
Saskatchewan town debentures	3,500.00
Saskatchewan city debentures	136,927.00
	\$1,195,016.91

The following statements show in detail the investments made by each local authority, the interest return, and the average yield rate:—

Nature of investment	No. of appli- tions	Face value of security	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of Regina—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	35	\$167,414.00	6.25
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	20,000.00	6.187
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	6	19,400.00	6.375
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	18	49,404.38	6.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	1,200.00	6.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ...	25	111,582.37	6.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	4,038.36	6.375
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	9	17,220.12	6.50
Saskatchewan town debentures	1	3,500.00	6.50
Saskatchewan city debentures	1	5,000.00	5.75
Victory bonds, 1932,	1	100,000.00	5.23
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936	1	2,000.00	5.25
Province of Saskatchewan bonds 1940	1	4,000.00	5.25
	101	\$504,759.23	6.075 average
<i>City of Saskatoon—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	\$ 2,000.00	6.75
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1946	1	20,000.00	5.35
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1943	1	14,000.00	5.21
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1943	1	9,000.00	5.35
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1949	1	15,000.00	5.35
Province of Alberta bonds, 1948	1	54,000.00	5.24
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941 ..	1	6,000.00	5.45
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941 ..	4	150,000.00	5.35
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941 ..	3	39,000.00	5.375
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1946 ..	1	25,000.00	5.375
Dominion of Canada bonds, 1943	1	25,000.00	5.15
	16	\$359,000.00	5.322 average

Nature of investment	No. of appli- tions	Face value of security	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of Moose Jaw—</i>			
Saskatchewan city debentures	2	\$ 78,927.00	6.
Saskatchewan city debentures	2	53,000.00	7.
Victory bonds 1932	1	45,000.00	5.20
	5	\$176,927.00	6.096 average
<i>City of Prince Albert—</i>			
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936	1	\$ 2,000.00	5.50
<i>City of Weyburn—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds	1	\$ 25,000.00	5.
<i>City of North Battleford—</i>			
Province of Alberta bonds, 1943	1	\$ 22,000.00	5.25
Province of Ontario bonds, 1942	1	18,487.70	5.45
	2	\$ 40,487.70	5.341 average
<i>Town of Sutherland—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	2	\$ 3,200.00	6.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	1,000.00	6.78
	3	\$ 4,200.00	6.566 average
<i>Town of Rosetown—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	\$ 600.00	7.
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	1	400.00	6.50
	2	\$ 1,000.00	6.80 average
<i>Town of Duck Lake—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	1	\$ 800.00	6.50
<i>Town of Davidson—</i>			
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1949	1	\$ 1,459.98	5.05
Dominion of Canada bonds, 1943	1	1,500.00	5.15
	2	\$ 2,959.98	5.10 average
<i>Town of Biggar—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	\$ 800.00	6.55
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	1,000.00	7.
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	1,000.00	7.5
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ...	4	2,600.00	6.5
	7	\$ 5,400.00	6.805 average

Nature of investment	No. of appli- tions	Face value of security	Interest yield per cent.
<i>Town of Melfort—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	2	\$ 5,918.00	6.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	1	1,500.00	6.75
	3	\$ 7,418.00	6.55 average
<i>Regina Public School District No. 4—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	4	\$ 9,100.00	6.75
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	12	29,465.00	6.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ...	4	10,400.00	7.
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	1	100.00	6.50
Saskatchewan village debentures	1	2,000.00	7.50
	22	\$ 51,065.00	6.695 average
<i>Saskatoon School District No. 13—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	1	\$ 14,000.00	6.50

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of appli- tions	Face amount	Average interest yield
City of Regina	101	\$504,759.23	6.075
City of Saskatoon	16	359,000.00	5.322
City of Moose Jaw	5	176,927.00	6.096
City of Prince Albert	1	2,000.00	5.50
City of Weyburn	1	25,000.00	5.
City of North Battleford	2	40,487.70	5.341
Town of Sutherland	3	4,200.00	6.566
Town of Rosetown	2	1,000.00	6.80
Town of Duck Lake	1	800.00	6.50
Town of Davidson	2	2,959.98	5.10
Town of Biggar	7	5,400.00	6.805
Town of Melfort	3	7,418.00	6.55
Regina Public School District No. 4	22	51,065.00	6.695
Saskatoon School District No. 13	1	14,000.00	6.50
	167	1,195,016.91	

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS EARNINGS.

The following were granted permission under section 353 of The City Act and 307 of The Town Act to transfer from sinking fund to current revenue account the sums set opposite each, being part of surplus earnings accruing to the respective funds:—

City of Regina (1922)	\$35,000.00
City of Saskatoon (1922)	35,000.00
Town of Davidson (1922)	500.00

As the sinking fund accounts of the three principal cities in the province, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, are attaining large dimensions, information respecting them, as exhibiting the principles and showing the care attending their management and supervision, will, no doubt, be of interest.

A synopsis of the position of these funds as at December 31, 1923, follows:—

City of Regina—

Amount required to be in the fund		\$2,889,517.27
Amount actually at credit of fund	\$2,961,497.46	
Less authorized to be transferred to general account	50,000.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,911,497.46
Amount at credit of fund in excess of requirements		<hr/>
		21,980.19
Up to December 31, 1923, the amounts actually paid into the sinking fund have produced a total surplus of		224,545.54
Of this amount there was used for current or other expenditure, under section 353 of The City Act the sum of		202,565.35
		<hr/>
		21,980.19
Leaving a surplus of		
To which should be added balance due by city on account of 1923 levies which will be collected and paid in during 1924		53,686.09
		<hr/>
		75,666.28

The amount at the credit of the sinking fund of the City of Regina is equal to 23.5% of its total bonded debt.

City of Saskatoon—

Amount required to be in the fund		\$2,451,415.76
Amount at credit of fund		2,566,564.88
		<hr/>
Amount at credit of fund in excess of requirements		115,149.12
This excess is made up as follows:—		
Instalments deposited in advance	\$ 30,690.06	
Premiums on debentures issued	23,244.00	
Surplus earnings	61,215.06	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$115,149.12
Up to December 31, 1923, the sinking fund of the City of Saskatoon earned a total surplus of which was disposed of as follows:—		284,292.54
transferred to reserve for uncollectable taxes	65,000.00	
transferred to general revenue account under sec. 353 of The City Act	158,077.46	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		223,077.46
Leaving a surplus of		61,215.08
To make this statement harmonize with those of other cities, the following items are deducted:—		
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	2,389.83	
Profits on redemption of investments ..	12,410.94	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		14,800.77
Net surplus		<hr/>
		46,414.31

City of Saskatoon, (Continued)—

To which should be added balance due by city on account of 1923 levies which will be collected and paid in during 1924	47,555.35
Total surplus	<u>93,969.66</u>

In the year 1923 the fund, after providing for the necessary reserves for that year, earned a surplus of \$64,283.64.

It is to be noted that the sinking fund of this city is equal to 26.2% of its total bonded debt.

City of Moose Jaw—

Amount required to be in the fund	\$1,251,809.10
Amount actually at credit of fund	<u>1,353,586.47</u>
Amount at credit of fund in excess of requirements	101,777.37
Up to December 31, 1923, the sinking fund of this city earned a total surplus of	123,165.29
Of this amount there was transferred to current account under sec. 353 of The City Act the sum of	<u>21,387.92</u>
Leaving a surplus of	101,777.37
To which should be added the amount due by city on account of 1923 levies which will be collected and paid in during 1924	<u>33,466.93</u>
Making a total surplus as at December 31, 1923, of	135,244.30

The sinking fund of the city of Moose Jaw is equal to approximately 21.1% of its total bonded debt.

It is provided by statutes that sinking funds of Saskatchewan local authorities may be invested in certain securities as specified therein. All of such investments are subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and as an evidence of the care and judgment used in the selection and approval of such investments it may be stated that of upwards of \$7,000,000.00 so approved reports to the Board indicate that payments are in arrears to an amount less than \$10,000.00.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SPECIAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.

It is with gratification that the Board is able to report that no municipalities have come under the operation of this Act during the year.

Progress is being made in respect of those already under the Board's supervision.

The town of Canora is successfully coping with its difficulties, and it is still hoped may achieve financial rehabilitation without the necessity of a readjusting order.

It was contemplated that a report would have been made on the town of Melville, but unfortunately its affairs were complicated by the destruction by fire of its electric light and power buildings and plant

in the month of September, in consequence of which it has been deemed advisable to delay reporting until an estimate can be made of the probable earnings of the new plant, which is being erected as rapidly as possible. It is expected that an up-to-date plant, quite suitable to the needs of the town, will be provided from the proceeds of the insurance on the old one, and that it will be in operation early this year. As soon thereafter as possible a test of its earning capabilities will be made, and when results are obtained the Board proposes to complete its report, as required by the Act.

The town of Scott having found it impossible to carry out the terms of the Board's order of October 18, 1916, petitioned for another inquiry by the Board under section 3 (b) of the Act. This new inquiry was held at Scott on the 19th of April, and as a result thereof a report was made to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs on the 19th of June, and copies of it forwarded to each of the known creditors. So far as the Board is aware, no action has been taken as a result of this report.

A report on the town of Sutherland was made on the 15th of October, and copies sent to the creditors. The necessary action required by statute to secure an order readjusting the town's finances has not been taken by the creditors.

On the 28th of December a final order for the readjustment of the finances of the town of Humboldt was made, and a copy of it sent to the committee representing the bondholders. This order will likewise appear in the next two consecutive issues of the Saskatchewan Gazette.

The following interim orders have been made:—

Town of Canora—

February 6.....	Directing that the following payments be made:—	
	Balance of 1920 debenture coupons and interest thereon	\$ 3,762.00
	Canora school district account of collections	1,500.00
	Retirement of treasury bills and interest	3,360.00
	Union Bank of Canada	2,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$10,622.00
February 16.....	Directing the payment to Canora S. D. No. 1152 on account of tax collections	2,141.13
May 2.....	Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for year 1923.	
November 20.....	Directing payment of \$4,000.00 on account of 1921 debenture coupons.	
November 29.....	Directing payment of balance of outstanding 1921 debenture coupons as funds become available.	

City of Swift Current—

March 23.....	Releasing this city and Swift Current school district from the provisions of The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922, an agreement for the management of the city's affairs and school's finances having been made with the bondholders and ratified by the Legislature.	
---------------	--	--

Town of Sutherland—

April 11.....Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1923.

Town of Humboldt—

May 21.....Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1923.
December 28.....Final order for readjustment of town's finances.

Humboldt School District No. 1529—

May 21.....Approving estimates for 1923.

Town of Melville—

June 7.....Reversing decision of town's assessment committee,
and restoring and confirming assessor's business
classification and rates for assessment thereof.
June 8.....Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1923.
June 28.....Amending order of June 8.

Melville School District No. 2187—

June 8.....Approving estimates for 1923.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 20—

May 28.....(1) Directing redemption and cancellation of certain
specially marked debentures and payment of certain
sums on account thereof from special trust account,
and issue of new debentures in substitution therefor.
(2) Directing the retransfer of certain lands held
in trust by Wood, Gundy & Company, trustee, to the
district.

Town of Watrous—

July 14.....Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1923.

Watrous School District No. 1334—

July 14.....Approving estimates for 1923.

Town of Scott—

September 12.....Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1923.

Champagne School District No. 2255—

September 12.....Approving estimates for 1923.

In respect of municipalities which are under the operation of the Act, section 16 (1) provides that the Board may, where the municipality is the applicant for title, recommend to the Master of Titles, and the Master of Titles may order that, notwithstanding anything in The Arrears of Taxes Act, title do issue for lands in respect of which taxes are in arrear without payment of school taxes.

Section 16 (2) provides that the Board may also, where a municipality is the applicant for title, recommend to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the remission of supplementary revenue or public revenue taxes, and on the production of a certificate from the Provincial Treasurer that such taxes have been remitted the Master of Titles may order that such title do issue accordingly, and section 22 provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, order that no fees shall be charged in the land titles office for the filing or registration of any instruments, the issue or cancellation of certificate of title or the cancellation of plans when required by the order or direction of the Master of Titles under this Act, or for abstracts of title, or general registration or other certificates, or for any other service whatsoever in connection with proceedings under this Act.

Pursuant to these sections recommendations have been made and orders issued as follows:

	Date of recommendation
Town of Scott.....	January 26,
Town of Melville.....	June 1,
Town of Melville.....	August 9,
Town of Battleford.....	January 15,
Town of Humboldt.....	April 21,
Town of Sutherland.....	June 1,
Town of Sutherland.....	August 27,
Town of Sutherland.....	December 8.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Appeals against decisions of courts of revision of assessments of municipalities were heard as follows:—

April 6.....	North Battleford
April 7.....	Saskatoon
May 10.....	Wilkie
June 26.....	Kindersley
July 10.....	Canora
October 3.....	Melville

Oral decisions were given except in the case of Melville.

In respect of an appeal against the assessment of an hotel property in the town of Melville, in which it was contended that the property was assessed too low, as a point of law is involved, the Board's decision is given below in full:—

“The evidence submitted was to the effect that the hotel building was assessed in 1922 at \$14,800.00, which would place the full value of the property at \$24,666.00; and that the assessor for the year 1923 raised the assessment to \$19,200.00, which would place the total value of the building at \$32,000.00. The court of revision of the town of Melville reduced the 1923 assessment to that which existed in 1922, and against this reduction the appeal is taken.

Mr. Lennox (assessor) gave evidence to the effect that he fixed the replacement cost of the building at approximately \$40,000.00, and from this he deducted depreciation, which reduced the full value to \$32,000.00, and accordingly fixed the assessment at 60% of the full value, which was \$19,200.00. The Board is prepared to accept the replacement value at figures stated by Mr. Lennox, as well as the amount allowed for the depreciation of the building, which would place the full value at \$32,000.00, but Mr. Lennox omitted to take into consideration the fact that the building was erected for the purpose of carrying on a licensed hotel and a bar in connection therewith, and that the privilege of operating a bar has been taken away by provincial legislation subsequent to the erection of the hotel, and since that time hotel properties generally have depreciated in value, and frequently cannot be sold at anything approaching the replacement cost less depreciation in connection with such buildings.

This factor must, in the opinion of the Board, be considered with other factors in deciding what is the fair actual value today for assessment purposes. This is in accordance with the decision of the courts in the following cases:—

(1) *Re* Battenbury and Town of Clinton, 12 D.L.R. 851.

(2) *In re* Municipal Act; Gates' Case, 1918, 2 W.W.R. 930.

Taking this and other factors into consideration, the Board is of the opinion that the assessment as it now stands, after being reduced by the court of revision to \$14,800.00, being 60% of the full value of \$24,666.00, should stand. The appeal is therefore dismissed, but, under the circumstances, without costs."

SALE OF SHARES.

The Sale of Shares Act has been in force since 1916, and the following is a summary of the applications which have been dealt with by the Board:—

Number of companies from which original applications were received	231	
Subsequent additional applications received from companies included in above whose certificates had terminated for various reasons	32	
	<hr/>	
Disposed of as follows:—	263	
Certificates granted	118	
Certificates refused	50	
Not proceeded with	83	
Withdrawn	9	
Pending	3	
	<hr/>	
	263	
Certificates granted		118
Revoked	50	
Lapsed	23	
Now in force (see list)	45	
	<hr/>	
	118	118

The following is a list of applications received and dealt with during the year 1923.

File No.		Authorized capital	Head office	Certificate granted	Certificate refused	Amount of certificate
9210	Western Debenture Co.	\$ 150,000.00	Outlook	July 18.	.....	\$ 50,000.00
9245	Sask. Creamery Co. of Moose Jaw, Ltd.	400,000.00	Moose Jaw	Jan. 25.	.....	50,000.00
9245	Sask. Creamery Co. of Moose Jaw, Ltd.	400,000.00	Moose Jaw	Dec. 29.	.....	100,000.00
9267	Great West Garment Co.	750,000.00	Edmonton	Aug. 22.	.....	50,000.00
9318	Western Homes Ltd.	5,000,000.00	Winnipeg	Oct. 17.	.....	50,000.00
9320	Regina Films, Ltd.	40,000.00	Regina	Jan. 30.	.....	25,000.00
9321	P. Burns, Ltd.	10,000,000.00	Calgary	Jan. 24.	.....	50,000.00 bonds
9320	Regina Films, Ltd.	40,000.00	Regina	Oct. 24.	.....	15,000.00
9322	Provincial Gas & Oil Co.	150,000.00	Regina	Apr. 3.	.....	150,000.00
9323	Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.	500,000.00	Saskatoon	June 16.	.....	30,000.00
9324	Orange Crush Bottling Co.	2,500,000.00	Winnipeg	Pending	.....	.....
9325	Farmers Grain & Supply Co.	100,000.00	Moose Jaw	May 4.	.....	25,000.00
9326	Saskatoon Amusement & Catering Co.	20,000.00	Saskatoon .....	.....	May 12.	.....
9327	Rosetown Flour Mills	20,000.00	Rosetown	May 5.	.....	12,000.00
9328	Hydro-Carbo Fuel Appliances	1,000,000.00	Toronto .....	.....	July 25.	.....
9329	Bay Sulphate Co.	7,642,615.00	Chicoutime, Que..	May 8.	.....	50,000.00 bonds
9330	Rosthern Creamery & Produce Co.	25,000.00	Rosthern	Apr. 30.	.....	20,000.00
9331	Regina Golf Club .....	.....	Regina	Pending	.....	.....
9332	Weyburn Bottling Works	75,000.00	Weyburn	June 7.	.....	21,000.00
9333	Security Oil Syndicate	250,000.00	Havre, Mont. ....	.....	May 30.	.....
9334	Belgo Canadian Paper Co.	14,500,000.00	Montreal	June 20.	.....	25,000.00 bonds
9335	Redwing Oil Corp'n	500,000.00	Great Falls, Mont.	Not proceeded with	.....	.....
9336	Scandinavian Silver Fox Co.	35,000.00	Prince Albert ...	Aug. 22.	.....	35,000.00
9337	Yankel Cleansers Ltd.	500,000.00	Swift Current ..	Pending	.....	.....
9338	Cuf-Waldron Mfg. Co.	20,000.00	Saskatoon	Pending	.....	.....
9339	Mighty Atom Thresher Co.	250,000.00	Brandon	Pending	.....	.....
9340	Guardian Investment Co.	20,000.00	Regina	Dec. 17.	.....	20,000.00
9341	Keystone Collieries	100,000.00	Edmonton .....	.....	Nov. 20.	.....
9302	Merchants' Casualty Co.	500,000.00	Winnipeg .....	.....	Mar. 21.	.....
9316	Canadian Harvesters	200,000.00	Saskatoon .....	.....	Apr. 25.	.....

Certificates revoked.

File No.		Date of revocation
9162	Capital Life Assurance Co. . . .	March 28.
9178	Regina Sash & Door Co.	March 26 (at company's request).
9268	United Supply Co.	September 21.
9294	Indian Head Milling Co.	September 24 (at company's request).
9298	Indemnity Agencies	November 16.
9252	Young-Tom Soap Co.	December 18.

The following is a list of certificates in force as at December 31, 1923:—

File No.		Capitalization	Amount
9107	Debenture Co. of Canada	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
9113	International Loan Co.	500,000.00	100,000.00
9115	Agricultural Insurance Co.	500,000.00	500,000.00
9129	Commercial Life Insurance Co. . .	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
9157	British Western Trust Co.	1,000,000.00	500,000.00
9167	Sask. Co-operative Creameries . . .	1,000,000.00	250,000.00
9183	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co. . .	1,000,000.00	571,650.00
9184	Hanley Development Co.	40,000.00	4,000.00
9189	United Grain Growers	5,000,000.00	100,000.00
9202	Southern Sask. Co-operative Stock Yards	200,000.00	155,000.00
9210	Western Debenture Co.	150,000.00	50,000.00
9212	Northern Sask. Co-operative Stock Yards	100,000.00	100,000.00
9216	Regina Industrial Exhibition Co..	1,650.00	25,000.00 bonds
9219	Yorkton Skating & Curling Rink.	20,000.00	20,000.00
9221	Regina Silver Black Fox Co.	200,000.00	110,000.00
9224	Weyburn Arena Company	30,000.00	30,000.00
9242	Pelly Electric Light & Power Co..	15,000.00	10,000.00
9244	Scottish Provincial Investment Co.	200,000.00	75,000.00
9245	Sask. Creamery Co. of Moose Jaw Ltd.	400,000.00	100,000.00
9253	Sterling Securities Corp'n, Ltd. . .	1,000,000.00	300,000.00
9263	Canadian Co-operative Wool Gr's.	200,000.00	30,000.00
9265	W. E. Mason Discount Co.	250,000.00	150,000.00
9267	Great Western Garment Co.	750,000.00	50,000.00
9271	Monarch Investment Co.	100,000.00	100,000.00
9292	Sask. Mortgage & Investment Corporation	2,000,000.00	156,350.00
9297	Edson Petroleum Company	500,000.00	50,000.00
9298	Indemnity Agencies	200,000.00	200,000.00
9311	Central Canadian Securities	250,000.00	177,039.00
9312	Cameron Securities	50,000.00	10,000.00
9314	Cowell's New Method Harness Co.	300,000.00	200,000.00
9315	Medalta Stoneware Ltd.	500,000.00	100,000.00
9317	Pine River Lumber Co.	50,000.00	50,000.00
9318	Western Homes Ltd.	5,000,000.00	50,000.00
9320	Regina Films Ltd.	40,000.00	14,900.00
9321	P. Burns Company, Ltd.	10,000,000.00	50,000.00 bonds

File No.		Capitalization	Amount
9322	Provincial Gas & Oil Co.	150,000.00	150,000.00
9323	Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. ..	500,000.00	30,000.00
9325	Farmers Grain Supply Co.	100,000.00	25,000.00
9327	Rosetown Flour Mills	20,000.00	12,000.00
9329	Bay Sulphite Company	7,642,615.00	50,000.00 bonds
9330	Rosthern Creamery & Produce Co.	25,000.00	20,000.00
9332	Weyburn Bottling Works	75,000.00	21,000.00
9334	Belgo Canadian Paper Co.	14,500,000.00	81,000.00 bonds
9336	Scandinavian Silver Fox Co.	35,000.00	35,000.00
9340	Guardian Investment Co.	20,000.00	20,000.00

It will be observed that of the 263 applications received by the Board 9 were withdrawn and 83 were not proceeded with, the reason for this no doubt being that the applicants either could not, or were not disposed to put the Board in possession of such information regarding their respective concerns as would warrant it in certifying that there was a fair prospect of an adequate return to investors in the shares, stocks or bonds which they proposed to offer for sale, as is required by sections 9 and 23 of the Act.

