

JOURNALS  
of the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
of the  
Province of Saskatchewan

---

From the 8th day of February to the 22nd day of March, 1923  
*(Both days inclusive)*

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

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

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**SESSION 1923**

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



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Volume XX.

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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.* } WHEREAS, 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 EIGHTH day of February, 1923, 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 these 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 SEVENTEENTH day of JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE, and in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

W. W. AMOS,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary

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THIRD SESSION—FIFTH LEGISLATURE

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REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

*3 o'clock p.m.*

This being the first day of the meeting of the Third 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 seventeenth day of January, 1923, and the Assembly having met,

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I am pleased to welcome you to the Third Session of the Fifth Legislature of Saskatchewan.

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

It had been my earnest hope before meeting you on this occasion that conditions in Europe would have materially improved. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. So long as the world continues to be torn by national dissension, economic hardship will be likely to exist both in Europe and in our own Province, which is so largely dependent upon the European market for the sale of its farm products. It is my earnest hope that a peaceful solution of the problems now agitating the world may be secured in order that our people, in common with the rest of the world, may have the opportunity of enjoying the fruits of their labour and enterprise.

The harvest of 1922 was indeed a bountiful one, the beneficent effects of the year's crop being better distributed amongst our people than for several years. While this is true there is no doubt that the difficulties created by the accumulated obligations of previous years are very great and, as a consequence, endeavours to arrange amicable and mutually satisfactory settlements between debtor and creditor occupied a great deal of the attention of my Government during the past few months.

You will be pleased to learn of the success which attended the efforts of my Government in connection with the Resolution passed at your Session of 1921-22 regarding freight rates. A substantial reduction on important commodities has been secured which undoubtedly had the effect of materially increasing the net value of 1922 farm products in this Province. A considerable portion of the advantage which should have accrued through the reduction in railway freight rates was, unfortunately, lost through a very great increase in lake transportation rates during the heaviest marketing period. I am advised that the causes of this condition are now the subject of an investigation by a Royal Commission appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and trust that as a result a repetition of the condition which obtained last fall may be prevented.

Since your last Session I have received the report of my Commission appointed to inquire into all matters relating to tuberculosis. This report will be placed before you and you will be asked to consider, in the light of the information secured, what further steps should be taken to prevent the spread and to provide for more effective treatment of this dread disease.

During the year, in accordance with your Resolution in that behalf, my Government has continued to urge upon the Government of Canada a settlement of the Natural Resources question. Information regarding the negotiations will be placed before you.

In consequence of the very widespread recourse to legal action for the recovery of debts during last fall, my Ministers have been giving close consideration to the statutes which have a bearing upon the cost of debt collection by legal process and you will be asked to consider measures amending existing laws with the object of rendering procedure of this kind more simple and less expensive.

Among other important matters of legislation with which you will be asked to deal are measures providing for the establishment of a Department of Public Health, regarding Tuberculosis, revising The Succession Duties Act, extending the scope of The Insurance Act and also a measure dealing with the responsibility of children for the care of their parents.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you together with Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal period prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

I leave you now to your labours and I invoke the Divine blessing upon your deliberations.

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 certificates of the following Elections and Returns, viz:

Of Deakin Alexander Hall, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral Division of Cumberland, and

Of Donald Alexander McNiven, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral Division of Regina City. (*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

Donald Alexander McNiven, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Regina City, and Deakin Alexander Hall, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Cumberland, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats 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. Cross,

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 9, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Dunning, McNab, Garry, Salkeld and Turner.

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 9, 1923.

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

By Mr. Garry—Of B. Aaron and fourteen others.

By Mr. Robinson—Of William Forbes Alloway and four others.

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.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

Pickel	Hermanson	Pascoe
Bennett	Harvey	Patterson
Baker	Hyde	Spence
Cross	Larson	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	Larson	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	Gordon (Souris)	Meikle
Bennett	Hamilton	McNiven
Cockburn	Hindle	Pascoe
Cross	Hyde	Robinson
Douglas	Harvey	Shortreed
Dunbar	Ketcheson	Vancise

Six shall be a quorum.



FEBRUARY 9, 1923

## ON EDUCATION.

## Messieurs

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

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	Larson	Therres
Cross	Maharg	Turner
Cummings	McNiven	
Dodds	Patterson	

Five shall be a quorum.

## ON LIBRARY.

## Messieurs

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

Four shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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.

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)

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

Report to the Government of Saskatchewan by the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission. (*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

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 for the year ended December 31, 1921. (*Sessional Paper No. 4.*)

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

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1922.

(*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1923.

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

By Mr. Hogan—Of Sister Sonier and two others.

Permission of the Assembly was given to withdraw appendix "A" to this Petition.

By Mr. Hogan—Of Sister St. Jean Berchmans and four others.

By Mr. Hogan—Of Sister Moegeschie and four others.

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

Of B. Aaron and fourteen others, praying for An Act to incorporate the Shaarey Shomayim Congregation.

Of William Forbes Alloway and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate "Alloway & Champion, Limited."

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 1—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

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. 2—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act, 1920.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Uhrick have leave to introduce Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrick, 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.

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 financial year ended April 30, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

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, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

And also, Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries for the twelve months ended April 30, 1922.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

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. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Shortreed,

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. McKinnon, adjourned.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Resolved, That when the Assembly adjourns on Tuesday next it do stand adjourned until Thursday next at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923.

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

Of Sister Sonier and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

Of Sister St. Jean Berchmans and four others, praying for An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Of Sister Moegeschie and four others, praying for An Act confirming the incorporation of The Ursuline Sisters and granting the said incorporation further and better powers.

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 10—An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

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

Report of the Provincial Auditor upon the Administrator's accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1922, as provided for by section 22 of The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922. *(Sessional Paper No. 9.)*

Also, Statement of Attorney General's opinions and Treasury Board decisions for the fiscal year 1921-22.

*(Sessional Paper No. 10.)*

Also, Auditor's Annual Report of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, for the year ending December 31, 1922.

*(Sessional Paper No. 11.)*

And also, Statement of Temporary Loans issued under section 13 of The Treasury Department Act.

*(Sessional Paper No. 12.)*

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

The debate continuing, the said debate was, on motion of Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), adjourned.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

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

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Distress Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1920.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Mental Diseases Act, 1922.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Cross have leave to introduce Bill No. 13—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

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 Tuesday next.

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, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 13.*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1922, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Annual Report of the Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act for the year ended April 30, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 14.*)

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

A Detailed Statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period ending January 31, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 15.*)

And also, Report of the Director of Prosecutions, under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, for the year ending April 30, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 16.*)

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 for the year ending April 30, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 17.*)

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

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923.

Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert) 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 its 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 Sister Sonier and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

Of Sister St. Jean Berchmans and four others, praying for An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Of Sister Moegeschie and four others, praying for An Act confirming the incorporation of The Ursuline Sisters and granting the said incorporation further and better powers.

Of William Forbes Alloway and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Bill No. 18—An Act to incorporate The Ursuline Sisters.

Bill No. 19—An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.

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

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

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN.

*To the Honourable,*

*The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.*

I have the honour to submit the report upon the Legislative Library.

Honourable Members will have noted the encroachment of book stacks on the formerly open space of the Library floor; also that a portion of the Library proper is now occupied by the Staff of the Open Shelf. Another book stack has been requisitioned for, and as time goes on, the open floor space will get smaller and smaller, and the area available for Receptions and other functions correspondingly decreased.

During the past year special attention has continued to be paid to the Law section. In 1912 there were no Law books in the



Library at all, but the Attorney General had, and still has, a Library for his own use. There is now a Law section in the Library, worth many thousands of dollars. This entirely new creation was commenced by an initial expenditure of three thousand dollars. I have excellent authority for the statement that there is now no better Law Library, for its size and requirements, in Canada. It contains no dead wood.

I desire once more to express cordial appreciation of the assistance of Mr. Shannon, K.C., the learned Legislative Counsel. There is room for almost unlimited expansion, for the Law Library is still small, but the House may view with satisfaction the fact that, as a working institution, it will bear close examination. I may mention that in making out my first list of law books, I availed myself of expert assistance in the East, which was most kindly placed at my disposal, free of charge. I wish also to especially recognise the help I received from my friend, the late Avern Pardoe, the veteran Legislative Librarian for Ontario, and the late Mr. Griffin, Parliamentary Librarian for the Dominion.

The remarks made about the Law section also apply largely to the other great technical section, the Parliamentary branch.

The object is not to build up a great miscellaneous aggregation of books, but a satisfactorily constructed Library, adapted to the actual work it has to do.

I have again to acknowledge the faithful and unceasing services of Mr. W. H. Munro, the Assistant Librarian.

It is a rule of the Library, hitherto strictly observed, to have all books called in and on the shelves when the Assembly meets. The establishment of the Open Shelf, which is working principally with Legislative Library books, renders this impossible on the present occasion, and the indulgence of the Members is asked, if certain books are not available. The Open Shelf is doing a great work, and the Library has given it all the assistance in its power, but I respectfully point out that its work and that of the Legislative Library are quite incompatible. The essence of the Legislative Library is that it should be stationary, so that its volumes may be at the immediate command, when called for, of the House, the Government, the Civil Service and of those professional and other people, who visit it for the purpose of research and reference. Books must be in the Library when they are wanted, and not scattered about, if the Library is to perform its functions satisfactorily. The essence of the Open Shelf is that it should be circulatory, with its books distributed all over the Province. The use by the Open Shelf, of a large number of our books, has created some temporary inconvenience, which has been readily and sympathetically accepted as inevitable; but this inconvenience will be adjusted. The Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Publications, is kindly giving every assistance to bring about this result; and it is a satisfaction to the Library Staff to know that our books have contributed so much to give the Open Shelf a

really good send off, and make it a great success from the start, with a very small initial expenditure.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAWKES,  
*Legislative Librarian.*

Legislative Library,

Regina, February 12, 1923.

*(Sessional Paper No. 18.)*

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

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1923.

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 Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The District Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 24—An Act prohibiting the Improper Use of Provincial Arms.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

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 Municipal Affairs for the financial year ended April 30, 1922.

*(Sessional Paper No. 19.)*

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

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

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—  
By Mr. McNiven—Of Reverend Sister Imelda and two others,  
on behalf of Sacred Heart Academy.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following  
Bill was received, read the first time, and second reading ordered:—  
Bill No. 25—An Act to abolish Priority among Execution  
Creditors.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

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

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. Latta,

Resolved, That this Assembly will on Monday 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. Cross,

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

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

(1) Is the Government aware of the prosecution of Mina G.  
Raffenberg, of Weyburn?

*Answer:* Yes.

(2) Is Dr. Mina G. Raffenberg licensed under The Drugless  
Practitioners Act?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (3) Was she licensed under The Osteopathy Act of 1913?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) Who is prosecuting the case?

*Answer:* Informant—F. A. McEwen.

Counsel—M. A. MacPherson.

- (5) What are the offences she is charged with?

*Answer:* (a) That she did, between the tenth and thirtieth day of January, 1923, at Weyburn, in the Province of Saskatchewan, unlawfully prescribe or treat a contagious disease, to wit, one Bruce T. Traxler, a child of one Howard Traxler, for scarlet fever, contrary to section 11 of The Drugless Practitioners Act of the Province of Saskatchewan.

(b) That she did, on the seventh day of January 1923, being an unregistered person not registered under The Medical Profession Act, being chapter 135 of 1920 Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan and amendments thereto, unlawfully practise midwifery, to wit, did confine the wife of one Howard Traxler for gain or hope of reward contrary to section 65 of the said The Medical Profession Act.

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

- (1) How many convictions were obtained under The Medical Profession Act in 1921 and 1922?

*Answer:* 1921—4.

1922—2.

- (2) What was the total amount of fines paid under this Act in each of the years 1921 and 1922?

*Answer:* 1921—\$155.00.

1922—\$ 50.00.

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

- (1) What are the names and locations of all members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police Force who at present hold commissions as Justices of the Peace and Coroners?

*Answer:* JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Headquarters, Regina.

Charles Augustus Mahony, Commissioner, Regina.

William Robert Tracey, Asst. Commissioner, Regina.

(By virtue of Sec. 9 of Chap. 66 of The R.S.S. 1920)

Regina Division

Thomas Charles Goldsmith, Inspector, Regina.

Prince Albert Division

Robert Rose Tait, Inspector, Prince Albert.

Saskatoon Division

Edward Lovett John Sparkman, Inspector, Saskatoon.

Walter Osborne, Patrol Sergt., Saskatoon.

## Swift Current Division

William Alexander Stewart, Inspector, Swift Current.

## Weyburn Division

David William Simpson, Inspector, Weyburn.

Ernest Eucher Joseph Des Rosiers, Corporal, Willow Bunch.

## CORONERS

## Headquarters, Regina.

Charles Augustus Mahony, Commissioner, Regina.

William Robert Tracey, Asst. Commissioner, Regina.

## Regina Division

Thomas Charles Goldsmith, Inspector, Regina.

Thomas Richards Duckworth, Patrol Sergt., Regina.

Charles Frederick Dunnett, Det. Sergt., Regina.

Harry Boyce, Corporal, Yorkton.

## Prince Albert Division

Leonard Henry Worgan, Patrol Sergt., Prince Albert.

Reuben Robert Sectney, Det. Sergt., Prince Albert.

William Perry Cornell, Corporal, Wakaw.

George Dewie Maxwell, Constable, Prince Albert.

Gordon Klodt, Constable, Meadow Lake.

## Saskatoon Division

Edward Lovett John Sparkman, Inspector, Saskatoon.

Walter Osborne, Patrol Sergt., Saskatoon.

Henry Arthur Dunphy, Det. Sergt., Saskatoon.

## Swift Current Division

William Alexander Stewart, Inspector, Swift Current.

James Taylor, Patrol Sergt., Swift Current.

James Garry Tynen, Constable, Gull Lake.

## Weyburn Division

David William Simpson, Inspector, Weyburn.

Frederick Theodore Evens, Patrol Sergt., Weyburn.

Henry Lett, Corporal, Assiniboia.

- (2) Is it the intention of the Government to continue the system whereby members of the Provincial Police Force hold such commissions in organised communities?

*Answer:* Yes.

Members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police are not appointed Justices of the Peace or Coroners with any intention that they shall act in a judicial capacity but for the purpose of assisting the public and the Force itself in expediting the enforcement of law and order. Only in very rare cases do they act as Justices of the Peace. Their appointment is of particular convenience for the purpose of taking informations in a case where the local Justice is not available, the information later being turned over to the local Justice to be dealt with.

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

- (1) What information, if any, does the Government possess concerning an alleged proposal to settle a large number of European Mennonites on Saskatchewan lands?

*Answer:* The Government possesses no information regarding the matter.

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

- (1) The total number of students enrolled  
 (a) in all the schools of Saskatchewan during 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921—  
     Elementary Schools.  
     High Schools.  
 (b) in High School Grades in all the schools in the province in 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921—  
     Elementary Schools.  
     High Schools.

*Answer:* (a) The total number of students enrolled in all the schools of Saskatchewan during 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921 was as follows:—

Elementary Schools—

1906 . . . . . 31,275

1911 . . . . . 70,567

1916 . . . . . 125,590

1921 . . . . . 177,968

High Schools—

1906 . . . . . None. (Secondary Education

1911 . . . . . 1,693. Act passed 1907)

1916 . . . . . 3,849

1921 . . . . . 6,903

*Answer:* (b) The total number of students enrolled in the High School grades in all the schools in the Province during 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921 was as follows:—

Elementary Schools—

1906 . . . . . 809

1911 . . . . . 1,386

1916 . . . . . 3,256

1921 . . . . . 6,945

High Schools—

1906 . . . . . None. (Secondary Education

1911 . . . . . 1,693. Act passed 1907)

1916 . . . . . 3,849

1921 . . . . . 6,903

- (2) The total number of candidates for the various departmental examinations in 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921 and 1922—

*Answer:* Grade VIII—

1906 . . . . . 513

1911 . . . . . 1,546

1916 . . . . . 3,224

1921 . . . . . 6,861

1922 . . . . . 7,937

High School—

1906.....	335
1911.....	1,539
1916.....	3,824
1921.....	2,300
1922.....	4,512

(3) (a) The total number of students at Normal School, 1906 to 1922 inclusive—

Third Class.
Second Class.
First Class.
Total.

(b) The total number of students now in attendance at the various sessions of the Normal School—specify.

33 weeks—	First Class	Second Class
	Regina.	
	Saskatoon.	
18 weeks—	First Class	Second Class
	Regina.	
	Saskatoon.	

15 weeks' session (eight places) specify.

*Answer:* (a) The total number of students who attended the Normal School in Saskatchewan 1906 to 1922, inclusive, was as follows:—

Third Class.....	7,254
Second Class.....	3,342
First Class.....	1,259
Total.....	11,855

(b) The total number of students now in attendance at the various sessions of the Normal School is as follows:—

33 weeks—	First Class	Second Class
Regina.....	65	102
Saskatoon.....	46	72
18 weeks—	First Class	Second Class
Regina.....	50	124
Saskatoon.....	67	127
15 weeks' session—		
Regina.....	76	
Saskatoon.....	97	
Moose Jaw.....	43	
Yorkton.....	49	
Moosomin.....	44	
Prince Albert...	35	
Estevan.....	45	
Weyburn.....	39	
Total.....	1,082	

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



- (1) How many Government Ferries were in operation during the season of 1922?

*Answer:* Forty-four.

- (2) What was the amount of traffic, in the several units, carried by the Government Ferries for the season of 1922?

*Answer:* Double Vehicles.....90,357  
 Single Vehicles.....32,556  
 Saddle Horses.....14,304  
 Loose Animals.....31,777  
 Passengers.....334,258  
 Autos.....103,656  
 Engines.....177

Total.....607,085

- (3) How many new Government Ferries have been installed this season and at what locations?

*Answer:* There were no new ferries installed.

- (4) Have any ferry crossings been abandoned?

*Answer:* None in 1922.

Mr. Finlayson, for Mr. Gordon (Lloydminster), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) Was the construction of permanent bridge work let by contract this season?

*Answer:* Yes, with one exception, a reinforced concrete bridge north of Prince Albert was constructed by a Departmental bridge crew by day labour.

- (2) How many contracts were let?

*Answer:* Eight.

- (3) Were such contracts let by public tender?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) Were the contracts awarded the lowest tenderer?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (5) What was the total value of the contracts?

*Answer:* \$27,928.88.

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

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

- (1) The total amount loaned by the Farm Loan Board in each year since its organisation; and the amount now outstanding

(a) by way of principal, showing amount overdue and amount not yet due; and

(b) in interest, showing for what years the interest remains unpaid.

- (2) The total amount outstanding for taxes paid, or other disbursements, showing the year for which these were paid.

- (3) How many foreclosures have taken place and how much land, if any, is now held by the Board.

By Mr. Salkeld, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount authorised by the Department of Highways for expenditure in each constituency from Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (2) The actual amount expended in each constituency from Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (3) The actual amount expended in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.
- (4) The total amount expended in each constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.
- (5) The number of miles of road built in each constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922, and the average cost per mile.

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:

- (1) The amount of cash or security held by the Government for the Great North Insurance Company at the time of its failure.
- (2) If security was held, the nature of the same.
- (3) The total amount of the Company's insurance in force within the Province of Saskatchewan at the time of its failure.
- (4) The total amount of the assets of the Company within the province at the time of its failure.
- (5) The total amount of the liabilities of the Company within the province, including unearned premiums and fire losses, at the time of its failure.
- (6) How much of the liability has been liquidated to date within the province.
- (7) If any of the liability has been liquidated, how much of same has been distributed amongst the creditors.

By leave of the Assembly:

The motion of Mr. Warren on the Orders of the Day for an Order for a Return in regard to the sale of small implements in Saskatchewan by vendors, was withdrawn.

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

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Bill No. 18—An Act to incorporate The Ursuline Sisters.

Bill No. 19—An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Robinson, Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Governor-General-in-Council for a period of one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923; and

Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided that the Federal Act has been renewed; and

Whereas the Premier of Manitoba has expressed the willingness of his Government to introduce legislation in that Province similar to The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, provided:

1. That there was reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the Board.
2. That the Orders in Council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Federal Cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year; and
3. That the different Governments of the Prairie Provinces and the provincial farmer organisations of each of the Prairie Provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavour to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organisation to handle subsequent crops; and

Whereas co-operation between the Legislatures and Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with respect to grain marketing legislation is essential to a fully satisfactory solution for the future:

Therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly:

(1) The Government of this Province should request the Government of Canada to immediately pass an Order in Council extending the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923;

(2) The Government of this Province should indicate to the Government of Manitoba its intention to extend the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided the necessary Federal Order in Council is passed;

(3) The Government of this Province should communicate to the Government of Manitoba the willingness of the Government of Saskatchewan to immediately co-operate with the other Prairie

Governments and farmers' organisations for the purpose of evolving a co-operative method of marketing for subsequent years but without in any way restricting discussion and co-operation to the precise type of organisation outlined by the Premier of Manitoba.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Maharg, 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. 1—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.20 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1923.

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

Of Reverend Sister Imelda and two others (on behalf of Sacred Heart Academy), praying for An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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 Small Debts Recovery Act.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

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

- (1) What situation existed in the Province of Saskatchewan requiring the appointment of a Director of Education among New Canadians at the time of the appointment of Dr. J. T. M. Anderson?

*Answer:* A number of school districts were not functioning efficiently. Boards and their officials were deficient in school management, largely owing to their inability to understand the school law and regulations of the department. In a very few cases, notwithstanding the regulations of the department, they were employing unqualified teachers. A number of these districts also had internal troubles, chiefly owing to racial antagonism, which operated against the efficiency of the school. Such districts needed special assistance by way of supervision. The problem was a special one occurring in very much the same way in several parts of the province and it was deemed advisable at the time to assign a special inspector to this work.

- (2) Was Dr. Anderson carrying on his duties according to the spirit of his appointment?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (3) Were any complaints received by the Government concerning the activities of Dr. Anderson in the performance of his duties?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) What was the nature of the complaints, if any, and from whom were they received?

Answered by No. 2.

- (5) What action did the Government take to ascertain the truth of such complaints, if any?

Answered by No. 2.

- (6) Was Dr. Anderson given an opportunity of stating the facts in connection with such complaints, if any?

Answered by No. 2.

- (7) In what way have conditions changed so that Dr. Anderson's services are no longer necessary in this capacity?

*Answer:* School districts referred to in the answer to question 1 are now generally employing experienced secretary treasurers who are able to assist the boards in carrying out the school law and regulations. They have ceased to employ unqualified teachers and generally are operating efficient schools. The regular inspectors of schools now have a better understanding of the conditions and are giving such districts special attention.

- (8) Is the Government aware that the Director of Education among New Canadians has been withdrawn from this work both in Manitoba and Alberta?

*Answer:* No.

- (9) Has there been any joint action on the part of the three Governments?

*Answer:* No.

- (10) Has the Government received any requests to have this office filled and what is the intention of the Government in this connection?

*Answer:* Yes, some requests have been received. The Government's intention is to continue the present system.

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

- (1) How much money and securities are in the control of the Official Guardian?

*Answer:* Directly by virtue of his appointment none. Indirectly by virtue of Orders of various Courts and otherwise on the 19th day of February, 1923, \$208,169.86.

- (2) Does the Official Guardian keep these securities in his own name in trust for the various estates?

*Answer.* Yes. In every case a separate bank trust account being carried for each estate, all securities also being kept separate.

- (3) Is he bonded, and if so for what amount, and by what company, and when was the bond first given?

*Answer:* The Official Guardian is not bonded. Section 27 of The Infants Act provides that when the Official Guardian is appointed Guardian it shall not be necessary to furnish the bond of a guarantee company.

- (4) Are the accounts of the Official Guardian audited regularly and by whom, and when was the last audit made, and to whom was the Auditor's report sent?

*Answer:* Yes, by Mr. H. G. Forson, C.A. The report was sent to the Official Guardian, and the last audit covered the year 1922.

- (5) Is it true that a subordinate of the Official Guardian left the country last July, and subsequently shortages involving large sums of money were found in the accounts of the Official Guardian?

*Answer:* Yes. The shortages occurred through the subordinate by means of forged endorsements, obtaining payment of cheques issued in estates by the Official Guardian.

- (6) When were the shortages first discovered, and when were they reported to the Government?

*Answer:* The first forgery was discovered on November 15, 1922, and a report was made immediately thereafter.

- (7) What is the date of the first shortage?

*Answer:* The date of the first cheque bearing a forged endorsement was April 11, 1921.

- (8) Have any of these moneys or securities been returned to the relative estates, and when?

*Answer:* Yes, as the forgeries were established restitution with interest was made, all restitution being completed on January 26, 1923.

- (9) Has the Government taken steps to verify all accounts and securities held in trust by the Official Guardian since the shortages were brought to their notice?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (10) When was the investigation made, and by whom, and when was the finding reported to the Government?

*Answer:* January 29, 30 and 31, 1923. By the Provincial Auditor. February 1, 1923.

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

- (1) What was the total number of swine on hand at each Institutional Farm on January 31, 1923?

<i>Answer:</i> Battleford.....	106
Weyburn.....	66
Regina.....	103
Prince Albert.....	56
Moosomin.....	46
Detention Home.....	8
Total.....	<u>385</u>

- (2) What was the total sales of swine from each Institutional Farm from April 30, 1922, to January 31, 1923?

<i>Answer:</i> Battleford.....	\$1,616.43
Weyburn.....	360.95
Regina.....	2,238.76
Prince Albert.....	2,043.39
Moosomin.....	1,876.00
Detention Home..	<u>374.93</u>
Total.....	<u>\$8,510.46</u>

- (3) What was the total number and price of pure bred Yorkshire sows and boars sold from last spring's litters to Saskatchewan farmers?

*Answer:* One hundred. The price per animal from \$15.00 to \$50.00 depending on age at time of sale. We are retaining one hundred and twenty-five pure bred Yorkshire sows on all the farms for breeding purposes for 1923. The balance of stock on hand will be sold.

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. 10—An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Distress Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Uhrich moved;

That Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, be now read a second time.

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

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



REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1923.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—  
By Mr. Hogan—Of H. A. Knight and 65,074 others.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 27—An Act to provide for Raising Money for Payment of Guaranteed Advances and Other Charges.

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 Monday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the year ended April 30, 1922. (Sessional Paper No. 20.)

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 year ended April 30, 1922. (Sessional Paper No. 21.)

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

- (1) What was the average number of days a school was kept in operation during 1921 by town school districts, village school districts and by rural school districts?

Answer: Town school districts..... 201 days.  
Village school districts..... 204 days.  
Rural school districts..... 187 days.

- (2) How many districts were authorised by the Minister in 1920, 1921 and 1922, to keep schools in operation for a less number of days than 200?

Answer: 1920..... 186.  
1921..... 334.  
1922..... 341.

- (3) How many school districts received a grant for the erection of a teacher's residence during 1922, and what was the total amount of such grants?

Answer: Number of school districts..... 8  
Amount..... \$1,600

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

- (1) Has the Government made a survey of the undeveloped water power in the Province?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what is the estimated horse power?
- (3) Where are the different power sites situated and what is the estimated horse power of each?
- (4) What is the estimated cost of developing each?

*Answer:* To numbers (2), (3) and (4).

The water powers of the Province of Saskatchewan, being included in those natural resources under the control of the Government of Canada, this Government has not made any survey of these resources, consequently is not in a position to answer any of the questions submitted. The answer to some of the questions, however, may be obtained from the pamphlets of the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior.

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

By Mr. Baker, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of accidents resulting in personal injuries in Saskatchewan in the years 1921 and 1922.
- (2) The number of accidents resulting in death in 1921 and 1922.
- (3) The occupations of those killed in 1921 and 1922.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, of the twentieth instant.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1923.

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

Of H. A. Knight and 65,074 others, praying for legislation:—

(1) Providing for the Government sale and control of all spirituous, fermented, and malt liquors for beverage and other purposes.

(2) Permitting the sale of beer containing not more than four per cent. (4%) by weight of alcohol, by retail, with such restrictions as are deemed advisable by your Honourable body.