The Board considers it advisable to again utter a warning to the public respecting its attitude toward persons soliciting subscriptions for the securities of companies which do not hold its certificate. Care also should be exercised in dealing with those representing themselves as agents of, even companies which are certificated, who should be required to exhibit licenses from the Board authorizing them to act as such agents. A license to be valid must have been issued within the current year, and it must be borne in mind that all licenses, unless otherwise revoked, expire on the 1st of January of the year next following that in which they are issued.

An incident which may have a far reaching influence upon the sale of shares in Saskatchewan is a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, which, in effect, declares that companies operating under a Dominion Charter are not subject to the provisions of The Sale of Shares Act. While not attempting to comment upon the decision, there is no doubt but that it will be taken advantage of by certain companies to escape the supervision which it is intended shall be exercised over the sale of their securities in this province by means of the Act. Already certain companies which were refused certificates by the Board are, on the strength of their Dominion Charter, selling their shares in Saskatchewan despite the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act, and it is altogether probable that others will follow their example.

In the past the Board has been able to exclude companies whose securities, in its opinion, did not indicate the probability of a fair return. Several notable instances of its having used its authority in this direction to the advantage of the investing public might be cited, particularly the case of the L. R. Steele Company, whose operations have resulted in heavy losses in practically every province of

Canada except Saskatchewan, and the fact that the residents of this province escaped what may be described as a financial disaster is due to the Board's refusal of its repeated applications to it for a certificate.

THE UNION HOSPITAL ACT.

In the Board's report for 1922, page 8, attention was called to the fact that notwithstanding the interest shown in The Union Hospital Act, especially in rural areas, advantage had been taken of its provisions to a comparatively limited extent, and reasons for this, as they appeared to the Board, were stated. These conditions still prevail.

The following applications were dealt with during the year 1923:—

	Estimated cost	L.G.B's allocation of cost
Assiniboia Union Hospital	\$65,000.00	
comprising: Town of Assiniboia		9.3%
R. M. of Stonehenge No. 73		52.9%
R. M. of Lake of the Rivers No. 72		37.8%
Defeated by adverse vote in rural areas.		
Rosetown Union Hospital (extensions)	50,000.00	
comprising: Town of Rosetown		\$ 2,631.58
R. M. of St. Andrews No. 287		10,526.30
R. M. of Pleasant Valley No. 288		9,210.53
R. M. of Marriott No. 317		9,210.53
R. M. of Mountain View No. 318		9,210.53
R. M. of Monet No. 257		9,210.53
Action of ratepayers in respect of bylaw not yet reported.		
Unity Union Hospital (extensions)	11,000.00	
comprising: Town of Unity		981.00
Part of R. M. of Buffalo No. 409		699.86
Part of R. M. of Tramping Lake No. 380		705.93
Part of R. M. of Grass Creek No. 381		1,910.17
Part of R. M. of Senlac No. 411		877.34
Part of R. M. of Manitou Lake No. 442		1,106.48
Part of R. M. of Hillsdale No. 440		744.97
All R. M. of Round Valley No. 410		3,974.25

Authorized by Chap. 66, S.S. 1922-23.

Longlaketon Union Hospital scheme having been defeated by the ratepayers, application was made for an order fixing proportion of expenses incurred, to be borne by each of the constituents, which order was made on April 17, 1923, as follows:—

R. M. of Millington No. 249	14.158%
R. M. of Last Mountain Valley No. 250	20.642%
R. M. of Longlaketon No. 219	7.649%
R. M. of McKillop No. 220	54.862%
Town of Strasbourg	2.503%
Village of Duval .....	.186%

A similar application was received from Govan Union Hospital District, and an order was made July 13, 1923, allocating expenses incurred as follows:—

R. M. of Last Mountain No. 250	39.88%
R. M. of Millington No. 249	38.88%
R. M. of Mount Hope No. 279	6.12%
R. M. of Wreford No. 280	5.96%
Town of Govan	9.16%

ARREARS OF TAXES ACT.

Arrears of Taxes (Capitalization) Act.

Only three municipalities have availed themselves of the provisions of the above Acts for the issue of debentures, as follows:—

June 20,	City of Moose Jaw	\$62,243.11,	for payment of arrears of school taxes.
June 20,	City of Moose Jaw	20,000.00,	for retiring loan against arrears of taxes.
October 22,	Town of Nokomis	6,000.00,	for payment of arrears of school taxes.
December 11, ...	Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344	17,459.40,	for payment of arrears of school taxes.

Extension of time under section 22, Arrears of Taxes Act, for the issue of debentures for payment of school taxes was granted as follows:

December 28, ...	City of Saskatoon.
November 14, ...	Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344.

Compromise of Arrears of Taxes.

Approval was given of the compromise of arrears of taxes as follows:—

May 8,	Town of Canora	Subdivision property owned by Woods & McKee.
		Taxes for 1920, 1921 and 1922
		Compromised for
August 22,	Rural Municipality of Longlaketon No. 219 ..	Lands owned by Wm. Pearson, Sons & Co.
		Taxes for 1915 to 1922 ..
		Compromised for

THE SUBDIVISIONS ACT.

An application was received under the above from Messrs. St. James & Roy, Barristers of Regina, on behalf of the owners of a large part of the subdivision, known as Railway Centre Park, for permission to enter upon and cultivate in connection with their own holdings the remainder of the subdivision.

Hearing was fixed for the 4th of April, and on that date an order was made granting the application.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHEDULES A, B, C, D, E, F AND G, TO REPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1923.

	Total number of appli- cations	Amount	Number refused	Amount	Number reduced	Amount	Granted and subse- quently cancelled		Number author- ised	Amount
							Number	Amount		
Cities (Schedule A)	29	\$ 857,354.36	3	\$206,483.00	10	\$ 79,461.18	..	.....	26	\$ 571,410.18
Towns (Schedule B)	20	159,814.86	2	9,892.40	..	.....	1	\$ 3,000.00	17	146,922.46
Villages (Schedule C)	20	69,775.00	8	39,200.00	4	5,625.00	..	.....	12	24,950.00
Rural Municipalities (Schedule D)	2	19,459.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	19,459.00
Schools (Schedule E)	242	1,072,596.00	9	93,050.00	32	28,788.00	..	.....	233	950,758.00
Union Hospitals (Schedule F)	3	126,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	126,000.00
Rural Telephones (Schedule G)	70	122,033.00	..	.....	3	875.00	..	.....	70	121,158.00
	386	\$2,427,032.22	22	\$348,625.40	49	\$114,749.18	1	\$ 3,000.00	363	1,960,657.64

Schedules C, D, E, F and G not printed.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORISATIONS GRANTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1923, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1923, AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

	1922		1923	
	Number of authorisations	Amount	Number of authorisations	Amount
Cities	37	\$ 889,914.53	26	\$ 571,410.18
Towns	18	141,287.64	17	146,922.46
Villages	18	25,725.00	12	24,950.00
Rural Municipalities	2	12,000.00	2	19,459.00
Schools'	155	514,550.00	233	950,758.00
Union Hospitals	2	128,900.00	3	126,000.00
Rural Telephones	75	225,734.00	70	121,158.00
	307	\$1,938,111.17	363	\$1,960,657.64

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. O. DAVIDSON,

Secretary.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, *January 30, 1923.*

HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,

President of the Executive Council,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—Under instructions of the Board, and pursuant to the provisions of chapter 23, Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1920, I have the honour to transmit to you the report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1923.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. P. GROSCH,

Commissioner.

SCHEDULE "A"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1923.
CITIES.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Regina	\$ 6,455.33	Plank sidewalks .....	.....	\$ 826.00	\$ 5,619.33	.....
	150,000.00	Collegiate Institute .....	.....	.....	150,000.00	May 30.
	35,000.00	Sewer and water extensions .....	.....	27,000.00	8,000.00	May 30.
	49,214.00	Alterations to waterworks .....	.....	.....	49,214.00	May 30.
	803.00	Concrete sidewalks .....	.....	.....	803.00	.....
	36,500.00	Street railway improvements .....	.....	12,500.00	24,000.00	May 30.
	26,402.00	Waterworks extensions .....	.....	.....	26,402.00	May 30.
	14,000.00	Sewer house connections .....	.....	5,700.00	8,300.00	May 30.
	31,862.00	Water house connections .....	.....	7,600.00	24,262.00	May 30.
	26,000.00	Storm sewers	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	178,083.00	Pavements and boulevards	178,083.00	.....	.....	.....
	202.96	Sewer connections .....	.....	.....	202.96	May 30.
	694.35	Watermain connections .....	.....	.....	694.35	May 30.
	1,623.60	Plank sidewalks .....	.....	.....	1,623.60	May 30.
	85,806.38	Street paving .....	.....	12,006.38	73,800.00	May 30.
	14,843.76	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	14,843.76	.....
	24,207.00	Sewermain extensions .....	.....	.....	24,207.00	.....
	\$681,687.38		\$ 65,632.38	\$204,083.00	\$411,972.00	
Moose Jaw	\$ 62,243.11	Capitalisation arrears school taxes .....	.....	.....	\$ 62,243.11	Sept. 14.
	20,000.00	Capitalisation arrears municipal taxes .....	.....	.....	20,000.00	Sept. 14.
	6,546.41	Sewer and water connections .....	.....	.....	6,546.41	Jan. 8.
	2,979.55	Concrete sidewalks .....	.....	.....	2,979.55	.....
	912.00	Cement sidewalks .....	.....	.....	912.00	.....
	\$ 92,681.07				\$ 92,681.07	

SCHEDULE "A"—Continued.

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1923.

CITIES.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Saskatoon	\$ 17,700.00	Electric light and power extensions ...	.....	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 16,000.00	.....
	5,000.00	Water meters .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
	5,200.00	New Library .....	.....	.....	5,200.00	.....
	18,534.91	Watermain extension .....	.....	5,894.58	12,640.00	.....
	16,842.00	Sewermain extension .....	.....	5,469.22	11,372.78	.....
	17,309.00	Concrete sidewalks .....	.....	765.00	16,544.00	.....
	2,400.00	Water connections	\$ 2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
	\$ 82,985.91		\$ 2,400.00	\$ 13,828.80	\$ 66,757.11	.....

SUMMARY.

Application	Amount		Refused		Reduced		Authorised
17	\$681,687.38	2	\$204,083.00	6	\$ 65,632.38	15	\$411,972.00
7	82,985.91	1	2,400.00	4	13,828.80	6	66,757.11
5	92,681.07	..	.....	..	.....	5	92,681.07
29	\$857,354.36	3	\$206,483.00	10	\$ 79,461.18	26	\$571,410.18

SCHEDULE "B"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1923.
TOWNS.

Name	Amount	Purpose of expenditure	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Broadview	\$ 3,000.00	Electric light .....	.....	.....	\$ 3,000.00	Cancelled
Broadview	7,000.00	Electric light .....	.....	.....	7,000.00	Nov. 27.
Estevan	22,000.00	Electric light .....	.....	.....	22,000.00	.....
Gull Lake	14,000.00	Fire protection .....	.....	.....	14,000.00	Sept. 24.
Govan	1,000.00	Concrete sidewalks .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	July 25.
Hanley	3,500.00	Cement sidewalks .....	.....	.....	3,500.00	June 19.
Hanley	6,000.00	Fire protection .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....
Indian Head	4,892.40	Sewer and water extension	\$ 4,892.40	.....	.....	.....
Indian Head	1,122.46	Cement sidewalks .....	.....	.....	1,122.46	Sept. 16.
Indian Head	3,500.00	Sewer and water extension .....	.....	.....	3,500.00	Nov. 7.
Kamsack	1,800.00	Waterworks extension .....	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....
Kamsack	1,000.00	Electric light extension .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Nokomis	6,000.00	Capitalization arrears school taxes .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....
Rosthern	5,000.00	Curling and skating rink	\$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Tisdale	11,000.00	Fire Hall and equipment .....	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....
Unity	15,000.00	Electric light .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	Sept. 17.
Wolseley	3,000.00	Bridges .....	.....	.....	3,000.00	Aug. 6.
Wapella	7,000.00	Electric light .....	.....	.....	7,000.00	Sept. 14.
Wynyard	11,000.00	Fire Hall and equipment .....	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....
Yorkton	33,000.00	Electric light extension .....	.....	.....	33,000.00	.....
	\$159,814.86		\$ 9,892.40	.....	\$149,922.46	.....

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

SUMMARY.

20 applications	\$159,814.86
2 refused	9,892.40
18 authorisations	149,922.46
less cancelled	3,000.00
	<u>\$146,922.46</u>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22.

(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
 THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1923.

REGINA, SASK., *February 1, 1924.*

TO THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith our Report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1923, as provided by section 28 of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act, being Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

Applications for loans were received during the year to the number of 595 for an aggregate amount of \$1,992,125.00.

One hundred and nine loans were paid out for an aggregate amount of \$470,540.84. In many cases these loans were for small increases to old borrowers in good standing who had reduced their original loans and had improved their properties mortgaged to the Board. Others were belated acceptances of loans offered by the Board and held in abeyance for various reasons.

The matter of collections has had unremitting attention from the Board and the staff throughout the year. The Inspectors have been kept exclusively on collection work all fall and winter. The total amount of cash collected by the Board and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer for the past three years was as follows:—

1921	\$335,743.00
1922	657,263.00
1923	824,497.00

exclusive of principal of mortgages paid off.

With regard to the money advanced by the Board to its borrowers for seed grain, for taxes, and for hail insurance premiums, it is interesting to note that on December 31, 1922, the Board was indebted to the Provincial Treasurer for these items as follows:—

Seed Grain	\$ 65,605.59
Taxes	159,439.77
Hail Insurance Premiums	21,939.56
a total of	<u>\$246,984.92</u>

and that advances were made during 1923 as follows:—

Seed Grain	\$ 9,902.65
Taxes	183,621.52
Hail Insurance Premiums	21,550.76
a total of	<u>\$237,638.78</u>

and that on December 31st, 1923 the Board was indebted to the Provincial Treasurer in respect of these items as follows:—

Seed Grain	\$ 37,029.65
Taxes	159,906.74
Hail Insurance Premiums	21,550.76
a total of only	<u>\$218,487.15</u>

or \$28,497.77 less than a year ago notwithstanding the \$237,638.78 paid out during the year.

In the matter of interest on advances for working capital the Board owed the Provincial Treasurer on December 31, 1922, the sum of \$331,077.66 and on December 31, 1923 only \$302,316.87, although the Provincial Treasurer had charged the Board for interest during 1923, to the amount of \$444,052.19, showing a net improvement over 1922 of \$28,760.79.

On the four major items, seed grain, taxes, hail insurance premiums, and interest, there is a betterment of \$57,258.56.

As our instalments fall due on November first every year and as our financial year ends only two months later, the percentage collected at the end of the financial year is bound to be small. Many of our borrowers have not marketed their grain by the end of the year and many of those whose grain is in the elevator, or shipped to Fort William, or Vancouver, do not care to sell until sometime in the spring, and as a result of this condition the Board is holding storage tickets for:—

143,635 bushels of wheat
8,629 bushels of oats
2,643 bushels of flax
1,290 bushels of barley
927 bushels of rye

The Board will allow the individual borrowers to decide when this grain will be sold but the money will, of course, come direct to the Board to be applied on account of the arrears.

Under existing conditions the foregoing may be considered a fair showing. The Board, however, is far from satisfied with the spirit manifested by some of our borrowers. For instance one borrower wrote in to say:—

“I feel that it is out of the question to leave my unsecured creditors with practically no payments. It seems to me necessary to take the consequence of defaulting in my payment to the Board.”

and who wrote, later on, when forced to make the payment to say:—

“Seeing that you hold ample security it appears to me that in the interests of other creditors I ought to do my best to get you to carry me over.”

Another delinquent borrower, who was a tenant of the Board under a lease for a one-third share of the crop and who admitted that he had threshed 1600 bushels of wheat, wrote in to say:—

"I sold every bushel of the wheat. I had to plan to secure every cent of this money and now that I have the money I am telling you how I am fixed. So it is up to the Board to make the next move. I did not pay this year's taxes so I presume the farm was sold at tax sale. If the Board does not foreclose I shall want some kind of an agreement which I can fulfil in these strenuous times."

The Board has allowed this man a reasonable time in which to pay in the proceeds of the Board's share of the crop; and failure to pay will be followed by foreclosure.

Every effort is being put forth to educate the borrowers to deal fairly with the Board and to respect its priority rights as first mortgagee and there has been some improvement. In some flagrant cases seizures were necessary. One delinquent borrower who had rented his land in 1922 and had assigned the rental share to the Board and had been allowed to retain his seed for 1923, actually sold off the seed, and last spring obtained seed from a bank, rented the farm to a new tenant and assigned the rent to the bank. The Board took possession and secured the rental share and repaid to the bank the seed lien and nothing more. The delinquent was warned that a repetition of this barefaced attempt to favor the bank at the expense of the Board will be promptly followed by foreclosure.

In April 1922 the Board paid taxes for the year 1921 for a great number of its borrowers in order to save them the penalty of 8% which would have been added on May 1, 1922, if not paid by that date; and the following winter, in many cases, the Board paid the taxes for the year 1922 in order to save their borrowers the penalty of 8% which would have been added on January 1, 1923, if the taxes had not been paid by that date. Many of the borrowers whose taxes had been paid by the Board and who had good crops in 1922 and 1923 used the money realised from their crops to pay other creditors and actually failed to repay to the Board the money advanced by the Board for their taxes. Such unfairness forced on the Board the decision not to pay taxes voluntarily hereafter for its borrowers.

Prior to 1923 the Board had acquired title to 19 farms. A few more borrowers abandoned their farms during 1923 and title was acquired by the Board to 40 additional farms and ten farms have already been sold and only one of these was sold at a loss, the loss amounting to \$149.74. Most of the farms now on hand are rented on a share crop basis.

In order to provide for possible losses on future sales the Board decided to establish a special Real Estate Reserve Account and, from the surplus earnings for the year 1923 transferred \$20,000.00 to this account.

The revenue for the year covered all operating expenses and depreciation and left a surplus of \$82,055.96. Of this sum \$20,000 was transferred to Real Estate Reserve, as previously mentioned, leaving

a net surplus for the year of \$62,055.96. The surplus carried forward from the previous year amounts to \$146,890.27 and the net surplus carried forward to the year 1924 stands at \$208,946.23.

Last spring the Board was again requested in a number of cases to make advances for the purchase of seed grain to some of its borrowers. An aggregate amount of \$9,902.65 was advanced for this purpose. Applications for seed grain were refused whenever it appeared that the borrower had had a fair crop and had disposed of his seed grain for other purposes. The Board feels that it is high time that borrowers should be weaned from the habit of looking to the mortgagee for seed grain.

The Board has many hundreds of applications for loans in hand awaiting inspection and expects to resume inspection work in the spring or early summer.

Twenty-three loans were paid off during the year for an aggregate amount awaiting \$56,400.00 of principal, without any notice or bonus being required by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLIN FRASER,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. H. GRAYSON,
Member.

(Signed) J. O. HETTLE,
Member.

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1923.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
UNION BANK OF CANADA—		CASH	\$ 3,477.65
Overdraft	\$ 42,315.21	INVESTMENTS AND ACCRUALS—	
GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN—		<i>First Mortgages</i> on land	\$9,064,246.88
For <i>Working Capital</i>	\$9,064,025.00	Less repayments	1,121,450.27
Less repayments	1,121,450.27		\$7,942,796.61
For <i>Seed Grain</i>	180,838.41	<i>Seed Grain</i> advances	180,838.41
Less repayments	143,808.76	Less repayments	143,808.76
	37,029.65	<i>Taxes</i> advances	494,468.47
For <i>Taxes</i>	494,468.47	Less repayments	334,561.73
Less repayments	334,561.73		159,906.74
For <i>Hail Insurance</i>	118,639.28	<i>Hail Insurance</i> advances	118,639.28
Less repayments	97,088.52	Less repayments	97,088.52
	21,550.76	<i>Foreclosed loans</i>	194,174.37
For <i>Foreclosed Loans</i>	194,174.37	Less payments	11,802.59
Less repayments	11,802.59		182,371.78
For <i>Administration</i>	212,000.00	<i>Interest</i> on loans, accrued to Oct. 31, 1923, due Nov. 1, 1923	\$2,043,502.91
For <i>Interest</i> on Working Capital advanced	1,689,641.54	Interest on foreclosed loans	427.02
Less payments	1,387,324.67		2,043,929.93
	302,316.87	Less payments of interest	1,386,897.65
SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	690.35	Less foreclosed loans, interest payments	427.02
J. W. BLYTH	451.84		1,387,324.67
WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.	39.70	<i>Interest</i> on loans accrued for November and December 1923, not due till November 1, 1924	90,178.39

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT CREDITS	2,120.00	EXPENDITURES RECEIVABLE—		
REAL ESTATE RESERVE—		<i>Mortgage Charges</i> advanced	149,725.00	
for losses on foreclosed loans	20,375.95	Less repayments	122,110.63	27,614.37
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—				
Balance at credit	208,946.23	<i>Solicitor's Disbursements</i>		1,776.82
		<i>Inspection Revenue</i>		400.00
		EQUIPMENT—		
		Office furniture and fittings	7,454.50	
		Less depreciation	372.72	7,081.78
		Automobiles	2,882.55	
		Less depreciation	1,082.55	1,800.00
		Maps	150.00	
		Less depreciation	50.00	100.00
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	\$9,132,689.81			\$9,132,689.81

I certify that for the year ended December 31, 1923 I have audited the Books and Accounts and have examined the securities of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with, and in my opinion the above statements are properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs as shown by its books, but it must be considered only in connection with and subject to the attached schedules and report.