(3) Providing for the net revenue from the sale of such liquors and the control of beer to be equitably distributed among the Government of Saskatchewan and the Municipalities of the Province, for the building of roads, and other improvements, and the school districts for the relief of taxation.

No restoration of the bar.

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

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Annual Report of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 22.*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Bennett,

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

- (1) Whether there was a Court of Confirmation held in the Court House at Shaunavon in February, 1922, for the purpose of confirming returns made by Treasurers of School Districts, pursuant to section 19 of The School Assessment Act.
- (2) If so, how many quarter sections of land were adjudged in arrears in each of such districts.
- (3) The total amount of school taxes in arrears in each of these districts as at December 31, 1921.
- (4) The actual cost of advertising paid by the Government in connection with the holding of this Court, if held.
- (5) Whether the sums of \$3.00 for advertising, and \$5.00 for costs of Court were assessed against each quarter section adjudged in arrears.

- (6) Whether any other charges or penalties were charged against each quarter section of land adjudged in arrears other than the redemption fee of 5 cents per acre.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton, a member of the Executive Council, thereupon presented the Return to the said Order.

(*Sessional Paper No. 23.*)

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

- (1) To how many town, village and rural school districts respectively was the additional grant authorised by section 3 paragraph (3) of The School Grants Act paid for the operation of a high school department during the year 1921?

*Answer:* Towns.....61  
 Villages.....96  
 Rural.....7

- (2) What was the total amount paid under paragraph (3) of section 3 of The School Grants Act for the year 1921 to town, village and rural school districts respectively?

*Answer:* Towns.....\$52,928.29  
 Villages.....45,516.56  
 Rural.....2,678.11

- (3) How many consolidated school districts obtained a grant for the conveyance of children to school during the year 1921, and what was the total amount of the grant?

*Answer:* Number of districts.....40  
 Amount.....\$53,031.88

- (4) How many school districts obtained a grant for the conveyance of children to schools in other districts during the year 1921, and what was the total amount of such grant?

*Answer:* Number of districts.....65  
 Amount.....\$14,604.33

- (5) How many town, village and rural school districts respectively obtained a grant for operating night schools during 1921 and 1922, and what was the total amount of the grant?

*Answer:*

	1921		1922	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Towns.....	4.....	\$636.00	3.....	\$430.00
Villages....	9.....	1,046.00	10.....	848.00
Rural.....	62.....	3,530.00	86.....	5,848.00

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

- (1) What action was taken by the Department of Municipal Affairs in the year 1922 to assist school districts in local improvement district areas to collect their school taxes?

*Answer:* Courts for the confirmation of the returns of arrears forwarded to the Department by the secretary

treasurers have been held in respect of 83 school districts as provided in sections 20 and 21 of The School Assessment Act.

- (2) What is the amount of taxes collected by the Department on behalf of school districts in these areas and transmitted to the said districts in the said year?

*Answer:* \$19,918.32.

- (3) What arrangement is made for the payment of taxes on lands in such school districts in respect of which tax enforcement proceedings have been taken under The School Assessment Act?

*Answer:* Where the returns have been confirmed the taxes due in respect of the lands covered by the confirmation are paid to the school district by the Department.

- (4) What is the total amount of taxes paid by the Department to school districts in respect of such lands in the year 1922?

*Answer:* \$29,860.22.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, of the twentieth instant.

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

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

By Mr. Warren, for a Return showing:

- (1) The list of all vendors offering for sale small implements in Saskatchewan.

- (2) The price charged by such vendors for the following implements:

(a) 8 ft. grain binder—complete.

(b) Double disc drill (20 discs complete).

(c) Farm waggon—3¼ in. arm; 2½ in. x ½ in. tire; Complete with double box,

showing the price at which they are sold, both for cash and on credit, and, in the latter case, the rate of interest charged for the years 1918 to 1923, both inclusive.

- (3) The list price of the following repairs for the years 1918 to 1923, both inclusive:

(a) For 8 in. Grain Binder—

Main Chain.

Bevel Gear.

Lower Elwator Apron.

Reel Board or Slat.

Main Wheel Tightener.

Harvester Pitman.

Main Wheel, complete.

Packer Shaft.

Knife, complete.

Knotter, complete.

- (b) For Double Disc Drill—  
Wood Wheel, complete.  
Pressure Lever.  
Tongue.  
Ribbon Grain Tube  
Disc Plate, complete.  
Grain Feed Shaft.
- (c) For Farm Waggon— $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Arm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
tire—  
Rear Axle,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.—Arm.  
Rear Wheel, complete.  
Reach.  
Pole Ironed, complete.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1923.

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

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

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 amend The Devolution of Estates Act.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Report of the Travelling Libraries and the Open Shelf for the year 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 24.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 22, 1923, showing:

- (1) The number of accidents resulting in personal injuries in Saskatchewan in the years 1921 and 1922.
- (2) The number of accidents resulting in death in 1921 and 1922.
- (3) The occupations of those killed in 1921 and 1922.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)

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

Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Governor-General-in-Council for a period of one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923; and

Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided that the Federal Act has been renewed; and

Whereas the Premier of Manitoba has expressed the willingness of his Government to introduce legislation in that Province similar to The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, provided:

1. That there was reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the Board.
2. That the Orders in Council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Federal Cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year; and

3. That the different Governments of the Prairie Provinces and the provincial farmer organisations of each of the Prairie Provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavour to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organisation to handle subsequent crops; and

Whereas co-operation between the Legislatures and Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with respect to grain marketing legislation is essential to a fully satisfactory solution for the future:

Therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly:

(1) The Government of this Province should request the Government of Canada to immediately pass an Order in Council extending the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923;

(2) The Government of this Province should indicate to the Government of Manitoba its intention to extend the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided the necessary Federal Order in Council is passed;

(3) The Government of this Province should communicate to the Government of Manitoba the willingness of the Government of Saskatchewan to immediately co-operate with the other Prairie Governments and farmers' organisations for the purpose of evolving a co-operative method of marketing for subsequent years but without in any way restricting discussion and co-operation to the precise type of organisation outlined by the Premier of Manitoba.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Dunning	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Halvorson
Robinson	Taylor	Hyde
Garry	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Ketcheson
Cross	Spence	Hall
Latta	Hermanson	Harvey
Hamilton	Hindle	Salkeld
Clinch	Smith	Pascoe
Baker	Gamble	Maharg
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Hagarty	McDonald
		(S. Qu'Appelle)
Wilson	Shortreed	Meikle
Dunbar	Dodds	McKinnon
Nolin	Sykes	Cumming
Uhrich	McNiven	Bennett
Gardiner	Sahlmark	Gordon (Souris)
Finlayson	Vanceise	Warren
Johnston	Parker	Robertson
Larson		Agar



According to Order, Bill No. 27—An Act to provide for Raising Money for Payment of Guaranteed Advances and Other Charges, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Robinson, for Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:—

The activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of the Department of the Attorney General from January 1, 1922, to February 1, 1923.

By Mr. Dodds, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The average salaries paid to teachers of all classes, male and female, in all elementary schools during the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.
- (2) The number of teachers employed in the elementary schools of the Province, male and female, in the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.
- (3) The number of teachers of all classes employed in elementary schools during the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1923.

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 following Petition for a Private Bill and finds that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have been sufficiently complied with:

Of Reverend Sister Imelda and two others (on behalf of Sacred Heart Academy), praying for An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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 its Chairman.

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

Bill No. 19—An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:

- (1) How many development plans have been approved by the Town Planning and Rural Development Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs in each of the fiscal years commencing with 1919-20 to the present date?

*Answer:* 1919-20 . . . . . 58  
1920-21 . . . . . 112  
1921-22 . . . . . 89  
1922-23 to date . . . . . 55

- (2) Which urban municipalities, if any, have assumed control over new development under the authority of the Town Planning and Rural Development Act?

*Answer:* The City of Moose Jaw, the Town of Wilkie and the Villages of Viscount and Rhein.

- (3) What assistance does the Town Planning and Rural Development Branch give to local authorities in preparing town planning bylaws or schemes?

*Answer:* 1. By the distribution of model forms of bylaws adapted to the conditions in cities, towns and villages respectively, with supplementary explanations, diagrams and procedure regulations.

2. By preparing composite plans of the towns and villages of which prints may be secured at cost by the local authorities for use in connection with bylaws.

3. By rendering advice and making visits, if necessary, to local authorities requiring assistance.

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

By Mr. Baker, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount paid in Mothers' Allowances in 1922.
- (2) How many mothers received an allowance in 1922.
- (3) The maximum and minimum amounts per month paid to mothers in 1922.

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

That Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, be now read a second time.

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

The said Bill No. 8, was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Ordered, That the Order for consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 1—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn in order that the purport of same may be incorporated as a further amendment in Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1920; said Bill No. 14 to be reprinted and re-distributed accordingly before receiving its second reading.

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

That Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The District Courts Act, be now read a second time.

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. 4—An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act, 1920.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 25—An Act to abolish Priority among Execution Creditors.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Mental Diseases Act, 1922.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act prohibiting the Improper Use of Provincial Arms.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1923.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, 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, and the question being put; it was agreed to unanimously.

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 Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1923, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

*(Sessional Paper No. 26.)*

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

Moved by Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Halvorson,

Whereas the experience of years has shown the increased need for live stock on the farms of this province, particularly in the south-western districts; and

Whereas it is advisable and in the public interest that the best possible use be made of the rough lands unsuited to cultivation:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Assembly request the Government to bring down legislation at the present session establishing certain areas as public grazing grounds or community pastures, with power to lease such lands from the Dominion Government and with additional power to purchase land, buildings and other equipment, and to lease or sublease the same to farmers.

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

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:—

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

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

Bill No. 27—An Act to provide for Raising Money for Payment of Guaranteed Advances and Other Charges.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923.

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 26, 1923, showing:

- (1) The average salaries paid to teachers of all classes, male and female, in all elementary schools during the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.
- (2) The number of teachers employed in the elementary schools of the Province, male and female, in the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.
- (3) The number of teachers of all classes employed in elementary schools during the years 1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921.

(*Sessional Paper No. 27.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 26, 1923, showing:

The activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of the Department of the Attorney General from January 1, 1922, to February 1, 1923. (*Sessional Paper No. 28.*)

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

- (1) Were any steer feeding operations carried on last year, and if so, where?

*Answer:* Yes. At Moosomin Jail Farm and Prince Albert Jail Farm.

- (2) (a) What number; (b) average weight; and (c) average cost per head at time of purchase?

*Answer:* (a) Moosomin.....20  
Prince Albert.....61

(b) Moosomin.....913½ lbs.  
Prince Albert.....1,140 lbs.

(c) Moosomin.....\$38.35  
Prince Albert.....\$36.12  
Approximately .04 cents per lb.

- (3) (a) What was average weight at sale time; (b) what was average price per head when sold?

*Answer:* (a) Moosomin.....1,170 lbs.  
Prince Albert.....1,230.3 lbs.

(b) Moosomin.....\$85.25  
Prince Albert.....\$96.22

- (4) (a) What was average daily gain; (b) what was average dressing percentage; (c) where sold and what date?

*Answer:* (a) Moosomin.....1.48  
 Prince Albert.....1.23  
 (b) Moosomin.....55%  
 Prince Albert.....58.73%  
 (c) Winnipeg, April 22nd.

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

- (1) What was the average number of permits issued by the Department of Education during the years 1906 to 1922, inclusive?

*Answer:* The average number of permits issued by the Department of Education during the years 1906 to 1922, inclusive, was 602.

- (2) How many permits were issued during 1922? Of these how many were issued to discharged soldiers under special regulations and how many to students who attended the Normal School but whose course was not satisfactory?

*Answer:* The number of permits issued by the Department of Education for 1922 to date was 364. Of these 100 were issued to discharged soldiers under special regulations and 45 to students who attended the Normal School last year but whose course was not satisfactory.

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

- (1) Is John S. Bigham registered under The Medical Professions Act, 1909?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Was any complaint against the said John S. Bigham the subject of investigation by the discipline committee of the Medical Council at any time since October 1, 1922?

*Answer:* No.

- (3) If so, what was the nature of the complaint, and by whom was it made?

*Answer:* None.

- (4) What were the findings of the said discipline committee?

*Answer:* None.

- (5) What were the recommendations of said committee?

*Answer:* None.

- (6) Were the recommendations of the committee carried out?

*Answer:* None.

- (7) Is the said John S. Bigham the Medical Health Officer of the city of Weyburn?

*Answer:* Yes.

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



- (1) How many appeals in Civil Actions have been taken from decisions of District Courts during the year 1922—
- Where the amount involved was less than \$200.00;
  - Where the amount involved was between \$200.00 and \$350.00;
  - Where the amount involved was between \$350.00 and \$500.00?

*Answer:* (a) 16.  
 (b) 11.  
 (c) 17.

- (2) How many of such appeals were allowed or disallowed respectively?

*Answer:* (a) allowed 6      disallowed 5      reserved 5  
 (b) allowed 2      disallowed 6      reserved 3  
 (c) allowed 6      disallowed 9      reserved 2

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

- (1) How many Surveyors were employed by the Department of Highways for the fiscal year 1921-22?

*Answer:* Eight. (Seven full time, one part time.)

- (2) How many Assistant Surveyors were employed for the same period?

*Answer:* None.

- (3) What was the salary paid to each Surveyor?

*Answer:* Mr. Stewart Young.....\$1,680.00  
 Mr. F. C. Lamb.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. W. W. Meadows.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. E. W. Murray.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. W. T. Thompson.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. J. H. Lindsay.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. E. Markham.....\$2,520.00  
 Mr. C. H. Biddell.....\$2,100.00

- (4) What was the salary paid to each Assistant Surveyor?

*Answer:* Nil.

- (5) Does the amount received from Rural Municipalities for the services of surveyors meet the salaries and expenses of surveyors employed?

*Answer:* No.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Parker,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, it is the duty of the Government of Canada to introduce legislation which shall have for its effect the following:

(1) An immediate and substantial all round reduction of the Customs Tariff.

(2) The reduction of the Customs Duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half of the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual uniform reductions be made to the remaining tariff on British imports that will insure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

(3) That negotiations be entered into by the Government of Canada with the Government of the United States with a view of establishing a reciprocity agreement on lines similar to that of 1911.

(4) The placing upon the free list of all food stuffs, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilisers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture.

(5) The obligation upon all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the Customs Tariff to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their turnovers and earnings.

(6) The public hearing before a special committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

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

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Meikle,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should, at this Session of the Legislature, introduce legislation which will enable a farmer, unable to meet his indebtedness in full, to place in the hands of a Trustee that portion of the proceeds of the annual produce of his farm available for distribution in order that all his creditors may receive a fair and equitable proportion of such available assets; and, if it should be the opinion of the law officers that supplementary legislation by the Dominion Parliament is necessary to make the terms of this resolution effective, that this Government should use its best endeavours to have such supplementary legislation passed at the present Session of the Dominion Parliament.

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

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923.

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 with amendment:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Uhrich have leave to introduce Bill No. 36—An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Berths.

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time 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. 37—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

- (1) How many rural municipalities in Saskatchewan were infested with grasshoppers in the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922?

*Answer:* There were 39 municipalities infested with grasshoppers in 1919; 97 in 1920; 146 in 1921 and 148 in 1922.

- (2) What supplies were furnished to the rural municipalities for poisoning grasshoppers in each of the past four years, and what was the cost thereof?

*Answer:* The following were the supplies, and the cost thereof, furnished to municipalities in the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922:

1919	
25,200 pounds Paris green.....	\$12,260.00
1920	
2,720 tons bran.....	\$141,440.00
225 tons sawdust.....	1,125.00
112,636 gallons molasses...	99,119.68
2,805 cases lemons.....	19,635.00
166 tons arsenic.....	59,760.00
34 tons Paris green...	40,800.00
	-----
	\$361,879.68

1921

2,972 tons bran.....	\$78,958.00
1,272 tons sawdust.....	9,858.00
69,157 gallons molasses...	38,727.92
546 cases lemons.....	3,385.20
282½ tons arsenic.....	56,450.00
840 gallons amyl acetate	5,670.00
99½ tons salt.....	4,975.00
5½ tons Paris green..	6,600.00
	-----
	\$204,624.12

1922

2,590 tons bran.....	\$67,340.00
1,980 tons sawdust.....	12,750.00
35,475 gallons molasses...	17,737.50
226 tons arsenic.....	45,209.80
111 tons salt.....	5,546.25
732 gallons amyl acetate	2,928.00
	-----
	\$151,511.55

Grand total..... \$730,275.35

- (3) How was the cost divided between the municipalities and the Government?

*Answer:* In 1919 the Government supplied the Paris green and the municipalities supplied the other ingredients for poison bait. During the last three years one-half of the cost of the supplies furnished to the municipalities was charged to the municipalities and the balance was paid by the Government.

- (4) What sums have been collected from municipalities, and what is the total still outstanding?

*Answer:* The amounts collected from the municipalities on account of grasshopper supplies were as follows:

1920.....	\$137,518.36
1921.....	76,606.43
1922.....	48,067.39

The total collected to date is \$262,192.18, with a balance outstanding of \$64,660.77.

- (5) What acreage of crop has grasshoppers destroyed in each of the four years the pest has been causing loss in the Province?

*Answer:* From the reports of rural municipalities it would appear that 90,000 acres of crop were destroyed in 1919; 45,000 acres in 1920; 93,000 acres in 1921 and 23,000 acres in 1922.

- (6) What acreage of crop has been saved each year as a result of the campaign?

*Answer:* From the reports of the rural municipalities it is estimated that the grasshopper campaign in 1919 saved 120,000 acres from destruction; in 1920, 1,400,000 acres were saved in this way; in 1921, 1,096,000 acres; and in 1922, 640,000 acres.

- (7) What has been done to find the most economical bait?

*Answer:* In order to find the most economical bait the Department has kept in touch with investigation and experimental work and has made tests of different preparations with the result that sawdust has been instituted for fifty per cent. of the bran and salt has been substituted for a considerable quantity of molasses and fruits.

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

- (1) Is there an epidemic of Mange among cattle in or near the Perdue district?

*Answer:* The Provincial Government has no information respecting an epidemic of Mange among cattle in or near the Perdue district as Mange is a disease which comes under the jurisdiction of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture by virtue of the Federal statute known as The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, which requires that all outbreaks be reported to the inspectors of the Federal Government.

- (2) How many head are infected?

*Answer:* See answer to No. 1.

- (3) What steps are being taken to eradicate the disease?

*Answer:* See answer to No. 1.

- (4) Has the Government investigated the cause of the outbreak?

*Answer:* See answer to No. 1.

- (5) If so, what was the result of the investigation?

*Answer:* See answer to No. 1.

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

- (1) How many Road Inspectors were employed by the Government during the fiscal year 1921-22?

*Answer:* Twelve. (11 full time, 1 part time.)

- (2) How many Assistant Inspectors were employed for the fiscal year 1921-22?

*Answer:* Fourteen. (1 full time, 13 part time.)

- (3) What salaries were paid to each Inspector?

*Answer:* 9 District Superintendents at \$2,520.00 per annum.

2 Road Inspectors at \$2,100.00 per annum.

1 Road Inspector at \$1,944.00 per annum.

- (4) What salaries were paid to each Assistant Inspector?

*Answer:* 1 Assistant District Superintendent at \$6.00 per day, all season.

12 Assistant District Superintendents at \$6.00 per day from May 1 to December 15, 1921, and \$85.00 per month from December 15, 1921, to April 30, 1922. and 1 for 3 months only at \$6.00 per day.

- (5) What were the total expenses paid to each Inspector, giving the Inspector's name and total in each case during the fiscal year 1921-22?

*Answer:*

J. R. Reid.....	\$2,903.65
W. G. McKay.....	4,501.58
A. McCallum.....	4,994.70
J. G. Cameron.....	4,348.88
E. J. Hogan.....	484.80
F. G. Kissack.....	4,283.30
F. McDougall.....	3,332.65
C. F. McLellan.....	4,459.35
E. F. Hunter.....	2,120.83
M. Lorán.....	1,619.10
H. W. Hettle.....	3,290.50
A. A. Wilson.....	3,473.55

- (6) What were the total expenses of each Assistant Inspector, giving the Assistant Inspector's name and total in each case?

*Answer:*

J. D. McKay.....	\$2,800.65
W. T. Smith.....	3,240.55
A. McFarlane.....	3,369.08
D. W. Gibson.....	3,018.40
G. McCallum.....	3,646.60
H. F. Gilbert.....	2,435.10
R. Keck.....	2,493.10
W. Loch.....	3,208.10
M. McLean.....	1,525.65
R. Tweeddale.....	2,932.20
J. R. Bird.....	2,516.50
H. W. Bown.....	2,910.90
E. Nault.....	2,368.25
J. Noble.....	1,271.20

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Meikle,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should, at this Session of the Legislature, introduce legislation which will enable a farmer, unable to meet his indebtedness in full, to place in the hands of a Trustee that portion of the proceeds of the annual produce of his farm available for distribution in order that all his creditors may receive a fair and equitable proportion of such available assets; and, if it should be the opinion of the law officers that supplementary legislation by the Dominion Parliament is necessary to make the terms of this resolution effective, that this Government should use its best endeavours to have such supplementary legislation passed at the present Session of the Dominion Parliament.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Patterson,

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

"in the opinion of this Assembly, the office of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner has done valuable service as a mediator

between debtor and creditor; that such office should be continued while the necessity remains, and that the Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council should be clarified and continued in force."

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

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

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 Bill, on which progress was reported, and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 10—An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Hamilton have leave to introduce Bill No. 38—An Act to authorise the Acquisition and Management of Grazing Lands.

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 Wednesday 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. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Highways Act.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 20, 1923, showing:

- (1) The total amount loaned by the Farm Loan Board in each year since its organisation; and the amount now outstanding—
  - (a) by way of principal, showing amount overdue and amount not yet due; and
  - (b) in interest, showing for what years the interest remains unpaid.
- (2) The total amount outstanding for taxes paid, or other disbursements, showing the year for which these were paid.
- (3) How many foreclosures have taken place and how much land, if any, is now held by the Board.
- (4) The list of applicants for loans in the calendar years 1921 and 1922, and the amounts applied for and securities submitted, and the date applications were made and loans granted.
- (5) Loans made during calendar year 1922; to whom made and on what security. (*Sessional Paper No. 29.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 20, 1923, showing:

- (1) The amount of cash or security held by the Government for the Great North Insurance Company at the time of its failure.



- (2) If security was held, the nature of the same.
- (3) The total amount of the Company's insurance in force within the Province of Saskatchewan at the time of its failure.
- (4) The total amount of the assets of the Company within the province at the time of its failure.
- (5) The total amount of the liabilities of the Company within the province, including unearned premiums and fire losses, at the time of its failure.
- (6) How much of the liability has been liquidated to date within the province.
- (7) If any of the liability has been liquidated, how much of same has been distributed amongst the creditors.

*(Sessional Paper No. 30.)*

And also, Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 27, 1923, showing:

- (1) The total amount paid in Mothers' Allowances in 1922.
- (2) How many mothers received an allowance in 1922.
- (3) The maximum and minimum amounts per month paid to mothers in 1922.

*(Sessional Paper No. 31.)*

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McNab:—

- (1) What system of inspection does the Government maintain, if any, in order to insure that proper fire protection exists, and is kept in proper condition in—
  - (a) Boarding Schools and Colleges;
  - (b) Jails;
  - (c) Hospitals;
  - (d) Government institutions such as Detention Homes, Old Folks' Homes, and kindred institutions?

*Answer:* (a) Inspections under fire prevention work are made regularly by the inspectors of the Fire Commissioner's office. All inspections in cities where there are paid fire brigades are made under the direction of the local Fire Chief. In the case of boarding schools and colleges in towns and villages, inspections are made by the inspectors of the Fire Commissioner's office.

(b) Jails have nightwatchmen and are of fire-proof construction, and in addition are supplied with pressure tanks with hose and hand chemical fire extinguishers.

(c) Same answer as (a).

(d) Same answer as (b) with the exception that the Detention Home is not fireproof.

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



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 twelve months ending April 30, 1923, the following sums:—

1. For Legislation.....	\$18,810.00
2. For Administration of Justice (Police).....	21,500.00
3. For Public Works—Chargeable to Revenue (Public Buildings and Institutions—Maintenance and Administration).....	101,700.00
4. For Public Works—Chargeable to Revenue (Miscellaneous Services).....	1,000.00
5. For Public Works—Chargeable to Capital (Public Buildings—Construction).....	60,000.00
6. For Public Improvements—Chargeable to Revenue	40,000.00
7. For Public Improvements—Chargeable to Capital..	60,000.00
8. For Education.....	247,750.00
9. For Agriculture (Assistance to General Agricultural Interests).....	15,000.00
10. For Agriculture (Assistance to Live Stock Industry)	40,000.00
11. For Agriculture (Assistance to Dairy Industry)....	1,000.00
12. For Agriculture (Publicity and Statistical Work)...	14,000.00
13. For Agriculture (Improvement and Protection of Field Crops).....	191,000.00
14. For Agriculture (Game Protection and Museum)...	7,500.00
15. For Municipal.....	6,000.00
16. For Bureau of Child Protection.....	24,500.00
17. For Bureau of Publications.....	3,500.00
18. For Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue).....	205,948.02
19. For Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).....	236,250.00

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 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1923.

Mr. Patterson 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 in each local improvement district in each of the years 1921 and 1922?

*Answer:*

	1921	1922
Cypress No. 808.....	\$3,668.40	\$2,822.13
Elrose No. 809.....	377.83	274.54
Happy Land No. 813..	277.14	188.05
Maple Creek No. 823..	1,357.89	1,050.40
Notukeu No. 831.....	834.30	907.46
Willow Bunch No. 856	1,505.57	1,303.15

- (2) What is the area of each local improvement district in which gopher poison was distributed in the said years?

*Answer:*

	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.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Salkeld,

That the Select Standing Committee on Education be instructed to immediately investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing the Rural Municipality as the Unit of administration for Rural Schools, and such other matters concerning Education as may arise in the course of its investigation.

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

That all the words after "Schools" in the third line be struck out.

A debate arising, and the question being put on the said amendment; it was agreed to.

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

Moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. Dodds,

That an Humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Honour will cause to be laid before this Assembly:—

(1) Copies of all letters, telegrams and other written communications which passed, during the year 1922, between the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and:

- (a) the Government of the Province of Alberta;
- (b) the Government of the Province of Manitoba;
- (c) the Government of the Dominion of Canada;

relating to appointments to the Canadian Wheat Board.

(2) A list showing the names of all persons who were invited to act on such board.

A debate arising, the motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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. 19—An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

According to Order, the following Bill was read the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Distress 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. 7—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act, 1920.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1923.

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

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The City Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 43—An Act respecting Stock Yards and Live Stock Exchanges.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Moved by Mr. Hermanson, seconded by Mrs. Ramsland,

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

The Hon. Mr. Dunning laid on the Table a Report on recent conferences with the Dominion Government at Ottawa on the question of the transfer to the Province of its natural resources.

*(Sessional Paper No. 32.)*

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:—

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The District Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to abolish Priority among Execution Creditors.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1923.

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 without amendment;

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to incorporate The Ursuline Sisters, and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows;

“An Act to Confirm the Incorporation of and to grant further Powers to The Ursuline Sisters.”

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Pickel, seconded by Mr. Larson,

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

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

Mr. McNiven, Second reading Monday next.

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

- (1) What steps have been taken to prevent the discharge of raw sewage from the City of Regina into Wascana Creek and what sums have been expended to this end?

*Answer:* The provisions of The Public Health Act (1909) made it necessary for the City of Regina to install a complete sewerage and sewage disposal system. Plans for these works were prepared in 1909 and constructional work on the sewage disposal plant started early in 1910. The plant was completed in 1914 and has since been in continuous operation. The Regina Sewage Disposal Works have cost to date \$300,000.

- (2) What extensions, if any, have been made to the Regina Sewage Disposal Works since January 1, 1920, and what was the cost of such extensions?