The Mortgagors' Trust Account is treated in a separate statement.

(Signed) W. O. LOTT, *Deputy Provincial Auditor.*

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,
(Premier and Provincial Treasurer)

on

THE BUDGET

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Thursday, March 13, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Dunning, in moving that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply, said:

MR. SPEAKER,—This is the eighth occasion on which the honour and duty has fallen to me to present the annual budget of the Province of Saskatchewan. It is not a task which a public speaker enjoys because of the mass of figures which it is necessary to use, which are difficult to present in a manner interesting to those accustomed to listen to public addresses. I have always had occasion previously to feel grateful to the members on both sides of the House for the careful attention they have given to an address which is difficult to follow and cannot be as interesting as the ordinary addresses delivered by the members of this House. I feel sure on this occasion the House will bear with me as in the past.

In a general way it is very difficult to estimate the actual economic improvement in the condition of the people of Saskatchewan since the last occasion on which I had the honour of making this motion. I am still convinced, as I stated a year ago, that we are definitely moving on the upward trend, very slowly, however. I do not look for any rapid return to conditions of great prosperity. The period has passed in this western country when we can run from one economic extreme to the other in short periods of time. Our improvement in future will be slow, and I think it is also reasonable to hope that with the greater stability of our institutions and with the greater stability of our businesses and occupations it will also be much more difficult for us to be plunged quickly into an economic slough of despond than in the past.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

I believe we are still on the upward trend, very slowly, and it is a matter of great regret to me to find that the figures which I have to present with reference to the economic conditions of the people of the province do not prove that any improvement which has taken place is due to increased returns for their products of 1923. It has been my custom for several years to deal first with such facts and figures as may be available which give an indication of the economic condition of our people as a people before I deal with the finances of the province as a governmental entity. I propose to do that on this occasion.

Acreage Under Cultivation.

Our wheat acreage in 1923 was slightly increased as compared with the previous year. The final estimate of the Bureau of Statistics indicate 12,791,000 acres of wheat as against 12,332,000 acres in 1922, an increase of 459,000 acres. The average yield of wheat was slightly lower in 1923 than in 1922. In 1922 the final estimate of average yield was 20.2 bushels per acre and in 1923 19.75 bushels.

One important difference between the two years arises in connection with the average price received by the farmer. In 1922 the average price received by the farmer at the local point was 85c per bushel for wheat. In 1923 the estimate is 65c per bushel or a decline of 20c per bushel in the average price received by the farmer.

At first glance I thought the department was underestimating the average price per bushel for wheat for the 1923 crop. I thought they were quite conservative but when one bears in mind the fact that the 1922 crop was one of the most uniform crops in grading we have had for many years and that the 1923 crop was not only very dirty but also had a much greater diversity of grade, much more of low grade, the estimate I believe will be found to be fairly accurate.

The figures I have just given reveal that so far as total production of wheat is concerned the province produced slightly more in 1923 in volume than in 1922. The final figures are: 250,167,000 bushels in 1922 and 252,622,000 bushels in 1923.

Needless to say the difference in average prices received by the farmers in each of the two years meant a considerable reduction in the aggregate value of all the wheat produced. In 1922 the aggregate value of the wheat production of the province stood at \$212,642,000 and in 1923 it dropped to \$164,204,000 a reduction in wheat value in 1923 of over \$48,000,000.

In the matter of oats the acreage suffered a slight decrease in 1923 as compared with 1922. There were 5,098,000 acres in 1922 as compared with 4,898,000 acres in 1923. The average yield however, in-

creased from 35.2 bushels in 1922 to 44.50 in 1923. A wet year is usually a good one for oats from the point of view of yield. There was an increase therefore in the aggregate oat production from 179,708,000 bushels in 1922 to 218,075,000 bushels in 1923. Here again, however, we come to the question of average value to the farmer per bushel. As in the case of wheat the average value of oats to the farmer per bushel at his local point decreased from 29c in 1922 to 25c in 1923. In spite of this, however, the aggregate value of the oat crop increased from \$52,115,000 in 1922 to \$54,519,000 in 1923, or an increase of over \$2,000,000 in aggregate value.

The barley acreage shows only a slight increase—636,000 acres in 1922 and 640,000 acres in 1923. The average yield is estimated to be 30 bushels in 1923 as against 29 bushels in 1922. The aggregate production increased from 18,511,000 bushels in 1922 to 19,278,000 bushels in 1923 or about three quarters of a million bushels increase. Again, however, coming to the price factor we find the average price received by the farmer slightly declined in connection with this grain,—38c in 1922 and 35c in 1923. On account of this decrease the aggregate value of barley production was slightly reduced \$6,971,000 in 1922 and \$6,747,000 in 1923.

Regarding flax the acreage was very close together in each of the years under review. In 1922 there were 466,000 acres and in 1923 there were 465,000 acres. The average yield increased from 8¾ to 11¾ bushels. The total production increased from 4,079,000 bushels in 1922 to 5,493,000 bushels in 1923 or about 1,400,000 bushels increase. The average price for flax increased from \$1.71 in 1922 to \$1.75 per bushel in 1923. The aggregate value increased from \$6,975,000 in 1922 to \$9,614,000 in 1923.

In connection with rye I have noted a very considerable reduction in the acreage devoted to this grain. Having had some personal experience of it on my own farm I can understand the reduction in acreage. While it is a valuable crop, we tend as a people to run in waves, to run rather too far in a given direction. Rye has its place but that place is not to supplant all the other grains or to become a main money crop in any sense. The acreage decreased from 900,000 acres in 1922 to 569,000 acres in 1923. The average yield is also down from 18 bushels in 1922 to 14½ bushels for fall rye in 1923 and 16¾ bushels for spring rye. The total production of rye in 1923 is estimated to be 11,094,000 which is a considerable reduction from 16,164,000 bushels in 1922. The average value is also down from 53c in 1922 to 45c in 1923. The aggregate value of rye in 1922 was \$8,567,000 and in 1923 is estimated to be \$3,862,000.

There are a number of other field crops detailed by the Bureau of Statistics of less importance in the general scheme of things than those selected for reference here today. Among these I note with some interest the increase in corn acreage from 38,645 acres in 1922 to 61,813 acres in 1923. Agriculturists will agree I feel sure that this increase gives promise of the future place of corn in the agriculture of Saskatchewan.

What then is the total aggregate value of our grain and field crops in 1923 as compared with 1922? Adding together all the items I have dealt with and also the smaller ones, we find that in 1923 the aggregate value of our grain and field crops was \$249,213,000 as against \$296,877,000 in 1922 or a decrease in aggregate value of \$47,664,000.

Live Stock.

Turning to live stock the aggregate value I find decreased from \$175,000,000 in 1922 to \$163,500,000 in 1923. I have here some figures which indicate the changes which have taken place and which bring about that reduction in aggregate values of live stock. In the matter of horses for instance the number decreased from 1,152,409 in 1922 to 1,145,875 in 1923, a decrease of 6,534 head of horses. The average price as set by the bureau was \$100,000 per head in each of the two years. Our cows also reduced in number from 456,006 in 1922 to 403,813 in 1923, a reduction of 52,193 head. The average value of these cows is stated to be \$50.00 in 1922 and \$40.00 in 1923.

In other cattle there is a decrease all along the line except in connection with steers which show an increase in number of 31,000 head. In connection with sheep I note a decrease of 54,000 in the year under review, there being 191,937 in 1922 and 137,240 in 1923.

But the lowly swine still maintains the premier place so far as increase in number is concerned. A year ago I noted considerable increase in the number of swine on the farms. The numbers a year ago were in excess of any previous year and this year again we note an increase from 563,000 head to 659,000 or an increase of 96,798 head.

Value of Products.

These are the figures which make up the aggregate I first mentioned of \$163,500,000 in 1923, a reduction of \$12,003,000 in aggregate value from 1922. By putting together the figures of live stock, field and grain crops into one grand aggregate in order to arrive at the total value of field production and animals on farms we find; in 1922 the aggregate value was \$505,318,000 and in 1923 \$448,076,000 a decrease of \$57,242,000 which brings the total value of 1923 almost back to the 1921 level of \$444,937,000.

While these total figures may be interesting they do not represent the farmers net income and that is the main factor to take into consideration,—the income from that portion of this production which was sold by the farmer and which brought him in his income. We estimate that the farmers in 1923 sold 210,000,000 bushels of wheat at an average of 65c a bushel or a total value of \$136,500,000. It is estimated also that the farmers sold 30,000,000 bushels of oats at 35c a bushel, total value \$7,500,000; 6,000,000 bushels of barley at 35c a bushel \$2,100,000; 3,000,000 bushels of flax at \$1.75 \$5,250,000; 4,000,000 bushels of rye at 45c a bushel \$1,800,000; dairy production \$6,586,122; wool clip \$157,750; game and furs \$2,000,000; poultry and products \$4,750,000; live stock \$8,000,000.

Thus we have the total value of what might be called the farmers exports from the farm, the money which came to the farmer as a result of operations in Saskatchewan in 1923 of \$171,557,750 compared with \$232,524,300 in 1922.

Therefore the farmers net income from the sale of all produce is \$60,000,000 lower in 1923 than in 1922.

The figures are not encouraging. They do not appear on the face of them to follow out my general contention that we are as a people slowly but surely on the upward grade. If we are on the upward grade in spite of these figures it must be because the farmers of the province have produced the 1923 crop more cheaply than the 1922 crop. They must have cut still closer to the bone in their expenditures in 1923 if, in spite of receiving \$60,000,000 less for their products, they were in a better position than in 1922. It is, nevertheless, my belief, judging from information received from municipalities respecting the payment of taxes and from general conversation with farmers and with financial and other people to whom farmers owe money, that there is a slight improvement in 1923 compared with 1922 in spite of this reduction in aggregate income of \$60,000,000.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

To turn to the finances of the province, the province as a governmental entity. One year ago I stated I expected the then current year to end with a deficit. The public accounts have since been published and my prophecy in that regard has proved correct. The actual cash deficit eliminating revenue account items from the actual figures published in the public accounts was \$360,173.56.

As I stated a year ago we were, in that fiscal year, feeling for the first time most heavily the results of the repeal of the supplementary revenue tax which reduces the income of the government by approximately half a million dollars a year, while at the same time the educational grants had been increased by about the same amount.

I am not worrying very much about that deficit. I do not propose as a consequence of it to suggest to the House the levying of new taxation. I stated a year ago that the government desired to keep this province out of certain fields of taxation, which have been exploited by our neighbors, if at all possible. I said we wanted to avoid the provincial amusement tax, the provincial personal property tax, the provincial soft drinks tax, the provincial income tax. I do not believe there is any necessity for considering any one of them as a means of adding to the revenues of the province at this time. There is just one reason and only one why the government might take into consideration on a future occasion an imposition of a gasoline tax and that reason would be as a means of reducing the present motor license fee and providing a means of equilibration between the farmer, who only uses his car for a relatively few months in the year, and those who make use of the roads for a greater portion of the year. The government has not reached a definite decision in that regard. We are examining

the results in other provinces but I can give the House this assurance, that if a gasoline tax is adopted it will be for the purpose of equalisation and will be accompanied by a reduction in the scale of motor license fees.

Again, I am not worried about this deficit because our neighbors all around, in most of the provinces of Canada, are much worse off than we are. That provides an element of comfort to me while of course it brings the criticism that we are dealing with our own business and should not take too much comfort out of the misery of other people. But that is not the only reason why I am not worrying. The main reason is that we have outstanding arrears of taxation, gilt-edged arrears from the point of view of ultimate collection which outweighs the amount of the cash deficit. For instance: as of February 29, there was \$1,607,996 of the public revenue tax in arrears, accumulation of arrears. The great bulk of that is good. It is against the property. It bears the same security exactly as municipal taxes which are in arrears and it has been brought down to its proper proportions in the last few years by reason of that large volume of subdivision properties which passed into the hands of municipalities. We have an amount in arrears in the wild lands tax alone almost equivalent to this year's deficit—\$298,549 also amply secured. Of the supplementary revenue tax which was repealed two or three years ago there is still outstanding \$271,558 in various parts of the province. That is probably not so good an asset as the other items to which I have referred but a considerable portion is. Of succession duties and the other items mentioned, after making allowances for bad and doubtful accounts in connection with them, there is cash overdue to the treasury of \$2,347,000. This is another of the reasons why I do not worry very much about a cash deficit of \$360,173.56.

If the books of this province were kept in the manner in which the books of some provinces are kept that \$2,347,000 would appear in the eyes of the public as if we actually had it. We are still continuing to operate in this province on the cash basis. We deal with the money we get, not the money which is owing to us. When I say there is cash deficit of \$360,000 that means we actually spent \$360,000.00 more than we actually got during the year under review. Our effort also in that regard is to pay up as far as possible our own obligations at the end of the fiscal year thus leaving obligation due us as a real asset.

One year ago in connection with another item of revenue in arrears I reported arrears of interest on the school lands trust fund administered by the federal government for this province of \$3,325,000. I have not recent figures from the dominion showing present arrears but I would point out, reinforcing what I have said on previous occasions, that the revenue received by the province from this trust fund again fell short of the previous year, \$1,203,000 being received in the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922 and only \$993,000 in the fiscal year under review, a reduction in anticipated revenue on this account alone of \$210,000. That is one of the reasons why we have a deficit. Remember also that the \$210,000 of a reduction follows on the heels of a reduction in the previous year as compared with the year before of \$132,000. In two years our revenue from the school lands trust fund, administered by the Dominion government, has decreased \$342,000.

This strengthens our claim that as a people we are grown up and are capable of administering a trust fund for ourselves and can administer it as economically, if not more so, than federal officials situated many miles away from the lands under their administration and also that we can be trusted now, when we have established institutions of government on a firm foundation, to place such safeguards around the trust fund and its objects as will ensure it being at least as well administered by the province as by the Dominion. I have not much hope of succeeding at the present time in getting the consent of the Dominion government to a transfer of the trust fund but the importance of the matter to us is emphasised by the figures I have just presented showing a tremendous reduction in revenue. It is true that the federal authority is experiencing the same difficulty in collecting from farmers and others who are purchasers of school lands in these times as other creditors but it seems to me as in the case of all monies owing to governments, buyers of school lands, judging from the figures I have presented, adopt the view that a debt due to the government is the last one that ought to be paid. That is the difficulty in connection with government business undertaken on the credit system.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It has been my custom in several of the past years to present a statement showing in concrete and simple fashion the distribution of the sources of revenue of the province and also a similar statement showing the distribution and percentages of expenditures of the province. I intend to do the same on this occasion but not to weary the House with reading all the details. They will of course be printed in the published budget speech as a schedule. I merely want to refer to a few of the more important ones. (See Schedule Nos. 1 and 2).

Dealing first with revenue. It will be remembered by way of explanation that on previous occasions I have divided our revenue under eight general heads as follows: Revenue from Dominion government, from taxation, from licenses, from fees, from repayments of advances and loans, institutional, fines, forfeitures and estreated bails, and miscellaneous items impossible of classification.

In the fiscal year 1921-22, 29.87% of our total revenue came from the Dominion government. It amounted to \$2,956,000. In the last fiscal year 25.98% came from the Dominion government. The reduction is wholly due to the reduction in the return from the school lands trust fund to which I have referred.

Our revenue from provincial taxation constituted 39.41% in the fiscal year 1921-22. In 1922-23 it amounted to 36.51% a reduction of about 3%. Our revenue from licenses in the fiscal year 1921-22 was 9.30% and in 1922-23 was 11.61%. From fees in the fiscal year 1921-22 was 11.17% and in the fiscal year 1922-23 9.72%. The other items are not important and I would recommend to the members of the House to read the statement in detail when published.

Where does the money go? That is the question. I divide that also into six general heads, as follows: administrative, legislative, protective, developmental, patriotic purposes and miscellaneous. Of these I need

only refer to a few. Our general administrative percentage increased very slightly from 4.57% to 4.62% of the total. While the percentage increased, the amount actually expended was lower, \$525,000 in 1921-22 as compared with \$509,000 in 1922-23.

Legislative expenditure: there is a considerable reduction. 3.11% in 1921-22 and 1.81% in 1922-23, a reduction in money from \$357,625.10 to \$190,753.50. I can imagine the members of this Assembly patting themselves on the back that their branch of the business of government was economical as between the two years. There is, however, a nigger in the woodpile. It was the general election of 1921, the cost of which appears in the 1921-22 figures but do not occur in those of 1922-23. So the dreams of accomplished economy in the minds of members can be allowed to fade.

Protective expenditures constituted 16.95% of the total expenditure in 1921-22 and 16.79% in the following year. That does not show a great deal of difference but a reduction in the amount of money spent. There is a reduction almost all along the line because our total expenditure in 1922-23 was much below the expenditure of the previous year.

Developmental expenditure constituted 69.93% of our total expenditure in 1921-22 and 70.53% in 1922-23. In this connection I would call special attention to the two items which show an increase both in percentage and actual dollars. These two items are education and public health, the only two such increases in 1922-23 as compared with 1921-22. Education in 1921-22 consumed 27.57% of all the money spent by this government. In 1922-23 it was 30.79%. In actual money education cost \$3,164,000 in 1921-22 as compared with \$3,390,000 in 1922-23. Public health took 12.36% in 1921-22 and 14.82% in 1922-23 an increase in dollars from \$1,418,724 to \$1,632,631. These are I think the important figures.

In these days there is a great deal of talk about the necessity for economy. Appealing for economy has become almost a platitude but I fear the meaning of the word has been greatly distorted by some of the advocates of it. Economy in the old days always meant spending more money. As a member of this government for the past seven or eight years I have listened to delegations from time to time asking for the spending of money and I have yet to hear the delegation which did not represent that particular expenditure as real economy. That was the old appeal.

Now that the economy wave is on we find economy does not mean that at all. It now means do not spend anything. The truth, as usual, lies somewhere between these two extremes. To give an almost classic illustration. The word which is opposed to economy is, of course, waste. A distinguished journalist of eastern Canada writing articles in McLean's Magazine on economy recently stated as one of the most outstanding instances of waste in the dominion—the building of the Hudson's Bay railway. To Gratton O'Leary this is gross waste. To the great bulk of the farmers of Saskatchewan it is one of the greatest

possible economies. It depends on the point of view. We get delegations these days urging the necessity of economy on this government and when they are asked the question as to what they mean by economy they tell you it means do not spend money.

That advice is reaching the government from the very bodies which emphasised the need for public expenditure a few short years ago and they forget, as people generally forget, that we are paying and must continue to pay interest on the expenditures made of borrowed money years ago. It is a rather curious experience to have a delegation meet the government appealing for economy and before they leave the room asking the government to build a bridge across the Saskatchewan river at a cost of about \$400,000. And of course this bridge would be real economy to a considerable number of people of this province. There is no doubt about that but the people who live along the South Saskatchewan river 100 miles away from the location of this particular bridge site would not regard it as economy at all. Their view of that bridge would be something like Gratton O'Leary's view of the building of the Hudson's Bay railway.

The human tendency, and it is natural and I make no complaint about it, is to ask the government to economize except with regard to those things we know are needed in our particular corner wherever that may be. We know the necessity for a bridge or road or this or that expenditure. We know that it is real economy because it is there and we see it, but we wonder why the man 200 miles away needs expenditure there. We believe all the arguments in opposition to the other fellow's need for expenditure, but we are insistent that our own represents real economy. It is very difficult for governmental bodies, Federal, Provincial or Municipal to really economise and at the same time meet the general demand for public service of every kind.

After all, having regard to the diverse interests and views as to what constitutes economy, when we come right down to the final question the governing bodies charged with responsibility must be also charged with the determination of what really constitutes economy in their own particular sphere.

The people in a municipality who are the most capable of deciding what is really economy are the men elected for that purpose and the men with whom the final say must rest with regard to expenditures in this province are the men who sit in this House.

Any other system means a "babel" and confusion of tongues and councils and while I read with a great deal of interest what journalists east and west write with regard to economy in governmental expenditure I am always cognisant of the fact that the average journalist does not have enough money to administer to know very much about the problem.

After all what is the situation regarding this matter of taxation? The provincial authorities occupy a peculiar position in the general scheme. We are in the middle between federal authorities on the one hand and municipal authorities on the other and one of the many functions of the provincial body is to endeavor in various ways to

equalise the bearing of local costs upon the different local communities engaged in providing for themselves the facilities of community life. We meet that by our systems of grants of various kinds. We make grants to local authorities. I would call attention to the fact that we are the midway governing authority between the municipal system on the one hand and the Federal system on the other and the provincial system of government is the least expensive of the three to the people.

Take Saskatchewan for instance. Municipal taxation in 1922, comprising all purposes for which municipalities tax their own people except the tax which they levy for us, the total was \$25,507,866 rural and urban, including schools and everything else. Per capita on the basis of the Dominion estimate of 828,600 people the municipal bodies levied \$30.78.

What about the province? Here I am generous. I am including not only the general taxation of the province which really comes directly on every individual in the province who is a property owner but including the wild lands tax, which is not paid in very large proportion by residents of the province; succession duty which is not paid by everyone; corporation tax, timber berth taxation, railway taxation and fur royalties and even motor licenses. With all these included the provincial taxation for the same year was \$4,828,000 or, per capita, \$5.83. A proper presentation of the taxation of the province would exclude many of these items which are not general taxes so far as the people are concerned in the same manner as municipal taxation and would include the general taxes, public revenue tax and, possibly, the motor license tax in which case the total would be much lower.

So we see that the municipalities, to carry on their functions, require to collect from the people twenty-five million dollars and the province to carry on its functions and to hand on money to these municipal bodies only requires a little less than five millions.

In connection with the economy campaign the wise government does its best not to act as a result of a popular wave, which is always dangerous, but to steer an even course through the financial seas in the desired direction like the good ship, not riding on top of the wave or descending into the trough, but endeavoring to keep an even keel with head up to the wind. To demonstrate that to our best ability we have been effecting real economy I have some figures with regard to controllable and uncontrollable expenditures by the government for 1921-22 and 1922-23 extracted from the public accounts and I will later deal with similar figures for 1923-24, and 1924-25 which as yet can only be extracted from the estimates.