*Answer:* New tanks have been constructed to retain the humus which is discharged from the filter beds from time to time. The cost of these tanks was \$50,000.

- (3) Is there any untreated sewage being discharged into the Wascana Creek from the City of Regina?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) What quantity of clear running water is available in Wascana Creek immediately above the Regina Sewage Disposal Works?

*Answer:* None. The bed of the Creek upstream from the Regina Sewage Disposal Works is dry except during periods of heavy rainfall and while the snow and ice is melting in the spring.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hermanson, seconded by Mrs. Ramsland,

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.

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

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

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law be instructed to inquire and report respecting the equalisation work of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission under section 17 of The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.

According to Order, the following Bill was read the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The District Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1920.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to authorise the Acquisition and Management of Grazing Lands.

Bill No. 36—An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Berths.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Highways Act.



The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 25—An Act to abolish Priority among Execution Creditors, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923.

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

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

Your Committee has carefully considered the matters referred to it by the Legislative Assembly, that is to say:

“That the Select Standing Committee on Education be instructed to immediately investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing the Rural Municipality as the Unit of administration for Rural Schools.”

and, in view of the many difficulties with which the subject is surrounded, begs to recommend that the Legislative Assembly instruct the Government to give further exhaustive consideration to this question.

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

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Mr. McNiven, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 23, 1923, showing:

- (1) The list of all vendors offering for sale small implements in Saskatchewan.
- (2) The price charged by such vendors for the following implements:
  - (a) 8 ft. grain binder—complete.
  - (b) Double disc drill (20 discs complete).
  - (c) Farm waggon—3¼ in. arm; 2½ in. x ½ in. tire; Complete with double box,

showing the price at which they are sold, both for cash and on credit, and, in the latter case, the rate of interest charged for the years 1918 to 1923, both inclusive.

- (3) The list price of the following repairs for the years 1918 to 1923, both inclusive:
  - (a) For 8 in. Grain Binder—
    - Main Chain.
    - Bevel Gear.
    - Lower Elwator Apron.
    - Reel Board or Slat.
    - Main Wheel Tightener.
    - Harvester Pitman.
    - Main Wheel, complete.
    - Paeker Shaft.
    - Knife, complete.
    - Knotter, complete.

- (b) For Double Disc Drill—  
 Wood Wheel, complete.  
 Pressure Lever.  
 Tongue.  
 Ribbon Grain Tube.  
 Disc Plate, complete.  
 Grain Feed Shaft.
- (c) For Farm Waggon— $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Arm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. tire—  
 Rear Axle,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.—Arm.  
 Rear Wheel, complete.  
 Reach.  
 Pole Ironed, complete.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33.*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Turner,

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

- (1) The quantity of each grade of coal purchased by the Provincial Government during the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (2) The average price paid per ton for each grade of coal purchased by the Government.
- (3) The total amount of coal purchased, and the total price paid therefor.
- (4) Details of tenders asked for and received for this supply of coal.
- (5) To whom the contracts were awarded in each case.
- (6) Whether the contracts were awarded in each case to the lowest bidder.

The Hon. Mr. McNab, a member of the Executive Council, thereupon presented the Return to the said Order.

(*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Cockburn,

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

- (1) The year the Great North Insurance Company first took out a license to do business in the Province of Saskatchewan.
- (2) The nature of the securities deposited with the Minister at that time, under the provisions of sections of The Insurance Act relating to securities.
- (3) Details of the securities held at the time the Company commenced operations.
- (4) The changes made in the nature and extent of these securities.
- (5) If any, (a) What changes were made.  
 (b) The time the changes were made.  
 (c) The reason such changes were made.

- (d) Whether the Minister gave his consent to all changes made in the nature and extent of these securities.
- (6) Whether the Minister inspected, prior to the date of liquidation, the securities held by the Department at the time of liquidation.
  - (7) Whether the Minister was then satisfied that the Company's Policyholders in Saskatchewan were amply protected.
  - (8) The steps he took, prior to the date of liquidation, to verify the value of the security held by the Government at the time of liquidation.
  - (9) In what manner, if any, The Saskatchewan Insurance Act has failed to adequately protect the Policyholders of this Company and what is proposed to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Moved by Mr. Hindle, seconded by Mr. Gamble,

Whereas one hundred and sixty-four miles of Canadian National grade has been built in Saskatchewan and is now waiting for the steel; and

Whereas fifty-five miles of Canadian Pacific Railway grade has been built in Saskatchewan and is now waiting for the steel; and

Whereas great hardship is being experienced by many settlers who, in the prosperous years before the war went into outlying sections of the province and are growing large quantities of grain which they are compelled, for want of railway accommodation, to haul many miles to market:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Legislature is of the opinion that the Provincial Government should continue to put forth every effort to have the steel laid on the constructed grades during the coming summer and also to have as much new construction work undertaken as financial conditions will warrant;

And, further be it resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Acting Minister of Railways, Ottawa, the President of the Canadian National Railways and the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

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

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

By Mr. Warren, for a Return showing:

The amount of grants paid to any district, whether organised and operated according to law or not, under section 6 of The School Grants Act, other than for non-compliance with the conditions set forth in section 5 of the said Act, for the fiscal years 1917 to 1922, inclusive.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1923.

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

Bill No. 47—An Act respecting the Department of Public Health.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

Mr. McNiven, Second reading Wednesday 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, 1924, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly. (*Sessional Paper No. 35.*)

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

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

(1) When tenders are called for construction of new buildings, for supplies of coal, or for any expenditure over \$1,000, what advertising is done?

*Answer:* When tenders are called advertisements are usually placed in from three to five daily papers.

(2) Does the Government ever advertise outside the Province of Saskatchewan for tenders for Public Works or supplies?

*Answer:* No.

(3) In any of the contracts entered into by the Department of Public Works are there any stipulations concerning the use of Saskatchewan material, where possible, or the use of Saskatchewan labour, when available?

*Answer:* (a) Saskatchewan material is specified whenever possible in buildings erected by the Department of Public Works.

(b) A clause in the specifications reads "The contractor shall employ none but skilled workmen and their apprentices and as far as possible none but Canadian workmen are to be employed on the works."

(4) What tenders were received for the construction of the new Chemistry Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon?

*Answer:* Tenders on Chemistry Building.

General Tenders:

Shannon Brothers.....	\$449,975.00
Carter Halls.....	447,729.00
Cassidy.....	459,870.00
Bennett & White.....	427,652.00
Poole Construction Co.....	457,400.00
Wilson & Wilson.....	464,900.00
Smith Bros. & Wilson.....	451,500.00
Fuller, Geo. A.....	460,000.00

Plumbing Tenders:

Cotter Brothers.....	176,000.00
Ballyntyne.....	157,870.00
Frost Brothers.....	189,797.00
Northern Plumbing.....	163,000.00
Green & Litster.....	153,700.00
Charles D. Kirk.....	161,900.00

Electric Tenders:

Sask. General Electric.....	26,975.00
Electric Shop.....	22,470.00
Wheaton Electric.....	20,930.00
Comstock.....	
United Electric.....	32,000.00
Fuller Company.....	25,850.00
Espley, Regina.....	30,000.00
Hatzel, Buehler.....	32,100.00

(5) To whom was the contract let?

*Answer:* Tenders Accepted.

General Tender:

Bennett & White.....	\$427,652.00
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Plumbing Tender:

Green & Litster.....	153,700.00
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Electric Tender:

Wheaton Electric.....	20,930.00
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(6) Where was the finishing stone, being used in the construction of the Chemistry Building, obtained?

*Answer:* Bedford, Indiana.

(7) Is the quality of the finishing stone now being used in the construction of the Chemistry Building of equal quality to that of the finishing stone used in previously constructed University Buildings?

*Answer:* Yes.

(8) Where was the cutting of this finishing stone done?

*Answer:* The machining such as sawing and planing was done at the quarry. The hand cutting was all done in Saskatoon by local skilled labour.

(9) Where was the stone cutting done for previously constructed University Buildings?

*Answer:* The stone cutting on the previous buildings was done at Saskatoon.

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. 26—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1920.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Mental Diseases Act, 1922.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Highways Act.

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

Bill No. 38—An Act to authorise the Acquisition and Management of Grazing Lands.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 25—An Act to abolish Priority among Execution Creditors.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

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

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act respecting Stock Yards and Live Stock Exchanges.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Moved by Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Cockburn,

That, in view of the fact that certain serious charges have been made by the Member for Prince Albert concerning the quality of liquor supplied to the druggists of the Province by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission, this matter should be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for investigation and report, together with such other matters as may arise in the course of its investigation.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Finlayson,

That all the words after the word "That" in the first line be struck out and the following be substituted: "in view of the fact that certain complaints have been made concerning the quality of liquor supplied to druggists of this Province by wholesale vendors authorised to sell liquor under the provisions of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, this matter be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for investigation and report."

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

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

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. 34—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 18—An Act to incorporate The Ursuline Sisters, which was reported without amendment; read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act to confirm the incorporation of and to grant further Powers to The Ursuline Sisters.

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



REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923.

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 received a Petition on behalf of the Regina Golf Club and, after considering all the facts, it finds that while the provisions of Rule 79 have not been complied with, in that it was not presented to the Assembly within the time stated in said rule, and, further, that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83, in regard to publication of notice, have not been complied with, in that no notice whatever has been advertised.

Your Committee has carefully considered all the circumstances and finds itself unable to recommend either that the said Rules should be suspended and leave given to introduce the Bill, or that said Rules should not be suspended, and, therefore, leaves the matter to the decision of the Assembly.

By leave of the Assembly,

Moved by Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert),

That the third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

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

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

- (1) Has the Government made any inquiries into the use of insulin as a means of treating diabetes?

*Answer:* The Commissioner of Public Health was instructed by the Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Public Health to get all information possible regarding "Insulin" while in the East recently attending the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health at Ottawa.

A week was spent at Connaught Laboratory, Toronto University and Toronto General Hospital studying "Insulin," and a promise of a small amount of "Insulin" for the province was received.

The information obtained was to the effect that "Insulin" was a most valuable remedy in the treatment of diabetes, and in certain cases was a life saving remedy.

- (2) Have any steps been taken to secure a supply of Insulin for treatment of patients suffering from diabetes in the Province?

*Answer:* A sufficient supply of "Insulin" is being received at cost price, viz.: five (.05c) cents per unit, to begin the treatment of diabetes, at the Regina General Hospital and Grey Nuns' Hospital in Regina, and the City Hospital at Saskatoon. Ten patients are now receiving treatment.

Regina General Hospital—Four (4) patients.  
 Regina Grey Nuns' Hospital—Three (3) patients.  
 City Hospital, Saskatoon—Three (3) patients.

The work done at these institutions with "Insulin" is a continuation of the experimental work being done in Toronto General Hospital, and some other centres, and reports of results are sent to Connaught Laboratory.

"Insulin" is a remedy of very great potency, and requires to be handled with care; its use is not sufficiently standardised as yet to make it available as a safe remedy for general use by the medical profession.

On motion of Mr. Finlayson, seconded by Mr. Johnston,  
 Resolved, That the first Report of the Select Standing Committee on Education be now concurred in.

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. Bingham, adjourned.

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. 36.)*

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

Bill No. 38—An Act to authorise the Acquisition and Management of Grazing Lands.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923.

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

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Border Areas Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 55—An Act to authorise the Issue of Additional Debentures by The Unity Union Hospital Board.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Useful Birds Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Mr. Robinson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.

Mr. Robinson, Second reading Friday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Cross have leave to introduce Bill No. 51—An Act for establishing an Industrial School for Boys.

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 Friday next.

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. Hogan, adjourned.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert),

That the third Report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

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

By leave of the Assembly,

Moved by Mr. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Hindle,

That, while the Petition of The Regina Golf Club, praying for an Act of incorporation, has not been presented to the Assembly within the prescribed time, yet, under all the circumstances, the provisions of Rule 79 be suspended and leave be given to present the said Petition, and that the same be now read and received.

Further, that while no notice of the said Petition and Bill has been advertised, as the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way, the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 be suspended in regard to advertising and that the said Bill may be now introduced and read a first time.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Dunning	Finlayson	Hagarty
Garry	Pickel	Shortreed
McNab	Johnston	Therres
Cross	Gordon (Lloydminster)	Dodds
Latta	Taylor	Sykes
Hamilton	McDonald (Prince Albert)	McNiven
Clinch	Spence	Hogan
Baker	Hermanson	Patterson
Wilson	Hindle	Hyde
Uhrich	Gemmell	Ketcheson
Gardiner	Gamble	Cummings —33

NAYS.

Messieurs

Robinson	Salkeld	Cockburn
Vancise	Pascoe	Bennett
Parker	Maharg	Bingham
Halvorson	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)	Gordon (Souris)
Turner	Meikle	Warren
Harvey	McKinnon	Robertson
		Agar —19

The Petition of James Balfour and two others, praying for An Act for the incorporation of The Regina Golf Club was thereupon presented and read and received.

The Clerk laid on the Table Private Bill No. 60—An Act to incorporate The Regina Golf Club.

The said Bill was read the first time and ordered for second reading at the next sitting, pursuant to Rule 91.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Drainage Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, 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 Bill was received, read the first time, and second reading ordered:—  
Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:—

(1) How long has Duncan McLeod of the Yorkton district been in the pay of the Government?

*Answer:* Since March 1, 1913.

(2) What duties has he performed?

*Answer:* He has been engaged chiefly in work for the promotion of dairying. He has also assisted with inspection and collection work in connection with The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act and in negotiations in connection with the Debt Adjustment Bureau.

(3) When was he first employed?

*Answer:* See answer No. 1.

(4) What remuneration has he been paid in each year during the last four years?

*Answer:* His salary for each of the past four fiscal years has been as follows:

1918-19 . . . . .	\$1,460.00
1919-20 . . . . .	1,500.00
1920-21 . . . . .	1,572.00
1921-22 . . . . .	1,572.00

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

(The following answers refer to Mr. Malcolm McLean, who is not employed by the Government in the Yorkton district, but in the Tisdale, Melfort, Kinistino and Cumberland districts.)

(1) How long has Malcolm McLean of the Yorkton district been in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* He has been employed for part time from July, 1921, to date.

(2) What duties has he performed?

*Answer:* Assistant to District Superintendent, inspecting road work and bridges.

(3) When was he first employed?

*Answer:* Answered by No. 1.

- (4) What remuneration has he been paid in each year during the last four years?

*Answer:* Fiscal year of 1921-22, \$1,006.50.

Fiscal year of 1922-23 (May 1, 1922, to date), \$1,750.00.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

(The following answers refer to Archie McCallum who is not now employed by the Government in the Yorkton district, but in the South-west part of the Province.)

- (1) How long has Archie McCallum of the Yorkton district been in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* Archie McCallum has been in the employ of the Government from 1908, to date, as indicated in Question No. 2.

- (2) What duties has he performed?

*Answer:* From 1908 to 1910 as Grader-man.

From 1911 to August, 1912, as Road Foreman.

From August, 1912, to April, 1918, as Inspector of Roads.

From April, 1918, to date, as District Superintendent in charge of Roads and Bridges.

- (3) When was he first employed?

*Answer:* Answered by No. 1.

- (4) What remuneration has he been paid in each year during the last four years?

*Answer:* For the fiscal year of 1919-20, \$2,160.00.

For the fiscal year of 1920-21, \$2,400.00.

For the fiscal year of 1921-22, \$2,520.00.

For the fiscal year of 1922-23 (May 1, 1922, to date), \$2,100.00.

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. 45—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

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 Cockburn, adjourned.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1923.

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

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 20, 1923, showing:

- (1) The total amount authorised by the Department of Highways for expenditure in each constituency from Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (2) The actual amount expended in each constituency from Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (3) The actual amount expended in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue Account, on roads, bridges and ferries, inclusive of the grants to the Rural Municipalities, under section 8 of The Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.
- (4) The total amount expended in each constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.
- (5) The number of miles of road built in each constituency under the Federal Aid Scheme, Canada Highways Act, from May 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922, and the average cost per mile. (*Sessional Paper No. 37.*)

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

- (1) The number of convictions for drunkenness in Saskatchewan for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921?

*Answer:*

Year	Convictions
1912.....	2,462.
1913.....	2,970.
1914.....	2,142.
1915.....	1,332.
1916.....	1,062.
1917.....	770.
1918.....	434.
1919.....	618.
1920.....	919.
1921.....	708.

(2) The number of convictions for breaches of the liquor laws for the same dates?

*Answer:*

Year	Convictions
1912.....	365.
1913.....	528.
1914.....	404.
1915.....	378.
1916.....	967.
1917.....	774.
1918.....	430.
1919.....	434.
1920.....	452.
1921.....	583.

(3) The number of criminal cases for the same dates?

*Answer:*

Year	Summary Convictions	Convictions for indictable offences	Convictions for all offences
1912....	9,184	1,220	10,404
1913....	11,711	1,617	13,328
1914....	11,854	1,928	13,782
1915....	9,650	2,022	11,672
1916....	9,287	1,729	11,016
1917....	6,007	1,065	7,072
1918....	6,536	1,099	7,635
1919....	6,180	1,135	7,315
1920....	6,523	1,468	7,991
1921....	6,137	1,247	7,384

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

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

*Saturday, March 17, 1923.*

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.



According to Order, Mr. McNiven moved,  
That Bill No. 60—An Act to incorporate The Regina Golf Club, be now read a second time.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Maharg:

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

"read this day six months hence."

The question being put on the amendment; it was negatived.

The question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 60 was accordingly read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The Assembly then adjourned at 1.05 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923.

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

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.  
Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.  
Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 71—An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 72—An Act to establish the Vanguard Union Hospital.  
Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.  
Mr. Sykes, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.  
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.  
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated March 9, 1923, showing:

The amount of grants paid to any district, whether organised and operated according to law or not, under section 6 of The School Grants Act, other than for non-compliance with the conditions set forth in section 5 of the said Act, for the fiscal years 1917 to 1922, inclusive.

*(Sessional Paper No. 38.)*

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

(1) How many women were receiving allowances under The Mothers' Allowances Act;

(a) on December 31, 1918;

(b) on December 31, 1919;

(c) on December 31, 1920;

(d) on December 31, 1921;

(e) on December 31, 1922?

*Answer:* (a)..... 30;  
 (b)..... 160;  
 (c)..... 371;  
 (d)..... 522;  
 (e)..... 663.

- (2) What was the total amount paid to mothers under said Act for the fiscal years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22?

*Answer:* 1918-19 ..... \$7,810.00  
 1919-20 ..... 36,955.00  
 1920-21 ..... 103,210.00  
 1921-22 ..... 158,300.00

- (3) What amount has been paid up to March first of the current fiscal year.

*Answer:* \$176,880.

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

- (1) What moneys have been loaned by the Government to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited?

(a) For the year 1921, and for what purposes?

*Answer:* \$205,000.00—

For Extending and Remodelling—  
 Regina Cold Storage Warehouse and  
 Creamery Building..... \$114,000.00

For Construction of—  
 Melville Creamery and Cold Storage  
 Warehouse..... 40,000.00

For Purchase of—  
 Regina Cold Storage Warehouse.... 51,000.00

(b) For the year 1922, and for what purposes?

*Answer:* \$192,000.00—

For Construction of—  
 Weyburn Cold Storage and Cream-  
 ery Building..... 60,000.00

For Construction of—  
 Yorkton Cold Storage and Creamery  
 Building..... 60,000.00

For Extending and Remodelling—  
 Saskatoon Creamery and Cold Stor-  
 age Building..... 37,000.00

For Purchase and Remodelling of—  
 Preeceville Creamery Building..... 16,000.00

For Construction of—  
 Invermay Creamery Building..... 10,000.00

For Construction of—  
 Tisdale Creamery Building..... 9,000.00

- (2) What is the total indebtedness of this Company to the Government?

*Answer:* \$729,587.48 as at March 19, 1923.

- (3) What guarantees are the Government liable for on this account. If any, give particulars?

*Answer:* Guarantee for \$390,000.00, being 60 per cent. of a line of credit for \$650,000.00 granted by the Royal Bank of Canada for the purposes of trading.

- (4) Is the Company in default to the Government. If so, what for, and for what amount?

*Answer:* No.

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. 47—An Act respecting the Department of Public Health.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 51—An Act for establishing an Industrial School for Boys.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Drainage Act.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning moved the adjournment of the Assembly to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz.: the effect of the remarks of the Member for South Qu'Appelle in regard to the public sale of the stock of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Company, Limited.

A debate ensuing, the motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

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

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

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

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

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

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 11.50 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1923.

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.

The Committee has had under consideration the reference made to it by the Assembly, that is to say:

“That the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law be instructed to inquire and report respecting the equalisation work of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission under section 17 of The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922,”

and after hearing representations by municipal officials, from all classes of municipalities, and also statements from the members of The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission, begs to report that it is of the opinion as to relative contributions to the Public Revenue Tax the need existed for equalisation between rural and urban municipalities; also between individual urban municipalities.

After hearing a statement from the Chairman and other members of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission, your Committee is of the opinion that substantial justice has been done in the matter of equalisation, and taking into consideration that the work of the Commission is continuous begs to recommend:

- (1) That provision be made for appeal by any city, town, village or rural municipality to the Commission;
- (2) That power be given to the Commission:
  - (a) To make such inquiries and hear such evidence as it may deem advisable;
  - (b) To alter the equalised assessment in so far as it applies to such municipality, such altered equalisation to come into effect on the first day of January following the year in which the appeal is made and to remain in force for the balance of the three year period

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert), 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 without amendment;

Bill No. 60—An Act to incorporate The Regina Golf Club.

Your Committee also recommends that the fees paid for the following Private Bills be remitted, less cost of printing;

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.

Bill No. 18—An Act to incorporate The Ursuline Sisters.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert), seconded by Mr. Warren,

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

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

(1) What Agricultural Instruction Trains were operated by the Department of Agriculture during the past year?

*Answer:* During the past year the Department operated a Live Stock Improvement Train, and, with the assistance of the University and the Department of Education, the "Better Farming Train."

(2) What number of people were in attendance?

*Answer:* The attendance at the Live Stock Improvement Train was 7,085 men, 2,300 women and 5,000 children, a total attendance of 14,385.

The attendance at the "Better Farming Train" was 9,275 men, 6,332 women and 17,274 children, a total of 32,881.

(3) What was the cost?

*Answer:* In each case the Railway Company provided and operated the train free of charge and paid half the advertising. The expenditure by the Department was \$1,906.80 for the Live Stock Train, and \$9,996.22 for the Better Farming Train.

(4) Is it the intention of the Government to operate similar trains this year?

*Answer:* Owing to existing conditions and the need of economy the matter of deferring the operation of the trains for another year is under consideration.

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

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.

According to Order, Mr. Robinson moved:

That Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act, be now read a Second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put; it was negatived on the following division:

## YEAS.

## Messieurs

Dunning	Smith	Pascoe
Robinson	Gamble	McKinnon
Garry	Shortreed	Cockburn
Baker	Therres	Bingham
Nolin	Jones	Warren
Larson	Vancise	Robertson
Gordon (Lloyd- minster)	Patterson	Agar
Hindle	Ketcheson	—23

## NAYS.

## Messieurs

McNab	Johnston	Sahlmark
Cross	Taylor	Halvorson
Latta	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Hyde
Hamilton	Spence	Hall
Clinch	Hermanson	Harvey
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Gemmell	Salkeld
Wilson	Hagarty	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)
Uhrich	Dodds	Meikle
Gardiner	McNiven	Cummings
Finlayson	Hogan	Bennett
		Gordon (Souris)—31

According to Order, Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Ordered, That the order of the Assembly, passed on the seventh day of March, 1923, for the Third Reading and Passage of Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, be rescinded, and that the said Bill No. 3 be now referred back to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of being amended by striking out clause 35 and substituting the following:

“35. Section 5 of this Act shall come into force on the day on which the Act is assented to; the remaining sections shall come into force on the first day of July, 1923.”

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

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

- Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.
- Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The School Act.
- Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Border Areas Act.
- Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- Bill No. 55—An Act to authorise the issue of Additional Debentures by The Unity Union Hospital Board.
- Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Game Act.
- Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Useful Birds Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The City Act.
- Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Town Act.
- Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.
- Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.
- Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
- Bill No. 71—An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Public Bills and Orders" was reverted to.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act,  
On motion of Mr. Robinson,  
Ordered, That the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

By leave of the Assembly,  
On motion of Mr. Robinson,  
Ordered, That the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment; read a third time and passed;

- Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
- Bill No. 47—An Act respecting the Department of Public Health.
- Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922.
- Bill No. 50—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
- Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.



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

Bill No. 51—An Act for establishing an Industrial School for Boys.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

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 11.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1923

Mr. Sahlmark, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee met for 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, 1922. (*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)
  - (b) Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, 1922, and Balance Sheet attached thereto. (*Sessional Papers Nos. 22 and 11.*)
  - (c) Return to the Order of the Legislative Assembly respecting the total amount loaned by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board in each year of its organisation. (*Sessional Paper No. 29.*)
  - (d) Report of Conference between the three Prairie Provinces and the Dominion Government respecting Natural Resources, 1922,—in part. (*Sessional Paper No. 32.*)
- (2) That the following be published with the Sessional Papers:
  - (a) Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Dunning.
  - (b) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Dunning in connection with the establishment of a Wheat Board.
  - (c) Speech of Mr. Maharg in connection with the establishment of a Wheat Board.
  - (d) Speech of Hon. Mr. Uhrich on second reading of Bill No. 8—An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the treatment of Tuberculosis.
  - (e) Speech of Mr. Patterson respecting the telephone system of the Province.
- (3) That 350 copies of the Journals and 3,500 copies of the Sessional Papers be printed.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. McNiven,

Ordered, That the first report of the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

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

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Mr. McNiven, Second Reading (by leave of the Assembly) today.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second Reading (by leave of the Assembly) today.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated March 9, 1923, showing:

- (1) The year the Great North Insurance Company first took out a license to do business in the Province of Saskatchewan.
- (2) The nature of the securities deposited with the Minister at that time, under the provisions of sections of The Insurance Act relating to securities.
- (3) Details of the securities held at the time the Company commenced operations.
- (4) The changes made in the nature and extent of these securities.
- (5) If any,
  - (a) What changes were made.
  - (b) The time the changes were made.
  - (c) The reason such changes were made.
  - (d) Whether the Minister gave his consent to all changes made in the nature and extent of these securities.
- (6) Whether the Minister inspected, prior to the date of liquidation, the securities held by the Department at the time of liquidation.
- (7) Whether the Minister was then satisfied that the Company's Policyholders in Saskatchewan were amply protected.
- (8) The steps he took, prior to the date of liquidation, to verify the value of the security held by the Government at the time of liquidation.
- (9) In what manner, if any, The Saskatchewan Insurance Act has failed to adequately protect the Policyholders of this Company and what is proposed to prevent such occurrences in the future. *(Sessional Paper No. 39.)*

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That Rule 3, s.s. (2) be suspended, and that today's sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

According to Order, the following Bill was read the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cross.

Ordered, That the Order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 75 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. 54—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.  
 Bill No. 72—An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.  
 Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.  
 Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.  
 Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural  
 Development Act.  
 Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.  
 Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills which were severally reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting;

- Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.  
 Bill No. 73—An Act respecting The City of Swift Current.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bill which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed;

- Bill No. 60—An Act to incorporate The Regina Golf Club.

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:—

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read a third time and passed;

- Bill No. 71—An Act to confer certain powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
 Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.  
 Bill No. 43—An Act respecting Stock Yards and Live Stock Exchanges.  
 Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.  
 Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Useful Birds Act.  
 Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.  
 Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Drainage 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 abolish Priority among Execution Creditors.  
 Bill No. 28—An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.  
 Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

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

- Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.  
 Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Game Act.  
 Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The School Act.

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 and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Assembly, accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

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

1. For Legislation .....	\$ 167,360.00
2. For Executive Council .....	74,172.00
3. For Attorney General—Administration .....	69,552.00
4. For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts .....	118,560.00
5. For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations ..	166,000.00
6. For Attorney General—Police .....	437,224.00
7. For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	340,798.00
8. For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services ...	134,000.00
9. For Provincial Secretary .....	100,310.00
10. For Treasury—Administration .....	90,180.00
11. For Treasury—Audit .....	29,790.00
12. For Treasury—Public Debt .....	2,516,133.00
13. For Treasury—Farm Loans .....	595,000.00
14. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue) .....	198,250.00
15. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital) .....	1,075,000.00
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 .....	1,000,000.00
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) .....	1,216,617.00
19. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Miscellaneous Services .....	60,500.00

20. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital— Public Buildings—Construction .....	\$720,000.00
21. For Highways—Administration .....	36,154.00
22. For Highways—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue) .....	1,212,640.00
23. For Highways—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital) .....	906,000.00
24. For Education .....	2,964,905.00
25. For Agriculture—Administration .....	53,666.00
26. For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests .....	119,200.00
27. For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry .....	56,100.00
28. For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry...	36,500.00
29. For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work..	18,700.00
30. For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops .....	38,000.00
31. For Agriculture—Game Protection and Museum..	44,800.00
32. For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets.....	20,000.00
33. For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Bureau.....	11,300.00
34. For Agriculture—Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act .....	158,000.00
being	
To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock...\$100,000.00	
To provide for loans to The Saskatchewan Co- operative Creameries, Limited, on account of the purchase, building, extension, or remodel- ling of cold storage warehouses, creameries, cheese factories or other buildings .....	\$15,000.00
To provide for assistance to agricultural enter- prises generally as auth- orised by the Lieutenant Governor in Council...	25,000.00
Estimated amount requir- ed for interest charges (to be reimbursed)....	18,000.00
35. For Municipal .....	115,130.00
36. For Public Health.....	529,000.00
37. For Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	112,500.00
38. For Bureau of Child Protection.....	305,530.00
39. For Insurance .....	14,400.00
40. For King's Printer .....	33,304.00
41. For Bureau of Publications .....	64,800.00

42. For Civil Service Commissioner's Office .....	6,090.00
43. For Railway Department .....	3,200.00
44. For Telephones (Chargeable to Revenue) .....	28,900.00
45. For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital) .....	600,000.00
46. For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue) .....	2,200,000.00

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*Thursday, March 22, 1923.*

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly; and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 1.50 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923.

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 its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the Reference made to it by the Assembly, (that is to say):—

“That in view of the fact that certain complaints have been made concerning the quality of liquor supplied to druggists of this Province by wholesale vendors authorised to sell liquor under the provisions of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, this matter be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for investigation and report.”

Your Committee heard evidence from officials of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission, the official wholesale vendors, the Provincial Analyst, an official of the Customs Department of Canada and representatives of the Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association, and begs to report as follows:

1. That owing to the quantity of liquor authorised to be sold under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, namely, eight ounces, the Commission reports that it has so far found it impossible to obtain liquor in such eight ounce bottles direct from the manufacturers. This made it necessary to have the liquor rebottled. The Commission entered into a contract with Boivin, Wilson & Company, of Montreal, for the supply of liquor in eight ounce bottles. The rebottling has been done at Montreal under the supervision of Dr. MacLean, an analyst and assistant professor in chemistry at McGill University, who represented the Commission. The standard set by the Commission is that of the British Pharmacopoeia. It has recently been necessary to have certain kinds of liquor rebottled at Regina. This is done under the supervision of the Commission and the Provincial Analyst. All liquor sold is required to bear the seal of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission.

2. That representatives of the Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association presented to your Committee certain samples of liquor which were supplied to druggists by the wholesale vendors and considered by the druggists as not being up to standard. Some of these samples contained foreign substances of some kind which would appear to indicate that proper care had not been taken to see that the containers were properly cleaned before filling or that such foreign substances were in the liquor before bottling. The evidence showed that the wholesale vendors willingly permit the return of any liquors sold that in the opinion of any druggist is not up to standard. The number of bottles reported as having been returned is very small when compared with the total sales.

Your Committee had the samples produced analysed by the Provincial Analyst who reported as follows:

“Brandy: 36.72% alcohol by weight; 0.28% below required strength. In my opinion this is a genuine brandy.”



"Scotch Whisky: 39.10% alcohol by weight; 2.10% above required strength. In my opinion this whisky is not sufficiently aged but would be Scotch whisky of good quality if the ageing were properly done."

"Rye Whisky: 39.00% alcohol by weight; 2.00% above required strength. In my opinion this whisky is not sufficiently aged but would be a rye whisky of good quality if the ageing were properly done."

"Holland Gin: 35.70% alcohol by weight; 1.30% below required strength. This is, in my opinion, genuine gin. It is very highly flavoured with juniper oil, and would appear to be correctly labelled as Holland Gin. In my opinion it is correctly aged."

"Rum: 36.83% alcohol by weight; 0.17% below required strength. In my opinion, this is a genuine rum, medium quality mild, and correctly aged."

"Alcohol: 88.80% alcohol by weight, equivalent to 61.8% over-proof; below the required 65% over-proof. Odour and taste indicate a somewhat higher amount of fusil oil than such alcohol should contain. This alcohol is of medium quality only."

3. After consideration of the evidence as a whole, your Committee is satisfied that the liquor supplied by the Commission through the official wholesale vendors, substantially complies with the standard set and is generally suitable for the purposes for which it is supplied, except as above stated.

4. Complaints have been made that the brandy supplied by the official wholesale vendors was a synthetic brandy. No evidence was adduced from any source to substantiate these complaints. The evidence of the Provincial Analyst who analysed samples from time to time is that the brandy, in his opinion, is genuine and not synthetic.

Having regard, therefore, to all the evidence submitted, your Committee begs to recommend as follows:

(a) That in order to ensure liquor supplied by the official wholesale vendors being well up to standard, a most rigid examination be made by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission and the Provincial Analyst of the quality and cleanliness of all liquor supplied to the druggists by the official wholesale vendors for medicinal purposes by means of a frequent taking of samples and analysis and that all liquor found not up to standard be rejected.

(b) That the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission should at once make further efforts to arrange, if possible, to have liquor supplied in original packages direct from the manufacturers at as early a date as possible on account of the fact that rebottling lends itself to the possibility of foreign substances being included in the contents of the containers.

(c) That certain liquor, seized by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission has, after examination and analysis, been sold to the

official wholesale vendors. Your Committee is of opinion that the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission should not sell to the official wholesale vendors any liquor seized by it as the sale of such liquor is apt to lead to a lack of confidence in the quality of liquor supplied for medicinal purposes.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That the first report of the Committee on Agriculture be now concurred in.

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

- (1) When did the Department of Telephones increase the Switching Fees to Rural Companies?

*Answer:* Change of rate effective January 1, 1916. (Rural Subscriber to receive directory free, previously to this a charge was made).

- (2) Why was this increase made?

*Answer:* The former rate not being sufficient to cover the Rurals' proportion of the Department's investment and current charges.

- (3) Is it the intention of the Department to continue the present fees?

*Answer:* No change of rate is contemplated at the present time.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle) asked the Government the following question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:—

- (1) When was the Prairie Drug Company, Limited, incorporated, and who were the incorporators?

*Answer:* The Prairie Drug Company, Limited, became incorporated under The Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada on February 28, 1920, and became registered in this Province on April 6, 1920.

The names of the incorporators are: John D. Martin, John Wilfred Hill and William Harry McEwen, Solicitors; Stephen Kerr Marshall, Accountant, and Harold Byron Dickey, Student-at-law, all of the City of Regina.

- (2) What firm of solicitors acted for the incorporators in applying for incorporation in the Province?

*Answer:* Messrs. Martin, McEwen, Martin and Hill of Regina acted for the company in applying for registration in the Province.

- (3) When was the Regina Wine and Spirit Company, Limited, incorporated, and who were the incorporators?

*Answer:* The Regina Wine and Spirit Company, Limited, became incorporated on February 23, 1920.

The names of the incorporators are: Stephen K. Marshall, Accountant; Margaret Ramsay, Stenographer;

and Harold B. Dickey, Student-at-law, all of the City of Regina.

- (4) What firm of solicitors acted for the incorporators in applying for incorporation in the Province?

*Answer:* Messrs. Martin, McEwen, Martin and Hill of Regina acted for the Company applying for incorporation in the Province.

- (5) When was the Estevan Exporters, Limited, incorporated, and who were the incorporators?

*Answer:* No company of this name was incorporated in the Province.

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

- (1) When was R. A. Magee appointed sheriff of Moosomin?

*Answer:* On the 1st of December, 1922.

- (2) When did this position become vacant?

*Answer:* At the time of the death of Mr. George B. Murphy, who died on the 19th of November, 1922.

- (3) When did R. A. Magee apply for the position?

*Answer:* He did not apply.

- (4) Had R. A. Magee previous experience as a Sheriff, or in a Sheriff's Office?

*Answer:* No.

- (5) At the time of his appointment, was there employed in any Sheriff's Office in Saskatchewan, any Deputy Sheriff or other experienced Sheriff's Officials, worthy of advancement, and capable of holding this office?

*Answer:* There were officials with sufficient office experience but not with a knowledge of the district or business conditions therein. Mr. Magee has a wide business experience and an extensive knowledge of the district.

- (6) Is the present sheriff of Moosomin the same R. A. Magee who formerly represented the constituency of Moose Mountain in the Legislature?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (7) Is R. A. Magee a returned soldier?

*Answer:* No.

- (8) Were any applications received for this position from returned soldiers?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (9) Is it still the policy of the Government to fill all Government positions, where possible, with returned soldiers?

*Answer:* Yes.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Optometry Act,

On motion of Mr. McNiven,

Ordered, That the Order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 76 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to Abolish Priority Among Execution Creditors.

Bill No. 28—An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

According to Order, Resolutions Numbers 1 to 46 inclusive, adopted in Committee of Supply on the twenty-first instant were received, read twice and agreed to.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

No. 1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1923, the sum of one million two hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and 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, 1924, the sum of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighteen 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, 1924, the sum of two million two hundred thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Dunning presented Bill No. 78—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, 1923, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1924.

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. 55—An Act to authorise the issue of Additional Debentures by The Unity Union Hospital Board.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act prohibiting the Improper Use of Provincial Arms.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

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

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

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.

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

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 36—An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Berths.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Border Areas Act.

*10.25 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 Legislative Assembly Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act, 1920.

An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

An Act to amend The Factories Act.

An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

- An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.
- An Act to amend The Distress Act.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1920.
- An Act to amend The Mental Diseases Act, 1922.
- An Act to incorporate The Sisters of the Presentation.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Les Filles de la Providence.
- An Act to confirm the Incorporation of and to grant further Powers to The Ursuline Sisters.
- An Act to incorporate Alloway & Champion, Limited.
- An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The District Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.
- An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
- An Act prohibiting the Improper Use of Provincial Arms.
- An Act to abolish Priority among Execution Creditors.
- An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
- An Act to provide for Raising Money for Payment of Guaranteed advances and Other Charges.
- An Act for the Protection of Public Officers.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.
- An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.
- An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.
- An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Berths.
- An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- An Act to authorise the Acquisition and Management of Grazing Lands.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.
- An Act to amend The Highways Act.
- An Act to amend The City Act.
- An Act respecting Stock Yards and Live Stock Exchanges.
- An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.
- An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.
- An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
- An Act respecting the Department of Public Health.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922.

- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
- An Act for establishing an Industrial School for Boys.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act to amend The Border Areas Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- An Act to authorise the issue of Additional Debentures by The Unity Union Hospital Board.
- An Act to amend The Game Act.
- An Act to amend The Useful Birds Act.
- An Act to incorporate The Regina Golf Club.
- An Act to amend The Drainage Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The Village Act.
- An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.
- An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
- An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- An Act to establish The Vanguard Union Hospital.
- An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.
- An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
- An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:—

In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth Assent to these Bills.

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, 1923, and the thirtieth day of April, 1924,” 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:

It is now my duty to relieve you from further attendance at this Third Session of the Fifth Legislature. In doing so I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the work you have done which, I feel sure, will prove of great benefit to the people of the Province.

A number of important questions have come before you for discussion and decision and I have observed with satisfaction the earnest attention which has been given to all of them.

I have noted with pleasure the various amendments which have been made to existing Statutes with the object of making simpler and less expensive the process of debt collection. It is to be hoped that your efforts in this behalf will be attended with success.

The provision you have made for the more effective treatment of tuberculosis and the creation of a Department of Health are important steps looking to the better safeguarding of the health of our people.

My Ministers feel confident that the people of the Province will approve of your action in adopting certain resolutions for presentation to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and his advisors regarding certain matters of Provincial concern but of Federal jurisdiction.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the needs of the public service and I assure you that the moneys thus voted by you will be expended in accordance with the principles of sound and economical administration.

In taking leave of you I desire to express the hope that Divine Providence may continue to bless our Province and that the crop this year may again be a plentiful one.

The Hon. Mr. Ulrich, 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.



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TO  
JOURNALS

SESSION 1923.

THIRD SESSION, FIFTH LEGISLATURE

Province of Saskatchewan

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ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S. O. C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
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Third Session of the Fifth

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

OF THE

**PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN**

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**SESSION 1923**

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



REGINA:

Printed by J. W. Reid, King's Printer  
1923



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1923

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 2.

### SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 3, 1923.*

HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,  
*President of the Executive Council,*  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—During the period covered by this report, debenture issues of local authorities continued to be purchased by people resident within Saskatchewan. In the last annual report, the fact that citizens of the province were investing in the securities of municipalities, schools, and rural telephone companies in their immediate neighbourhoods, was the subject of favourable comment. It is gratifying to be able to record that this practice continues, and that the tendency toward independence of sources outside the province for funds wherewith to finance capital expenditures of local authorities was not shortlived.

As the year developed, debenture prices showed a decided improvement, and today the market, locally or otherwise, has absorbed practically all the issues authorized. There is every evidence that the securities of Saskatchewan's municipalities, schools, and rural telephone companies are in steady demand, and at prices which indicate that they are growing in favour with investors.

The year just closed has shown a continuation of a general retrenchment in expenditure. While applications for approval of the issuing of debentures have been numerous, yet the total amounts granted are smaller than those of the preceding year. Different causes may account for this condition. Chief among them is the fact that the lower prices obtained for agricultural products during the past season have brought about the necessity of curtailing disbursements. Again, the costs of securing improvements have receded, which fact in itself, is another, but not a main reason, for the aggregate of authorizations being smaller than for some years past.

Proposals to incur capital indebtedness, whether large or small, deserve close scrutiny, and individual attention to each proposal is necessarily given. The examination of applications to borrow by way of debenture is dealt with in the light of experience gained in the municipal growth and development of the West.

In a comparatively small portion of the province, which for a number of seasons in succession felt the results of crop failures, some rural telephone companies and school districts failed to promptly meet their debenture instalments as they fell due. The situation was frankly taken up with many of the investors concerned, the majority of whom, while disappointed in not having payment made on the due date, felt that the security behind the issue was amply substantial to insure no eventual loss in respect of the investment. There seems to be little probability that the expectation of investors will not be ultimately fulfilled without loss of principal or interest in respect of these investments in rural areas. It is pleasing to be able to record that, generally, in the areas referred to above, the crops in 1922 were bountiful, and that, when the financial returns are finally received from them, debenture coupons, with few exceptions, will be speedily met. A general clearing of debts in many of these communities was experienced in the past month, and will continue during the opening weeks of the present year. As already intimated, the knowledge that the defaults are generally temporary gives a feeling of security to those who hold the issues.

In another portion of this report, extended reference is made to "The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act," being Chapter 12, 1921-22. Special provision therein is made whereby a town or city under the order of the Board may by easy, speedy, and inexpensive methods, secure the cancellation of subdivisions which may have come into their possession. To the seven towns and one city concerned, the Local Government Board forwarded blue prints of each subdivision in their respective townsites, in an effort to assist each of these municipalities in having outlying subdivided areas (which had been secured through tax sale) restored to farm land, thus making it more saleable. It would be then, at least, in a proper classification, and the amount of taxes to be received therefrom would be more easily estimated. It is all too apparent that properties which are nothing more nor less than agricultural areas should not be under the handicap of continuing in lots and blocks, and, with the object of removing this anomaly, and of securing a revision and readjustment of assessments in the municipal institutions under the order of the Board, especial efforts have been made. It is highly desirable that the actual paying ability of the municipalities referred to should be known to themselves, their creditors, and others interested in their administration.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The members of the Advisory Committee, appointed pursuant to The Local Government Board Act, are G. F. Blair, Esq., K.C., City Solicitor, Regina, representing the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities (Urban) and Thomas H. Moffett, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer Rural Municipality of Exeel No. 71, Viceroy, for the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, of which he is the President.

At the meetings held during the year, all the members were present. Various questions relative to the problems with which officials of municipalities have to cope were discussed; among these was that of tax collection. It was agreed that strict application of the provisions for enforcing the payment of taxes would be in the interest of both the taxpayer and the municipality, and that the Board should, in

connection with applications for permission to borrow money by way of debenture, lay increased emphasis on the question of arrears of taxes in the municipality so applying.

The present general rule in respect of rural telephones, whereby the issue of debentures is not authorized, unless it is shown that not more than 15% of the number of parcels of land are in arrear, was approved. The suggestion was made and agreed to, that the same principle might be extended and made applicable to other local authorities, in a form suitable to the varying conditions.

The question of crown lands which are exempt from taxation, with particular reference to lands occupied by soldiers under the administration of the Soldier Settlement Board, as it affects the issue of debentures for schools, telephones, roads, and other public services, again came up for discussion. In the Board's report for last year, reference was made to an agreement by which the Soldier Settlement Board guarantees the payment of taxes levied for the purpose of meeting debenture payments within the areas known as the Piapot Reserve and the Porcupine Reserve. Taxes on soldier settlement lands outside these areas may be similarly guaranteed, but must be the subject of special arrangement with the Soldier Settlement Board in this respect. Unfortunately a case has arisen where a company, in which a considerable number of soldier settlers' lands are included, had proceeded with construction without first obtaining the necessary authorization of the Local Government Board. Subsequently the Soldier Settlement Board refused to guarantee the taxes on these lands, thus causing the security to be impaired. The Local Government Board was obliged to refuse its authorization of the issue, unless the Soldier Settlement Board would consent to guarantee the taxes on the lands held by, or through it, and consequently the contractor who undertook the unauthorized work is in the position of being unable to collect payment. This unfortunate feature of the occurrence is, however, beyond the control of the Board.

Another matter which has recently been brought forcibly to the attention of those concerned, is the practice, common in many municipalities, of diverting monies received for taxes levied for certain specific purposes to objects other than those contemplated. Taxes collected for the payment of rural telephone and school debentures have been used for the construction of roads, etc. In other cases, rural telephone taxes have been used for the maintenance and operation of schools, notwithstanding that these taxes are in the nature of trust funds, a fact which is frequently lost sight of. Instances were cited in which this practice was carried to such an extent that telephone companies, although the necessary taxes were collected, were obliged to default, thus giving the holders of their debentures very good cause for complaint.

Again, it is frequently the practice of municipalities to pledge the taxes of school districts and rural telephone companies for loans, the proceeds of which are used for general purposes, with the result that local authorities within the municipalities are unable to obtain the funds with which to meet their obligations, on account of the banks demanding that all tax collections be paid to them and applied in liquidating strictly municipal loans.

These practices are objectionable and should be corrected. Monies levied and collected for a specific purpose should be used for that purpose and no other, and the credit of each local authority should be preserved for its benefit.

One of the members of the Committee in discussing temporary defaults in urban municipalities suggested the possibility of overcoming them by a system of monthly payment of taxes instead of annual or semi-annual.

The Board, in dealing with applications for permission to issue debentures to pay the cost of public utilities, such as electric lighting, has made a rule that, before granting authorization, it must be satisfied that conditions are such that the utility will be self supporting, paying from its revenues operating and fixed charges. This principle was approved, and it was suggested that it might be extended to the provision of a margin sufficient to place the plant in a position of security.

The Committee engaged in a general discussion of the various features attending the working out of The Union Hospital Act. The provisions of part 2 of the Act have not been taken advantage of to any great extent, it being the consensus of opinion that the following reasons were mainly responsible:

1. Fear on the part of ratepayers that the hospital might grow to such an extent as to involve heavy taxes for meeting deficits in cost of operation and maintenance.
2. Difficulty in deciding upon a choice of location caused by conflict of local interests when more than one urban centre is included in the area.
3. A growing disinclination on the part of rural areas to incur debenture debts.

The opinion was also expressed that if the districts were smaller and the hospitals of more modest pretensions, the objects of the Act might be more generally attained. An instance was cited of a small hospital in the southern part of the province having the minimum number of beds, which, with reasonable charges, and few, if any, defaults, was carrying on its work most successfully.

The Committee was agreed that "Free Hospitals" should not be encouraged under any circumstances, these having a tendency toward abuses of the privileges which they offer, resulting in excessive maintenance costs, far beyond the ability of the municipalities to support.

The Board's policy in the administration of the Sale of Shares Act was examined, and received the general approbation of the Committee. It was agreed that paragraph (f) of section 3, which exempts from the operation of the Act, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities "authorized by the Board to be sold or listed on any stock exchange which has been approved for the purpose of this section by the Board" might be very well eliminated, as the listing on the stock exchange of a security would not, in the Board's opinion, be sufficient to render unnecessary the usual exhaustive examination which is made of the affairs of companies applying for certificates under the Act permitting them to offer their shares for sale in this province.



Several instances were cited of companies which had been refused certificates by the Board, notwithstanding the fact that they were listed on one or more exchanges, subsequent occurrences in respect of which fully justified the Board's action.

Paragraph (c) of the same section exempts the securities of foreign countries, and in view of the heavy trading in the depreciated currency and securities of certain European countries, it is thought that a change in this paragraph might be advisable.

The Act provides for the payment of a certificate fee of \$5.00, payable on the delivery of the certificate. This has recently been altered by Order in Council providing for a sliding scale of fees, ranging from \$10.00 for amounts up to \$25,000.00 to \$100.00 for amounts of \$500,000.00 and over. The amount of time and labour involved in the examination of files, documents, statements, etc. in connection with each application appeared to the Committee as a sufficient reason for the increase.

The question of defaults in payment of debenture coupons by some municipalities was acknowledged as cause for concern. Their serious effect on the credit of local authorities was conceded, although the favourable reception which is accorded Saskatchewan municipal and other debentures at the present time would appear to indicate that the investor is fully aware of, and understands the causes and realizes that they are of a temporary nature only. It cannot, however, be denied that in some, though fortunately very few, instances the difficulties are brought about by carelessness on the part of officials. The opinion was concurred in, that in such instances the machinery provided by statute for the removal of inefficient or neglectful officials and their replacement by others should, in the interests of the municipalities, be immediately put into action.

The subject of undertaking by village schools of teaching advanced classes for the benefit of students whose homes are beyond the confines of the village school district, as well as those living within the district, was introduced. The advantage of teaching higher grades at points where pupils could attend without leaving home to board at some distant point was conceded, but at the same time it was agreed that by taxation or fees adequate payment to the district should be contributed by those receiving the benefits of senior classes.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

The year ending 1922 has seen a very considerable reduction in the number and amount of authorizations granted to local authorities for the issue of debentures. City and town municipalities, it is true, show a small increase over 1921, but in all other classes of local authority a considerable decrease appears; the total amount for the year being \$1,938,111.17, as against \$3,270,305.16 in 1921.

#### *Cities.*

Schedule "A" to this report contains a detailed list of applications received from city municipalities, numbering 41, aggregating

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

\$1,087,285.83. Of these, 4, amounting to \$102,500.00, were refused, and reductions made in 4 to the amount of \$94,871.30. Thirty-seven were authorized to the amount of \$889,914.53, classified as follows:—

Electric light and power .....	6	\$143,410.00
Sewers and works connected therewith .....	8	35,056.49
Watermains and works connected therewith ....	7	34,455.07
Water and sewer connections .....	1	3,100.00
Concrete sidewalks .....	3	7,879.08
Plank sidewalks .....	2	16,676.40
Road improvements and machinery therefor ....	2	8,000.00
Bridges .....	1	2,500.00
Street railway extensions .....	1	10,000.00
Storm sewers .....	1	7,665.00
Hospital equipment .....	1	2,000.00
Capitalization of arrears of municipal taxes ....	3	535,000.00
Capitalization of arrears of school taxes .....	1	84,172.49
	<hr/>	
	37	\$889,914.53

It will be observed that over half of the above amount is comprised in three issues aggregating \$535,000.00 for capitalization of municipal taxes, and one for \$84,172.49 for capitalization of school taxes. The former were issued under authority of The Arrears of Taxes (Capitalization) Act, 1922, and the latter under The Arrears of Taxes Act. Deducting these, the amount borrowed for the general purposes of cities was only \$270,742.04, as against \$546,916.99 in 1921.

*Towns.*

Schedule "B" contains a list of 18 applications aggregating \$162,105.64. Two of them were reduced by \$20,818.00, making the total amount authorized \$141,287.64, classified as follows:—

Watermains and works connected therewith ....	4	\$14,000.00
Electric light and power .....	2	30,500.00
Sewer and water connections .....	1	8,100.00
Sewerage system .....	1	6,900.00
Concrete sidewalks .....	2	9,787.64
Plank sidewalks .....	1	1,000.00
Street improvements .....	2	2,000.00
Scavenging equipment .....	1	1,000.00
Fire protection .....	2	8,000.00
Capitalization of arrears of municipal taxes .....	2	60,000.00
	<hr/>	
	18	\$141,287.64

The amount of debentures issued by towns for general purposes in 1921 was \$41,500.00. After deducting 2 issues aggregating \$60,000.00 under The Arrears of Taxes (Capitalization) Act, 1922, the amount for the year 1922 is \$81,287.64.

*Villages.*

Twenty-three applications by local authorities of this class, aggregating \$42,075.00, are listed in Schedule "C". Five of them, amounting

to \$25,725.00, were refused. Reductions to the amount of \$450.00 were made in 2, and 18 authorizations, amounting to \$42,075.00, were granted as follows:—

Recreation and Exhibition Grounds .....	1	\$1,000.00
Fire protection .....	3	4,600.00
Municipal halls and equipment therefor .....	2	5,500.00
Plank sidewalks and street grading .....	7	7,050.00
Cement sidewalks .....	1	2,500.00
Cemetery and nuisance grounds .....	1	525.00
Lighting for rink .....	1	750.00
Water supply .....	2	3,800.00
	18	\$25,725.00

Amount for 1921: \$71,250.00.

#### *Rural Municipalities.*

For some time past rural municipalities appear to have been gradually discontinuing the practice of issuing debentures for paying the cost of their various services. In 1921, 5 issues, aggregating \$20,155.85, were reported, which was exceptionally low. In 1922, only 2 issues for a total amount of \$12,000.00 were authorized, as follows:—

Municipal office .....	1	\$ 2,000.00
Union hospital .....	1	10,000.00

See Schedule "D".

#### *Schools.*

The year 1922 showed a falling off of over 50% in the number of authorizations granted to school districts, and approximately 70% in amount of such authorizations, as compared with the year 1921.

Various causes may be ascribed for these reductions, principal among which is the reluctance of school trustees to incur new obligations or increase old ones during the present period of financial stress. This is a policy which should meet with the approbation of the taxpayers, and is one which has been encouraged and promoted by this Board on all occasions.