When I say controllable and uncontrollable expenditure, what do I mean? There are certain expenses of a government which are made mandatory by statute, school grants for instance and many others. There are certain other expenditures, which are mandatory because they consist of interest due with respect to loans made in previous years. These two classes of expenditure are uncontrollable by the government. They must be met in accordance with statutes.

Broadly, all the controllable and uncontrollable expenditures to which I refer fall into one or other of these two classes. The whole controllable expenditures of this government in 1921-22 totalled \$6,330,473. In 1922-23, long before the economy cry was heard in the land, our controllable expenditures had reduced to \$5,496,725, a reduction in one year in that class of expenditure of \$833,748. I am dealing now with revenue expenditure, not capital expenditure. That is a reduction in one year of 13% in controllable expenditure of the government.

Persuing that phase of the matter still further (and now I have to use estimated figures because the public accounts for the current years are not yet available and cannot be until the fiscal year closes) there is a further reduction of controllable expenditure in the current year from \$5,496,725 to \$5,171,475 and in the estimates which are now before the House for the next fiscal year controllable expenditure is down still further to \$5,003,086.

I adduce these figures as evidence that the government has been endeavoring in connection with these matters over which it has control to reduce expenditure. Someone says you are overstaffed, too many employees in the civil service. . . I have a statement up to the end of January from the Civil Service Commissioner. I need not go into the details of our scheme for staff reduction but I can say that since the beginning of the fiscal year of 1922 a reduction of 178 has taken place in the civil service of the province.

Mr. Turner (Saskatoon): You did have too many, then?

Premier Dunning: I am not prepared to admit that. I am prepared to admit and have admitted on more than one occasion that when this government and Legislature were devoting sums of money each winter to help the cities of the province maintain their unemployed we did not discharge civil servants during that period. Further, I do admit that during that period the government may have been remiss in its duty in that it did even make places for dozens of returned soldiers who otherwise would have been on the street. Due to these conditions, and like every other government, we were a little easy some years ago.

I would refer for a moment to the question of grants. I have a list, a fairly formidable list, of grants, over ninety per cent. of them statutory and I am not blaming the Legislature for making these grants statutory. It is the only way in which the local governing bodies may have absolute assurance of what they are going to receive. Would it be real economy for this Legislature to reduce the grants paid to local bodies? Would it save the people of Saskatchewan one cent to cut out school grants? Every member of the House who knows the keen desire of the people of the province to have the very best educational facilities also knows that to cut out the school grants would not reduce the cost to the people of education. An increase in local taxes would make up the difference. We could cut down our expenditure and pose as great apostles of economy if we were willing to accept that kind of thing as a standard. It would not be economy

so far as the people of the province are concerned. Neither would it be fair or just to eliminate that form of assistance which now comes from the province to the local school districts and to the local municipalities and which represents in a measure an equalising factor between the wealthy community and that not so favourably situated.

Grants totalled in the last fiscal year \$3,390,000. I am not going into details of the various items. Nearly all of them are statutory. I would just like to call attention to one other factor in connection with school grants. I think it is important to the people of the province that they should know it. We have many times stated that our school grants are higher than those in other provinces of Canada. I arranged to have the Manitoba scale of grants applied to Saskatchewan for the fiscal year 1922-23 and I find that by paying on the Manitoba scale instead of our own we would have saved \$777,000. I then arranged to take the Alberta scale and found that if the grants had been paid on that basis we would have saved \$667,000 in the same period. A very nice amount of money to save and in some quarters it would be regarded as economy. I am not one of those who believe that kind of saving would represent economy to the people because of my belief that if our grants were reduced the people would have to increase the local taxation in order to make up the difference.

I spoke a few moments ago of the remission of taxes as operating to reduce in value the asset I mentioned of arrears of taxes. This province has not yet completely recovered from the real estate boom. There are a large number of communities which still have problems in connection with subdivision properties. They pass under ordinary process of law into the hands of the municipality but the municipality cannot get title to them without paying the provincial taxes which stand against them, very small in amount per lot but amounting to a large amount through the years, and having regard to the fact that the land in most cases never was anything else but farm lands, although a lot of deluded individuals thought otherwise. We have had to face this problem. It was desirable that these lands should be acquired by the municipalities and again turned into farm lands, made productive, revenue producing, as far as possible and the government decided that in connection with such subdivisions around our cities and towns and in rural municipalities it would remit under the general power of remission contained in section 59 of The Treasury Department Act taxes to an extent that would enable municipalities to obtain title to these lands. It has cost \$87,000 to pursue that policy. I hope the end is near. I have reason to hope that the worst situations have been cleaned up but I call attention to it because of the fact that \$87,000 is a large remission and should be explained.

Public Debt.

I desire to give a few figures relating to the public debt. Every one is interested in the public debt. It has existed in all countries which have credit since credit was first established and it exists mainly to enable one generation to enjoy facilities and to make future generations bear their share of the cost. That is the basic consideration

in connection with the creation of a public debt. It may also be created for war purposes and in that case future generations are asked to pay for the wisdom or folly of those who in this generation were responsible for the war.

In our case the public debt is created for the purpose of providing necessary community institutions. These community institutions, hospitals, jails, court houses, university, and in addition main highways, and so forth were built and will be used by future generations and these future generations will have the obligation of providing something towards the payment of them.

Our gross public debt as at February 29 including everything, temporary obligations as well, amounted to \$56,157,040.40 or per capita \$67.77.

In order to look at the matter fairly one needs to deduct from that figure that portion of the public debt created for utilities that carry their own public debt charges. The House is familiar with them in general terms, telephones, elevator system, sinking fund and so on. By doing that we find that \$27,249,838.01 of our public debt falls into this class leaving a net debt which the people of the province are responsible for in relation to utilities or institutions on which interest has to be paid of \$28,907,202.39 or per capita \$34.88.

I need not go further into detail in this matter at this time except to say that the policy of the government as it has been for several years is to endeavor to keep down as much as possible the increase in the dead weight debt but to allow a moderate increase in that portion of the debt which is created for the purpose of utilities which carry the debt charges themselves. By comparison again our position with regard to per capita debt compares favourably with the other provinces of Canada and most favourably with the western provinces. Our per capita gross debt is about one-half of the gross per capita debt of British Columbia and two-thirds that of Alberta and Manitoba.

Someone said the other day that he looked with alarm on the fact that we are going into debt two million dollars a year. If the two million dollars represents dead weight debt, not revenue producing debt, the time has come to call a halt. The policy of the government is to go just as slowly as possible in increasing the public debt having regard to the demand for community service. This province came into existence in 1905 and is not yet 20 years old. At that time the institutions of a public nature to serve the people were very few. I think we had only two small jails. We had no mental hospitals, nor university, nor Legislative building. The only court house was the one that still stands in this city. Within twenty years the people have had to provide facilities which everyone recognises as being necessary for the carrying on of community life and that is the reason for the creation of the debt and we have not yet provided ourselves with all the facilities which the people believe they need. Some of the necessities in that regard have been mentioned in the House during this session. The government desires to go very slow indeed under present conditions in providing them because many of the facilities we now have would serve a much greater population than we now have. It is

one of my hopes, that the Dominion and this province are now on the eve of an influx of population. I can only hope that in an economic sense it will not come too fast for us to digest. The incoming of that population will undoubtedly have a marked effect on the economic future of those here today and to the burden of the public debt.

Bond Issue.

I would just say a word about the only bond issue sold by the province during the year and the effect of that transaction and the redemption for which it was floated upon the public debt of the province. We had \$4,666,160 of debentures falling due in 1923. We have, as most of the members know, in addition to specific sinking funds, a general sinking fund. During 1923 the telephone department which has always been able to administer its affairs without losing money and always in the position of putting by a little each year had accumulated a considerable surplus and decided to use some of it in redemption in part of the debt which the department owed to the provincial treasury. Under our system that money does not go into revenue to be spent but it goes into the general sinking fund the proceeds of which are available for the redemption of outstanding debentures. These and other monies accumulated in the sinking fund enabled us to pay off \$1,666,070 of the maturing amount of \$4,666,160. The fact that a western province was able to pay off one-third of the amount of the loan, floating a new issue to care for the balance, was favourably commented on by investors both in Eastern Canada, in the United States of America and Great Britain.

It was necessary to sell debentures to provide for the balance of the money required to make this payment. The usual course was followed of calling for tenders and the lowest tender from Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto at the rate of 5.40% for 20 year 5% debentures was accepted.

There was one unfortunate incident of that transaction. It is not always good for a province to get a good price for its flotation. This was a case where the purchaser undoubtedly paid the province more for these bonds than he was able to secure from the investing public and the result was that large blocks of these bonds were left in the hands of brokers. The public would not take them at a price which meant profit to the broker and a lot of them were sold to the public at a loss to the broker. I find in practice that it is bad for the credit of a province to have bonds undigested by the market. That was the situation in connection with this issue and caused me for the first time to seriously consider whether under certain circumstances the system the government has followed of calling for tenders is the best system. Under certain circumstances it may not be. In this case I doubt if the transaction was the best for the province in spite of the fact that a good price was received. The same situation has arisen elsewhere in the Dominion with respect to the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba during recent months and in each of these cases the arrangement has been on the English plan. When you go to the old country market you cannot call for tenders for bonds.

Your fiscal agent in London will advise you that the market will take these bonds at such and such rate, and to assure that the bonds will be sold they are underwritten by a reputable firm. The spread between the amount received by the vendors and the face value of the securities sold is the discount, commission and under-writing charges. This spread is known by the borrowers, and there is no call for tenders. The result is that the vendor's market is prepared.

Regarding future maturities. There is \$1,000,000 owing to the Dominion loaned to the province during the war in consideration of stepping aside with our farm loan campaign to make way for the victory bond campaign which matures on May 1, 1924. I expect to be in a position to take care of that without going to the market, the reason being that the sales of the ordinary farm loan bonds to the general public are so good at the present time that I expect to pay the Dominion out of the proceeds of bonds sold to the people of the province.

Also on the same date there are six per cent. debentures 1924 issued a few years ago for the telephone department and the elevator terminals to the extent of \$1,000,000. I expect to take care of that without going to the market because the elevator company has communicated to me its desire to pay off that obligation. The balance can be made up out of the general sinking fund of the province.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD.

I should say a word about the Farm Loan Board operations. It is not necessary to go into detail because a return in the matter has been tabled. The situation has not changed materially since one year ago. At that time I emphasised that the experimental nature of this scheme depended on the attitude of the public toward an obligation due to the state. It was difficult for us to determine the success or otherwise of the experiment during a period of hard years because it was difficult to tell whether a man did not pay because he could not, owing to his economic condition, or whether it was because it was an obligation to the state.

Supplementing the figures contained in the return I find that the interest due the board in arrears at the end of February 1924 amounted to \$565,000. They have roughly done a ten million dollar business. Their collections of everything due last November amounted to 43% of the total, a slight improvement over the year before but the most encouraging feature in the information from the board is that it now holds grain tickets for 100,000 bushels of wheat for its borrowers subject to order of sale by the borrowers which will of course very materially affect these figures.

CURRENT FINANCES

Regarding our financial position in the current year. My daily statement shows an improvement as compared with the same date a year ago. You will not expect me so early in March to state whether there

will be cash deficit at the end of April. I may say that I have hopes of coming out this year without any cash deficit at all. I do not want that to be taken as positive for of course the period from now on to the end of the fiscal year is speculative so far as receipts of revenue are concerned.

ESTIMATES 1924-25.

In connection with the estimates now before the House for the coming fiscal year I would point out, with all due deference to our journalistic critic, that a comparison of governmental expenditures today with those of ten years ago is about as useful as a comparison of the expenditure of an individual over the same period. Even more absurd, in fact, because the range of governmental activity and service rendered by the government has greatly widened during the past ten years. Ten years ago we did not have any mother's pensions or sanatoria; we were just building our first mental hospital; we had only two small jails, no normal schools and very little of a university. These institutions have demanded not only the capital expenditure for their construction on which we must pay interest but it has been necessary to staff and administer them and maintain them, provide food and fuel and light and power and all the other items for upkeep. The demand for service from governments is the true index by which to judge the economy of an administration. Small figures taken from ten years ago for comparative purposes are of little value to the intelligent man.

In the current year the government was authorised by this House to spend, out of revenue, a total of \$12,607,000. The main estimates tabled yesterday ask for authority from this House to spend \$12,160,000, out of revenue, for the coming fiscal year. Also, the estimates for the current year authorised the government to spend \$3,825,000 on capital account. In the estimates now before the House we ask for authority to expend \$2,206,000 on capital account. That means an anticipated reduction of \$1,619,000 on capital account. If we add the two differences together we find that the government is asking authority to expend a total of \$2,066,000 less in 1924-25 than was authorised in 1923-24.

It should also be remembered in this connection that the request for authority in connection with the last fiscal year was for authority to expend \$4,905,000 less than in the previous fiscal year.

Just a final word. Regarding the future I would say, both with respect to the people of the province and the province as a governmental entity, that we can look forward to it with reasonable confidence. We should not be led away upon waves of false optimism or pessimism but continue along the path we have been pursuing with that courage and determination which was so characteristic of the pioneers of these prairies, firm in belief in the quality of the soil beneath our feet and the quality of the citizenship which we are building up in the province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE 1

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES.

		1921-22		1922-23
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT	Per cent.			Per cent.
	29.8754		\$2,956,163.64	25.9833
(a) Subsidy	17.7168	\$1,753,075.00		16.6601
(b) School Lands	12.1586	1,203,088.64		9.3232
				\$1,774,691.00
				993,144.66
2. TAXATION	39.4154		3,900,143.86	36.5145
(a) Public Revenues (less commission)	17.4752	1,729,166.41		18.8056
(b) Wild Lands (less commission)	6.5458	647,709.99		2,003,239.00
(c) Supplementary Revenue (less commission)	5.9203	585,808.73		6.5378
(d) Inheritance	3.1246	309,177.77		.6112
(e) Corporation	4.6935	464,416.30		2.5932
(f) Timber Berth .....	.0452	4,475.06		4.7638
(g) Railways	1.4087	139,389.60		.0527
(h) Liquor Exporters .....	.2021	20,000.00		2.5424
(i) Fur Royalties .....				.0469
				5,000.00
				59,758.59
3. LICENSES	9.3074		920,962.32	11.6113
(a) Detective .....	.0020	200.00		.0019
(b) Auctioneer .....	.0651	6,442.00		.0687
(c) Peddlers .....	.2738	27,095.00		.2501
(d) Marriage .....	.0865	8,556.00		.0842
(e) Motors	7.0894	701,492.50		9.4139
(f) Moving Pictures .....	.3280	32,455.03		1,002,807.20
(g) Circus .....	.0443	4,380.00		.2675
(h) Company .....	.1354	13,395.00		.0185
(i) Insurance .....	.7088	70,136.19		.1121
(j) Fur Dealer .....	.0607	6,011.22		.6673
(k) Game .....	.2716	26,873.38		.0995
(l) Slaughter House .....	.0247	2,441.00		10,606.37
				.2249
				23,957.65
				.0394
				4,196.00

THE BUDGET

SCHEDULE 1 (Continued)

	1921-22		1922-23	
(m) Plumber .....	.0025	245.00	.0029	311.00
(n) Embalmer .....	.0024	240.00	.0024	254.00
(o) Steam Boiler .....	.2074	20,525.00	.1963	20,910.00
(p) Cow Testing and Creameries .....	.0048	475.00	.0045	481.30
(q) Trappers .....	.....	.....	.1572	16,744.56
4. FEES	11.1732	1,105,582.53	9.7249	1,035,932.17
(a) Notary Public .....	.0352	3,479.76	.0321	3,410.00
(b) Commissioner for Oaths .....	.0079	780.00	.0065	688.00
(c) Police .....	.3828	37,876.47	.3979	42,396.76
(d) Succession Duty Fees .....	.0511	5,057.00	.0445	4,746.00
(e) Land Titles	6.8549	678,290.42	5.9499	633,810.74
(f) Court and Sheriff	2.4424	241,676.34	1.9244	204,996.20
(g) Company .....	.2818	27,887.60	.2550	27,168.50
(h) Examinations (Education) .....	.2185	21,618.75	.2968	31,611.89
(i) Teachers' Certificates .....	.0673	6,657.54	.0373	3,972.07
(j) Normal School .....	.0870	8,607.93	.0966	10,286.66
(k) Brands .....	.0313	3,092.00	.0503	5,362.08
(l) Stallion Inspection .....	.0302	2,989.00	.0269	2,853.00
(m) Stallion Registration .....	.0367	3,634.50	.0300	3,201.10
(n) Vital Statistics .....	.0373	3,694.01	.0224	2,388.59
(o) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent .....	.0665	6,584.55	.1094	11,647.86
(p) Steam Boilers' Act .....	.1663	16,455.40	.1646	17,535.83
(q) Liquor Commission .....	.3165	31,315.40	.2244	23,901.96
(r) Miscellaneous .....	.0595	5,885.86	.0559	5,949.93
5. REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES AND LOANS (other than on Capital Account)	4.7710	472,081.28	11.1937	1,192,394.92
6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE	1.1726	116,032.32	1.4019	149,338.39
7. FINES, FORFEITURES AND ESTREATED BAIL..	1.1967	118,419.90	1.2728	135,576.30
8. MISCELLANEOUS	3.0833	305,593.51	2.2976	244,748.93
being: Interest, Sale of Publications, Materials, etc.				
	100.00	\$9,894,979.36	100.00	\$10,652,363.68

SCHEDULE 2

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

	1921-22		1922-23	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE	4.5790	\$ 525,317.58	4.6272	\$ 509,465.70
2. LEGISLATIVE	3.1173	357,625.10	1.8142	199,753.50
3. PROTECTIVE	16.9556	1,945,229.11	16.7911	1,848,747.12
(a) Police	4.9209	\$ 564,549.77	5.2515	\$ 578,201.20
(b) Courts	2.7123	311,176.19	2.6749	294,518.62
(c) Gaols	1.8713	214,680.97	1.8394	202,526.91
(d) Land Titles	3.7127	425,933.93	3.5996	396,321.24
(e) Miscellaneous	3.7384	428,888.25	3.4257	377,179.15
4. DEVELOPMENTAL	69.9397	8,023,787.10	70.5393	7,766,559.32
(a) Education	27.5799	3,164,083.75	30.7976	3,390,897.74
(b) Public Health	12.8664	1,418,724.45	14.8283	1,632,631.64
(c) Child Protection	2.6397	302,839.62	3.0618	337,108.66
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce—				
(1) Agriculture	7.9274	909,466.79	5.0437	555,324.79
(2) Highways	18.0495	2,070,714.89	15.9366	1,754,660.02
(3) Labour and Industries	1.3768	157,957.60	.8713	95,936.47
5. PATRIOTIC PURPOSES .....	.2246	25,768.51	.1816	19,996.71
6. MISCELLANEOUS	5.1838	594,702.60	6.0466	665,744.63
	100.00	\$11,472,430.00	100.00	\$11,010,266.98

THE BUDGET

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE J. A. CROSS

(*Attorney General*)

on

A PLEBISCITE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONTROL
AND SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN ALCOHOLIC
LIQUORS

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Friday, March 7, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Cross, in moving the Second Reading of Bill No. 41, An Act to provide for a Plebiscite on Questions relating to the Control and Suppression of Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors, said:

Mr. Speaker,—The liquor question is one of the most difficult matters that a Provincial Government has to deal with. The control of the liquor traffic has always been a perplexing question. To me it would seem not out of place, by way of introduction, to review briefly what has been the law on this subject in our own province.

In the earlier days of the North West Territories a regime of prohibition, modified by a system of permits obtainable on personal application to the Lieutenant Governor, was in vogue. This system prevailed for many years. In the year 1892 the Legislature of the North West Territories passed by one step from the system of prohibition to the system of wide open licensed bars. To these bars the people had access in towns, villages and what were called rural localities from early morning to 11.30 at night, including Saturdays. This license system continued from that year until the year 1908, when the system of local option was introduced—local option according to municipalities. At the same time the hours of opening and closing of the bars were shortened, the number of licensed places reduced and various other measures of a restrictive character were made features of the law. That system continued until 1915.

It will be within the recollection of the members of this House that Hon. Walter Scott, who was then Premier of Saskatchewan, announced at Oxbow in March of that year that the time had arrived when the bars and the wholesale liquor houses must go. The Legislature was convened and the Act passed by virtue of which, on June 30, 1915, every bar as well as every wholesale liquor house in the Province, was closed.

The Act which was passed by the Legislature in that year did away with the license system and established a system of control by and management under the Government of transactions in liquor which took place wholly within the Province. Under this Act a system of Government dispensaries was introduced and provision was made for a plebiscite. The system of Government Dispensaries remained in effect from July 1, 1915 to May 1, 1917.

In the month of December 1916, a plebiscite was held the result of which was that the dispensaries were closed, the people expressing themselves for the discontinuance of the sale of liquor as a beverage within Saskatchewan by an overwhelming majority of four to one.

From May 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, the sale of liquor in the province was prohibited except for medicinal, scientific, manufacturing and sacramental purposes. However, during that period this province could not prevent the importation for beverage purposes into Saskatchewan from outside, that being a matter controlled by Dominion authority. It will thus be observed that although from May 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, local prohibition prevailed in Saskatchewan, liquor could nevertheless be obtained as a beverage, the importation being permitted from outside the province.

Under the provisions of The War Measures Act the Dominion Government passed an Order-in-Council on April 1, 1918, prohibiting the importation of liquor into one province from another province or from outside Canada. That continued until December 31, 1919. From January 1, 1920, until February 1, 1921, it was again possible for individuals to import liquor into the province, not for sale, barter or exchange, but for beverage purposes.

In the Session of 1919-20 a resolution was passed unanimously in our Legislature requesting that a vote of the electors of the province be taken under an amendment to The Canada Temperance Act for or against the importation of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan. On October 25, 1920, a vote was taken, and as a result thereof a substantial majority of the votes were cast in favour of the exclusion of liquor from the province. On February 1, 1921, an Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government which made it unlawful to import liquor for beverage purposes.