The fact that costs have decreased in greater ratio than has the number of applications, may no doubt be explained by the reduction in the cost of labour and materials, as compared with the previous year. One hundred and seventy-one applications were received. One hundred and fifty-five authorizations to the amount of \$514,550.00 were granted, classified as follows:—

1922		Defeated by ratepayers		1921		Defeated by ratepayers		
New schools .....	101	\$402,065.00	10	\$38,600.00	210	\$1,416,142.00	22	\$168,800.00
New schools and teachers' residences ..	..	.....	..	.....	3	17,541.00	..	.....
Alterations and improvements .....	14	28,860.00	1	1,200.00	42	44,425.00	2	3,500.00
Teachers' residences .....	16	16,500.00	1	800.00	51	62,215.00	8	10,700.00
Additions to buildings .....	12	30,725.00	1	1,700.00	9	21,150.00	..	.....
New schools and stables .....	7	22,100.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Moving schools .....	1	300.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Addition and Teachers' residence ..	1	3,500.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
School equipment .....	1	500.00	..	.....	1	1,000.00	..	.....
Addition and heating plant .....	1	8,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
New heating plant .....	1	2,000.00	..	.....	3	12,200.00	1	3,600.00
School barns .....	..	.....	..	.....	3	1,500.00	..	.....
	155	\$514,550.00	13	\$42,300.00	322	\$1,576,173.00	33	\$186,600.00
Less defeated by ratepayers ..	13	42,300.00			33	186,600.00		
	142	\$472,250.00			289	\$1,389,573.00		
Details are given in Schedule "E".								

*Rural Telephone Companies.*

In 1921 rural telephone construction was considerably less than half that for 1920. The figures for 1922 show an even greater falling off as compared with those for the previous year. Only 75 authorizations, aggregating \$225,734.00, were granted in 1922, classified as follows:

	1922		1921	
New companies .....	7	\$ 28,050.00	23	\$324,251.00
Extensions to existing companies	62	188,509.00	131	556,815.00
Central office buildings .....	5	4,875.00	13	16,190.00
Central offices and extensions ..	1	4,300.00	4	17,000.00
	75	\$225,734.00	171	\$914,256.00

The reasons for the decrease given in the case of schools would no doubt apply to a certain extent to the rural telephone situation.

Details are given in Schedule "F".

*Union Hospital Districts.*

One debenture of \$64,700.00 was issued by a union hospital district, a new local authority created by The Union Hospital Act, which provides that the board of a union hospital district under The Union Hospital Act may issue debentures on the security of the lands included in the hospital area, as defined by order-in-council. The lands are assessed by the municipality in which they are located, and taxes collected and paid over to the board in the same manner as in the case of rural school districts.

## SALE OF DEBENTURES.

Toward the end of 1921 and in the early part of 1922 prices for debentures were not at all favourable to the issuing local authority. Cities were sometimes obliged to pay in the neighborhood of 7%, towns a somewhat higher rate, and other classes of local authority around 8%.

These conditions gradually improved as the year went on, until toward its close, debentures, especially those of rural local authorities were eagerly sought after at much more favourable prices. Rural school and rural telephone debentures were especially in demand, and this, notwithstanding the unusual number of defaults in payment of annual coupons recorded in respect of them. Out of 142 issues of school debentures offered, the sale of 105 has been completed. Sales of most of the remaining 37 had been arranged and were in process of completion at the close of the year. Rural telephone company issues were in a similar position. Of the 75 issues authorized in 1922, at the end of the year 59 had been sold, and negotiations respecting the remaining 16 were in progress.

The interest of local investors in debentures issued in their own neighbourhood, to which attention was called in the Board's last report, still continues, though sales through this channel were not as large in 1922 as in the previous year, a condition due no doubt to the ready absorption from outside.

The following table shows the total number of debentures sold in 1922 as compared with the previous year; also the number sold to local investors:

	Total debentures sold				Debentures sold locally			
	1921		1922		1921		1922	
	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount
Cities .....	21	\$ 597,114.00	31	\$1,095,834.58	14	\$ 338,559.90	2	\$ 11,700.00
Towns .....	25	163,461.58	18	81,516.33	25	163,461.58	14	53,437.64
Villages .....	24	37,462.00	21	42,665.86	20	34,962.00	10	17,290.86
Rural Municipalities .....	5	36,998.07	2	2,155.85	1	12,000.00	..	.....
Villages and Rural Schools .....	289	1,152,122.00	170	492,154.14	206	718,365.00	70	201,304.14
Town Schools .....	12	214,400.00	9	69,000.00	11	203,400.00	4	14,500.00
City Schools .....	7	385,000.00	2	25,000.00	4	99,000.00	..	.....
Rural Telephones .....	221	1,224,414.00	90	319,645.00	157	861,413.00	36	134,764.00
Union Hospital .....	...	.....	1	64,700.00	...	.....	..	.....
	604	\$3,810,971.65	344	\$2,192,671.76	438	\$2,431,161.48	136	\$432,996.64

Interest rates still continue high, a fact which is one of the principal retarding influences on municipal borrowing in the province. Officials of local authorities are realizing more and more the unwisdom of mortgaging the future on such unfavourable terms as are now available, and are noticeably endeavouring to keep away from borrowing by debenture.

Following is a statement of debentures sold by each class of local authority, the interest rates paid, and the average interest rate for each month in the year :

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	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average rate per cent.
<i>Cities—</i>					
January .....	1	\$ 30,000.00	5.777	5.777	5.777
February .....	1	20,000.00	5.782	5.782	5.782
March .....	2	34,812.58	7.	5.695	5.919
May .....	5	50,300.00	7.	5.600	6.057
July .....	5	330,750.00	6.678	6.073	6.552
September .....	9	535,972.00	7.100	6.310	6.727
October .....	8	94,000.00	6.193	5.600	5.785
	31	\$1,095,834.58			
<i>Towns—</i>					
January .....	5	\$ 22,750.00	8.	8.	8.
March .....	3	3,200.00	8.	7.	7.781
April .....	1	3,000.00	8.	8.	8.
June .....	1	10,000.00	7.	7.	7.
July .....	1	1,500.00	8.	8.	8.
August .....	4	26,878.69	7.996	7.916	7.936
September .....	1	1,400.00	8.	8.	8.
October .....	1	8,000.00	7.996	7.996	7.996
November .....	1	4,787.64	7.	7.	7.
	18	\$81,516.33			
<i>Villages—</i>					
January .....	3	\$ 4,000.00	8.	8.	8.
February .....	2	4,340.86	8.	8.	8.
May .....	3	6,900.00	8.	7.759	7.930
June .....	5	12,400.00	8.	7.966	7.932
August .....	4	7,575.00	8.	7.913	7.923
September .....	1	2,500.00	8.	8.	8.
October .....	1	3,000.00	8.	8.	8.
November .....	1	1,150.00	7.	7.	7.
December .....	1	800.00	7.	7.	7.
	21	\$ 42,665.86			
<i>Schools:</i>					
<i>Village and Rural—</i>					
January .....	15	\$ 27,450.00	8.	7.941	7.990
February .....	12	24,550.00	8.	7.750	7.893
March .....	20	44,654.14	8.	7.674	7.923
April .....	16	38,400.00	8.	7.749	7.921
May .....	19	62,300.00	8.	7.500	7.685
June .....	18	70,100.00	8.	7.	7.674
July .....	13	40,600.00	8.	7.	7.684
August .....	18	44,300.00	8.	6.995	7.540
September .....	13	71,000.00	8.	7.	7.272
October .....	9	25,200.00	8.	7.	7.514
November .....	6	14,900.00	8.	7.50	7.799
December .....	11	28,700.00	8.	7.	7.664
	170	\$ 492,154.14			



	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average rate per cent.
<i>Schools:</i>					
<i>Towns and Cities—</i>					
January .....	1	\$ 5,000.00	8.	8.	8.
March .....	1	4,000.00	8.	8.	8.
April .....	2	9,000.00	8.	8.	8.
May .....	2	18,000.00	7.998	7.500	7.915
June .....	1	13,000.00	5.82	5.82	5.82
July .....	1	24,000.00	7.062	7.062	7.062
September .....	1	2,500.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
October .....	2	18,500.00	6.858	6.664	6.732
	11	\$ 94,000.00			
<i>Rural Telephone Companies—</i>					
January .....	14	\$ 81,051.00	8.	7.979	7.991
February .....	11	54,104.00	7.	7.750	7.938
March .....	5	12,000.00	8.	7.773	7.873
April .....	8	47,850.00	8.	7.500	7.629
May .....	3	2,950.00	7.918	7.625	7.672
June .....	4	7,550.00	8.	7.500	7.735
July .....	8	17,800.00	8.	7.	7.301
August .....	4	19,035.00	8.	7.434	7.911
September .....	7	11,950.00	8.	7.	7.615
October .....	9	18,660.00	8.	7.375	7.707
November .....	7	13,550.00	8.	7.	7.313
December .....	10	33,145.00	7.960	7.	7.425
	90	\$ 319,645.00			
<i>Union Hospitals—</i>					
September .....	1	\$ 64,700.00	7.875	7.875	7.875

## ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCES.

The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922, replaces part 2 of The Local Government Board Act.

Among the local authorities whose finances are under the supervision of the Local Government Board by virtue of this act, the town of Watrous is making satisfactory progress. It has regularly met the payments required by the Board's order, which has now been in effect six years. With careful management, the finances of this town will in a short time be restored to a sound basis.

Another local authority whose affairs were taken over by the Board about five years ago is St. Paul's Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 20, which, since the consolidating and refunding of its debt, has succeeded in practically recovering its former sound position.

The town of Scott has applied to the Board for a further inquiry into its affairs, the date for which has been set.

The arrangement by which the town of Battleford should be administered by a trustee did not prove a solution of its difficulties, and, at the request of the bondholders, a further inquiry was made, following which, a report fully outlining the position was made to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and copies of it sent to all the bondholders.

With reference to the town of Humboldt, the Board has been awaiting the result of the reorganization of and repairs to the electric light and power equipment before finally deciding upon its course of action. It has recently received a report for the first ten months of 1922, showing that an operating deficit of \$8,437.00 of the previous year has been overcome, and, in addition, an operating surplus of \$3,395.00 produced.

The town of Canora is making satisfactory progress. Its affairs are carefully managed, and it is hoped that it may be able to recover its position with very little, if any, readjustment.

The town of Melville and Melville School District No. 2187 came under the provisions of the act by petition of 25% of their creditors received by the Board, the 28th of July, 1922. An inquiry was held pursuant to the petition on the 15th of September in the town hall, Melville.

The town of Sutherland by resolution of the council, dated the 24th of July, requested the Board to inquire into its affairs, and an inquiry was duly held in the council chamber at Sutherland on the 12th of September.

The city of Swift Current and Swift Current School District No. 167, by resolution dated the 18th of February, requested an inquiry into its affairs, which inquiry was commenced at the city hall, Swift Current, on the 1st of May. At this meeting, negotiations between the city and representatives of the creditors were re-commenced, and adjournment taken from time to time to allow of an amicable settlement being arranged, which has been since practically completed.

The following interim orders have been made by the Board:—

*Town of Humboldt—*

May 23.....*Re* approving estimates and fixing tax rate.

*Town of Canora—*

June 15.....*Re* approving estimates and fixing tax rate.

February 9.....*Re* payment to Canora School District.

February 9.....*Re* payment on account of 1919 coupons.

February 16.....*Re* payment on account of 1919 coupons.

July 4.....*Re* payment to Canora School District.

December 14.....*Re* payment to Canora School District.

*Town of Watrous—*

July 3.....*Re* approving estimates and fixing tax rate.

*City of Swift Current—*

July 13.....*Re* approving estimates and fixing tax rate.

*Town of Scott—*

August 1.....*Re* approving estimates and fixing tax rate.

For the purpose of assisting municipalities under the operation of The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922, in obtaining title to lands purchased at tax sales, section 16 provides, (1), for the issue of title without payment of school taxes, as required by The Arrears of Taxes Act, and (2), remission of public revenue taxes on lands in respect of which tax sale title is being applied for.

Section 22 provides that no fees shall be charged in the land titles office for the registration of instruments, the issue or cancellation of certificates of title or the cancellation of plans, in respect of such applications for tax sale titles.

On the recommendation of the Board, these privileges have been extended to the following towns:

Humboldt, Watrous, Sutherland, Scott, and Battleford.

#### SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

Investments of sinking funds amounting to \$1,292,155.35 were approved by the Board during the year.

These investments are classified as follows:

Dominion of Canada war bonds .....	\$ 87,000.00
Dominion of Canada victory bonds .....	434,700.00
Province of Saskatchewan bonds .....	122,950.66
Province of Alberta bonds .....	77,000.00
Province of British Columbia bonds .....	77,000.00
Province of Ontario bonds .....	7,074.60
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds .....	23,120.00
Vancouver and district joint sewer and drainage debentures .....	60,000.00
Saskatchewan school district debentures .....	207,010.00
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures .....	185,422.09
Saskatchewan town debentures .....	4,878.00
Saskatchewan city debentures .....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,292,155.35

Following are statements showing in detail the investments made by each local authority, the interest return of each class of investment, and the average yield rates:

Nature of investment	Number of applications	Face value of security	Interest Yield per cent.
<i>City of Regina—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	13	\$ 33,850.00	7.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	24	72,100.00	7.
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	3	31,000.00	6.75
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	6,500.00	6.625
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	4	16,000.00	6.875
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	3	14,000.00	7.375
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	9	36,241.89	7.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	5	40,950.00	7.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	5	14,195.00	6.875
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	14	39,007.94	7.50
Saskatchewan town debentures ..	1	4,878.00	7.
City of Regina (Coll. Institute) debentures ..	1	6,000.00	7.
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1934 ....	2	9,000.00	5.55
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	3	35,000.00	5.47
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	150,000.00	5.42
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	175,000.00	5.34
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	5,000.00	5.45
Dominion war loan, 1923, .....	4	66,000.00	5.55
Dominion war loan, 1923, .....	4	21,000.00	5.50
	99	\$775,722.83	6.108
			Average
<i>City of Moose Jaw</i>			
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	2	\$ 16,855.75	7.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	4,939.86	7.75
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	16,000.00	5.41
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	5,000.00	5.45
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1940, ....	1	5,000.00	5.50
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936, ....	1	10,000.00	5.50
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936, ....	3	12,500.00	5.55
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1934, ....	1	8,273.33	5.65
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1940, ....	2	30,000.00	5.53
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1940, ....	1	6,000.00	5.60
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1934, ....	1	9,757.33	5.67
Province of Alberta bonds, 1931, .....	1	22,000.00	5.67
	16	\$146,326.27	5.737
			Average
<i>City of Saskatoon—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	4	\$ 12,259.97	6.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	3,150.00	6.875
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	45,000.00	5.44
Province of Alberta bonds, 1936, .....	1	55,000.00	5.75
Province of Saskatchewan registered stock ..	1	2,920.00	6.
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1951, ....	1	20,000.00	5.42
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1934, ....	1	9,500.00	5.50
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941, ..	1	45,000.00	5.53
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941, ..	2	21,000.00	5.50
Vancouver and district joint sewer and drainage debentures ..	1	60,000.00	5.56
	14	\$273,829.97	5.63
			Average

Nature of investment	Number of applications	Face value of security	Interest Yield per cent.
<i>City of Prince Albert—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds .....	7	\$ 7,120.00	5.
<i>City of North Battleford—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds .....	1	\$ 11,000.00	5.
Province of British Columbia bonds, 1941,	1	11,000.00	5.50
Province of Ontario bonds, 1942, .....	1	7,074.60	5.45
	3	\$ 29,074.60	5.244 Average
<i>City of Weyburn—</i>			
Exchanged victory bonds, 1922, .....		\$ 20,000.00	
for same amount of victory bonds, 1923.			
<i>Town of Duck Lake—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	\$ 560.00	8.
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	500.00	7.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	200.00	7.50
	3	\$ 1,260.00	7.623 Average
<i>Town of Rosetown—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	\$ 500.00	8.
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	450.00	7.25
	2	\$ 950.00	7.644 Average
<i>Town of Indian Head—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds .....	1	\$ 5,000.00	5.
<i>Town of Davidson—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	\$ 1,200.00	7.50
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	1,650.00	5.38
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	1,050.00	5.60
Victory bonds, 1934, .....	1	1,000.00	5.47
	4	\$ 4,900.00	5.965 Average
<i>Town of Sutherland—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	\$ 1,650.00	7.25
<i>Town of Biggar—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	1	\$ 100.00	7.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	1,200.00	7.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures ..	1	2,000.00	7.50
	3	\$ 3,300.00	7.401 Average

Nature of investment	Number of applications	Face value of security	Interest Yield per cent.
<i>Regina Public School District No. 4—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	6	\$ 13,500.00	7.75
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	3	11,000.00	7.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures ..	2	5,300.00	7.25
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures .	4	12,950.00	7.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures .	1	271.68	7.25
	17	\$ 43,021.68	7.621 Average

The sinking funds of the following local authorities are administered by the Local Government Board:

Town of Duck Lake,  
Town of Rosetown,  
Town of Biggar,  
Town of Sutherland,  
Regina Public School District No. 4.

Approval of the withdrawal of surplus earnings on sinking funds and application of the same to current and other expenses was granted under section 353 of The City Act, as follows:

City of Regina .....	\$28,000.00
City of Moose Jaw .....	21,387.82
City of Saskatoon .....	35,000.00

#### ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Appeals against decisions of Courts of Revision of assessments of municipalities were heard as follows:—

April 1.....North Battleford .....	3
April 3.....Moose Jaw .....	2
June 6.....Regina .....	86
June 28.....Melville .....	61
July 24.....Canora .....	1
July 25.....Kamsack .....	1
August 15.....Kindersley .....	1
November 23...Melville .....	10

A number of appeals respecting income tax were heard. In three cases the Board decided to reserve its decision, which was later given in writing.

As the question of income tax in municipalities has been the subject of more or less controversy, and as it has an important bearing on municipal revenues, it is deemed advisable to give these decisions in full in this report.

They are as follows:—

“IN THE MATTER OF Appeal from the Court of Revision of the City of Regina,

Between: Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Lister et al, appellants,  
and  
City of Regina, respondent.  
F. B. Bagshaw for the appellants;  
G. F. Blair, K.C., for the respondent;  
Regina, June 26, 1922.

“The LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD. This is an appeal from the decision of the Court of Revision of the City of Regina with respect to the assessment on income of certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the Canadian Militia, under the provisions of The City Act, the names of the members of the respective forces appealing being those set out in the notice of appeal.

“The appeal is made on three separate grounds, which will be dealt with in their order:

“(1) That they are transients, and not persons continuously residing in the city of Regina.

“There are numerous cases dealing with the question of “residence”, but none of the leading cases go so far as to indicate that the place of residence must be continuous, or that the person must continuously reside in the particular locality in which he is assessed for income in order to allow the taxing officers to properly impose an income tax.

“The question of residence, or the determination of the place where a person resides, for the purpose of imposing an income tax is one which depends largely upon the facts and circumstances of each individual case, and no definition appears to have been given which sufficiently covers all the facts included in the evidence before the Board.

“Evidence was submitted that the city assessor duly served the proper officers of the respective forces with a demand, requiring information concerning the names and places of residence of all persons employed whose wages, salary or remuneration exceed \$200 per annum, as is provided by section 438 (1) of The City Act, which reads as follows:

“It shall be the duty of every person employing any other person in his trade, manufacture, business or calling, to give to the assessor on demand information concerning the names and places of residence of all persons employed by him whose wages, salary or remuneration exceed \$200 per annum.”

“Pursuant to such demand, a statement was furnished to the city assessor by the proper officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police containing, among others, the names of the appellants, and giving their respective salaries per annum and the number of months resident in Regina, with other information.

“It would appear from such statement that at the time it was given and at the time the assessment was made that all the appellants, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, had their places of residence in the city of Regina. Lieutenant Colonel Lister in giving evidence stated that he has now, and has had since the 7th day of July 1921, his place of residence in the city of Regina, having been transferred from the city of Halifax.

"In the opinion of the Board, no evidence was submitted to indicate that the information contained in the statement furnished by the proper officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was incorrect, or that at the time of the assessment the respective appellants, as mentioned in such list, were not resident in the city of Regina, and, as to Lieutenant Colonel Lister, his statement with respect to his place of residence appears conclusive. The onus of proof being upon the appellants, and the appellants not having produced evidence sufficient to shift such onus upon the respondent, the Board must accept the statement filed and the assessment made pursuant thereto in so far as places of residence are concerned as conclusive in these appeals.

"(2) That the incomes earned during the year A.D. 1921 cannot lawfully be assessed for taxes in the year A.D. 1922.

"Section 410 of The City Act provides for the levy of municipal and school taxes, as follows:

"Subject to the other provisions of the Act the municipal and school taxes of the city shall be levied upon: (1) lands; (2) businesses; (3) income; and (4) special franchises."

"According to section 2 (10), income is defined as follows:

"Income" means the profit or gain (whether ascertained and capable of computation as being wages, salary or other fixed amount, or unascertained as being fees or emoluments or profits from a trade or commercial or financial or other business or calling) directly or indirectly received by a person from any office or employment or from any profession or calling or from any trade, manufacture or business during the year next preceding that for which the assessment is made, and includes the interest, dividends or profits directly or indirectly received from money at interest upon any security or without security or from stocks or from any other investment and also profit or gain from any other source whatever."

"According to these provisions of The City Act, the levy is made upon "income", but as income for the current year may be unascertained at the time the assessment is made the definition of the term provides that the amount shall be considered as being that of the year next preceding that for which the assessment is made, and the amount of taxes to be levied with respect to current income is measured by the amount of the income of the preceding year.

"A similar provision in the statutes of the province of British Columbia was interpreted in, Attorney General of British Columbia and Ostrum, 1904, A.C., 144, where Lord Macnaughton, at page 147, states:

"The scheme of the Assessment Act and of every other income tax act with which their Lordships are familiar is to provide for the collection of the tax on the basis of the gains and profits of an earlier period."

"It was there decided that certain engineers in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who were not paid salaries but received pay according to the number of miles they ran their locomotives, were liable to the provincial income tax, upon annual incomes in excess of \$1,000, based upon the previous year's income.

"Similarly, it would appear that the tax on income, as provided by section 410 of The City Act, is a tax on the current year's income, but that the amount of such tax is measured by the income of the year next preceding that for which the assessment is made.



“(3) That the several amounts for which the appellants are assessed as income, include living allowances in kind and not in cash, and that such allowances are not lawfully assessable as emoluments.

“In *Tennant and Smith, 1893, A.C., 150*, the House of Lords, in interpreting a provision in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, in which words almost identical with those used in section 2 (10) of *The City Act* were under consideration, held that, where an agent of a bank was bound, as part of his duty, to occupy bank premises and to transact certain bank business after bank hours, but was not entitled to sublet the bank premises or use them for other than for bank business, and in the event of his ceasing to hold his office he was under obligation to quit the premises forthwith, in estimating the bank agent's total income from all sources the yearly value of his privilege of free residence in the bank premises could not be brought into account.

“The principle adopted being that an emolument, which is neither money nor capable of being converted into money, is not income, and is consequently not chargeable as an emolument of office.

“It would appear, however, that if the right to let such premises existed the money value of such right would be liable to income tax.

“The Dominion Income Tax Act was amended in 1919, and now provides that personal and living expenses, where they form part of the profit, gain or remuneration of the tax payer, shall be assessed as income for the purpose of the Act, and in this way the result of the decision in *Tennant and Smith* was overcome. No such amendment has been made to section 2 (10) of *The City Act*, and the decision of *Tennant and Smith* would appear to govern. As evidence submitted was to the effect that members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were given a living allowance, consisting of quarters and rations in the course of their employment, but that they could not let the quarters, or forego their rations and receive cash therefor, the Board has come to the conclusion that no income tax should be levied with respect to such living allowances, unless it can be shown in particular cases that there is the right to let such quarters, or to exchange the rations for money value.

“This portion of the appeal is therefore allowed.

“As success is divided, there will be no order as to costs.”

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
*Per George A. Bell, Chairman.*

“IN THE MATTER OF Appeal from the Court of Revision  
of the Town of Melville:

Between: W. T. Bailey, appellant,  
—and—  
Town of Melville, respondent,  
The appellant in person,  
T. G. Carlton for the respondent,  
Regina, November 28, 1922.

“THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD. The question to be decided by this appeal is whether or not one R. Bailey, son of the appellant, who was, at the time of the assessment, under the age of

twenty-one years, and who is employed with the Canadian National Railways at Melville, Saskatchewan, can be assessed with respect to his wages or salary so earned, under the provisions of *The Town Act* respecting the assessment of income.

“It would appear that the answer to this question must depend upon the construction of *The Town Act*, which provides for the levy of municipal and school taxes upon: (1) lands; (2) businesses; (3) income; and (4) special franchises.

“By section 2 (9) of the act income is defined as follows:

“Income” means the profit or gain (whether ascertained and capable of computation as being wages, salary or other fixed amount, or unascertained as being fees or emoluments or profits from a trade or commercial or financial or other business or calling), directly or indirectly received by a person from any office or employment, or from any profession or calling, or from any trade, manufacture or business during the year next preceding that in which the assessment is made, and includes the interest, dividends or profits directly or indirectly received from money at interest upon any security, or without security, or from stocks or from any other investment, and also profit or gain from any other source whatever.”

“Section 390 (11) of the act, as amended, makes provision for certain exemptions, as follows:

“The income of every married person and of every widow or widower with children up to \$2,000, to which shall be added \$200 for each child under eighteen years of age who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support, the income of every other person up to \$1,000, and in all cases, in addition to any other exemption, the amount of any pension paid to a member or ex-member of His Majesty’s military or naval forces or of any pension paid a member of the forces of His Majesty’s allies in the late war who is a British subject or to a dependent of any such member or ex-member.”

“The income which is assessable is that directly or indirectly received by a “person” from any office or employment. The word “person”, prima facie, includes infants, and, in the absence of any express provision excluding them, they must be taken as included. This was in effect the conclusion arrived at by the Court in *The King v. Income Tax Commissioners* (1916) 1 K.B., 788.

“The only exemption which appears to be made under the provisions of *The Town Act* is that contained in section 390 (11) above referred to. There appears to be no special exemption as to infants.

“The assessment will stand and the appeal be dismissed.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
Per S. P. Grosch, Commissioner.”

“IN THE MATTER OF Appeal from the Court of Revision of the Town of Melville:

Between: J. E. Mitchell, appellant,

—and—

Town of Melville, respondent,

S. H. Potter for the appellant,

T. G. Carlton for the respondent.

Regina, December 11, 1922.

“THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD. According to evidence submitted, the appellant is employed by Canadian National Railways

at Melville as assistant master mechanic for the Melville division, with head quarters at Melville. The railway company has provided him with an office at Melville, and a stenographer as required. He uses the same quarters for sleeping accommodation as the car foreman in the railway yards when in Melville, as his duties may require his presence at any point between the city of Winnipeg and the town of Watrous, and between the town of Canora and the town of Melville, although his headquarters are at Melville, where his official correspondence is directed, and to which point he returns as a matter of business duty. His name appears on the payroll at Melville. He has occupied his position at Melville for a period exceeding three years, although his wife and family live in Rivers, Manitoba, where he visits them at convenient intervals.

“The question to be decided is as to whether or not the appellant is a resident of the town of Melville, for the purpose of making him liable to pay an income tax, as provided by *The Town Act*.

“The term “resident” has been differently construed, and each construction appears to have been given with a view to ascertaining the object intended to be accomplished by the legislature in framing the particular legislation under consideration. *Mellish v. Van Norman* 13 U.C., Q.B.R. 451; *McCuaig v. Hinds*, 11 W.L.R. 652.

“None of the leading cases have gone so far as to indicate that the place of residence must be continuous in order to allow the taxing officers to impose an income tax. *Lister v. City of Regina* (1922) 2 W.W.R. 1162.

“We must not confuse the term domicile with that of residence. Generally speaking, a person may have only one domicile, but he may have more than one residence. *Cartwright v. Hinds* 3 O.R. 595; *Wanzer Lamp Co. v. Woods*, 13 P.R. 514; *McCuaig v. Hinds* 11 W.L.R. 652; *Rex v. Board of Assessors, Fredericton*, 12 E.L.R. 510.

“As long ago as *Attorney General v. Coote* (1817) 4 Price 183, Wood B. stated, “It is no uncommon thing for a gentleman to have two residences at the same time in either of which he may establish his abode, at any period and for any length of time.”

“In the recent case of *Thomson v. Inland Revenue* (1918) 56 Sc. L.R. 10, Lord Justice Clerk stated, “I think in the sense of the income tax acts a man may reside in more than one place at the same time.”

“It would appear that a man may have a residence in a town in Saskatchewan which renders him liable to income tax and yet his domicile may be outside of Canada.

“From a long list of reported cases dealing with residence, a few of the more applicable decisions may be considered.

“Where H. had been appointed sheriff of the County of York adjoining the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and at the time of his appointment was living with his family on his farm in such county, which he had occupied for forty years, and where he continued to live and carry on his occupation as a farmer. H. swore that he had not become and never intended to become a resident of Fredericton, although his duties as sheriff required his presence in Fredericton, and when there he boarded at the County Jail. The Court held that

he was a resident of the city of Fredericton, and liable to be assessed for income in that city. *Rex v. Board of Assessors, Fredericton, Ex parte Howe*, 12 E.L.R., 510.

“D. had been appointed attorney general for the province of Nova Scotia, and was at the time of his appointment a resident and carrying on a law practice in Bridgetown, which practice he had sold, but retained his dwelling house in Bridgetown, which his family contemplated visiting and occupying from time to time. The Court held he was not liable to be assessed for income in the town of Bridgetown, notwithstanding the fact that he continued to own, and contemplated visiting and occupying his dwelling house there. In re *The Assessment Act*; Hon. O. T. Daniels and Town of Bridgetown, 12 E.L.R. 157.

“H. was elected as a school trustee in a rural school district in the province of Manitoba, where he occupied and worked his farm, but his wife and a portion of his family lived in the city of Portage la Prairie, which H. visited at almost regular intervals. It was held that H. had a place of residence, and was himself a “resident ratepayer” in the rural school district, and was, therefore, entitled to hold his office as school trustee. *McCuaig v. Hinds*, 11 W.L.R., 652.

“Where a surgeon in a private lunatic asylum in the parish of N. married, and being required to board and lodge in the asylum, took lodgings for his wife in the parish of P. about eight miles distant. He was in the habit of visiting her nearly weekly and staying for the weekend, and his wife lived in the parish for six years. The Court held the husband had been resident in N. where his duties required him to be, and not in the parish of P. where his wife and children had lodgings. *The Queen v. Overseers of Norwood*, L.R. 2 Q.B. 457.

“According to section 2 (21) of *The Town Act*, “resident” means a person residing within the limits of the town.” This does not give us any assistance, as the terms, “residing”, “residence”, and “resident” are synonymous. We must therefore consider the facts submitted in the light of *The Town Act* and legal decisions.

“The ground of appeal is that the appellant is not a resident of the town of Melville, and therefore is not liable to the income tax imposed by the Town. In view of all the circumstances of the case, the Board has come to the conclusion that the objection taken by counsel for the appellant should be overruled, and that the assessment should stand.

“The appeal is dismissed.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Per: S. P. GROSCH,

Commissioner.”

#### SALE OF SHARES.

In its report last year, the Board sounded a warning in respect of the attempts of unauthorized salesmen to dispose of stocks, bonds, or shares of companies which had not qualified under *The Sale of Shares Act*, some of them of an utterly wild cat nature, others more or less doubtful, but all of them acting illegally.

Reports which have come to the Board indicated that, occasionally the public is still being victimized by salesmen of this description, and it may not be out of place to again stress the importance of care in dealing with people offering shares etc. for sale. It should be remembered:

- (1) That no company has the right to offer its shares to the public, or to advertise them in any way in Saskatchewan until it has obtained a certificate permitting it to do so from the Local Government Board, unless such company is especially exempted from the operation of the Act.
- (2) That no person may legally offer the shares of a company for sale in Saskatchewan, whether such company is certificated by the Board or not, unless he is in possession of a valid license from the Board permitting him to act as agent for the sale of such company's shares etc.

The following is a list of applications for the Board's certificate received during the year, showing how they were dealt with.

Name	File No.	Authorized capital	Value of shares	How disposed of
Arena Rink Co. ....	9303	\$ 40,000	\$ 25	Pending.
Corona Fire & Casualty Co. ....	9304	500,000	100	Certificate refused March 8.
Regina Beach Hotel Co.	9305	50,000	100	Certificate refused March 10.
Zenith Companies Inc. .	9231	2,500,000	50	Certificate refused April 5.
Western Debenture Co. Ltd. ....	9210	40,000	100	Certificate refused October 26. Old certificate cancelled, and new certificate 149 shares at \$110 granted April 20.
International Loan Co. .	9113	5,000,000	100	Certificate granted 1000 shares, May 18.
Okema Mines Ltd. ....	9309	1,000,000	1	Certificate refused June 20.
Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation ..	9177	1,000,000	100	New certificate granted 1454 shares at 120, July 4.
National Industrial Corporation .....	9310	500,000	1	Certificate refused July 5.
Central Canadian Securities .....	9311	50,000	1	Certificate granted 36378 shares Aug. 2.
Cameron Securities Ltd.	9312	50,000	100	Certificate granted 500 shares Aug. 21.
Saskatchewan Creamery Co. of Moose Jaw Ltd.	9245	400,000	100	Certificate granted 500 2nd pref. 8% cum. stock Aug. 21.
Young Tom Soap Co. Ltd. ....	9252	200,000	100	Certificate granted \$40,000 8% mortgage bonds, Aug. 26.
Cowell's New Method Harness Co. Ltd. ....	9314	300,000	100	Certificate granted 300 shares pref. Oct. 27.

Name	File No.	Authorized capital	Value of shares	How disposed of
Mutual Oil & Gas Development Co. Ltd.	9319	150,000	50	Certificate refused Nov. 22.
Medalta Potteries Ltd.	9315	500,000	100	Certificate granted Nov. 24.
Canadian Harvesters Ltd.	9316	200,000	100	Pending.
Pine River Lumber Co.	9317	50,000	50	Pending.
Western Homes Ltd.	9318	5,000,000	100	Pending.
Western Packers Ltd.	9306	1,000,000	100	Application withdrawn April 21.

The following certificates were revoked:

Name	Date of revocation
Diamond Collieries Ltd.	March 2.
Ryan Motors Ltd.	March 2.
Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co.	April 24.
Merchants Consolidated Ltd.	April 27.
United Electric Ltd.	April 27.
Allied Building & Loan Association	May 5.
Regina Trading Co. Ltd.	May 10.
Jackson Machines Ltd.	May 26.
Saskatoon Co-operative Society	August 21.
Canadian Supply Co. Ltd.	September 27.
Great West Bank	October 21.
Zenith Companies Inc.	April 5.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*New School Site:* Approval was given of the purchase by the Regina Public School District No. 4 of a new site consisting of three acres opposite St. John Street.

*Extension of time for passing bylaw:* The City of Saskatoon having failed to pass bylaw 1220 within the statutory time limit, the time for passing it was extended to August 15.

*Change of interest rate in bylaw:* Approval was given of the change of interest rate in bylaw No. 153 of the town of Kamsack from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

*Cultivation of land in subdivision:* One application was received for premission to enter upon and cultivate land in a subdivision as follows: Rothesay Park (S.E. ¼-28-16-26-W2) by Geo. A. Powell: Hearing fixed for December 7, 1922. Application withdrawn.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHEDULES A, B, C, D, E, F AND G, TO REPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1922.

	Total number of applica- tions	Amount	Number refused	Amount	Number reduced	Amount	Number pending	Amount	Number author- ized	Amount
Cities (Schedule A) . . . .	41	\$1,087,285.83	4	\$102,500.00	4	\$ 94,871.30	..	.....	37	\$ 889,914.53
Towns (Schedule B) . . .	18	162,105.64	..	.....	2	20,818.00	..	.....	18	141,287.64
Villages (Schedule C) .	23	42,075.00	5	15,900.00	2	450.00	..	.....	18	25,725.00
Rural Municipalities (Schedule D) . . . . .	3	22,000.00	1	10,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	12,000.00
Union Hospitals (Schedule E) . . . . .	2	128,900.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	128,900.00
Schools (Schedule F) ..	171	594,931.00	8	32,250.00	31	24,431.00	8	\$23,700.00	155	514,550.00
Rural Telephones (Schedule G) . . . . .	81	260,549.00	4	12,365.00	1	350.00	2	22,100.00	75	225,734.00
	339	\$2,297,846.47	22	\$173,015.00	40	\$140,920.30	10	\$45,800.00	307	\$1,938,111.17

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1922, TO  
DECEMBER 31, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

	1921		1922	
	Number of author- izations	Amount	Number of author- izations	Amount
Cities .....	31	\$ 646,970.31	37	\$ 889,914.53
Towns .....	8	41,500.00	18	141,287.64
Villages .....	32	71,250.00	18	25,725.00
Rural Municipalities .....	5	20,155.85	2	12,000.00
Union Hospitals .....	..	.....	2	128,900.00
Schools .....	322	1,576,173.00	155	514,550.00
Rural Telephones .....	171	914,256.00	75	225,734.00
	569	\$3,270,305.16	307	\$1,938,111.17

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. O. DAVIDSON,  
*Secretary.*

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, *January 25, 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 ending December 31, 1922.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. P. GROSCH,  
*Commissioner.*



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 11 and 22.

(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF  
THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922.

REGINA, SASK., *February 1, 1923.*

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, 1922, 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 415 for an aggregate of \$1,450,368.00, and 97 loans were completed for an aggregate of \$361,120.36, most of these having been accepted by the Board in 1921 or earlier.

The Board was out of funds for a great portion of the year and the Books were closed on December 31, with a large overdraft at the Bank.

The Board is still far from satisfied with collections in spite of every reasonable endeavor to collect. Notwithstanding the Board's priority rights as first mortgagee, many of the borrowers who had good crops used the proceeds to pay other creditors, leaving our mortgage instalment unpaid. Some of them claimed that they were in duty bound to pay their unsecured creditors first, as the Board, having a first mortgage and good security, could better afford to wait for another crop.

In a few cases last season where the Board had taken possession and had leased the land to the borrower for a share of the crop, the tenant (the borrower) actually disposed of the Board's share and used the proceeds to pay other creditors or for other purposes. In such cases foreclosure would have been the proper remedy and would have been amply justified but the Board gave the option of borrowing elsewhere to pay off the Board's mortgage and agreed to accept payment without any notice or bonus. If the mortgage is not paid off nor restored to good standing by spring, the Board will continue in possession and will be willing to rent the land again to the borrower, but at threshing time the Board will be obliged, for safety, to seize the crop and probably keep a Bailiff in possession until the rental share is realized. Should the borrower tamper a second time with the Board's share of the crop foreclosure will follow promptly.

To illustrate some of the difficulties under which the Board is labouring on account of its relationship to the Government and on account of its interest charge being so much lower than the rates chargeable on the Farmers' other accounts, we cite a few instances for your information:

\* One borrower who made no payment to the Board in 1921, although he had 3375 bushels of wheat and 1133 bushels of flax as well as 1348 bushels of oats was put under lease for a one-third share of the crop of 1922 and had a crop of 3242 bushels of wheat, 320 bushels of flax and 427 bushels of oats, besides 17 loads of oat sheaves. He sold the Board's share of the crop and paid only \$500.00 on account of the heavy arrears. He was asked to borrow elsewhere and pay off the Board's mortgage.

Another who owed the Board over \$1,600.00 and who harvested 2900 bushels of wheat paid nothing but wrote to say:—

"The Bank promised the money if I paid up the Bank and as soon as I paid up they refused me."

Still another who had 5900 bushels of wheat wrote in:—

"In my last letter I informed you that I was obliged to pay bills accumulated in 1919-1920. These were old bills and had to be paid. Yours are only three months past due."

Another to whom the Board advanced seed to the amount of \$270.00 last spring from which seed he grew 4350 bushels of wheat, paid nothing, notwithstanding the Board's lien on the crop for the seed.

Another who had seed grain from the Board to the amount of \$200.00 in 1922, grew from that seed 1637 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, and 560 bushels of rye and he paid the Board only \$157.00: not sufficient to cover the seed grain lien.

One delinquent borrower wrote in:—

"I had to choose between losing money paid on purchased land or risk a clash with the Board."

and he paid the Board nothing.

Another who was under lease from the Board for a share of the crop and who appropriated the Board's share wrote:—

"Now I know this is not very nice to use the Board, which simply kept me through the hard years with no crop and who I've not paid a dollar to since I got your money."

One had a crop of 2200 bushels of wheat, another 3030 bushels, another 3070 bushels, another 4029 bushels, another 5336 bushels, and another 5600 bushels, and not one of these paid anything to the Board.

Until the account is restored to good standing not one of these delinquents will be permitted to harvest another crop from the mortgaged premises excepting as tenant of the Board.

A number of our borrowers have abandoned their farms and at the end of 1922 the Board had acquired title to 19 farms either through transfer or by foreclosure following abortive mortgage sale proceedings, and one property was sold at the public sale for the amount of the Board's claim. Three others were sold following the acquisition of title and it is expected that others will be sold during this season.

No losses have occurred on any of those sold but it is possible that losses may be made on some of those remaining on hand.

The revenue for the year covered all operating expenses and depreciation and left a surplus of \$70,691.71 on the year's operations. The surplus carried forward from the previous years amounted to \$76,576.06 but it was decided to write off \$377.50 additional of inspection expenses incurred in earlier years and carried forward as collectable. This leaves the net surplus carried forward to 1923 at \$146,890.27.

The Board was again required to make advances for the purchase of seed grain to some of its borrowers. An aggregate amount of \$20,062.23 was advanced for this purpose and 159 borrowers shared in these advances. Applications for seed grain were refused where it appeared that the borrower had had a fair crop and had disposed of his seed grain for other purposes.

The Board has many hundreds of applications for loans in hand awaiting inspection as soon as the necessary funds become available, and it is hoped that the Board may be enabled to resume inspection work in the spring or early summer.

A number of loans were paid off during the year 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, 1922.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Bank Over Draft (Union Bank) .....	\$35,298.13	Cash on hand December 31, 1922 .....	\$ 676.80
At Credit of Suspense Account .....	1,770.27	INVESTMENTS AND ACCRUALS—	
Saskatchewan Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co. ....	466.55	<i>First Mortgages on land</i> .....	\$8,593,706.04
J. W. Blyth .....	203.68	Less repayments .....	825,596.52    7,768,109.52
LIABILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SASK.—		<i>Seed Grain Advances</i> .....	171,088.76
Advances for <i>Working Capital</i> .....	\$8,593,400.00	Less repayments .....	105,330.17    65,758.59
Less repayments .....	825,596.52	<i>Taxes Advances</i> .....	311,159.16
	\$7,767,803.48	Less repayments .....	151,407.18    159,751.98
Advances for <i>Seed Grain</i> .....	170,935.76	<i>Hail Insurance Advances</i> .....	74,524.67
Less repayments .....	105,330.17	Less repayments .....	52,585.11    21,939.56
	65,605.59	<i>Foreclosed Loans Advances</i> .....	62,582.03
Advances for <i>Taxes</i> .....	310,846.95	Less repayments .....	1,913.30    60,668.73
Less repayments .....	151,407.18	<i>Interest on Loans accrued to Oct. 31,</i>	
	159,439.77	1922, due Nov. 1, 1922 .....	1,477,480.16
Advances for <i>Hail Insurance</i> .....	74,524.67	Less repayments .....	914,511.69    562,968.47
Less repayments .....	52,585.11	<i>Interest on Loans accrued for Nov. and</i>	
	21,939.56	Dec. 1922, not due until Nov. 1, 1923	87,417.45
Advances for <i>Foreclosed Loans</i> .....	62,582.03	<i>Mortgage Charges (Receivable)</i> .....	13,939.56
Less repayments .....	1,913.30	<i>Solicitors' Disbursements (Receivable)</i> .....	1,403.53
	60,668.73	<i>Inspection Revenue (Receivable)</i> .....	800.00
Advances for <i>Administration Expenses</i> .....	161,000.00	<i>Equipment of Plant Office furniture</i> ..	7,767.88
<i>Interest on Working Capital etc.</i> .....	1,245,589.35	Less depreciation .....	388.38    7,379.50
Less repayments .....	914,511.69	Automobile .....	2,306.00
	331,077.66	Less depreciation .....	1,106.00    1,200.00
Balance at Credit of <i>Profit and Loss</i>		Maps .....	203.00
Account .....	146,890.27	Less depreciation .....	53.00
	146,890.27		
	\$8,752,163.69		\$8,752,163.69

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

I hereby certify that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922 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, subject to the attached schedules and report.

The Mortgagors' Trust Account is treated in a separate statement.

(Signed) W. O. LOTT, Deputy Provincial Auditor.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29.

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY (*Mr. Gordon, Souris*) SHOWING:

*The total amount loaned by the Farm Loan Board in each year since its organization and the amount now outstanding (a) by way of principal, showing amount overdue and amount not yet due, and (b) in interest, showing for what years the interest remains unpaid; the total amount outstanding for taxes paid, or other disbursements, showing the year for which these were paid; how many foreclosures have taken place and how much land, if any, is now held by the Board.*

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

The total amount loaned by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board in each year since its organization, and the amount now outstanding is as follows:

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	TOTAL
PRINCIPAL .....	\$211,567.85	\$1,546,798.92	\$2,000,781.70	\$2,372,957.76	\$2,100,479.45	\$361,120.36	\$8,593,706.04
MORTGAGE CHARGES ...	2.00	122.77	3,915.54	7,967.23	14,144.73	31,876.34	58,028.61
SEED GRAIN .....			29,782.76	95,131.30	36,959.77	9,214.93	171,088.76
HAIL PREMIUMS .....				1,103.80	28,794.39	44,626.48	74,524.67
TAXES .....				310.00	16,434.43	294,414.73	311,159.16
	<u>\$211,569.85</u>	<u>\$1,546,921.69</u>	<u>\$2,034,480.00</u>	<u>\$2,477,470.09</u>	<u>\$2,196,812.77</u>	<u>\$741,252.84</u>	<u>\$9,208,507.24</u>

LESS REPAYMENTS—

PRINCIPAL .....	\$225,596.52
MORTGAGE CHARGES .....	44,089.05
SEED GRAIN .....	105,330.17
HAIL PREMIUMS .....	52,585.11
TAXES .....	151,407.18
	<u>\$1,179,008.03</u>
BALANCE OUTSTANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1922 .....	<u>\$8,029,499.21</u>

The amount over-due, and not yet due for principal, and the amount outstanding for taxes and other disbursements are as follows:

PRINCIPAL NOT YET DUE .....	\$7,637,012.48
PRINCIPAL OVERDUE .....	131,097.04
MORTGAGE CHARGES OVERDUE—MAINLY FIRE INSURANCE	
PREMIUMS .....	13,939.56
SEED GRAIN OVERDUE .....	65,758.59
HAIL PREMIUMS OVERDUE .....	21,939.56
TAXES OVERDUE .....	159,751.98
	<u>\$8,029,499.21</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

The total amount due to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for interest as of February 28, 1923, is \$509,554.46, and the years for which the interest remains unpaid are as follows:

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	TOTAL
\$1,986.04	\$21,547.27	\$63,011.10	\$143,576.23	\$279,433.82	\$509,554.46

SCHEDULE NO. 3.

After abortive sale in each case title issued in the name of the Board to the land covered by sixteen mortgages.

In three other cases title was given to the Board voluntarily by the Mortgagor, making a total of nineteen mortgages under which title to the land covered thereby passed into the name of the Board.

Three parcels have since been sold, leaving sixteen in the name of the Board as of December 31, 1922.

These sixteen parcels contain twenty-two quarter sections.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32.

*(In Part)**Report of Conference between the three Prairie Provinces and the Government of Canada respecting Natural Resources—1922.*

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, CANADA

OTTAWA, February 20, 1922.

HONOURABLE W. M. MARTIN, K.C.,  
*Premier of Saskatchewan,*  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have been discussing with my colleagues the question of the claim of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for their lands and other natural resources. We are very desirous of having this long standing question settled.

In the earlier days of Confederation, when the Prairie Provinces were organized, the several Dominion Governments of the time held that these resources, which in the case of the older portions of the Dominion belonged to the Provinces, should in the case of the Prairie Provinces be held and administered by the Dominion Government. Reasons which were accepted at that time as satisfactory are not necessarily sound as applied to present conditions, when the three Provinces have reached maturity. The desire of the Provincial authorities to have the control of these resources is natural, and we are anxious, as far as possible, to meet their wishes.

In time past the question has been somewhat complicated by objections raised on the part of the Governments of some of the older Provinces, who have claimed that compliance with the requests of the Prairie Governments would create new conditions under which the Eastern Provinces would be entitled to compensation. It is probable that this claim of the Eastern Provinces arose largely from a belief that the aim of the Prairie Provinces was to receive the lands, etc., and continue to receive the subsidy allowed in lieu of lands. Perhaps the earlier claims of the Prairie Provinces afforded some warrant for such an attitude. *We think, however, that any claim on the part of the Eastern Provinces will probably be removed if it be clearly understood that in receiving the lands from the Dominion the Prairie Provinces will surrender the subsidy now paid in lieu of lands.* When it was deemed inexpedient to give lands, etc., to the Provincial Governments, compensation was made to them by subsidies in lieu of lands, in addition to the ordinary subsidy which all the Provinces received. *We do not see how the Prairie Provinces could seriously expect to receive the lands and at the same time continue to receive the land subsidy. We are persuaded that upon full consideration of the matter such a claim would not be pressed. If, then, it be clearly understood that on the Dominion Government delivering the lands to the Provinces the land subsidy will cease, it is not likely that the Eastern Provinces will adhere to their objections. If, however, apart from the land*



*subsidy question, the Eastern Provinces feel that they have any claim, that claim would have to be considered on its merits, and it should not be an obstacle to the settlement of matters between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces.*

The shortest and simplest way of settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transactions of the past and make a fresh start. It is the opinion of some parties who have given the matter careful attention that an accounting for the transactions of the past would not likely result in any particular advantage on either side. It is suggested that whatever sums have been received by the Dominion Government from these lands are probably fully balanced by the sums expended by the Government in one way or another in the management of the lands. If there is a fair ground for this belief, would it be advisable to enter upon an accounting which would necessarily be a lengthy affair? If the Provinces could accept this short and swift method of adjustment, the whole transaction might be quickly arranged and the lands could without further delay be handed over to the Provinces.

If, however, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces would not be satisfied with such an arrangement, but would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the Provinces from the beginning, by an independent tribunal, we would not object to such a plan. In any agreement that might be come to along these lines it would be, of course, necessary that adequate provision be made for crediting the Provinces with all moneys received by the Dominion and charging to the Provinces all outlay by the Dominion, directly or indirectly, in relation to the management of the resources. Any award duly made by the tribunal should be binding on both sides. Any sums found to be due by the Dominion to a Province or by a Province to the Dominion might be capitalized and interest adjusted in connection with the annual Provincial subsidy. Upon the filing of the award and the adjustment of the account in this way, the Provinces would of course immediately receive possession of the resources.

I am making these suggestions because of the earnest desire of our Government to bring about an early settlement of the question which has for so long been in controversy. If the Provinces are willing to agree to these suggestions, we shall do whatever we can to expedite the settlement accordingly. If these suggestions are not acceptable, then it must be understood that we make them without prejudice to the Dominion's rights.

I need hardly add that of course any arrangement that might be made would be subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

## PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

REGINA, SASK., *April 10, 1922.*

HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Prime Minister of Canada,*  
Ottawa, Ontario.

MY DEAR MR. KING:

I have your letter of the 20th of February in regard to the question of the transfer of the Natural Resources to the Prairie Provinces and I desire to congratulate you upon the fact that the Government of Canada has seen fit to make a definite statement of policy on this very important subject and at so short an interval after taking office. Your letter constitutes the most definite offer which has been made on the subject.

If I understand you right, the Government has adopted as its policy the transfer of the resources which remain unalienated with the object in view of placing the Provinces of Canada, as nearly as possible, on the same constitutional basis. In this respect, in order to bring about the desired result, you admit that the subject is one that must be settled by the Dominion Government and the interested Provinces without reference to claims which may be made by the other Provinces. This conclusion marks a distinct advance inasmuch as when the subject has been approached before the Prairie Provinces have been placed in the position of, in reality, negotiating with the other Provinces of Canada.

Your intimation that the Prairie Provinces can scarcely expect to obtain the resources which remain and at the same time retain the subsidy which at the present time is paid in lieu of lands, would be fair if these Provinces could to-day be given all the resources within their respective boundaries. This, however, cannot be done and the contention of the Government of Saskatchewan is that this Province should be put in possession and control of the unalienated resources and in addition should be paid compensation for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada.

In arriving at a settlement of the question it will not be possible for the Province of Saskatchewan to "ignore the transactions of the past." It was a principle of Confederation that each Province should have its public domain; one Province when it entered the Confederation, namely, Prince Edward Island, had no public domain because the lands had been alienated during its status as a Crown Colony and the terms of union provided for the payment to Prince Edward Island of a subsidy of \$45,000 per annum because of this fact. When Manitoba was created a Province in 1870 the fact that the Province was entitled to its public domain as a matter of right was admitted but it was considered expedient and in the best interest of Canada that the Dominion should retain control of the lands and other resources; and, twelve years later, the Dominion commenced to pay the Province of Manitoba a subsidy as compensation therefor. This subsidy was increased from time to time until in 1912 the Province was placed in

substantially the same position in this respect as Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1905 when Saskatchewan and Alberta were made Provinces there was no one who did not admit that the Provinces constitutionally were entitled to their public domain but it was again deemed expedient and in the general interest of Canada that the Dominion should retain control and, as compensation, the Province of Saskatchewan was given an annual subsidy in lieu of lands, increasing in amount with the population, until the maximum of \$1,125,000 is reached which amount would then remain payable by the Dominion as an annual subsidy to the Province of Saskatchewan for all time to come. This subsidy was intended as compensation for what the Province was admitted to be justly entitled to if it was to be placed in the same position as the other Provinces. To-day you intimate that the Province should forego this subsidy and accept in its place the natural resources which remain unalienated. The Province is prepared to accept the remaining resources and undertake the administration thereof but it contends that it is entitled to compensation in the form of a continued subsidy for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the Resolution with respect to the Province of Saskatchewan which was introduced in the House of Commons by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier on March 22, 1905, not only provided for the subsidy in lieu of lands but actually estimated the acreage and value on which the subsidy was based. The portion of the Resolution to which I refer is as follows:

"3. Resolved, that inasmuch as the public lands in the said Province are to remain the property of Canada, there shall be paid by Canada to the said province annually by way of compensation therefor a sum based upon the estimated value of such lands, namely, \$37,500,000, the said lands being assumed to be of an area of 25,000,000 acres and to be of the value of \$1.50 per acre, and upon the population of the said Province, as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, such sum to be arrived at as follows:

The population of the said Province being assumed to be at present 250,000, the sum payable until such population reaches 400,000 is to be one per cent. on such estimated value, or \$375,000;

Thereafter, until such population reaches 800,000, the sum payable is to be one and one-half per cent. on such estimated value, or \$562,500;

Thereafter, until such population reaches 1,200,000, the sum payable is to be two per cent. on such estimated value, or \$750,000;

And thereafter such payment is to be three per cent. on such estimated value, or \$1,125,000."

The acreage stated in the above-quoted Resolution was only an estimate and a very conservative one; and the price per acre allowed in computing the subsidy was very small. It cannot be said that the Province was dealt with on a liberal basis although opponents of the measure in the House of Commons at the time contended that the terms were too liberal.

If we suppose that the entire area then estimated is administered by the Dominion until all of it is alienated and nothing remains to be transferred to the Province, Saskatchewan would then receive from the Dominion \$1,125,000 per annum as a subsidy in lieu of lands and this for all time to come. If half of the acreage then estimated were alienated by the Dominion, the Province is surely entitled to half of the aforesaid amount of compensation. The only assumption upon which

the Province should be called upon to forego compensation upon a permanent basis is that the whole area as estimated in 1905 could be returned to the Province.