On December 15, 1920, The Saskatchewan Temperance Act of 1917 was repealed and was superseded by The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, Chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, which is substantially our present Act.

By the new Act the administration thereof was placed under the direct control of an independent commission of three members. You are all familiar with the provisions of this Act and I need not enter into details.

The 1920 Act has been strengthened by amendments, notably in the Session of 1921-22 when, among other things, all liquor export houses were confined to cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over.

Up to this time the exportation of liquor from the province was legal and could not be restrained by Provincial authority. In 1922 a further amendment was made to The Canada Temperance Act which made possible the prohibition of the export of liquor. In October 1922, the Government of this Province passed an Order-in-Council requesting the Federal Government to bring into effect the provisions of The Canada Temperance Act restraining exportation. A Dominion Order-in-Council was then passed which made unlawful the exportation of liquor. This Order-in-Council came into effect on the fifteenth of November 1922.

At the last Session of the Legislature a largely signed petition was presented requesting the legislature at that session to enact a law providing for government sale and control of all liquors for beverage purposes and also permitting the sale of beer by retail.

The policy of the government of Saskatchewan on this question since 1917 has been that there would be no radical change in the present system of liquor control without first consulting the people. The present Premier, on assuming office in April 1922, again reiterated this policy, and also, on different occasions, various members of the government have made public pronouncement to like effect.

During the last session of the legislature I was privileged to address the House on this question. On that occasion I again announced our policy and indicated to the assembly that the government did not propose to take any action on the petition then before the House. It is true that in presenting the petition certain members of the delegation asked as an alternative that a plebiscite be taken. The petition, however, said nothing about a plebiscite but asked for legislative action.

As a result of the attitude of the government on this occasion, we were accused in some quarters as having acted in an arbitrary manner. From other quarters we received words of commendation. In any event, I think that we may fairly claim that we have been consistent in our policy in regard to consulting the people on the issue.

In the month of November of last year a largely signed petition, addressed to the government, was presented to us by the Moderation League. This petition, which contains 79,004 names by actual count, asks "that immediate provision be made whereby the people of this province may express their desire in regard to the liquor policy by their votes." I have placed the petition on the table of the House for reference and for the information of the members of the assembly.

The petition has been examined by officials of the government with a view to determining as far as possible its bona fides. We have no printed voters' lists, and it is therefore impossible to determine as to whether or not all of the signers are duly qualified electors. It is of course a very difficult matter to find any way of making an accurate check of such a large petition. The signatures, however, appear to be genuine. There may be duplications, and also some may have signed who were not properly qualified. On the whole, however, I believe the petition to be as genuine as one can reasonably expect to find such a large petition, particularly on such a contentious subject.

Counter representations have also been made requesting that reference of the question to a vote of the people be delayed. Resolutions have been passed by different bodies throughout the province supporting this view. On the other hand resolutions have also been passed by other bodies asking for an early submission of a plebiscite. It is amply evident that public opinion in regard to The Saskatchewan Temperance Act is very seriously divided.

As I have already indicated, the problem is a most difficult one. The government has given the whole matter its most earnest and serious consideration, and has decided to introduce the Bill now under consideration, which, if passed, will provide for the taking of a vote of the electors during the present year. While it would perhaps be too much to expect that our decision will receive unanimous support from our people, I feel hopeful that it will commend itself at least to the great majority of the more moderate on both sides of the question. I am also hopeful that the Bill now before the House will commend itself to the members to the left as well as to the right of Mr. Speaker.

In submitting a measure of this nature the government is carrying out its well-known policy of no material change in our present law without consulting the people. I have found but little opposition to this policy. It is generally admitted as being the proper course to pursue in connection with this great social, moral and economic problem. The main principle of the Bill is that a plebiscite be held, and on this principle there is not much division of opinion.

The Bill as drafted provides that no vote shall be taken in the most northerly constituencies, namely, Ile a la Crosse and Cumberland. A like provision was contained in the law under which the 1916 plebiscite was taken. This territory was very sparsely settled at that time. I am informed that there has been a very considerable influx of settlers into these constituencies in recent years. It would perhaps therefore be unjust to deprive them of their right to vote on the questions to be submitted. I would be prepared to strike out the clause in committee.

On the question of the date for taking the vote there is more division of public opinion. The petition asks for an immediate submission. Representations have been made that no vote be taken for a period of three years from December 15, 1922, the date on which exportation of liquor from the province was prohibited. Other representations ask for a plebiscite at the municipal elections in December next, as was done in 1916.

I am free to admit that the latter suggestion has merit. It would probably result in some saving of money which is an important factor. It worked fairly satisfactorily in 1916. On that occasion the vote was taken by municipalities and their officials acted as returning officers and deputies without extra remuneration. Public opinion was then largely united as was indicated by the vote. Some objection was raised by municipal candidates on the ground that it tended to make the liquor question an issue in municipal elections. The war was at its height and the people were disposed to be tolerant in all things except in their determination to win the war. The most serious objection to my mind is the question of the uncertainty of the weather, which is

frequently very cold and stormy at that season. Strong representations have been made by municipal bodies to the government to introduce legislation fixing an earlier date for their elections on that account.

In considering the time we must also bear in mind our harvest season, and the fact that we then have some 30,000 or more temporary inhabitants in the person of harvesters. I cast no reflection on these men. They are an important factor in our economic welfare. At the same time should they be induced to participate in the vote it might lead to much justifiable criticism.

The government is most anxious that the plebiscite when taken should be fair and just to all, and that it represent a true and frank expression of public opinion. The larger the vote the more accurate will be the expression. While the date mentioned in the Bill should not be regarded as arbitrary it represents our best judgment after most earnest deliberation and after taking all known factors into account. It should allow reasonable and ample time for free and frank discussion.

The questions proposed are, in my judgment, clear cut and speak for themselves.

The relative merits of prohibition as opposed to some other system of liquor control, is not a direct issue in this debate. It is however, possibly closely enough related to the main principle of the Bill to allow of a few general observations.

We have had on the statute books of our province since 1917 a prohibition law. As I have already indicated, the lack of provincial power to control import and export has during a proportion of the time interfered with the successful administration of the acts.

Some critics of our present system even go so far as to say that conditions are as bad or worse than in the days of the open bar. This I do not believe, and I have yet to find the first man who is bold enough to publicly advocate a return to the latter system.

Alcohol is a narcotic and consequently a habit creator, and if taken to excess is bound to produce evil results upon the human system. This is a well established scientific fact. If prohibition of alcoholic liquors could only be made to totally prohibit it could not help but be most beneficial to mankind. Although prohibition has not accomplished all that many claimed for it, I am personally not prepared to admit that the experiment has been by any means a total failure. That it has been a difficult law to enforce I frankly admit. Any law which has to do with the control of liquor is difficult of enforcement. I wish to remind the House that regardless of what the law on this question may be in the future, there will still be the necessity for policemen and law enforcement officers, unless in the meantime some more adequate means of changing human nature can be devised.

The value of education in the promotion of temperance is a most important element. I fear that there has been a tendency in the past to depend too much upon law and too little upon education. More tolerance on the part of extremists on both sides of this great social

question would do much toward a solution. Some good can be found in every human being if we will only look for it with unbiased mind. It may also be possible to find a grain of common sense in the opinions of an opponent if we will but apply the microscope.

In considering any merits that government sale of liquor will have I hope that too much stress will not be laid on profits which might accrue to the Treasury. It is too uncertain a source of income on which to build a firm foundation. Besides, I have never known any community that has been able to drink itself into affluence.

The Bill before us is to provide for the taking of a plebiscite as opposed to a referendum.

A referendum is the submission of a proposed public measure or law which has been passed upon by a legislature or a convention to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection. If ratified by the vote it is bound to become law. The system of referendum is foreign to our constitutional form of government. The legislature must remain free and supreme.

A plebiscite, on the other hand, is an expression of the popular will on a given matter of public interest by means of a vote of the whole people. The result of a vote on the plebiscite does not place any obligation on the Government to introduce or upon the Legislature to enact any law as a result thereof. It is merely a means of gaining an expression of public opinion.

Should this Bill become law it must not be considered in any sense as a truce, or that the Temperance Act is in the meantime suspended. The Saskatchewan Temperance Act will remain the law until amended or repealed by this Legislature. It will be my duty to see that our honest, energetic and conscientious endeavours to enforce it are continued. Let me again call upon all good citizens to observe this law so long as it is the law.

The thought of even a possibility of the government having to enter into the sale of intoxicating liquors in any form is to me not a pleasant one. I am, however, firmly convinced that, because of the great divergence of opinion among our people on the question, it is advisable to furnish them an opportunity of expressing their wishes through the ballot.

Should the result of the submission be favourable to the present Act, it will have done much toward settling this most important question. On the other hand should the result of the vote make advisable, in the opinion of the government, a change in the system of liquor control, then I am satisfied that the government will be prepared to assume and fulfil its full constitutional obligations.

Mr. Speaker, I move that this Bill be now read a second time.

-Extract from Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE J. G. GARDINER,
(*Minister of Highways*)
on
THE LIGNITE UTILIZATION BOARD
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Thursday, March 20, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Gardiner, in speaking during the debate on a Resolution with respect to the natural resources of Saskatchewan, said:

Mr. Speaker,—The Lignite Utilization Board was formed in August 1918 as a result of the findings of a special committee of the Research Council of Canada. It was created by the Dominion Government and composed of R. A. Ross, of Montreal, Chairman, J. M. Leamy of Winnipeg and J. A. Sheppard of Moose Jaw. The Board was granted special finances and given legal rights much the same as those of a private incorporated company. The Board was established for the express purpose of demonstrating a commercial process for the conversion of low grade Souris Lignite into a high grade domestic fuel by means of carbonizing and briquetting.

It was thought at the beginning, that was on October 1, 1918, that the Board would find it possible to make a selection from existing processes and machinery which applied to the problem before them would result in a solution. In this hope, the Board was greatly disappointed. It was found that no commercial carbonization of lignite had been accomplished on this continent, and in addition, found that commercial briquetting had been restricted to anthracite and bituminous coals.

The conclusion had been reached by March 1919 and the Board set out to devote itself to thorough experimental research in the fields of carbonizing and briquetting. Considerable laboratory work was done at Ottawa. The Board built a small glass retort electrically heated for laboratory purposes and, when this appeared to be a success had a semicommercial retort constructed which developed many complications not apparent in the small model. When the semi-commercial size was operating successfully, it was decided to build a commercial plant at some location. The location finally decided upon was Bienfait in the province of Saskatchewan.

I do not need to go into detail with regard to the reasons for the selection of the site or the wisdom of the choice. It is sufficient to say that the location is near the larger mines which are producing Souris lignite. When the carbonizer developed at Ottawa was installed on full commercial scale, many difficulties and defects developed until by December of 1921, it was definitely concluded that many changes would have to be made before success could be hoped for. Members of the House will remember that in the early months of the first Session of this Legislature in 1922, the representatives of the Board met the members in the committee room here and presented the results of the experiments as well as the financial position of the Board. At that time it was clearly intimated that the carbonizer had been found wanting in many respects, but a strong plea was made for further financial assistance. Mr. Thomson, Secretary of the Board, was most optimistic for the future development of the carbonizers through readjustments found in operation to be necessary. He asked for \$250,000.00 to be voted one half by the Federal Government, one fourth by Manitoba and one fourth by Saskatchewan. This Legislature agreed to expend the further amount asked. The representation made was that \$125,000.00 would be required for reconstruction and further experiment and \$125,000.00 for commercializing the product. This last stipulation, which was also made to Manitoba, afterwards led to certain difficulties, as it is always difficult to determine just where experimentation ends and commercialism begins in developing a new process.

It was decided when, at the end of the summer of 1922, further difficulties were developing, that the governments must take a more direct and active part in controlling the activities of the Board for which they were supplying the funds. Consequently, the Board's activities from November 1922 were largely the result of decisions reached at conferences held from time to time with representatives of the Board and governments concerned present.

There have been different conferences since that time. I wish to give some explanation of what has happened in connection with these different conferences. One was held in Winnipeg on Nov. 23, 1922, another on January 8, 1923, another on March 3, 1923, another on July 30, 1923, and one in Ottawa on September 25.

At the first two of these conferences the question under discussion was as to whether or not the process that had been developed by the Board up to that time promised success. During these conferences it was thought by the Board that they could bring the process as they had been working on it to a successful conclusion, but, as a result of discussion which took place, it was decided that in all probability a process was being developed in the State of North Dakota which gave greater promise of success than that being followed in the plant at Bienfait and, for that reason, the conference decided that some of the Souris coal should be shipped to the plant in North Dakota and put through their carbonizer with the idea of determining whether or not the process would be suitable to our coal. A carload was shipped to the plant at Hebron, put through the carbonizer, and, as a result, a report was made to the effect that the carbonizer gave promise of success.

The third conference had for discussion the question as to whether or not a battery of these carbonizers should be built at Bienfait and tried out there under the conditions that existed and with certain improvements. As a result of that conference, it was decided that as there still remained somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30,000.00 of the first \$125,000.00, the governments would permit the Board to build one carbonizer at Bienfait of the Hood-Odell type such as was being operated in North Dakota and operate it until such time as a report could be made to the governments.

The Board undertook to do that. They built a retort and operated it last summer. In July last they reported to the three governments in conference that the retort gave promise of success and expressed a wish to continue the experiment and develop the plant still further with the idea of commercialising the product.

This raised a question which became the main topic of discussion, namely:—where does experimentation stop and commercialisation begin? Mr. Clubb, representing the province of Manitoba, took the view that his government could not continue further as a party to the agreement, because the process was still in the experimental stage and the additional \$31,250.00 was voted by the Manitoba Legislature for the purpose of commercialisation. He also contended that the experiment had proved a failure. We were inclined to take the view that, because the experiment promised greater success at that point than at any other, we should continue operations, and we further contended that it is almost impossible to determine when a process had passed from the stage where it is being experimented with. I hold the view that when a process is developed, we are then concerned with commercialization.

As a result of that conference, the government of Manitoba announced their withdrawal, but reconsidered it and were reconsidering it until September. Between July and September the Board was continuing to operate the Hood-Odell retort to develop any defects in connection with it. In September we insisted upon a further conference with the idea of settling the unsatisfactory condition in connection with the whole affair. We were going on with an expenditure ranging from \$4,000.00 to \$8,000.00 a month that could not be justified unless we were going to continue operations at the plant. After several telegrams and letters we succeeded in having a conference called in September at which we reached certain conclusions.

At this conference, Mr. Clubb represented Manitoba, Mr. Stewart, the Dominion, and myself Saskatchewan. After we had discussed the whole matter, Mr. Clubb announced that Manitoba was definitely out of the experiment and did not wish to proceed further, and asked to have their \$31,250.00 returned. This amount was returned to them. There still remained that portion of the \$125,000.00 which had been provided by the governments of the Dominion and Saskatchewan and the two governments proceeded to call the Board together and consult with the members with regard to their operations for the future. We reached this agreement after discussion:

“Memorandum of understanding reached at meeting between the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, Regina, and Leslie R. Thomson, Lignite

Board, held in the Honourable Mr. Stewart's office on Tuesday afternoon September twenty-fifth, 1923.

"1. The Lignite Board will continue the operation of the present Hood-Odell oven until the end of December, 1923.

"2. The Lignite Board will ship at the earliest moment 150 tons of lignite char from the Hood-Odell oven of which 125 tons will be of low volatile content and 25 tons of high volatile content. The Lignite Board will also make arrangements with the authorities at Hebron to run this char through their briquetting plant with observers representing the Board and the Governments interested present. The Board will also have the resulting briquettes shipped to such points as directed by the Governments interested.

"3. The Lignite Board will present an interim report on this briquetting run at the earliest moment thereafter.

"4. The Lignite Board will prepare their final report for submission about the end of December, which report will contain, of course, the subsistence of the interim briquetting report.

"(Signed) CHAS. STEWART,

"Minister of Mines for the Dominion Government.

"(Signed) JAMES G. GARDINER,

"Minister of Highways for Saskatchewan Government.

"(Signed) LESLIE R. THOMSON,

"For Lignite Utilization Board."

We had information to the effect that the plant at Hebron, North Dakota, could be put into operation within a week of the time we were meeting, but it was found later that the plant could not be secured until after December the first.

As a result of the run of that char through the North Dakota plant, we are ready to reach certain conclusions: (1) That the Hood-Odell retort can be operated by men without any particular technical skill; (2) That a successful char can be produced by the Hood-Odell retort at a low cost; and (3) That briquettes can be made by the process now being followed by the Board. The Hood-Odell retort is operated on the principle of the old lime kiln. The coal is put in at the top, a certain amount is burned at the bottom and it drives off some of the volatile substance through the opening at the top. About 35% of the coal is moisture, the other parts driven off being volatile matter or gases. This system can be operated by any man without any technical skill. One of the weaknesses of the old process was that if it had been developed, men with highly technical skill had to be employed who had had a thorough training in the matter of testing gases. Otherwise there would be great danger in the operation of the plant.

Certain difficulties had arisen as a result of the way in which the briquetting machinery is arranged in the plant at Bienfait. It has been found that it will be necessary to expend additional moneys on the Bienfait plant to carry on a continuous process, first, to carbonize and then to briquette the coal. The Board was very anxious at the time of the September meeting to make this capital expenditure, but we took the ground that, owing to the experiences we had previously

with the Board where large capital expenditures were involved, they should conduct the experiment in North Dakota and give us the result of it.

It seems to me that the real question before us is as to whether or not we are to be satisfied merely with the development of a process. We have developed a process of briquetting. The object of all at the beginning was not to develop a process, but by experimenting with processes already in existence, to obtain a briquette from lignite coal that could be marketed. It was found that no such process had been yet developed. The Board proceeded to develop such a process. The process has been developed, but the main object of the Board was to place it commercially before the people of this country. That has scarcely been accomplished. We are not able to state at the present time conclusively that these briquettes can be placed on the market in competition with Alberta coal. It was not the intention of the Research Council or the Board or the governments at the beginning that these briquettes should be made to compete with Alberta coal, but rather that they should compete with anthracite coal. Owing to the fact that at the present time Alberta coal has practically captured the domestic market in Saskatchewan, it seems to me that our briquetting process, to be successful, has got to compete with Alberta coal.

I think there is a point in favour of carrying on the experiments to a further conclusion, but I am not in a position to state exactly what the opinion of the Board is.

Let us consider the financial aspect of this whole question. It has its difficulties because of an arrangement that had to be reached between the provincial governments and the Federal Government to get the matter under consideration at the beginning. The original agreement called for \$400,000.00 of which one half came from the Federal Government and \$100,000.00 each from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. When it was necessary to enter upon a construction programme it was further agreed that an additional \$280,000.00 would be supplied by the same method. In September 1921, a further agreement was entered into where by \$140,000.00 was supplied under the same terms. Another agreement was made at a later date whereby \$250,000.00 was advanced by the Federal Government, to be reimbursed by the provincial governments on the same terms as previously mentioned.

I state these amounts to bring before the House the sums provided by this government in connection with this experiment. This Government has provided, up to date, \$236,250.00 and not \$400,000.00 as stated by the honourable member from South Qu'Appelle (Mr. D. H. McDonald) the other day. I may state there is a part of that money in the bank at the present time to the credit of the Board which has not been expended. About \$48,000.00 still remains of the moneys approved by Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government. The expenditure of the money is yet under consideration, and it may be necessary if we are to proceed from the point we have now reached, to still hold other conferences to bring this matter to a successful conclusion.

This whole question is bound up with that of our natural resources. Coal is one of the most important resources in the province, one that is crying out for development to a greater extent than any other. If we are going to develop the industry of coal mining in this province, we must carry on these experiments. There are other processes worthy of consideration for the development of our lignite fields, in addition to that of briquetting lignite coals, but that with which we are immediately concerned is briquetting and I feel that a more definite conclusion should be reached, one way or the other, before discontinuing the effort to commercially briquette lignite. We shall not be in a position to state more definitely our position until the report of the Board, which is now being printed, has come to hand.

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE J. M. UHRICH,
(*Minister of Public Health*)

on

PUBLIC HEALTH IN SASKATCHEWAN

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Monday, March 17, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Uhrich, in speaking during the Budget debate, said:

Mr. Speaker,—It is not my intention to take up a great deal of time at this stage of the debate on the Budget. However, it gives me an opportunity to place before this House a few details concerning the Department of Public Health which might be of interest to the members and to the people of our province as a whole.

The prevention of disease has long been recognised as one of the duties of a government. Health has ever been recognised as the chief basis for wealth and happiness, and in this age is the subject of a science and administrative practice of its own. Hence we find the English statesman, Disraeli, affirming that "the care of the public health is the first duty of a statesman."

Reasonable purity of air, water and food, and freedom from communicable disease have from ancient times been the great sanitary considerations of the human race. They are evidently the fundamental requirements in any stage of society. I need not go deeply into traditional public health principles. They are familiar to all concerned with public health work and even to the general public.

Sanitary science of today is characterised by definite knowledge. Of this fact the great example is to be seen in the germ theory of disease and its far reaching influence in public health work. Instead of vaguely surmised causes of disease there is now definite knowledge of specific causative organisms; the bacilli of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and the rest. The list of communicable diseases subject to control has been much lengthened.

Tuberculosis, once supposed hereditary and non-preventable, is now transferred to the list of preventables. We have definite knowledge that malaria and yellow fever is carried by certain kinds of mosquitoes; that bubonic plague is carried by fleas, transferred from

place to place by rats. In regard to water supplies, we know that the specific germ of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases must be guarded against. As to food supplies, the dangers of transmission of germ disease by articles of food, especially milk, are clearly recognised.

The scope and field of public health may be summarised as follows: (1) Federal; (2) Provincial; (3) Municipal. The Federal Government maintains an efficient organisation in order to deal with health problems which are beyond the jurisdiction or power of the province. The principal activities of the Federal organisation are:

- (a) The control of health work on vessels entering the seaports of Canada; the inspection of immigrants; and detailed public health work on Government reservations;
- (b) Advising and assisting provincial and local authorities, particularly in conditions which may affect the health of people in adjacent provinces;
- (c) Investigation, research and standardisation.

Examples of these activities are: the recording of contagious diseases throughout the world; the tabulation of vital statistics from the various provinces.

Coming now to provincial public health activities, allow me briefly to describe the organisation as it exists in our own province. The Department is divided into six divisions, as follows: (a) Division of Sanitation; (b) Division of Child Welfare and Hospital Management; (c) Division of Communicable Disease; (d) Laboratory; (e) Venereal Disease Division; (f) Vital Statistics Division.

The function of the Division of Sanitation is to act in an advisory capacity to municipalities and individuals, and to suggest, initiate and co-operate activities which will make for a healthier environment of the people of the province. This not only includes the physical surroundings of the individual but such measures as are necessary to protect the air, water, milk and food supply from pollution and infection.

The operation of the various milk pasteurising plants in the cities has been under observation during the year, and the results obtained were indeed very satisfactory. Particular attention has been paid to the proper sterilisation of containers, the bottled milk as delivered in the various cities showing practically no rise in bacterial count over the cooled milk. In many cases empty bottles have been found completely sterile.

Surveys of the milk supplies in Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Swift Current, Regina Beach and Fort Qu'Appelle, were made during the year and these have been helpful in improving the safety of the milk supplied in the localities named.

In addition to this work, 2,019 bacteriological and microscopical examinations were made in the provincial laboratory during the year on water and milk.

In July a draft bylaw for the licensing of vendors of milk was sent to all towns and villages in the province. This bylaw was prepared following a conference with the Dairy Commissioner and the Department of Municipal Affairs and it provided for: (a) all milk vendors to be licensed by the municipality, the fee being a nominal one; (b) the inspection of dairy premises by an official employed and paid by the municipality; (c) a certificate from the dairyman that his cows have been tuberculin tested and are non-reactors; (d) the dairyman to bear the cost of the tuberculin test. Sixteen towns and thirty-one villages have, during the last six months, passed this bylaw and this means that a population of 21,000 will for the future be protected against bovine tuberculosis as a result of our action.

Seventy per cent. of all milk sold in the cities of Saskatchewan is pasteurised milk. Four years ago the process of pasteurisation as practised in the province was a commercial one which afforded practically no protection from disease. Today the city pasteurisation plants are all under careful bacteriological observation and 98.7% of the total bacteria in the raw milk is being eliminated, thus ensuring almost complete protection against typhoid fever, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other milk-borne diseases.

It has been the custom hitherto to keep sanitary inspectors at headquarters and to send them out as necessity arose, to make inspection. This system, while it provided good service for a limited number of localities which reported unsanitary conditions, was changed in 1922. The province was divided into four inspectorial districts, each of which was allotted to one inspector with instructions that he visit at least once during the season each town, village and hamlet in his area, advise the local authorities on all matters affecting the sanitary environment of the municipality, and report on the conditions found; and, judging by the interest which the inspector's visits have aroused, this new departure promises to be a much appreciated feature of the educational work carried on by the Division.

The inspectors meet the local Boards of Health, health officers and officials, inform them of their powers in enforcing the health laws, recommend methods of securing safer milk, water and food supplies, and suggest practical measures which will reduce the death rate from typhoid fever, tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

The responsibility for the sanitary environment of any community, whether it be city, town, village or rural municipality, rests with the local Board of Health, which in practically every case is the local council. Many new problems in rural sanitation and conditions contributing to disease have been brought to light as a result of the systematic inspection of the province. Five hundred and three complete municipal inspections were made in 1923 as compared with an average of one hundred and twenty five for the preceding year.

I should like to make mention of the summer resorts of the province. In the majority of them health conditions are fairly satisfactory but there are some in which they are far from ideal. The number of summer visitors to the lakes has grown rapidly during the last few years and local authorities, who are responsible for the healthy environment of the holiday-seekers, must take their increased responsibility seriously. The appointment of local health inspectors for the summer season is the first step necessary to place the sanitation of the larger resorts on a better basis, and the responsible local authorities must see to this.

During the year twenty-one inspections of summer resorts were made. Ten resorts were under constant observation during the season and scores were awarded in accordance with the measures which the responsible authorities had adopted for the prevention of disease and the improvement of the sanitary environment of the summer resort. There is still room for much improvement in the conditions obtaining at these resorts and satisfactory health measures will not be properly enforced until the larger resorts appoint an inspector for the summer season to assist in the control of disease protection and in the carrying out of the health laws.

I now want to refer to the Division of Child Welfare. The work of this Division in furnishing nurses for home nursing classes, and in furnishing a doctor and a nurse for clinical work, is very much appreciated, especially by those living a long distance from medical assistance.

During 1922 forty-four clinics were conducted by the staff of the department, at which 1,907 children were given a complete physical examination which revealed 5,672 defects. For 1923 (calendar year) sixty-seven clinics were held and 3,222 children examined. This shows how the work is growing.

No treatment is given at these clinics, but the importance and necessity of having a regular examination of the children is being demonstrated to the parents, and in a number of districts these clinics are now being carried on by arrangement with the local physician.

It is interesting to note that during 1922 home nursing classes were conducted in thirty-four places with an average attendance of sixty ladies at each—reaching approximately 2,000 women of the province. Three nurses are doing this work. In the calendar year 1923, seventy clinics were carried on with the aggregate attendance of 3,500.

The course, which is conducted free of all charge, includes instruction and demonstration in the general personal care of the sick and application of simple local treatments and special instruction and demonstration in the care of children, showing correct clothing, bathing and other care.

Two days are spent at each place and all that is required of the local organisations is to give as much publicity to the project as possible and to secure a room in which to conduct the meetings and demonstrations. At these meetings nurses specially trained are employed, and each nurse carries a complete equipment for demonstrating.

In this connection I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered this work through the various women's organisations, the Home-makers Clubs, Women's Grain Growers Clubs, the I.O.D.E., local Red Cross Societies and other kindred organisations.

I now want to turn to the Division of Communicable Disease. First of all let me refer to the fact that the public health law imposes a mandatory duty upon every physician to report any case of communicable disease twenty-four hours after he sees it, and that every householder must report to the local Board of Health every case or suspected case of communicable disease within his household. Only when this is done can provision be made to prevent the spread of communicable disease. I am able to report a marked improvement with regard to this matter as compared with a few years ago.

Diphtheria: The campaign initiated by the Department during 1923 to lower both morbidity and mortality from diphtheria infection shows every indication of proving a decided success. Although 1,133 cases were reported during 1923, as compared with 1,058 cases in 1922 (and this increase is no doubt due to more efficient reporting) yet there were only 177 deaths as compared with 202 in 1922—a reduction of twenty-five deaths.

During the past year sufficient toxin antitoxin has been distributed to immunise 33,159 persons, composed almost entirely of children of school age and under. It has been very gratifying to note the interest displayed by physicians and the general public in the toxin antitoxin treatment for the prevention of diphtheria, and it is safe to predict that during the present year the number of persons who will be rendered immune to diphtheria infection will be largely increased. There were approximately 400 school districts, 12 municipalities and over 350 physicians supplied with free toxin antitoxin. In the cities of Regina and Saskatoon and in the town of Yorkton free clinics were held by the local medical health officers, Dr. Bow, Dr. Wilson and Dr. Patrick of Yorkton and I wish to congratulate these medical health officers for their splendid work and assistance in bringing this treatment prominently before the public.

A study of the vital statistics of the province indicates that of the total number of cases of diphtheria in the province during 1922 and 1923, 44.4% occurred in children between six and fourteen years of age and 19.5% under six years of age. These percentages indicate that the maximum effort should be expended on the prevention of this disease among the children between 6 and 14 years of age, as they prove the more active agents in carrying infection to the younger children at home. This should be a determining factor in inducing parents in the province to have their children protected, particularly those of school age.

In cases of individuals already infected with diphtheria it is well recognised that antitoxin, if given early enough and in sufficient dosage, will prevent death. It is a tragedy to note the number of deaths reported from diphtheria in which the physician has been called to find the child either dead or moribund. If the physician is called only

several days after the child has been ill even massive doses of antitoxin may not prevent death. The damage has been done. Parents should not neglect the early signs of sore throat in their children; or, better still, should have them protected against the disease by toxin antitoxin.

During the year we have distributed 59,627,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin. Physicians, particularly rural physicians, have been advised to use large doses, rather than to wait to see whether or not the smaller dose will prove effective. Delay is dangerous and twelve hours may mean the child's life. The victory lies in immunisation. If a sufficiently large proportion of our child population can be rendered immune to this dread disease all the efforts of the department, the local boards of health and the physicians will have been worth while.

Toxin antitoxin is fast becoming a common word among the people of the province, and just as vaccination against small pox has proven such a potent weapon in keeping this loathsome disease in check, so toxin antitoxin inoculations will prove one of the greatest advances in preventative medicine against the ravages caused annually among our child population from diphtheria. It is encouraging to see recently full page magazine advertisements of leading life insurance companies advocating this product as a preventative agent.

Smallpox: In 1922 we had 266 cases in the province. This number has been reduced in 1923 to 154. There were 18,160 vaccinations in connection with the 154 cases we had. These vaccinations were done to a great extent when cases developed in a given district. The lowered incidence of the disease can be largely attributed to prompt vaccination and to the other preventative measures adopted. And here let me again state that since vaccination and re-vaccination are absolute preventatives against the disease, municipal, school and local health authorities must be ever on the alert, that vaccination be given the prominent position as a preventative against smallpox which it undoubtedly deserves.

Typhoid fever: In 1922 there were 294 cases and in 1923 we had 151 cases. This shows an encouraging decrease in the number of cases, due, no doubt, to greater care being exercised to keep the water supply of our larger cities and towns free from contamination, to the persistent demand of health officials that people, where possible, use only pasteurised milk; and also to the more general use of anti-typhoid vaccine. The free use of this preventative might well be taken advantage of especially by those who camp at summer resorts or who travel about a great deal.

The incidence of typhoid fever in any community or state is still regarded as the index of the sanitary conditions in that district and it is satisfactory to note the decrease in the number of cases in this province. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety. A constant watch is maintained on municipal water supplies with the object of preventing such epidemics as occurred recently in Cochrane, Ontario, where 600 people went down with typhoid fever in the course of a few days due to an infected water supply. All plans and proposals for extensions or alterations to water-works or sewerage systems are carefully examined before approval is given.

Special attention has been paid during the year to farm water supplies and a new system has been initiated whereby sterilised containers are sent to anyone desiring information regarding their water supply and following an investigation of all the circumstances affecting the supply, a considered opinion is given as to its safety. Since this new system was commenced in April 1923, nearly 500 opinions have been given on domestic and farm water supplies throughout the province.

Hospitals: During the year there were forty-six hospitals receiving government grants, seven of which were Red Cross Outposts. The total bed capacity is 2,155 beds. This, for our provincial population, provides one hospital bed for every 364 people. 30,702 patients were admitted during the year, approximately one for every 25 of our population. The Union Hospitals contain 12.2% of the total bed capacity of the hospitals in this province, having 263 beds. They handled 956 maternity cases, or 26.4% of the total of all hospitals.

Laboratory: Physicians and the general public are increasingly availing themselves of the services of the Provincial Laboratory. The staff was reorganised in 1922 and the co-operation obtained from the physicians of the province has greatly aided the Laboratory in obtaining the results desired.

There were 7,783 examinations made in 1920; 12,995 made in 1921 and 18,427 made in 1922. This includes 3,566 examinations that were made in the chemical section for alcohol contents of various liquors. They range from the innocuous colored sugar solution to the kind which, when poured in to the sink eats up the enamel.

I should like to deal for a few moments with the question of narcotic drugs. I should first state that a meeting of the Dominion Council of Health was held in Ottawa in December 1923 when the matter of the use and abuse of opium and narcotic drugs was discussed by the deputy minister of health, Dr. J. A. Amyot. The food and drug act, of course, is administered by the federal department.

Dr. Amyot outlined what was being done in the way of investigating the abuse of narcotics and stated that at that time the police in Vancouver were being investigated as it was suggested that it was possible the police were in league with the "ring". In Ottawa they had made a number of prosecutions of doctors, and he was satisfied that they were getting fair results in the control of these drugs. He stated that what is known as the medicinal use of narcotics was being settled, and that the health department was getting good co-operation now with the police in other countries in controlling importation and exportation and smuggling of drugs. There was also a movement on foot to try and control the manufacture of narcotics and the doctor stated that in his opinion cocaine should be abolished and that a movement was on foot to try and abolish this as well. This phase of the question was being dealt with by the League of Nations. He stated that the proper treatment of addicts would assist very materially in the controlling of opium and other narcotics against illegal uses.

In the case of cocaine addicts this product could be cut off entirely without any ill effects on the patient. In the case of morphine addiction, however, it might be necessary to continue the use of morphine in decreasing amount as part of the treatment. None, however, should be given to a patient to take home. Treatment should be given with the idea of curing.

These drugs practically rendered patients temporarily insane and rendered them unbalanced mentally for the time being with no reason.

Previous to December 1919 The Opium and Drug Act was administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce. In February 1920 the Department of Health was given control and supervision of The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Since 1919, under the supervision of the licensing system for the sale of narcotics from wholesale druggists to physicians and veterinary surgeons, the quantity of drugs imported through the regular channels has been very much decreased as the following figures show: Cocaine imported 1919, 12,333 ozs.; cocaine imported 1923, 3,330 ozs.; morphine imported 1919, 30,087 ozs.; morphine imported 1923, 10,998 ozs.; crude opium imported 1919, 34,262 lbs.; crude opium imported 1923, 1,373 lbs.

The Council of the League of Nations has assisted very materially in arranging for the controlling of the importation of these drugs.

One thing which tends to keep the narcotic drugs in demand is the fear of those who are addicted to their use being shut off from their customary supply.

In 1922 there were 835 prosecutions and 835 convictions in Canada under this act and of these 634 were Chinamen, 23 doctors, 11 druggists, 4 veterinary surgeons and 163 illicit dealers other than Chinamen. Six hundred and thirty-four Chinamen were prosecuted.

In Saskatchewan in 1922 there were 69 convictions as follows: 27 in possession of opium; 9 in possession of cocaine; 3 in possession of morphine; 5 in possession of drugs not specified; 11 smoking opium; 8 selling narcotic drugs; 3 keeping opium dens; 3 frequenting opium dens.

The medical profession is being convinced that it can do with much less of these drugs in the practice of medicine than has been customary in the past and that narcotics can be prescribed in a great many instances, in some form other than morphine or heroin.

Turkey and Persia have not joined the opium convention and so the production of narcotics in these two countries is more difficult to handle.

The House will probably be interested in some figures obtained by reason of a clinic opened in New York a few years ago. At that clinic some 3,262 patients were treated. Of this number 2,647 were male and 615 female. The causes of addictions were as follows: illness, 429; curiosity, pleasure, trouble, etc., 351; association 4,482. Dividing these totals into age groups it was found that 968 were between 15 and 19

years, 927 between 20 and 25 years, 711 between 26 and 30 years, 523 between 31 and 40 years, and 133 of 41 years or over. The large majority of patients are under 25 years of age and nearly one third are not out of their teens.

I want now to briefly discuss the vital statistics division of Saskatchewan Public Health Department. The term "vital statistics" means numbers relating to population with reference to marriages, births, deaths and diseases. A record of vital statistics is one of the severest tests of a health department. It is, so to speak, the photograph album, not of its activities but of the result of its activities. It is the means by which progress in public health may be traced from year to year. It enables a health department to set a definite goal of attainment, and the degree of approach to that goal may be taken as a measure of the success of the work of the department.

I do not wish to weary the House with a lot of figures but the following few are, in my opinion, of great interest. All the figures I shall quote are based on a population of 1,000. In 1921 the birth rate of Saskatchewan was second highest of all the provinces being exceeded only by a very small margin by Manitoba. The birth rate of the different provinces in 1921 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 24.3; Nova Scotia, 24.9; New Brunswick, 29.6; Ontario, 25.3; Manitoba, 30.3; Saskatchewan, 29.7; Alberta, 28.1; British Columbia, 20.3.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the constituency represented by the honourable member for Willowbunch (Mr. A. J. Hindle), has the highest birth rate per 1,000 population in the province, namely 45.1. I congratulate him on this showing. But I also wish to inform him that the constituency of Ile a la Crosse is right on his heels with 44.1 per 1,000 population. In other words, it is a race between north and the south. By the gleam I see in the eye of my honourable friend to my right, representing Ile a la Crosse (Mr. J. O. Nolin) I am sure that these figures will be reversed in another year.

Coming now to the marriage rate per 1,000 population in Saskatchewan, our showing is not quite so good. The following are the comparative figures: Prince Edward Island, 5.8; Nova Scotia, 6.8; New Brunswick, 8.2; Ontario, 8.5; Manitoba, 8.7; Saskatchewan, 6.7; Alberta, 7.8; British Columbia, 7.4. This is probably due to the unfavourable economic conditions existing. People do not get "spliced" so easily when times are hard and money scarce.

Our death rate per 1,000 population is the lowest of any province in Canada. The following are the figures: Prince Edward Island, 13.6; Nova Scotia, 12.3; New Brunswick, 13.9; Ontario, 11.8; Manitoba, 8.8; Saskatchewan, 7.4; Alberta, 8.4; British Columbia, 8.0. It is of passing interest to note that the death rate of Saskatchewan is not only the lowest of any province in Canada, but according to the Registrar General of Great Britain, the lowest in the British Empire and the lowest of any country in the world from which vital statistics are available.

The infant mortality per 1,000 living births for the Dominion of Canada during the year 1921 (the latest report available for the

Dominion) is as follows: New Brunswick, 113.3; Nova Scotia, 100.7; Ontario, 91.2; Alberta, 84.0; Prince Edward Island, 83.5; Manitoba, 83.0; Saskatchewan, 80.6; British Columbia, 56.5.

Before I close, Mr. Speaker, I must make reference to the maternity grants which, as you know, are made to poor expectant mothers, to assist them in meeting the extra expense incurred by the addition of a member to the family. The grant has grown to rather large proportions during the last two years. When economic conditions in the province are not very good, when people have less ready money, applications for the grant are, of course, more numerous. In 1921-22 the total amount paid in maternity grants was \$2,040. In 1922-23 the total rose to \$7,660. Every application for a grant requires the recommendation of the secretary of the municipality, a justice of the peace or the member for the provincial constituency.

The cost of the administration of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1922-23, including hospital grants, amounted to \$492,784.00. The hospital grant, which is, of course, statutory and beyond our immediate control, amounted to \$263,838. This is the fifty cents per patient per diem grant paid to the hospitals of the province and also to the Red Cross Outposts, which are doing splendid work in the outlying districts of the province. If you deduct the hospital grant from the whole expenditure it will leave \$228,946 directly expended for public health work. The following table shows the expenditure for the fiscal year 1922-23 in detail:

Division	Cost of Administration	Per Cap. Rate Population of 785,508
Sanitation, Communicable Disease, Child Welfare and Administration	\$100,714.14	12.8 cents
Venereal Disease	17,230.86	2.2 cents
Province	\$17,230.83	
Dominion	15,361.63	
Total	\$32,592.49	
Vital Statistics	36,173.46	4.6 cents
Laboratory	20,283.31	2.6 cents
Care of and supplies to indigents	39,192.81	5. cents
Maternity grants	7,660.00	1. cent
Antitoxin	7,792.00	1. cent
	\$228,946.58	29.2 cents
Hospital grants (including \$300 to Canadian Red Cross Outpost)	\$263,838.00	33.6 cents
	\$492,784.58	62.8 cents

This, Mr. Speaker, is a resume of the work of the Department of Public Health of Saskatchewan with a detailed account of its expenditure. It is true that additional services are asked for every day by the general public, but we feel that additional services cannot very well be granted without the voting of additional money. We have honestly tried to give real value for money expended and I think we have succeeded. On the whole I think we are just a little ahead of the other provinces in the Dominion.

In conclusion I wish to pay a passing tribute to the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the splendid work they are doing. They have established Red Cross Nursing Outposts in pioneer settlements far removed from hospitals, doctors and nurses. These Outposts are small stations of four beds, with a registered nurse in charge. Since they are supplying a great want to people in outlying districts they are receiving the usual fifty cents per patient per day hospital grant. During the first four months of 1923 there were 110 cases treated in these Outposts, 63 of which were maternity cases.

Since the creation of the Junior Red Cross Fund for crippled children over 600 children have received treatment, involving an expenditure of over \$25,000. Dental treatment has been given to over 2,200 children. I wish, therefore, through my honourable friend the member for South Qu'Appelle (Mr. D. H. McDonald) who is the president of this organisation, to extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the splendid assistance of the Red Cross during the past year.

I also wish to extend publicly the thanks of the Department of Public Health to the Saskatchewan Boy Scouts Association for its splendid assistance in the matter of public health. In the past year this organisation has taken a very definite part in the spreading of the principles of public health throughout the province. The officials of this organisation have, for a number of years, joined in the general effort put forward to assist in the campaign for better public health by urging the Scoutmasters in charge of Boy Scout troops to encourage their boys in public health work. In the twelve months just closed a special effort was put forward to encourage public health work among the fifteen thousand boys of Saskatchewan who are registered as Boy Scouts of Saskatchewan.

In its system of working, the Boy Scout organisation the world over issues proficiency badges to Scouts who attain certain proficiency in designated subjects. In connection with public health three distinct proficiency badges are granted to Scouts who demonstrate by examination that they are proficient in public health matters. Proficiency badges are given for Healthyman, Missioner and Public Health Work.

The boyhood of this province, through the Boy Scout movement and its particular interest in public health matters, is receiving expert training in such matters as a knowledge of the importance of keeping the body in good order, of the chief dangers to be guarded against, general rules regarding eating, drinking, breathing, sleeping, cleanliness and exercising, the danger of over-training the body, a general knowledge of sick-nursing, invalid cooking, sick room attendance, ventilation, general knowledge of health and sanitation, a knowledge of the dangers of the more ordinary contagious and infectious diseases, how to disinfect a house and room and contents after a contagious disease, disposition of garbage in town and in camps.