It may be asked what resources in Saskatchewan have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada: In this letter I do not propose to deal with the subject at great length or to give anything like complete details but I might point out to you the fact that millions of acres of land in this Province, as well as in the other Prairie Provinces, were given as railway land grants. To be accurate, in the Province of Saskatchewan 14,564,823 acres have been disposed of in this way, of which amount 7,598,370 acres were granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and along with these grants of land the mineral rights were conveyed. Some of the land so granted was for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Ontario and in British Columbia. In the three Prairie Provinces 4,551,747 acres were granted for the construction of the railway in British Columbia. The construction of this railway was for the general advantage of Canada and was a part of the bargain made when British Columbia entered the Confederation. I might also refer to grants of land that have been made to Half-Breeds, Military Grants, grants to South African Volunteers, lands set aside for Indian Reserves; homestead lands in the Province have been alienated to the extent of 27,127,800 acres with the result that in the settled areas of the Province to-day very little homestead land is left.

There is also the question of the tax exemptions granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In the Statutes of Canada, 1881, 44 Victoria, Chapter 1, Section 16, the following exemptions are set forth:

"16. The Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, work shops, buildings, yards and all other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the Company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any Province hereafter to be established, or by any Municipal Corporation therein; and the lands of the Company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown."

The effect of this has been to create a burden from which the people of this Province will never be relieved. The exemptions set out in the Section are for all time to come, with the exception that the lands are free from taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown. The Province and the Municipalities in the Province are in this way discriminated against when compared with the Provinces of Canada to which the law does not apply.

The matters referred to in the last two paragraphs constitute questions which cannot be accurately settled by any system of accounting. They are rather questions which should be taken into consideration in endeavouring to reach a settlement and an effort should be made to reach a conclusion on broad general principles. Surely a superior Government cannot deal with the resources within the boundaries of a Province in any way it may choose and then, in giving the Province full status, refuse to consider the giving of compensation for

the resources that have been alienated for the general advantage of the whole country. The opposite course has always been pursued in the history of Canada.

You state that if the Province would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the Province from the beginning by an independent tribunal, you will have no objection to such a plan. If by an accounting you mean simply the taking account of all monies received from the resources of the Western Provinces and of all monies paid out with regard to the administration thereof, such an accounting would lead to no satisfactory conclusion. If, however, in any such accounting you are prepared to allow the consideration of the matter hereinbefore referred to and generally admit of the correctness of my contention that the Prairie Provinces are entitled to compensation for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada, I see no reason why the whole subject cannot well be disposed of. It appears to me, however, that the principles for which I contend should be adopted as a matter of policy by the Dominion Authorities; and, if this were done, I do not see why the amount of compensation by way of an annual subsidy for the resources alienated could not be agreed upon on broad general principles. The Legislature of the Province must, of course, approve of any agreement which may be reached.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHAS. A. DUNNING.

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CONFERENCE—APRIL 20, 1922.

(1) That it is desirable and just that such adjustments be made between the Dominion of Canada and the Prairie Provinces with respect to their natural resources as will give full recognition to the principle that in this respect they are entitled to be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation.

(2) That the Government of Canada negotiate an agreement with the Prairie Provinces with the above object in view, such agreement to be subject to ratification by Parliament and the respective Legislatures.

(3) That failing agreement on any point as between the Dominion and any of the Prairie Provinces all such items so in dispute shall be referred to arbitration.

(4) That any awards made by such arbitrators shall be subject to ratification by Parliament and the respective Legislatures.

NOTE:—Above was not agreed to by Saskatchewan for the reason that discussion showed that section (1) was intended by the Dominion to involve agreement that no consideration should be given to any alienation which occurred prior to 1905.

## CONFERENCE—NOVEMBER 14, 1922.

The following Members of the Federal Government were present: Premier King, Messrs: Stewart, Bureau, D. E. McKenzie, Motherwell.

Premier Dunning and Mr. Cross represented the Province of Saskatchewan, Premier Bracken and Mr. Craig the Province of Manitoba, Premier Greenfield and Mr. Brownlee the Province of Alberta.

The above representatives met together in Premier King's office at 11 a.m. The whole situation of natural resources was discussed generally. It was agreed that the Dominion Government representatives would meet the representatives of the different provinces separately, as the conditions relative to natural resources varied in each Province. It was accordingly arranged to take up the question first with the Province of Manitoba. It was agreed that the representatives of each Province were to be informed of the basis of any proposed settlement with any individual Province before finally closing any arrangement with such Province.

At this meeting while the representatives of the three Provinces were present, Mr. Dunning intimated to the Conference that in the event of any of the other Provinces not taking part in the Conference making claim for consideration on the ground that they had a proprietary or beneficial interest in the public lands and natural resources of the Prairie Provinces, then and in such case he proposed to make a similar claim on behalf of Saskatchewan to the lands and other natural resources of the Province of Alberta.

A further short meeting of the Dominion Government and the representatives of the three Provinces was held at 5:45 the same afternoon, but nothing further was accomplished.

On Friday, November 17, 1922, the representatives of the Province of Saskatchewan met the Committee of the Federal Government, composed as follows: Premier King, Dr. Beland, Sir Lomer Gouin, Messrs. Stewart, Copp, D. E. McKenzie, Bureau, Motherwell.

Premier Dunning presented figures obtained from the Department of the Interior showing the revenue and expenditures relative to the administration of the natural resources in the Province of Saskatchewan covering a period of years, which went to show that with the exception of revenue received from the sales of pre-emptions, etc., the cost of administration to the Dominion was far in excess of any revenue received.

Premier King advised the Saskatchewan delegation that he had made a proposal to the Province of Alberta to give them their natural resources and continue the subsidy in lieu of lands for a period of three years, after which the subsidy was to be discontinued. He made a similar proposal to the Saskatchewan delegation in respect to that Province. Premier Dunning, on behalf of the Province, stated that it would be impossible for them to think of favourably considering such a proposal.

The Saskatchewan delegation was informed by Premier King that Premier Greenfield had asked to be given time for consideration of the proposal made to the Province of Alberta.

Premier King stated that in respect to the Province of Manitoba certain proposals in regard to accounting had been considered, and that there were questions relative to the alienation of certain lands for the general benefit of Canada which might be arbitrated on but that the proposals which he had made were not acceptable to Manitoba.

It was agreed that the question was to remain open for future negotiation.

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,

(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)

on

THE BUDGET

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Tuesday, March 13, 1923.

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*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,—In moving that you do now leave the chair for the Assembly to go into Committee of Supply I must say at the outset that the information I have to convey to the Assembly on this occasion is, I think, of a more optimistic character than that which I had to present a year ago.

It will be remembered on that occasion I was, to say the least, not very optimistic and there was a full recognition on my part and on the part of the House of the very difficult economic conditions which then prevailed.

It is not possible to say truthfully on this occasion that our economic problems are solved, that we are a very prosperous people or a very prosperous province but I think the conclusion the House will reach after hearing the information which I have to present on this occasion will be that at least we have passed the low point and, to use a common phrase, we have scraped bottom and are now on the up grade so far as economic conditions of our people are concerned and also the financial position of the province and its municipalities.

This, probably, is largely due to the way in which Nature or Providence treated us in 1922 as compared with the previous year. It is also due to the fact that our people during 1921 learned the stern hard lesson of the necessity for economy and thrift in all their dealings and work. On the one hand nature was more generous to us as an agricultural people but on the other hand there is no doubt that our people put forward every effort in the line of work and economy in order that the spread existing between the cost of those things they produced and the price they received for them would be sufficient to bring about a general improvement in their financial position.



REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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It has been my custom for several years to review briefly the statistics supplied by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, relating to crop production. From these estimates valuable information can be drawn respecting our economic condition.

*Acreage Under Cultivation.*

Our wheat acreage in 1922 decreased as compared with 1921 by over one million acres but in spite of that the yield of wheat increased from 14.8 per acre to 20.25 or giving total figures from 201,000,000 bushels to 251,000,000, an increased production of over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1922. In addition, also, the average price net to the farmer after careful examination appears to indicate an improvement in the 1922 season as compared with the 1921 marketing season. The estimate made by the department with respect to the average net price received by the farmer for the 1921 crop of wheat was 75c per bushel. That was generally agreed on as being the proper figure to set as the average price received, taking into consideration differences of grades and all the other factors.

The average price for 1922 per bushel received by the farmer so far as we are able to estimate it now and taking into account such indications as the future market will give us as to the value of the balance of the crop in the hands of the farmers, leads the Bureau to the conclusion that the average net price to the farmer for the 1922 crop will be 85c per bushel or ten cents per bushel more than in 1921.

Regarding oats, possibly second only in importance to wheat, the acreage was also materially reduced. The yield per acre was slightly increased, 32 bushels per acre in 1921 and 35 bushels per acre in 1922. The total yield shows a slight reduction on account of the reduced acreage. The figures are 185,000,000 bushels in 1921; 179,000,000 bushels in 1922 or a reduction of approximately of six million bushels. It should also be mentioned that in the view of the Bureau the quality of our oat crop in 1922 was not up to the average.

The barley crop is estimated to be 18,511,000 bushels with an average price of 38c per bushel or a total value of \$6,971,000. There is a slight reduction in the acreage of rye reported, 900,000 acres in 1922 as compared with 1,000,000 in 1921. The average yield is 18 bushels to the acre or a total of 16,164,000 bushels. The average value net to the farmer is 53c per bushel or a total value of \$8,567,000.

An improvement in return to the farmer in dollars and cents is to be noted in regard to flax. The acreage is 466,000 acres with an average yield of eight and three quarters bushels per acre or a total of 4,079,000 bushels. The net value was \$1.71 per bushel or a total of \$6,975,000.

There are a number of other items which it is not necessary to go into just now all of small amounts in relation to the aggregate figures.

#### *Live Stock.*

I want to turn now to our live stock which, in the year under review was an increasingly important factor in our agricultural operations. I am sorry to say our live stock showed a decrease in total value of \$10,735,000. The total value of our live stock in 1921 was set at about \$185,000,000 while in 1922 it approximates \$175,000,000.

This reduction in value, however, one is gratified to learn is not caused, except in the single case of horses, by a decrease in numbers. The figures do not indicate that our people are, as a general rule, decreasing the numbers of live stock on their farms. The decrease is in the market value of the animals, the index figure being lowered in a number of cases.

The single important decrease in numbers is in horses and mules. In 1921 the horse and mule population was 1,179,389 and in 1922 totalled 1,152,409, a decrease of 26,980. In the matter of cattle in the same period there was an increase of 40,000 head. In 1921 the total was 1,563,000 head and in 1922 it was 1,602,000 head.

Sheep increased from 188,000 in 1921 to 191,000 in 1922, or an increase of 3,916.

The most marked increase is in swine which in 1921 totalled 432,000 and in 1922 totalled 563,000 or an increase in 1922 of 130,000. It is interesting to note in connection with swine that the numbers now held by the farmers exceed the numbers held in any previous year except 1917, on which occasion, a very special campaign was undertaken on account of war conditions to get the farmers to raise and market swine.

*Mr. Turner* (Saskatoon City): Might I interrupt the honourable gentleman to enquire for what time of the year the figures are taken?

*Hon. Mr. Dunning*: The calendar year in each case.

#### *Value of Products.*

Reviewing the total farm products we find that the estimated total value of the grain crop of the province, all grains, in 1922 was \$287,270,600. It must be borne in mind that a part of the figure is necessarily estimated because the whole of the grain crop is not yet out of the bands of the farmers. The same figure for 1921 was \$210,732,000, which is an increased valuation, if the final estimate of the department turns out to be correct of over \$76,000,000 as between the grain crop of 1921 and 1922.

The estimated value of all farm products including grain crops, field crops, farm products and live stock on the farms was in 1921, \$444,937,000 and in 1922 \$505,318,000 or an increase of \$60,000,000.

While these production figures are all important the most important factor is of course the amount of money which comes into the province, received by our people as a result of the sale of that portion of the produce which it was possible for them to sell. As all the members of the House know production figures and values include those portions of the produce and those numbers and values of animals which must be retained on the farm. From the point of view of income to the farmer and the factor of most importance in the economic life of the province is the value of that portion of the farm products actually sold by the farmers.

In this connection it is estimated that the farmers will sell 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. That will be the amount available for sale at an average price net to the farmer of 85c per bushel or a total of \$191,250,000, income to the farmer, compared with \$127,500,000 received in 1921 on the final estimate which has turned out to be correct as checked by Dominion and Winnipeg figures, or \$64,000,000 more for wheat of the 1922 crop than for the 1921 crop.

In regard to oats it is estimated that the farmers will be able to sell 45,000,000 bushels at an average price of 29c per bushel, the return being \$13,050,000 for the 1922 crop as against \$17,000,000 for the 1921 crop. The oat crop therefore shows a decrease of \$4,000,000 as compared with 1921.

Flax: it is estimated that in 1922 the farmers will have 2,850,000 bushels to sell at an average net price of \$1.71 per bushel or \$4,873,500. This figure is approximately \$1,500,000 higher. The increase is due to a small increase in volume and a considerable increase in the net price.

It is estimated that in the matter of rye the farmers will have this year 5,000,000 bushels to sell at an average price of 53c per bushel or a total of \$2,650,000 net return which is nearly \$5,000,000 less than was estimated to be received off the 1921 crop. On looking into this matter I find the decrease in volume due to the decreased acreage is partly accountable for it but the main reason is found in the fact that the average net price received by the farmer for rye from the 1921 crop was 75c and it is estimated that the average price for the 1922 crop will be only 53c.

There are some other items of importance. Dairy products. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 net will be received by the farmers for their dairy products. The wool clip shows quite a healthy increase during the year. \$230,800 worth of wool is to be sold by the farmers as a result of their 1922 operations or an increase of \$90,000 in the value of wool sold as compared with the previous year. Game and furs, it is estimated, will reach a value of \$2,000,000 and poultry and products \$5,000,000.

I should make a reference to quite a marked increase in the sales of live stock. After a very careful check of the numbers and values of live stock received by the various stock yards sold on account of Saskatchewan farmers we are practically certain of being able to say that \$8,000,000 of live stock has been sold in 1922. This represents a definite increase over 1921 of \$2,500,000.

From these figures, added together and representing the farmers income from that portion of their farm products which they actually sell, the total amount of money from all these different products amounts to \$232,524,300.

#### *Income of Produce Increased.*

How does that compare, Mr. Speaker, with the previous year, after allowing for all the increases on some items and decreases on others? In the previous year the total sales amounted to \$173,461,000. That gives us an increase in the net return to the people of the province from the sale of all their farm products in 1922 over 1921 of \$59,063,240.

This increase in the income of our people is, of course, an important factor in the improvement of their general economic condition but as I stated at the outset the increase in the net return for their activities of \$59,000,000 does not represent all the savings effected by the people generally and farmers particularly in 1922 as compared with 1921.

While it is not possible to get definite figures to bear out a general statement in this regard I believe every farmer in the House will agree that he produced his 1922 crop more cheaply than his 1921 crop. Economies, hard stern economies, were effected by the farmers. They worked harder, if that is possible, in 1922 than they did in 1921.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

While the activities of our province are pre-eminently agricultural it is not well for us to overlook the fact that we have a certain industrial development, which we are very anxious to foster by all legitimate and safe means. A survey of industrial conditions of the province for the past two years in every direction indicates an increase in the volume and value of the output of our general manufacturing plants, lumber mills, clay products, sodium sulphate deposits and coal mines. Facts such as these must inevitably indicate that the province is growing in importance industrially.

In the industrial field, 80,945 persons applied for work to the public employment service in 1921 as against 78,720 in 1922, a reduction of about 2,000. The one important factor which has a bearing as indicating the general industrial position is that during the winter of 1921 the province paid out \$46,303 for unemployment distress relief in cities and the dominion government co-operated in that work to a similar amount. In the winter of 1922-23 so far no money has been expended by the province for this purpose and I believe I am correct in saying only a very small amount has been expended by the cities.

Regarding coal production in the province, very small it is true, but a production which we watch very carefully and with great interest, it has stayed in the neighborhood of 330,000 tons for a number of years. In 1922 there was an increased production of 50,116 tons or a total of 380,116 tons.

Building construction increased from \$3,964,000 in 1921 to \$4,277,000 in 1922, a slight increase of \$313,000, but it tends in the right direction so far as this industry is concerned. One of the features in connection with this is that brick and tile construction increased by \$366,000 indicating a better year for our brick and tile industries.

Some of the members of the House have in the past smiled at my interest in the clay industry. It is not so thrilling or fascinating as gold or oil but I still have faith that so far as clay is concerned Saskatchewan has within its borders the wherewithal to create a number of very important industries. Through the activities of the Bureau of Labour and Industries many problems connected with the clay industry have been solved for the brick and tile firms of the province and, in addition, different grades of clay have been brought to light which, when used in connection with other grades previously known to exist, have made possible a wider range of product as well as more economical manufacture. Perhaps the most important discovery in the development of our clay resources during the year was the location by our Ceramic Engineer of high grade fire clay in the southern portion of the province. This clay was subjected to severe laboratory tests where it gave every indication of being of very high grade but in order to prove its actual worth under commercial conditions a test was made possible through the courtesy of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway and, later, with the Canadian National officials. Fire tile for locomotive fire box arches were made from the clay and placed in locomotives along side of the best imported tile in use by these companies. The test has only just now been completed and from observation our Saskatchewan clay gave if anything a higher resistance to the intense heat developed than does the imported tile.

The importance of a good fire clay deposit, Mr. Speaker, to the province from an industrial standpoint may be illustrated by the fact that there are but very few deposits of this clay in Canada. There was imported into the dominion during 1921 well over three million dollars worth of fire clay products. With a valuable deposit of this material located so centrally in the dominion there is every hope that in the very near future a new and extensive industry will be developed here.

Another important industrial development is in connection with sodium sulphate. At the time of my last Budget speech I referred to the organization of companies for the purpose of developing our sodium sulphate deposits. This year I am able to say that two companies have been successfully organised and have just about completed the installation of their plants and before the opening of the coming spring will be operating. One company is now in a position to commence operation and all that remains is the harvesting of sufficient crystals to carry the plant over the period of spring floods when their deposit will undoubtedly be under water. A third company is now in process of organisation and if present plans mature Saskatchewan will this summer have in operation three modern chemical plants.

The two plants in operation represent well over \$500,000 of an investment in buildings and machinery, as well as the expenditure of large sums of money in experimental and research work. The assistance they received from this government was not by way of grants

or preferences in taxation or pap-feeding but by placing at their disposal such scientific assistance as could properly be given them by the University of Saskatchewan by arrangement with the government and advice in connection with the business organisation they were creating by the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

The bringing of these plants into operation has been a slow and expensive undertaking. Chemists and engineers have been employed for many months in solving problems connected with the harvesting, concentration and refining of the sodium sulphate, and in addition were compelled to work out a system whereby the plant could be economically operated whether or not the crystals were saturated with water following protracted rains, or were harvested during long spells of hot dry weather or in the depth of winter when the crystals were frozen as hard as concrete. I merely mention these difficulties to give some idea of the problems connected with the development of this industry.

Reviewing the Canadian market for sodium sulphate we can say that it has remained fairly firm after its recovery from the shock it sustained following the discovery of so many deposits in Saskatchewan two years ago. During the last year it is estimated that well over 50,000 tons were used in the paper mills alone at a cost to the paper manufacturers of \$1,500,000 or \$30 per ton. The whole of this market in addition to that which may be available in the textile tannery and other industries will undoubtedly be available for the Saskatchewan plants.

The other day one of the members of the House on the occasion of the debate on railway extensions mentioned the development of the fisheries in northern Saskatchewan which were largely inaccessible on account of the lack of railway transportation. Since that time I have been endeavouring to gather some accurate information in relation to the value of our fisheries but the catch for 1922 is not available. It is also very difficult to get accurate figures because so much of the fish goes out through other provinces and we must rely on the figure given by the great fishery companies and even they do not know whether they are in Manitoba or Saskatchewan when they are in the great north hinterland. The 1921 catch was \$237,632 but the figures for 1922 are not yet available. I am looking forward to the possibility of developing these great fisheries but the whole question is closely allied to that of transportation development.

Reviewing the industrial conditions generally I stated it was not necessary for the government to financially assist municipalities to care for their unemployed this winter but nevertheless some unemployment did exist. Unemployment is inevitable under our system of production. I have many times described our economic condition in that regard as lop-sided and it will only be stabilised by the development of industries other than agriculture. There is no doubt that unemployment will exist and did exist in the last winter but not nearly to such a wide-spread extent or as acute as in previous years. Many of our wage earners were enabled, no doubt, to earn sufficient during the summer and especially during harvesting to at least tide them over the winter months.

In addition there was a greater volume of winter work available than during any previous winter for the last five years. As an illustration of this fact I will merely mention one industry, lumbering. The lumber camps this winter have taken from this province through the employment offices 3,697 men as compared with 1,959 men last winter. Demand from farmers was equally great. In fact there was no dearth of work for any able-bodied single man and be it said to the credit of the wage earners of the province that insofar as the large majority of them are concerned work of the heaviest or most uncongenial nature was readily accepted. All of which represents a real improvement as compared with the conditions I was able to describe a year ago.

### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

I now want to review the fiscal year 1921-22 from the point of view of provincial finances. It will be remembered that in bringing down the Budget a year ago I stated in reference to what was then the current year that I was practically certain (I think I used the expression "morally certain") that there would be a deficit at the close of that fiscal year, 1921-22 which ended on April 30 last, which was the most difficult year from the point of view of provincial finances that Canada has ever experienced. Every provincial treasurer in Canada will agree with that and many of them have made the same statement in presenting their Budget.

My prediction in that regard turned out to be correct. We ended the fiscal year on April 30, 1922, with a cash deficit of \$52,599.59. That meant that the cash surplus which had been previously accumulated was wiped out.

I am not going to weep about it, Mr. Speaker, because I have had the opportunity of perusing the financial statements for the fiscal year 1921-22 of the other provinces of Canada and especially the western provinces. And, this should be noted, whereas our cash deficit stood at \$52,599.59 the cash deficits of the other provinces ran up into the millions. Two millions appears to be a standard amount of deficit on the part of our neighbouring provinces.

What was the reason for the deficit in this province? Why was it that our previous cash surplus was wiped out? There is one very clear, very plain reason which stands out in the Public Accounts and that is that the people during that fiscal year paid a lower proportion of their taxes than for many years previously. I am not saying that they neglected to pay their taxes wilfully. Everyone knows the economic conditions were so bad that very many of our people could not pay their municipal taxes. A large portion of our revenue comes from the two mill Public Revenue tax collected by the municipalities together with their own taxes and when municipal taxes are not paid the Public Revenue tax is not paid. Unlike Manitoba we do not make the levy a definite fixed sum which must be paid by the municipalities whether or not they collect it. We adopted the position of having the municipalities collect it as agents of the government. If they succeed in getting it the government gets the money and if not it is in arrears in exactly the same manner as their own taxes.

I have some interesting figures to submit as to why we had a deficit in 1921-22. The Public Revenue tax alone on April 30, the end of the last fiscal year, was in arrears to the extent of \$1,514,000 and when you remember that the total levy was less than two million dollars the importance of this unpaid amount can be realized in its relation to the provincial financial statement. Wild lands tax was in arrears at the same date \$309,000 and there are many other items of accounts receivable amounting in all to \$2,918,000. Our cash deficit was \$52,600 and we had current accounts receivable amounting to \$2,918,000. If we deduct from that amount the accounts payable, amounting to \$1,345,000, to arrive at the net figure, we find net revenue outstanding of \$1,573,000 on April 30, 1922.

There are many other accounts receivable not included in this list because they are not properly regarded as current. Among them are arrears of the School Lands Trust Fund administered by the Dominion government. The arrears on interest alone on April 30, 1922, was \$3,325,000 all of which is revenue due this province less only the cost of administration.

One of the reasons for our provincial deficit lies in the fact that during that fiscal year collections by the School Lands Trust Fund from the purchasers of school lands fell very much short of our expectations and what had been received in the previous year. Our receipts from that fund in the fiscal year under review were \$132,000 less than in the previous year.

I will not mention in detail the accounts receivable but will only state that the same from all sources amounted on April 30, 1922, and after deducting accounts payable, to \$5,905,666; this figure includes the \$3,325,000 to which I have just referred under the School Lands Trust Fund.

I want to give a little information about this School Lands Trust Fund. I have pointed out that our revenue is \$132,000 less than in the last fiscal year. Here is the position of the fund at the present time. The total acreage sold in the province is \$1,607,965. The total price of the school lands sold is \$28,475,791. Out of that, 96,000 acres have been cancelled, in spite of all the talk we have heard about a stringent policy for collections. The total amount of outstanding principal at this date is \$14,656,000. The total arrears of principal outstanding at this date is \$5,484,000. The arrears of interest which from our point of view is the most important factor amounts to \$3,325,000.

Another contributory reason for the difficult situation in 1921-22 was the fact that we had a number of expenditures which might properly be regarded as extraordinary. Among them was the grasshopper campaign, \$240,542, the general election which is extraordinary as an expenditure as it only occurs once in every few years, \$192,000. In the same fiscal year we had, due to the conditions I have been describing, a number of schools in the province who were unable to secure sufficient money from the payment of their own local taxes to keep their schools open and it will be remembered that we made provision for making loans for the purpose of enabling them to pay a teacher and to keep open at least in the summer months. These loans were made principally in the south west part of the province. We are



not making them any more. They showed a tendency to grow with no possibility of reduction unless heroic measures were taken. I am glad to say that although we have abandoned the policy less schools were closed in the summer of 1922 on account of economic conditions than in the previous year. We thought it wise at that time, however, to make provision for the difficulty and the Legislature concurred. It involved an extraordinary expenditure of \$112,000 in small amounts.

There are many smaller items. Extraordinary expenditure in the year under review amounted to \$722,652.

I remember very well stating in the House one year ago that the financial position of the province and the government was acutely responsive to the financial condition of the people and also that this peculiar condition comes about. When the people are less able to pay their taxes for the support of their government, whether municipal, provincial or dominion, that is exactly the period when the economic condition of the people demands more service from the government. The government is called on in time of bad economic conditions to spend more money than when economic conditions are good.

I think I have dealt sufficiently with the reasons for the small deficit and the wiping out of our surplus and I am glad indeed that the difficult period is apparently over. Perhaps we should not congratulate ourselves on being out of the wood yet, but I am inclined toward the optimistic point of view and convinced that we are now on the up grade.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

It has been my custom in previous years to endeavor to convey to the House and the people of the Province the manner in which our revenue and expenditure is distributed. I have found from conversation and correspondence that this manner of setting forth where the money comes from and where it goes is interesting and informative to our people and I propose this afternoon to give the information for the fiscal year 1921-22 in this manner. (*See schedules Nos. 1 and 2.*)

There is a lot of talk these days about taxation and a great deal of confusion existing in the minds of the people regarding taxation. Many people are under the impression that this Government, this Legislature, imposes upon them very heavy taxes for provincial purposes. They confuse municipal taxation which is under the control of the municipalities, school taxes under the control of the school district, with provincial taxation. I said once before that so far as provincial purposes are concerned our people are the lowest taxed people for provincial purposes of any people west of the Great Lakes and I have no hesitation in repeating the statement today.

After all, we have only one general tax. It may be said to apply to approximately all our people but even then it does not reach all of them. We have one general tax, The Public Revenue Tax. In the year under review it yielded less commission \$1,729,000. Per capita the people paid \$2.28 per head for provincial government through the medium of the provincial revenue tax.

Someone has said that the motor license is a general tax. It is not but I am willing to admit that autos are sufficiently numerous in our province that we should take it into account in arriving at the per capita taxes. We received \$701,492 from that source or 92c per head of population. Add that, if you will to the \$2.28 and you get \$3.20 per head of population from the only taxation that can be described in this province as general in its application.

We get revenue from many other sources of course, the Wild Lands tax for instance which no one will argue is one paid by the people of the province generally. We get succession duty tax, which is not general. We get corporation taxation from the great corporations \$464,000. It may be argued that indirectly a portion of that is passed on to our people. I have no doubt they pass it on to someone but in a great many cases they are not at liberty to pass it on to our people.