From a report issued a few days ago by the headquarter office of the Saskatchewan Boy Scouts Association, it is interesting to note that in the past season no less than two hundred and sixty-seven boys received proficiency badges for qualifying in these public health examinations.

The association sought and received the assistance of officials of the Department of Public Health in its campaign among the Scouts of the province and it is gratifying to the Department to observe the splendid results of the efforts of those charged with the training of these Saskatchewan Boy Scouts. For the new year, I am informed the association intends to carry on an even more intensified effort to spread the principles of public health among the Boy Scouts of Saskatchewan.

Our thanks also go out to the various women's organisations which have taken such an active part in everything that makes for better public health. I also wish to express the appreciation and gratitude of the Department for the truly splendid and altogether unselfish service and co-operation rendered by the medical profession of Saskatchewan. The relation between the Department and the medical and dental professions of the province has been at all times a most cordial one. Our sanitary engineers have given unselfishly of their time and energy. This co-operation is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the standard of public health existing in the province and we sincerely hope it will continue in the future.

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE S. J. LATTA

(*Minister of Education*)

on

EDUCATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Monday, March 17, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Latta, in speaking during the Budget debate, said:

Mr. Speaker,—I think it will be generally admitted that the greatest problem today, in the home, in business, in the church, in all social organisations, in municipalities, and in provincial and dominion governments, is financing.

The cry of the people, rightly or wrongly, is that Canada lacks a common economic sympathy, public revenues are inequitably distributed, combines and monopolies are unduly influential, capital and labour are intolerant of each other and that an exceedingly few control the great bulk of the wealth of the nation. There is also complaint that governments are over-spending, that therefore taxes are too high, that education is costing too much, and that there are too many frills to the curriculum.

People's minds are full of these things and the result of whatever measure of truth there is in these contentions is accentuated in these western provinces by reason of three things: that the west is a comparatively new country that it is sparsely settled and that all public activities must carry immense overhead expenses.

The education business of Saskatchewan is our biggest business. Likewise it is our biggest problem. It is, however, one of the most susceptible to solution because there is a prevailing sentiment from one end of the province to the other that our children shall get the best there is in education to the maximum of ability to pay. We are entitled to this but no more. No people have a right to better educational facilities than they are able to pay for and still function in making a living for themselves and their families. Sentiment toward the educational problem must not be permitted to run away with good judgment and thus incur obligations for things that might have been done without.

A brief review of the past seven or eight years of educational activities of the Province will enable the House to more accurately grasp the situation in Saskatchewan. The years 1914 to 1917 were years of prosperity. In 1918 came the armistice and with it came financial difficulties.

Let us look at the cost of education for one year. I have here some figures relating to tax levies by local authorities for the year 1922-23 and 1915-16 which should prove of interest:

	1922-23	1915-16
Cities (7)	\$ 1,978,854.00	\$ 1,089,834.00
Towns (79)	974,060.00	511,343.00
Villages (353)	740,454.00	355,082.00
Rural Municipalities (301)	7,092,928.00	2,896,384.00
Local Improvement Districts	201,250.00	.....
	\$10,987,546.00	\$ 4,852,646.00

Other figures indicating governmental expenditures in the same years will be of interest to the members of the House.

	1922-23	1915-16
Education—Civil Government	\$ 85,757.00	\$ 51,362.00
Education—Chargeable to Revenue	3,043,988.00	987,795.00
Travelling Libraries and Open Shelf	31,475.00	5,422.00
Maintenance of Normal Schools	23,884.00	9,963.00
Interest and Sinking Fund Charges on Normal Schools and University Buildings	205,794.00	103,123.00
	\$ 3,390,898.00	\$ 1,157,667.00
Total cost of Education	\$14,378,444.00	\$ 6,010,313.00

Population 828,600.
Cost per capita \$17.35.

What are the general reasons for this enormous increase and, in the matter of retrenchment where shall the axe be applied?

There are some interesting figures from the Labour Gazette indicating the purchasing power of the dollar during these periods. The average for the dominion of the cost of living was 46½% higher in 1923 than in 1914. If the 1914 dollar was worth one hundred cents the present dollar is worth 68¼ cents.

The peak of educational costs was reached in 1921. The increase in volume of business is indicated by the number of schools, the number of prospective teachers, and so forth. The House will be interested in knowing the expansion of the business of education, additional activities. For instance in 1914 consolidated schools were added; in 1915, household science; in the same year agricultural extension; in

1917 school hygiene as well as the school attendance branch; in 1918 continuation schools (twenty one in that year and 197 at the present time); in 1920, Paris Scholarships, education of soldiers' dependent children and grants for teacherages; the noon lunch. Many of these additional activities are small but in the aggregate they cost a lot of money.

Just by way of comparison it may be noted that in the period 1915-16 civil government cost \$51,362 and in the period 1921-22 it cost \$96,420, and in 1922-23 it cost \$85,757. The expense of civil government has been kept down as low as it is possible having in mind the increase of the educational work to be done and the additional activities undertaken. The additional activities instituted since 1914 necessarily increased the administration expense.

Continuing the point of comparison, Mr. Speaker, it might be noted that under the heading of Superintendent of Education, the cost in 1915-16 was \$5,266; in 1921-22 it cost \$7,815; in 1922-23 it cost \$6,943. But the administration, the offices, remained practically the same as in 1915-16. The increase is very easily accounted for in the lessened purchasing power of the dollar. Under the heading of inspection the cost in the period 1915-16 was \$77,771; in 1921-22, \$200,169; in 1922-23, \$192,153. In 1915-16 there were twenty-three inspectors and in 1922-23 forty-three or a little over 85% increase. I am of opinion, Mr. Speaker, that in order to attain the maximum of efficiency the number of inspectors must be increased so that greater time may be given for more supervision of the teacher and the school. This, however, means greater expenditures. Now is not the time to take this step. As it is our inspectors were able to make 7,316 visits or an average of 170 per inspector. They inspected 4,146 schools or an average of 96 schools per inspector.

It will be of interest to the House to know that our inspectors assist in the work of Normals. Normal school teachers also assist in inspection work. Thirty-seven inspectors were engaged in Normal School work on an average of 60 days each. In the period 1915-16 our normal schools cost \$33,532; in the period 1921-22 they cost \$69,056; in the period 1922-23 they cost \$53,382. In the year 1914 there were 886 teachers trained at these Normals. In 1915, there were 1,222; in 1922 there were 1,638 and in 1923 there were 1,557. The constant increase necessitated the erection of the Saskatoon Normal in 1922.

I should make a reference to examination work. In 1915-16 the work cost \$43,502; in 1921-22, it cost \$43,416; in 1922-23, it cost \$56,790. The number presenting themselves for examination is constantly increasing from year to year. In 1921, 6,861 wrote on Grade VIII examinations. In 1922, 7,937 wrote. In 1914 there were 5,911 candidates for departmental examinations; in 1915 there were 7,428; in 1922, there were 12,449 and in 1923 this number increased to 15,404. The total revenue from examinations in 1922 was as follows: Grade VIII fees, \$7,937; High School fees, \$23,274; appeals \$400 or a total of \$31,611. It may be necessary at some future time to increase the fee for the Grade VIII examination service.

In the year 1922-23, the total cost of the examinations was as follows: presiding examiners expenses \$255.97; travelling and subsistence \$1,327.20; sub-examiners Grade VIII, \$20,561.15; sub-examiners High School, \$20,788.60; clerical service Grade VIII, \$1,405.04; clerical service, High School, \$1,351.90; preparing papers and reading appeals, \$230.14; postage \$400; printing and supplies \$8,777.96; miscellaneous \$138.20; temporary clerks salaries \$293.54; revision committee \$357.40; express \$893.58, or a grand total of \$56,790.65.

It will be noted that the two items directly chargeable to the examination of Grade VIII (\$20,561.15 and \$1,405.04, a total of \$21,966.19) is very large in proportion to the amount of Grade VIII fees which stood in 1922-23 at \$7,937.

Last year the department instituted a different system than that formerly used for the examination of students' papers. This system provided for the payment of sub-examiners on a basis per paper instead of by means of a per diem allowance. Some opposition to the change developed among those who were called upon to do the work. The department, therefore, gave very strict attention to the whole matter of examining the papers with two objects in view, the reduction of expenses and the safeguarding of the interests of the students. Records of the department indicate that a slightly greater number of appeals were received. These were very carefully checked, with the result that the number sustained was no greater in proportion than has usually been the case.

Viewing the result from a financial point of view the following comparison may be made: the number of sub-examiners required to do the work for Grade VIII examinations in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 were 150, 182, 214 and 184 respectively and the number of days required to do the reading for the same period was 9.8, 9.8, 10.0, 6.7. The basis of payment was \$1.25 per hour, \$1.50 per hour, \$1.50 per hour and a stated amount per paper. The total costs of reading the Grade VIII papers for the years specified were \$13,262.75, \$16,106.03, \$19,539.96 and \$13,966.69. The average day's pay earned by the examiners for the periods specified was \$7.50, \$9.00, \$9.00 and \$11.25. These figures should be compared with the total number of papers read, namely, 4066, 5476, 6591 and 7331. In other words, had the Grade VIII examiners read in 1923 on the same basis as in 1920 the cost of reading the Grade VIII papers would have been \$28,557.60 instead of \$13,966.69.

Much the same result may be noted by an examination of the High School papers. The number of sub-examiners for the periods stated were 153, 121, 163 and 155 and the average number of days required for the work 8.96, 10.53, 9.7 and 8.4. The total costs of reading were \$16,454, \$15,294, \$19,224 and \$16,885.72 and the average day's pay \$12.00, \$12.00, \$12.00 and \$12.92. A comparison of these figures will indicate that had the examiners in 1923 read on the same basis as in 1920 the cost of reading the High School papers would have been \$36,016.10 instead of \$16,885.72. There is, however, as I said, some objection to the system and it may be necessary to consider carefully whether or not a modification of it may be advisable.

The cost of the Educational Council in 1915-16 was \$25.70; in 1921-22, \$94.15; in 1922-23 \$205.60. This is practically the same kind of body as in 1915-16.

The increasing number of school districts has necessitated the operation of the section of The School Act having to do with official trustees in a larger number of cases than before. This number has increased to thirty-eight official trustees in the province. In 1922 there were eight in charge of Mennonite School Districts. The cost in 1915-16 was \$243.95; in 1921-22, \$1,231.81; in 1922-23, \$1,184.60.

I should also make mention of guarantee bonds which item is not, in the end, an expense to the provincial government as there is a corresponding item in revenue in reimbursements upon the cost of bonds to rural school treasurers. In 1915-16 the cost was \$4,585.09; in 1921-22, \$6,482.63; in 1922-23, \$5,946.30.

In the matter of printing the cost in 1915-16 was \$9,421.62; in 1921-22, \$23,630.92; in 1922-23, \$16,697.14. There are only two reasons why this amount is so much larger than in 1915-16. One is the increased cost of printing the second the increased volume of printing necessitated by increase of schools and additional activities. The reduction in 1922-23 from 1921-22 is accounted for by the greater use of The Public Service Monthly for bulletin purposes.

In the matter of the School Attendance Branch the cost in 1921-22 was \$36,523 and in 1922-23 \$44,216. This branch was not in existence in 1915-16. The total cost for the present fiscal year will be materially lower than that for the last fiscal year. The estimated expenditure for the present fiscal year was \$34,000. The amount expended up to February 29 of this year was \$27,183.87. Very few complaints have been received as to the working of the new act placed on the statute books last Session. It is working out generally very satisfactorily as far as the department has been able to ascertain.

I desire also to deal briefly with school health supervision. In 1915-16 there was no such activity. In 1921-22 it cost \$24,258 and in 1922-23 it cost \$29,234. The object of an education may be divided conveniently into three distinct parts: (a) to fit the child to successfully cope with his environment in the securing of a living for himself and for those dependent upon him; (b) to enable him to become a useful unit of our complex social structure; (c) to enable him to enjoy leisure and all of the good things that God has provided in this great world for man's use.

He must therefore possess a well developed mind and a healthy body. No modern educationalist will deny that the training of the spirit and the mind has a direct and vital relation to the care and training of the body. It is accepted, practically universally, that the measure of a man's vitality is the measure of his working power and his ability to enjoy leisure. No system of education is properly balanced which does not recognise these facts. They are recognised in a practical way in almost every civilised country.

However much it may be argued that health education is one of the "frills" of our system, few there are who will go so far as to say

that it should be eliminated from the system. Here again its importance must be proportionately recognised in the extent to which it is carried on and in the amount of money appropriated for the purpose. So far as the school health supervision work of our department of education is concerned there was a staff in 1922 of fourteen graduate nurses. Of these one was the director and two took charge of the work in the two Normal Schools. Their work can be summarised as assisting and instructing teachers in matters of health, instruction of children, examination of children and reporting upon their health conditions.

The activities of this branch in 1922 is recorded as follows: 1,626 schools were inspected; 45,271 pupils were examined; 11,113 were found to have no defect requiring correction; 9,874 were reported to have received treatment since the nurse visited the school; 1,384 homes were visited and 50 meetings were addressed. It may be that some less expensive method can be found than by using a special branch of the department in this way but I am firmly of opinion that it is a work that should be commended and justifies the expenditure.

I should like to refer to another branch of educational activities in Saskatchewan, the teachers exchange. There was no appropriation for this work in 1915-16. In 1921-22 it cost \$7,302.15 and in 1922-23 it cost \$4,445.53. The Teachers' Exchange is now operated as a branch of the Bureau of Labour.

Another educational activity of interest is that known as the education of soldiers' dependent children. In 1915-16 there was no appropriation. In 1921-22 the cost was \$7,294 and in 1922-23 it was \$13,967. The act of 1920 made provision for commissioners in charge of this work and the commissioners appointed were A. H. Ball, the deputy minister of education, Major McPherson of Regina and Mr. W. F. Kerr, the Red Cross Commissioner for Saskatchewan. Up to date 143 children have received assistance under the act, and 114 children were receiving monthly cheques as of October 26, 1923. The allowance under the act is \$24 a month for the first child of a family, \$18 for the second and \$12 for the third.

Another activity of the department is known as school agriculture and household science. This branch was organised in 1915. The cost in the period 1922-23 was \$16,081. The work is under the direction of Mr. F. W. Bates who has done wonderfully well in stimulating a greater interest in the basic industry of the province as well as a splendid educational work in the organisation of boys' and girls' clubs, school exhibitions, school gardens and so forth. For grants and supervision the Dominion subsidy in 1922-23 amounted to \$25,100.85. The Dominion Government has given notice that this special grant is to be discontinued. The peak of expenditure in this branch was reached in September 1921 as evidenced by the monthly salary charges which were at this date \$1,166.66 for household science and \$2,065.81 for school agriculture. The government felt that in this branch a material reduction in expenditure might be made. By April 1923, these expenditures had been reduced to \$458.48 and \$716.74 respectively. The salary charges for January 1924 were \$316.66 and \$716.66. Corresponding reductions have been made in travelling and other expenses of the branch.

I should also mention the French scholarships. Under The War Memorial Scholarships Act there may be awarded three scholarships of \$1,200 each for the purpose of assisting the recipients to take a postgraduate course in the city of Paris, France. In 1921 three awards were made, in 1922 three were made but only two took advantage of the privilege and in 1923 two awards were made. There was no appropriation for this work in 1915-16. In 1921-22 the cost was \$3,600 and in 1922-23 the same.

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to school grants. I can perhaps acquaint the members of the House with the information they may desire by way of reference to a table of figures as follows:—

	1915-16	1921-22	1922-23
School Grants Act	\$745,996.06	\$1,582,346.45	\$1,818,112.14
Secondary Education	35,827.00	158,465.35	163,213.02
Vocational Education	1,800.00	27,331.01	35,516.42
School Agriculture and Household Science .....	.....	18,784.65	16,081.67
Readers	16,122.07	60,564.76	52,593.72
	\$799,645.13	\$1,847,492.22	\$2,085,561.98
University of Saskatchewan	\$120,650.42	\$ 453,032.45	\$ 506,222.10

There are additional grants or loans made to weak schools under section 5 of the Act which in 1920 amounted to \$42,492.46 and in 1921 to \$115,245. There were also grants to the University in 1915-16 of \$120,650.42 and of \$506,222.10 in 1922-23 in addition to special grants to Associations in 1915-16 of \$2,104.85 and of \$3,350 in 1922-23.

Just by way of comparison, Mr. Speaker, of the grants of 1919 and 1923 it is interesting to note that a given school kept open for 210 days would have received in 1919 a total of \$273.14 and in 1923 a total of \$315. The year 1919 is taken as it was the last year in which the grants from Supplementary Revenue were paid.

Let me make another comparison, a typical school, Broomhead No. 3483. This school of two teachers would receive grants in different provinces as follows: Manitoba, \$375; Alberta \$507.80; Saskatchewan \$798. Here, then, may be found one very important reason for the large provincial expenditure on education.

After going into detail and making an exhaustive examination of the grants paid, it will be found that if Saskatchewan paid school grants on the same scale as our neighboring provinces in the one case the load transferred from the provincial government to the local districts would be \$777,000 and in the other case \$667,760. It will be noted too that this extra load would fall mainly in greater proportion (on account of the sliding scale) on the rural districts. Only a small proportion of the education vote is controllable except by amendment of the statutes, less than 15%.

Speaking of increase in the business of education in Saskatchewan, the following figures may be quoted:

	1914	1915	1922	1923
<i>Enrollment—</i>				
Elementary Schools	111,059	119,279	178,314	186,022
High Schools	2,926	3,538	5,627	6,345
<i>Number of Schools—</i>				
Elementary	3,523	3,702	4,522	4,579
High Schools	14	15	24	24
Continuation Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	197
<i>Teachers Employed—</i>				
Elementary Schools	4,501	4,949	7,023	7,523
High Schools	99	129	203	235

Even were it possible, Mr. Speaker, to control the number of children who present themselves for education, the number of schools, the number of students for examination, the department would then be in control of considerably less than fifteen per cent. of the provincial expenditure for education. As a matter of fact the school population is still increasing. In the period 1922-23 the attendance was 64.69% and the average of days open for all schools was 203 the rurals being 188. I doubt, Mr. Speaker, if that record is equalled in America for any area as large.

There has been some talk, Mr. Speaker, in the last year about school closed for financial reasons. It is very difficult to secure accurate information from some districts with reference to the educational facilities supplied to the children but I have secured the following information for the period beginning July 1, 1922 and ending June 30, 1923. There are 3,869 rural districts with schools in operation, 348 village districts with schools in operation and 105 town and city districts, or a total of 4,322. There are 91 rural districts educating children in other districts in accordance with the provisions of section 207 of the act. The 160 schools remaining may be analysed as follows: districts where there is no school in operation and where the trustees have not made arrangements in accordance with provisions of section 207 (a) closed for lack of children (rural), 24; (b) very few children and these attending other schools (rural), 19; (c) children attending private schools (rural) 2, (village) 2; (d) school not built (rural) 86; (e) closed for lack of funds (rural) 27, a total of 160 or a grand total of 4,573 districts with schools in operation. It is quite possible that a number of the districts entered in this record as being in operation, kept school in operation for only a short time owing to difficulties in financing. Full information is not available at this moment and will not be until the term returns for the second term of 1923 are received. Those to which I have referred as closed for lack of funds are mostly in the vicinity of Keebleville and Happyland municipalities and many of the pupils even here were sent to other near-by schools.

Now let me turn, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, to the question of retrenchment — when and where? The Government has done some-

thing and I have particularly referred to the school agriculture and household science branches. The inspection staff has been decreased. The cut in the civil government expenditure has been approximately ten per cent. Since less than 15% of the expenditure may be classed as controllable it is necessary to give attention to such expenditure as is provided for in statutes. What act, then, shall be amended?

While education has cost and is still costing enormous amounts of money it must be remembered that the educational plant of the province is one that will compare favourably in efficiency with any other in any similar area in the world. According to figures compiled from the annual reports of 1921 and 1922 the value of this plant has increased by over a million and a quarter dollars. In all schools of the province the net assets over liabilities amounted to:

	1921	1922
Rural	\$ 8,240,601.89	\$ 9,421,768.77
Urban	5,925,919.99	6,141,215.67
	\$14,166,521.88	\$15,562,984.44
Increase 1922 over 1921		\$ 1,396,462.56

Expenditures have been made in every branch of the service with due regard to economy and efficiency of the public service. The Government, however, proposes to continue to pare the costs wherever possible, to see that every dollar may bring the best return possible. The necessary cost of education must be borne by the people. The method of providing the money must be that method which lends itself best to true economy. That portion which may be most economically and efficiently provided and expended provincially, should be so provided and expended; that portion which will serve these ends best in like manner should be provided and expended locally. To shift the burden and responsibility or to endeavor to do so without sound reasons for efficiency and economy is poor business, therefore, poor politics and unworthy of our people. The people pay the whole cost in any event and they have a right to demand that this Legislature lend its best effort to provide for gathering the money and for expending it as equitably and efficiently as it may be possible to do so.

While it is freely admitted that no people may wisely expend more money for education than will allow them to function successfully in providing adequate funds for progress in home building, home maintenance and a reasonable standard of living, while it is freely admitted that no people may expect a better educational system than they are able to pay for, this Government retains an implicit and abiding faith in the wisdom of a policy which at all times accentuates and concentrates upon the well being and development of our greatest asset, the human element, the people themselves. To neglect this, to allow it to become impaired one iota beyond a point that governmental effort may prevent, is to neglect to recognise a fundamental principle upon which the whole social structure rests.

Extract from Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE C. M. HAMILTON,
(*Minister of Agriculture*)

and

(*Minister of Municipal Affairs*)

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Monday, February 11, 1924.

The Honourable Mr. Hamilton, during the debate on the resolution in reply to the Speech from the Throne said:

Mr. Speaker,—Some reference has been made to the financial and economic condition of our province and that of our people. A statement that has been made by a number of the members of the House is "that something must be done." Most of the members who have spoken during this debate have recognised the work that has been done by the Debt Adjustment Bureau which is a branch of the Department of Agriculture, and there has been expressed the thought that more extensive work should be carried on than at present by this Bureau.

I do not propose at this time to go at length into the administration of this branch of the Department of Agriculture, but I will say that I believe the service of that branch has been appreciated by the people of the province to a very considerable extent, and that it has had the effect of relieving a good deal of difficulty and hardship. From September 1921 to September 1922 this branch handled approximately 3,500 cases; and from September 1922 to September 1923, 5,000 cases.

This year, fortunately, the number of applications to the Bureau for assistance has not been as great as formerly. This would indicate an improved condition of affairs.

Last year when this matter was under consideration I pointed out that any individual in this province having a number of creditors can himself make the adjustment just as well as the Bureau. If he will sit down and carefully and methodically set out his liabilities on the one side, anticipated revenue on the other and make an estimate of the amount he is able to pay on his liabilities, and go to his creditors, and submit the statement to them and say: here is what I owe and to whom I owe it; here is my expected revenue; I will be able to pay so much on the dollar, I think you will find that in most cases the creditors will agree to a pro rata distribution of the proceeds.

I believe in the last year a good many people have come to realise that they are able to handle their own affairs and have brought about the condition we find in the present season; that we have not so many applications for assistance.

Frequently men who are in trouble with their creditors come to the Bureau for assistance and when enquiry is made it is found that their stock or implements or their land, as the case may be, is to be sold, immediately, to-morrow. We do the best we can, of course; but the time is so short in cases of this kind and the matter has proceeded so far that usually it is not possible to give relief. Persons in these circumstances sometimes say that the Debt Adjustment Bureau is no good.

Another matter that has received some consideration during this debate is the work of the Assessment Commission. It is not necessary for me to go into all the details with regard to the necessity for equalisation. That was a matter considered at the last Session and on other occasions and the Act was passed by this House. I think by this time everyone has become convinced that it was necessary that there be an equalisation of the assessment in the municipalities of this province. There was need for equalisation as between urban and rural municipalities and among the various municipalities of the same class. That is the work that the Assessment Commission has endeavoured to do in the last two years. May I be permitted to say a word in regard to the personnel of the Commission? The Chairman, Mr. Murdo Cameron, was for many years reeve of a rural municipality. For a number of years he occupied the position of president of the Rural Municipal Association. I think the people of this province, particularly the rural people, have reason to have confidence in the Commission with Mr. Cameron at its head. I think we have every reason to feel confident that he will carry out the work to the best of his ability and that he is well qualified for the work owing to his experience in connection with municipal affairs. Mr. L. A. Thornton, city commissioner of Regina, is the representative of the urban municipalities; he brings the urban point of view to bear on the question of equalisation. Mr. Thornton is well known and highly respected throughout the province among officials of his own class of municipalities and among all municipal officials of the province. The Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs is the third member of the Commission. It would, I think, be difficult to find three men in this province in whom with respect to this matter, the people have more confidence. The degree of success that has attended their efforts towards equalisation is the best proof of the attitude of the people. There have been some complaints, but when you consider we are endeavouring to equalise the assessment in all the municipalities of the province it is too much to expect that there would be entire satisfaction in every particular case.

Let me state the problem briefly and I think it only needs to be stated for one to have a realisation of the difficulty of it. This is what it is. If a lot in the town of Milestone, a corner lot, 50 feet, is worth \$500 what is a corner 50 foot lot worth in the city of Regina? You can readily see the difficulty of it. But that is not all. If a corner lot in the town of Milestone is worth \$500 and a corner lot in the City of Regina is worth \$10,000 or \$20,000, what is a quarter section of land worth in the rural municipality of Swift Current?

That is the problem that these men have wrestled with in the last two years. One of the difficulties in dealing with this matter at the present time is the depressed condition of real estate in Saskatchewan. If this assessment had been in 1919 or 1920 the values of land in this province would have been very different. In 1919-20 in certain rural sections of Saskatchewan, rural lands were sold from \$100 to \$125, and in some cases \$150 per acre. At the present time that inflated valuation has disappeared and we are now in a period of depression. It would have been most unwise if assessments had been made upon the valuation during the war period, when the price of agricultural products was at its highest point and I think it would be equally unwise if we attempted to fix our assessment by the general prevailing prices during this period of depression. What the Commission is trying to do is to arrive at a fair valuation of real estate, rural and urban under normal conditions.

Some complaints have been made during this debate. The first came from the honourable member for Francis (Mr. W. G. Robinson) in connection with the rural municipality of Francis. I quote from *The Morning Leader* of February 6 with regard to his criticism:—"On the instruction of the Commission the best land in the municipality was assessed at \$40 an acre but the subsequent order to provide for an increase of 22½% resulted in increasing the assessment on this class of land to \$49 an acre." This is another case of people not getting together and having a proper understanding with regard to what is proposed. I have here a copy of the letter of the Assessment Commission to the secretary treasurer of the rural municipality of Francis, dated December 13, 1923, in which reference is made to the equalised assessment as fixed by the Commission and of the assessment that has been made by the municipality; and indicating a decrease of \$1,472,385 or 22%. The letter says: "Kindly refer in this connection to section 15 of *The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act*. I am returning under separate cover the map and field books of your municipality and would ask you to be good enough to make the required adjustments."

It may be that this letter is capable of the construction placed upon it by the honourable member for Francis and as evidently the secretary treasurer and councillors interpreted it, but it was not the intention of the Commission that all the lands should be increased 22½%. It was this understanding that led the honourable member for Francis to believe that the Commission intended to raise the maximum from \$40 to \$49 per acre. That was not the intention. The fact is that an assessment was made in the rural municipality of Francis. It was indicated by the Commission that the highest valuation in that municipality should be \$40 an acre and from that maximum the municipality should value their land downwards. Evidently they reduced the valuation more than the Commission expected so that the aggregate assessment was somewhat less than the Commission had anticipated. Consequently, this letter was sent.

There appears to have been justification for the Commission believing that the rural municipality had not made an equitable assessment; and just here I want to point out the desirability of having one assessor for the whole municipality in order that there may be

uniformity. In this particular municipality two assessors were appointed, one for the south and one for the north. In the southern portion it would appear that the assessment is equitable, but in the northern portion, when we compare the assessed valuation of quarter sections of land on the western boundary and the valuation of quarter sections on the eastern boundary of Lajord Municipality, which adjoins Francis Municipality on the West, there appears to be a lack of uniformity in assessment as between the rural municipality of Francis and the rural municipality of Lajord. The same is true on the eastern boundary and this was the matter the Commission had in mind when the letter was written.

All these cases are open to negotiation. There is nothing final at this stage of the proceedings. The Commission says the only thing that is fixed is the valuation of the best land in the municipality and then if the assessor will make a fair and equitable assessment from that maximum down he will find the Commission ready to agree to the assessment.

I just want to call attention to one point in connection with the rural municipality of Buchanan. This municipality has been assessed at a flat rate from its inception down to 1921 despite the fact that this Legislature at the Session of 1912-1913 passed an Act requiring that the assessment of land in rural municipalities should be on a valuation basis. Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at if there is some difference of opinion in arriving at just what is an equitable valuation. The Commission is willing and always ready to negotiate in an endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory assessment.

There appear to be some municipalities that are not facing the problem in a fair manner. I wonder what information the officials of these municipalities have to enable them to say that the aggregate assessment of the province is too high? Since the equalisation of assessments is not yet completed the Assessment Commission itself does not yet know what the aggregate assessment of all the municipalities of the province will amount to.

I would direct your attention in the matter of assessment in Saskatchewan as compared with Manitoba and Alberta. The duty of the Commission is to equalise assessments in Saskatchewan; and while we live in Saskatchewan it does make some little difference to us, and is some of our concern, the question of assessments in other provinces and states, because these are an indication of land values of equal quality and similarly situated.

The average assessment of the land of sixteen rural municipalities on the Alberta boundary adjoining our western boundary is \$13.60 per acre. The average valuation of the Saskatchewan municipalities adjoining Alberta is \$11.60 or a decrease of 17%. On our eastern boundary, the average valuation in the Manitoba municipalities adjoining Saskatchewan is \$20.17. The average valuation of Saskatchewan municipalities adjoining Manitoba is \$15.41 or 31% less. The average valuation of lands in the States adjoining our province is \$15.46. The average valuation of Saskatchewan municipalities adjoining North Dakota and Montana is \$10.76, or 44% less.

This would indicate that assessments in Saskatchewan of rural lands are not high as compared with those in adjoining provinces and states. There is another consideration with regard to the reduction of assessments, the equalised assessment of the urban municipalities is based upon the aggregate assessment of the rural municipalities. If we materially reduce the assessment of the rurals and if we want to equalise we must in fairness reduce the assessments of urbans. All our municipalities, but particularly our urbans, have borrowed money on the basis of a certain assessed valuation. They have gone into the world's markets and borrowed money. It seems to me it is a good deal like a farmer going to a bank and giving a financial statement in which he values his land at say \$25 per acre. He borrows a certain sum of money on that basis. In a year or two when things are depressed he goes back and says his land is only worth \$15 per acre. I do not think that is the way to inspire confidence in your banker or in the financial institutions of this or other countries from whom we borrow money to carry on our municipal affairs. If our assessment is up to-day and down to-morrow it is not conducive to confidence. So the Commission is endeavouring to maintain a fair average assessment.

I want to refer to the question of community grazing. At a recent session of the Legislature an act was passed permitting the provincial government to lease from the federal government certain grazing lands and re-lease these to co-operative grazing associations or operate them in the interests of the community. Some progress has been made. During the past two years as leases expired the dominion government has given the provincial government the option of leasing lands thus available. The first grazing association to be organised under this plan was The Nashlyn Live Stock Association of Consul. This organisation was in operation in 1923. 639 cattle and 142 horses were on the lease. The rates charged to members being \$3.00 for cattle and \$4.50 per head for horses for the season; and for non-members 50c per head for cattle and 75c per head for horses per month.

In the south west where these grazing lands are available it is hoped that using the pasture in this way will enable the farmers to keep more live stock in connection with their farming operations.

Another association of a similar character is The Edgehill Stock Growers' Association, operating 18,074 acres south of Parkbeg.

In addition the Department of Agriculture has conducted public grazing on what is known as the Matador Ranch north of the Saskatchewan River at Swift Current. The area of this grazing lease is 123,954 acres. We had a manager in charge and 2,009 cattle and 151 horses were grazed in 1923. The fee for cattle was 50c per month and \$1 per month for horses. There is a small balance to the credit of the department as a result of the year's operation. Provision has been made for winter grazing. Horses may be left on the pasture at the risk of the owner and in addition the river front has been divided into lots for winter grazing. The lots are land giving the right to winter stock along the river banks and ravines, which is considered to be the best winter grazing in southern portions of the

province. We hope to have an additional 1000 head of cattle this year. By the keeping of good sires we are hoping to improve the quality of the cattle in these areas.

Some reference has been made to the price received for live stock in the past year and the idea of keeping more live stock in connection with our farming operations has been somewhat discredited by statements that have been made. I want to refer to a project that was instituted last fall in connection with the stock yards at Moose Jaw, a stocker and feeder show and sale in connection with our yards was held. The government gave some assistance to the show and sale because we believed it was a project worthy of consideration. Up to this time we had done considerable to promote the better pure bred stock, but very little has been done for the commercial man, the man who is in the live stock business in a commercial way. It was thought that if the man who has steers to sell in the fall could be brought into touch with the man who wants to buy some steers it would be in the interests of all parties.

So this year a sale was put on at Moose Jaw. Some 596 steers went into Moose Jaw in connection with the sale. The average weight was 960 lbs. and the average price was \$4.41 per 100 lbs. the average value being \$42.23. The highest price was \$6.05 for 5 steers two years old with an average weight of 835 lbs and an average price of \$50.50. The lowest price was \$3 per head for a carload, average weight 1010 and average value \$30.30. Two cars of calves sold at an average of \$28.01 and \$17.98 respectively. The Moose Jaw market price for choice light and choice heavy steers was \$4.50 to \$5.25 per hundred. At the same time good to common cows were selling at \$2.50 down to \$1.25, canners at 75c to \$1.50 per hundred.

In March last at the Regina Fat Stock Show the grand champion steer sold for 24½ cents to Mark Wall (about \$300.00). Other animals including several carlots sold for 5½ to 9c per pound. Prices for prime butcher and export steers in April, May and June 1923, fluctuated from \$6.25 to \$7.50 per hundred. The market shows that breed and finish in cattle produce a premium in any market.

These prices indicate the advantage of having good live stock when we place them on the market. I have some other figures in connection with the live stock markets which are interesting at this time when a good deal of criticism is being offered with regard to the price we get for live stock.

Here is some information sent in by one of the representatives of the department in the north-eastern part of the province. It has reference to some cattle sold on the market, shorthorn grades. One five year old steer, 2,180 lbs. sold for \$109; a four year old steer, 1700 lbs., for \$85; four year old heifer, 1700 lbs., for \$85; four year old heifer, 1600 lbs., for \$80. A total of \$359.00 for four animals. Another farmer in the Fenwood district sold two head of cattle, consisting of one two year old and one nine month old calf for \$143. A farmer in the Yorkton district sold three one year olds for \$165. Our correspondent says "this goes to show that if the farmers have the right kind of cattle and in good condition they will fetch good prices."

Here is another example. In the fall of 1922 a farmer of the Weldon district, east of Prince Albert, bought two carloads of long yearlings for \$15 per head delivered, and after feeding them all winter sold them at Winnipeg in the spring of 1923 at an average of \$65 per head delivered at Winnipeg. So there would appear to be money in live stock if the proper steps are taken in the matter of breeding and feeding.

I want to refer to another branch of the live stock industry—turkeys. It has been said that this branch is no good. That turkeys cannot be kept profitably. Last fall through the live stock and cooperative branch we undertook to gather together a number of lots of turkeys for shipment. It was recognised that there was a large crop of turkeys in the province last year. It was also recognised that unless some organised effort was made to dispose of the surplus there would be a slump in the market. In all fifteen cars were shipped containing approximately 319,000 pounds at a gross value of \$80,190 or a net value of \$54,983. The average price to the farmer of Specials and No. One's was 19.3 and of No. Two's and below, 11.7 again indicating the necessity of having live stock of good high quality if we are to sell in the markets of the world to advantage. Two cars did not reach their destination in good condition and it is hoped that the experience of last year will assist us if the project is continued in the future. The need for a system of grading has been recognised and the matter is being brought to the attention of the federal government. Every effort must be made to secure for the farmer the highest price possible for these side lines in agriculture.

The question of dairying was mentioned. In some quarters the dairy cow is deprecated. Some people believe this is a line of farming not worth bothering about. Some say this is a grain growing country not a live stock or dairy country. But in these trying times and under conditions as we have them to-day I would say that improved conditions for the farmer must be brought about by looking after the little things and to a large extent by producing on the farms those things we require for our own living and having a little over to sell.

Let me give you some figures with regard to the creameries of the province and the part they played in maintaining our people. I will refer particularly to that section which has suffered most from real lack of production. There is a peculiar condition existing in the province. During the past two years the section of the country from which we have the greatest complaint with regard to agricultural conditions is that section that never had a crop failure. That, perhaps, is worthy of investigation. There must be a reason and we have endeavored to find it out during the past year. The figures have not been sufficiently assembled to refer to them at the present time.

In the south-west part of the province settlers suffered for a number of years from lack of production, and were compelled to adopt new methods, and I want to show some of the benefits derived from the dairy cow. In 1921 the Maple Creek creamery produced 82,406 lbs. of butter; 109,009 lbs. in 1922; 114,205 lbs. in 1923. What

does that mean to the people? It means this. In 1923 there was distributed to the people in that district in cash through this effort \$34,343.52. I think that was worth while.

I want to refer to the months of May, June and July, because this is of particular importance. These are the months when the grain farmer has no income. It is a healthy sign when the farmers of the province have an income from some source to pay their running expenses in the summer months. In May of 1923, at Maple Creek there was paid out \$4,404 to the patrons of the creamery; June \$7,026; July \$7,251. These amounts would do a good deal to buy the groceries and the gasoline and the shoes for the children for the patrons of the creamery.

Take Swift Current creamery for the year 1923. May, \$6,152; June, \$9,965; July, \$11,313. Estevan, in 1923, \$78,762. Altogether Saskatchewan creameries produced butter to the value of \$3,640,448 in 1923. These figures indicate that dairying is a great industry in this province, a line of activity that produces a revenue every month in the year and will go a long way to make conditions on the farm better.

Here is another factor in connection with this matter. One of the questions we discuss yearly in this House and which is discussed in the country and which is recognised as one of our biggest problems is transportation. We are a long way from our market. Here are some figures as to cost which may be of interest. It costs to deliver a dollar's worth of wheat in Liverpool from Regina 38.6c; oats, \$1.12; beef, 78c; poultry, 20.8c; eggs, 19.7c; butter, 8.4c. This all indicates the advantage to be derived by marketing our produce in the best finished condition. The figures I have quoted are in car load lots.

My honourable friend from Swift Current (Mr. J. D. Sykes) in speaking during this debate said something to the effect that the Dry Farming Congress held in Swift Current in 1920 was one of the worst things that had ever happened in this province. Well, first of all it was not a dry farming congress. I do not know whether that makes any difference or not, but as a matter of fact it was a better farming conference. Perhaps it is only a difference in terms. The meeting was termed a better farming conference and I am of opinion, despite my honourable friend, that it was not a bad thing for this province or for the section of the province it was intended to serve. Arising out of that conference was the Better Farming Commission. Certain recommendations were made by that Commission. One was that there should be a soil survey. The enquiry by the Commission indicated that some lands had been homesteaded that were not fit for cultivation, that they would have been more valuable for pasture lands rather than for cultivation. We are only sorry we have not been able to proceed faster in that connection, but good work is being done at the University. We believe it is desirable that men should have information regarding their soil, that they should have some basis upon which to determine their action when they are proceeding to bring lands under cultivation, something that will guide them as to the possibilities of producing crops on certain soil and under certain climatic conditions.

Another recommendation was that the grazing lands should be made available for the settler. I have given the House a brief outline as to what is being done in that connection. I wonder if the honourable gentleman from Swift Current (Mr. Sykes) will say that has not been done in the interests of the people of that particular portion of the province, that the farmers should not have some place to put their stock during the summer months.

Another recommendation was that there should be more experimental work, that we should have more data on which to give information. Although there are a great many people who do not need information, who know all about farming, there are still quite a number who are looking for information and who write to the department and the College of Agriculture asking what should be done under certain conditions, how the land should be cultivated to get the best results, what kind of crops can best be grown on particular type of land, and so on. On many occasions we are obliged to say we do not know. We may say we *think* so and so, but that is not the kind of information that the department or the college desires to give. We should be able to give facts, exact data, to say this thing has been tried out over a period of two, three or five years, as the case may be, and here are the results. We wish to be in a position to give facts and we have endeavoured to carry out this recommendation of the Commission.

Largely due to that conference in 1920 the corn acreage in Saskatchewan has increased from 6,000 in 1920 to probably 80,000 acres in 1923. Surely that is not a detriment to south western Saskatchewan.

I would like to read an extract from a statement given at the dairy convention in Moose Jaw last week from one who represented the western part of the province from Maple Creek. "It was only a short time ago when the Maple Creek district and south western Saskatchewan generally was looked upon as such a poor farming district that there was even some talk of moving some settlers out of the district and locating them on homesteads in other parts of the province. The pronounced success of farmers like Mr. Hoffman in growing corn has changed all this. Any man who is willing to grow corn and milk cows can make a good living in the Maple Creek district. The Corn Show recently held there would be a credit to any province in Canada and has demonstrated two things, that the district was capable of carrying agriculturists who were willing to adjust their farming to suit the district and that there was no longer any need for the people in the district going to the government for assistance as they could assist themselves."

I have been wondering whether the honourable member for Swift Current (Mr. Sykes) is really speaking for many of his constituents when he makes the statement he did. I am wondering whether he speaks for the people of the city of Swift Current.

Mr. Sykes: Not all of them.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton: Well, the majority of them? Because that is important. I have no desire to emphasise the hardships of anyone. I am wondering if my honourable friend is really speaking for many

of them or just trying to have something to say in the form of criticism? Is he speaking the mind of the majority of the people in his district, because it is important to know this?

Mr. Sykes: Better have a referendum.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton: Just let me review. In 1920 we had a better farming conference at Swift Current, and the honourable member for Swift Current (Mr. Sykes) says it is the worst thing that ever happened this country. In 1923 we had a corn show at Maple Creek. In 1924 it was decided to hold a corn show again but this time in the city of Swift Current. That is the point. I am sure I do not want to do any injury to the city of Swift Current or the territory tributary to it. Nor do the promoters of the corn show. If they really do not want a corn show in Swift Current, because it is just the same thing as a better farming conference, we would like to know it.

Mr. Pascoe (Moose Jaw City): Send it to Moose Jaw.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton: We always get a very warm welcome in Moose Jaw.

I have been trying to indicate some of the things that have been accomplished or undertaken in the past year. Let me refer to the question of rust. The work is of such a technical character I am not well able to describe it. If it is the desire of the House I would endeavour to arrange to have Dr. Thompson come down and exhibit his slides and tell the members of the Legislature what has been accomplished up to date.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would say: the work of the department of agriculture since 1920 has been directed with the object of securing definite information as to the system of cultivation and the crops that are best suited to our various soil types and various climatic conditions. The department has also endeavoured to encourage diversification of agriculture in order that when a period of dry seasons, or hot winds, or grasshoppers or rust, or any other condition not favourable to crop production, strikes this province, the agricultural people will not be found with their eggs all in one basket. The revenue accruing from week to week and from month to month as a result of a diversified system of agriculture will also be found beneficial. It must be recognised, however, that wheat is the main crop of Saskatchewan and probably will continue as such for many years. We have produced wheat not only in great quantity, but of very high quality. It is our aim that in all lines of farm produce not only that the quantity shall be increased, but that the quality of our produce will find ready demand in the world's market.

I think, Mr. Speaker, this is all I have to say on this occasion with regard to the work of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Municipal Affairs over which I have the honour to preside.