For the comfort of those who are so dis-satisfied with the taxation which this government levies for provincial purposes, who are all the time talking about the taxes being so heavy without suggesting equitable means of reduction, I would point out that in the province of British Columbia you are taxed every time you go into any place of amusement, picture show or theatre. They taxed the people in 1921-22 \$318,000 for their amusements.

In this province we leave the amusement tax to the municipalities and I am very pleased to see that the Court of Appeal has just rendered a decision which makes it quite clear sailing for the various municipalities to take advantage of the liberty which this Legislature gave them in this regard. In every other province in Canada where the amusement tax is levied the province takes it. In Saskatchewan we have abandoned that source of revenue to the municipalities and I believe following the decision of the Court of Appeal which was jointly argued by the province and the city of Moose Jaw our municipalities will in all probability take advantage of this source of revenue.

But British Columbia does not stop there. It has a provincial income tax. Manitoba is going to have one next year based on the incomes of this year. British Columbia put in an income tax and got \$2,910,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 far more money than we receive from our total general tax combining motor licenses and provincial revenue. In addition to that those who are thinking of moving to the milder climate of British Columbia should remember that there is a personal property tax. The people of that province paid \$625,000 for personal property in 1921-22, furniture and so forth. And on top of that there is a provincial poll tax which brought \$168,000 to the treasury. There is also another tax they impose on coal and coke which yielded \$221,000. And, Mr. Speaker, all this in addition to taxes corresponding in character to our provincial revenue tax.

Let us look at Alberta for a moment. The provincial amusement tax yielded \$181,000 in the previous fiscal year. In addition, and this brings me to a very important consideration which has been mentioned previously in this House this session: our neighbors east and west are plainly attempting to devise ways and means to bring revenue into their coffers from the pockets of the people of Saskatchewan.

This is especially marked and has been for the past year in connection with Alberta. That province puts a tax of ten cents a ton on coal. Every ton of coal produced in Alberta the mine owner must pay a tax of ten cents per ton to the provincial government and the revenue estimated to be received from that source is \$576,000 for the fiscal year ending December 31, last.

It is true that nominally this is a tax on the mine owner but is there anyone here who will argue that he does not pass that on to the people of Saskatchewan who buy Alberta coal? I believe he does and I do not believe the government of Alberta will argue otherwise.

We are to be attacked now from the other side. The Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba in bringing down his Budget indicated a scheme of taxing grain contracts from which he expects on the scale he proposes to yield to the province of Manitoba \$100,000. Reading the records of proceedings in the Manitoba House since that time it would appear that there is quite an opinion that the tax he suggests should be higher.

That may be a tax on the Grain Exchange and the firms operating on that Exchange but is there any one in this House who will argue that it will not be passed on to the grain growers of Saskatchewan who market their grain through that Exchange?

The same argument was put up in connection with the dominion tax on cheques. I know who paid that tax with respect to the value of my grain. It was charged to me on the statement I received and I feel sure that was charged on the statement of every farmer in this House.

I am not arguing the question as to whether it should or should not be but merely state the facts. The point I wish to emphasise is that the British North America Act in my judgment never contemplated that the government of one province should tax the people of another province. It may be constitutional but when some method has been found to evade what was the manifest intention of the framers of the British North America Act the government would like the backing of this House in an examination which we are now having made by our law officers of the constitutionality of these methods of taxation. If unconstitutional in the opinion of our law officers and such experts as we may seek legal advice from we would like the backing of this House in fighting the matter to the Privy Council if necessary.

If we do not assert ourselves in this regard now, when the disease is just breaking out, who knows that in five years from now the provinces to the east and west of us may not think up all kinds of schemes to pass on their load of taxation to the people of this province. We are prepared as a government to carefully examine the constitutionality of these tax proposals on the part of the other provinces which really involve the taxing of the people of Saskatchewan and if we find them unconstitutional to contest them in the courts. To my mind these schemes are striking at one of the fundamental principles of confederation.

I started out to discuss taxation and endeavor to prove that people living in Saskatchewan are more fortunate in regard to provincial taxation than those in other provinces. In Alberta in addition to the amusement tax, and the coal tax, there is a motor license fee identical with ours, and the government of Alberta taxes two cents a gallon on gasoline no matter what it is used for. Manitoba in addition to taking \$396,000 by the amusement tax propose to tax soft drinks and the provincial treasurer expects to get \$100,000 by that method. He also proposes in addition to the tax on grain which will hit us to the extent of 75% of the total amount of the yield, to tax gasoline one cent a gallon and in addition to put on a provincial income tax next year.

And, again, Mr. Speaker, all this over and above taxes which correspond in character to our provincial revenue tax.

I would not like it to be understood that I am criticising the taxation proposals of other provinces except in so far as they affect our own people. I think I am justified in view of all the talk that goes on about taxation in putting before the House as I have endeavored to do comparisons with other provinces.

I have no proposals to bring to the Legislature for new taxation. Some adjustments are taking place as the Municipal Law Committee learned this morning with respect to the incidence of the provincial revenue tax which may have the effect of increasing the total provincial revenue from that source but the main problem in that connection is equalisation. I do not intend to discuss that subject at this time but I desire to make clear that there is not in contemplation any new taxation.

#### *Public Debt.*

I want to refer for a moment to the public debt without going into exhaustive detail. Our gross debt reduced to per capita figures stands at \$70.55 per head including everything. Deducting our sinking funds and the revenue producing portion of the debt we arrive at the net debt, the interest on which comes out of the consolidated fund, of \$33.69 per head. It has increased very little during recent years because of the rigid policy of economy in public works and capital expenditure generally which has been the policy of the Government.

Here again some figures from an impartial source by way of comparison may be interesting. I have before me the gross per capita figures of all the provinces of Canada as assembled for publication in November 1922 and published in the Canadian Municipal Statistics 1923 by Messrs. Wood Gundy & Company of Toronto. First the gross per capital debt:

Alberta .....	\$114.77
British Columbia .....	148.85
Manitoba .....	108.72
Saskatchewan .....	69.66
New Brunswick .....	68.71
Nova Scotia .....	46.97
Ontario .....	76.59
Quebec .....	23.55

We cannot hope to emulate Quebec in gross debt per capita for a number of years to come but I have every reason to hope that we will not emulate the example of British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta in the same regard.

#### *Bond Issues.*

The only bond sale made by the province since the last Budget speech was an issue of five per cent. debentures due in 1924 for \$2,638,000 to cover capital expenditures as authorised by the legislature. They were sold to the Dominion Securities Corporation of Toronto and Messrs. Dillon Read & Company and were made payable at Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and New York. The purchase price was 97,652 and the yield was 5.19%. Tenders were called in the usual way and large number of bids were received. One of the most encouraging features in connection with the portfolio I have the honour to hold is the fact that whenever Saskatchewan makes an offer of bonds there is always very keen competition for them and also that our bonds are pretty difficult to purchase at all times on the market. I should also say that this sale was the best provincial bond sale of the year in point of cost of money to a provincial Government.

In the year also, and I am sure this astonishment to some of my blue ruin friends, our people bought farm loan bonds since last October to the extent of \$755,000. Where did they get the money from? Very largely with the exception of one investment of the Hail Association the money came from the farmers of the province.

#### *Contingent Liabilities.*

I should deal with our contingent liabilities because they are liabilities although not in the same class as the public debt. The province is liable for them in case default takes place. Our total contingent liabilities as shown in the Public Accounts for 1921-22 is \$31,416,000, principally made up of railway guarantees which stood at that time at \$28,582,000. With regard to the railway guarantees all of the lines concerned have become part of the Canadian National system and with respect to the Canadian Northern lines there has never been any question. The dominion has met the interest as it became due.

As I have reported to the House before the dominion has not always paid in respect of the G.T.P. and the province has had to pay large sums to meet the interest on the bonds guaranteed. I am glad to report that the dominion government has now reimbursed us for what we expended in that regard and also met the last interest payment. We have no absolute guarantee that the dominion will in the future meet these interest payments of G.T.P. and Canadian Northern lines guaranteed by this province. I have every reason to hope they will. If the government of this province is compelled to meet these interest payments under the terms of the guarantee the government intends to take advantage of the terms of the trust deed with relation to the railway. If we have to pay for the railway we intend to own it and I feel sure the dominion has a sufficient appreciation of the value of these branch lines that we need never worry about them being left on our hands.

## SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD.

I think I should make a statement regarding the Farm Loan Board. As I indicated a year ago the Board has gone ahead slowly. I believe my daily statement shows that the treasury has loaned to the Board up to date over nine and a quarter million dollars which, in turn, has been reloaned to the farmers. A return was brought to the House recently giving information regarding the relationship of the Board to its borrowers from the financial point of view. There are some serious features in it the same serious features which I have endeavored to point out on previous occasions. We have to educate our people to the point of view that money owing to the government is a debt just the same as money owing to an individual. Nevertheless on February 28 of this year the arrears of interest due to the Board from its borrowers was \$509,000. I know conditions are hard and we are placed in this difficult position that we ask through the Debt Adjustment Bureau that creditors be lenient with their debtors and ask mortgage companies not to take stringent measures. How can our own Farm Loan Board go then as far as their duty demands when another branch of government service is asking for general leniency. I have had a great deal of criticism on account of the letters which have been written by the Board to some of their borrowers.

In the report of the Board some of the correspondence on the other side was reproduced and it illustrates the point that the borrowers in many cases regard the debt as something that may be paid any time.

I still believe in the principle underlying this system and still believe it will succeed but side by side with the work of the Board must go the education of our people along the lines I have indicated. A debt due a community should be regarded as a more sacred obligation than one due to an individual.

According to the Return sixteen foreclosures have taken place since the Board commenced operation. That is probably a lower record than can be found by any organisation loaning money in the province. The most recent information I have regarding collection is as follows: our collections to the end of February amounted to 42% of everything that was due on November 1 last. In addition the Board is holding 54,114 bushels of wheat, 539 bushels of flax and 794 bushels of rye for sale, the proceeds of which will be credited to the several accounts, the farmer being allowed in each case to decide when the grain shall be sold.

The policy of the government in connection with the Board is to continue to have it handled as it has been in the past in a thoroughly businesslike manner. Now that the loans by the province have reached over nine millions we should go slowly and in the estimates before the House provision is made for the sum of \$1,000,000 for loans to the Board in the next year.

## CURRENT FINANCES.

Now as to the finances of the province for the current year. In Tabling the Supplementary Estimates a day or two ago I said that the government expected that our total expenditure in the current fiscal year out of revenue would be \$500,000 less than in the previous fiscal year and out of capital \$750,000 less or a total reduction of governmental expenditure of one and a quarter million. I have every reason to hope from the daily statements I receive of the business of the province that the prediction will be fulfilled but in spite of this I expect that the current fiscal year will undoubtedly close with a deficit.

There is one factor which is very important and that is that during the current fiscal year we are feeling for the first time most heavily the loss of half a million dollars of revenue from the Supplementary Revenue tax which was repealed two years ago. The tax of one cent an acre was repealed and at the same session our educational grants were heavily increased.

Referring to this increase in public expenditure I would point out that our total grants, 99% of which are controlled by Statute of this Legislature and not by the government amounted in the fiscal year of 1921-22 to \$2,819,000. That amount is fixed. Education alone, fixed amounts, take \$2,221,000. That is an illustration of the difficulty of economising when so many amounts are fixed by Statute.

## ESTIMATES 1923-24.

As to the estimates now before the House I would call your attention to the fact that they have been changed somewhat in form. For many years, it has been the custom to show Civil Government estimates with respect to each department and the general expenditure of the department separately. The functions of government have changed in the last 50 years. Many activities are now undertaken by government not thought of 20 years ago. As a result the separation of civil government from general activities has become more and more of an anomaly. The House will be able to more intelligently follow the activities of each department in the new form.

I have only this to say in regard to the estimates for next fiscal year by way of summary. Our total expenditure authorised by the Legislature for the current fiscal year out of revenue is \$13,114,000. That is this House has authorised the government to expend in the current fiscal year that amount. The estimates which I tabled yesterday for the new fiscal year ask authorisation of total expenditure out of revenue of \$12,166,718 or \$947,709 less than we were authorised to expend in the current fiscal year. Also the estimates for the current fiscal year out of capital authorised the government to expend \$7,258,250. The estimates I tabled yesterday ask authorisation from this House to expend \$3,301,000 on capital account, a reduction in capital expenditures as compared with the authorisation for the current fiscal year of \$3,957,250.

If we add the two together, expenditure out of revenue and capital, the government is asking for authority to expend a total of \$4,904,959 less in 1923-24 than was authorised in 1922-23.

In conclusion I want to strike a note of optimism. Everything is not alright in our province it is true. But I feel sure and I believe the people of Saskatchewan will agree that conditions are improving especially those conditions which are under the control of the people themselves. It is true that our economic conditions generally are responsive to conditions which prevail elsewhere, responsive in a very marked degree to conditions elsewhere in the world because it is to the rest of the world that we must look for the markets for our produce but I am much more optimistic on this occasion than I was a year ago.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.



SCHEDULE 1  
 PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN  
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES.

		1920-21		1921-22	
	Per cent.			Per cent.	
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT .....	31.145		\$3,088,646.42	29.8754	\$2,956,163.64
(a) Subsidy .....	17.6775	\$1,753,075.00		17.7168	\$1,753,075.00
(b) School Lands .....	13.4675	1,335,571.42		12.1586	1,203,088.64
2. TAXATION .....	38.246		3,792,885.04	39.4154	3,900,143.86
(a) Public Revenues (less commission) .....	17.0168	1,687,562.00		17.4752	1,729,166.41
(b) Wild Lands (less commission) .....	7.2051	714,532.93		6.5458	647,709.99
(c) Supplementary Revenue (less commission) .....	4.9715	493,024.29		5.9203	585,808.73
(d) Inheritance .....	3.2711	324,403.17		3.1246	309,177.77
(e) Corporation .....	4.2013	416,648.54		4.6935	464,416.30
(f) Timber Berth .....	.0480	4,764.11		.0452	4,475.06
(g) Railways .....	1.0784	106,950.00		1.4087	139,389.60
(h) Liquor Exporters .....	.4538	45,000.00		.2021	20,000.00
3. LICENSES .....	11.653		1,155,611.80	9.3074	920,962.32
(a) Detective .....	.0040	400.00		.0020	200.00
(b) Auctioneer .....	.0743	7,375.00		.0651	6,442.00
(c) Pedlar .....	.2102	20,845.00		.2738	27,095.00
(d) Marriage .....	.0982	9,737.00		.0865	8,556.00
(e) Motors .....	9.5370	945,783.47		7.0894	701,492.50
(f) Moving Pictures .....	.3034	30,093.28		.3280	32,455.03
(g) Circus .....	.0407	4,040.00		.0443	4,380.00
(h) Company .....	.1452	14,400.00		.1354	13,395.00
(i) Insurance .....	.6860	68,033.83		.7088	70,136.19
(j) Fur Dealer .....	.0376	3,728.92		.0607	6,011.22
(k) Game .....	.2892	28,687.80		.2716	26,873.38
(l) Slaughter House .....	.0212	2,110.00		.0247	2,441.00
(m) Plumber .....	.0069	685.00		.0025	245.00

THE BUDGET

SCHEDULE 1 (Continued)

	1920-21		1921-22	
(n) Embalmer .....	.0035	303.00	.0024	240.00
(o) Steam Boiler .....	.1943	19,265.00	.2074	20,525.00
(p) Cow Testing and Creameries .....	.....	.....	.0048	475.00
(q) Druggists .....	.0013	124.50	.....	.....
<b>4. FEES .....</b>	<b>11.810</b>	<b>1,171,228.05</b>	<b>11.1732</b>	<b>1,105,582.53</b>
(a) Notary Public .....	.0384	3,808.00	.0352	3,479.76
(b) Commissioner for Oaths .....	.0091	908.00	.0079	780.00
(c) Police .....	.4379	43,424.14	.3828	37,876.47
(d) Succession Duty Fees .....	.0702	6,967.00	.0511	5,057.00
(e) Land Titles .....	8.0657	799,880.97	6.8549	678,290.42
(f) Court and Sheriff .....	1.6870	167,296.23	2.4424	241,676.34
(g) Company .....	.5810	57,625.31	.2818	27,887.60
(h) Examinations (Education) .....	.1768	17,533.12	.2185	21,618.75
(i) Teachers' Certificates .....	.0801	7,942.88	.0673	6,657.54
(j) Normal School .....	.0447	4,432.77	.0870	8,607.93
(k) Brands .....	.0544	5,392.37	.0313	3,092.00
(l) Stallion Inspection .....	.0582	5,773.00	.0302	2,989.00
(m) Stallion Registration .....	.0549	5,446.26	.0367	3,634.50
(n) Vital Statistics .....	.0105	1,046.53	.0373	3,694.01
(o) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent .....	.0760	7,539.92	.0665	6,584.55
(p) Steam Boilers' Act .....	.1515	15,022.90	.1663	16,455.40
(q) Liquor Commission .....	.1600	15,873.47	.3165	31,315.40
(r) Miscellaneous .....	.0536	5,314.68	.0595	5,885.86
<b>5. REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES AND LOANS (other than on Capital Account) .....</b>	<b>2.012</b>	<b>199,471.03</b>	<b>4.7710</b>	<b>472,081.28</b>
<b>6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE .....</b>	<b>1.359</b>	<b>134,804.81</b>	<b>1.1726</b>	<b>116,032.32</b>
<b>7. FINES FORFEITURES AND ESTREATED BAIL..</b>	<b>1.295</b>	<b>128,455.32</b>	<b>1.1967</b>	<b>118,419.90</b>
<b>8. MISCELLANEOUS .....</b>	<b>2.480</b>	<b>245,913.36</b>	<b>3.0883</b>	<b>305,593.51</b>
being: Interest, Sale of Publications, Materials, etc.				
	100.00	\$9,917,015.83	100.00	\$9,894,979.36

## SCHEDULE 2

### PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

	1920-21		1921-22	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE .....	4.8250	\$ 497,928.92	4.5790	\$ 525,317.58
2. LEGISLATIVE .....	1.6441	169,664.94	3.1173	357,625.10
3. PROTECTIVE .....	18.6037	1,919,881.12	16.9556	1,945,229.11
(a) Police .....	5.1999	\$ 536,623.81	4.9209	\$ 564,549.77
(b) Courts .....	2.7324	281,984.40	2.7123	311,176.19
(c) Jails .....	2.1825	225,227.08	1.8713	214,680.97
(d) Land Titles .....	3.8627	398,631.16	3.7127	425,933.93
(e) Miscellaneous .....	4.6262	477,414.67	3.7384	428,888.25
4. DEVELOPMENTAL .....	67.5789	6,974,081.76	69.9397	8,023,787.10
(a) Education .....	26.0474	2,688,061.73	27.5799	3,164,083.75
(b) Public Health .....	12.5757	1,297,797.61	12.3664	1,418,724.45
(c) Neglected Children .....	2.2249	229,610.38	2.6397	302,839.62
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce				
(1) Agriculture .....	10.2807	1,060,975.60	7.9274	909,466.79
(2) Highways .....	15.3388	1,582,943.91	18.0495	2,070,714.89
(3) Labour and Industries .....	1.1114	114,692.53	1.3768	157,957.60
5. PATRIOTIC PURPOSES .....	1.8214	187,970.34	.2246	25,768.51
6. MISCELLANEOUS .....	5.5269	570,375.89	5.1838	594,702.60
	100.00	\$10,319,902.97	100.00	\$11,472,430.00

THE BUDGET

Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING  
(Premier)

on  
THE WHEAT BOARD  
in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Tuesday, February 20, 1923.

*The Honourable Mr. Dunning*, in moving the following Resolution:

“Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Governor-General-in-Council for a period of one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923; and

“Whereas The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, is renewable by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided that the Federal Act has been renewed; and

“Whereas the Premier of Manitoba has expressed the willingness of his Government to introduce legislation in that Province similar to The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922, provided:

- “1. That there was reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the Board.
- “2. That the Orders in Council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Federal Cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year; and
- “3. That the different Governments of the Prairie Provinces and the provincial farmer organisations of each of the Prairie Provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavour to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organisation to handle subsequent crops; and

“Whereas co-operation between the Legislatures and Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with respect to grain marketing legislation is essential to a fully satisfactory solution for the future:

“Therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly:

- “1. The Government of this Province should request the Government of Canada to immediately pass an Order in Council extending the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August 1923;
- “2. The Government of this Province should indicate to the Government of Manitoba its intention to extend the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskat-

chewan) Act, 1922, for one year from the fifteenth day of August, 1923, provided the necessary Federal Order in Council is passed;

- “3. The Government of this Province should communicate to the Government of Manitoba the willingness of the Government of Saskatchewan to immediately co-operate with the other Prairie Governments and farmers' organisations for the purpose of evolving a co-operative method of marketing for subsequent years but without in any way restricting discussion and co-operation to the precise type of organisation outlined by the Premier of Manitoba.”

said:

Mr. Speaker,—In addressing myself to the Resolution standing in my name on the Order paper regarding wheat marketing it is necessary for me first, in compliance with the request of my honourable friend from Kindersley (Mr. Harvey), and others, on the other side of the House, to make what was described as a full and frank statement as to why we have not a wheat board operating today under the provisions of the legislation enacted at the last Session of this Legislature. I did not expect that any member of this House would request me to do this because I was under the impression that both the Premier of Alberta and myself had given on more than one occasion a complete, full and frank statement regarding the whole matter in question. However, I shall be very pleased to review the whole of the negotiations following the prorogation of the House last Session in this regard. If my honourable friend has in mind anything that he feels has been concealed, I hope he will, in the debate, tell me what it is and give me the opportunity of clearing up anything which he may have in his mind.

I would call the attention of the House first, in reviewing the history of this matter during 1922, to the fact that I received from the President of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association under date of July 10, a letter which I read to the House last Session. The only reference I intend to make is to the last paragraph as follows:

We know that your intimate knowledge both of the production and the marketing of wheat will have persuaded you that the utmost dispatch is essential if this Act is to be brought into operation before Saskatchewan wheat of the 1922 crop begins to flow to market and we beg to further urge upon you the necessity for prompt action and to offer you our fullest and heartiest co-operation in working out the project if the necessary legislation is enacted.

The Session was called on July 20 after members had been warned previously of the possibility of being called here to deal with the matter. It will be remembered it was not judicious to call this House together until the government had some assurance from one other province that they also were willing to move in the matter. Otherwise it would have been of no use putting the province to the expense of the Session.

The House met on July 20. I had already wired Ottawa, on behalf of this government, making recommendations to the federal government as to who should be the chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the board if it should be formed. Under date of July 18, two days

before this House met, I indicated to the Prime Minister of Canada in a letter that we desired the services of Messrs. Stewart and Riddell, provided the legislation was enacted.

The House met and the Legislation was passed. On July 28 immediately after the House rose, certified copies of The Saskatchewan Act were forwarded to Ottawa in order that immediate action might be taken to secure men for the two principal positions.

On July 28 also, a wire was received from the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. The Alberta House had not then concluded its Session. The Wheat Board Bill on July 28 was still before the Alberta House. I had already made the recommendations of this province to Ottawa with respect to the chairman and vice-chairman, and on that same day, July 28, I have this wire:

Pursuant to an Act providing for the constitution and powers of the Canadian Wheat Board assented to at last Session of Parliament, federal government is prepared when two or more of the provinces have enacted necessary legislation, to appoint the board. The Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Commerce now suggest that as matter is one primarily affecting prairie provinces the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta should confer and make a joint recommendation of chairman, assistant chairman and other members, recommending also the number which is limited by the Statute to ten. Federal government will make every effort to secure the services of gentlemen named.

That makes clear the method which was adopted in endeavoring to give effect to the will of this Legislature in regard to the matter.

That method was that the federal government, the body which had the appointing power, recognizing fully the tremendous financial interest which Alberta and Saskatchewan would have in the operation of the proposed board, asked us to recommend the men into whose hands should be intrusted the credit of the province to such a large extent while retaining, of course, to themselves the ultimate power to appoint.

I replied to that wire immediately, under date of July 29, as follows:

Your wire. Have already written Prime Minister giving Saskatchewan government's views re chairman and vice-chairman wheat board. Will consult Alberta re other members but in meantime suggest steps be taken to endeavor secure services parties recommended as chairman and vice-chairman for reason that they should be consulted re balance of board.

Was that a correct attitude to take, two days after the Legislature of this province prorogued?

The next interesting date in connection with this matter is July 29. A wire was received from Premier Greenfield to myself as follows:

Bill passed third reading this afternoon. Expect session will finish Monday night. When do you desire to confer re the personnel of board? I could possibly leave before Monday night, if necessary.

Premier Greenfield and myself arranged by wire to meet in Calgary on the Sunday intervening between July 29 and August 3 to consult about the balance of the board. On August 3 this wire was received from the late Mr. Kennedy, who was acting as Minister of Trade and Commerce:

Following message signed jointly by Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell received today: "Replying to your telegrams re taking charge wheat board we much appreciate the honor but regret we cannot see our way clear to accept." Please forward joint recommendation from yourself and Mr. Greenfield of two other names as quickly as possible. You will, of course, appreciate that the matter is most pressing and urgent, so trust there will be no delay in recommending substitutes.

I replied to Mr. Kennedy as follows:

Reference your wire. Saskatchewan government desires that you urgently request Stewart and Riddell to reconsider. Farmers of this province look upon their acceptance as a national duty and would not have same faith in less able and well-known chairman and vice-chairman. Have arranged conference with Premier Greenfield end of week at Calgary and would appreciate advice of result of your efforts to get them to reconsider. Will submit other names only when certain refusal is final.

I sent a copy of this wire to Premier Greenfield who also wired similarly to Ottawa and in addition both of us addressed personal wires to Messrs. Stewart and Riddell.

It was explained in the House during the Session when the matter was under discussion here that we had no certainty of being able to secure Stewart and Riddell. This was clearly understood by every member of this House, that Premier Greenfield and myself had been unable to secure a definite answer from the two gentlemen in question before the legislation passed and we were not in a position to guarantee that we could secure their services although we intended to make every effort to do so.

The next important step occurred the day before I left for Calgary. I attempted to take advantage of the very generous offer of co-operation contained in the first letter I read, from the president of the Grain Growers, and I wired to him at his residence in Moose Jaw as follows:

In view of final refusal Stewart and Riddell act as chairman and vice-chairman would appreciate suggestions by executive Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association of other names of men with necessary experience and public confidence to act as chairman and vice-chairman. Quick action necessary wire reply to me Palliser Calgary, not later than Monday noon. Conferring with Greenfield there.

Before I left, the central office of the association in this city to which place I had also sent a copy of this message in order to ensure its delivery, advised me that the president of the association was in Eastern Canada, but arrangements would be made to forward my wire to him there and also the office agreed to see that the contents of the wire were delivered to the other members of the executive.

I do not know whether or not my honourable friend, (Mr. Maharg) who is now the House leader of the Opposition, ever received that wire. I received no reply and therefore I presume it could not have reached him. I did, however, receive a number of replies from other members of the executive, making suggestions but unfortunately they were not very helpful to Premier Greenfield or myself in attempting to find men possessing sufficient public confidence and also the necessary experience to qualify them for this work. I appreciate the help which was given by the members of the executive and I feel reasonably sure that if the honourable leader of the Opposition had received the wire I would have received assistance and co-operation as promised in his letter.

I mention the matter to emphasize that Premier Greenfield and myself left no stone unturned to attempt to give effect to the wishes of the legislatures.

The next important step in the progress of our negotiations was that I reached Calgary on August 6 to confer with Premier Greenfield. We again wired Stewart and Riddell jointly, myself and Premier Greenfield identifying ourselves with the Prime Minister's message to them of August 5. The Prime Minister of Canada sent the following telegram on August 5 to Stewart and Riddell:

I desire to associate myself with the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta in strongly urging yourself and Mr. Riddell to reconsider your acceptance of the positions of chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the wheat board. Enjoying as you both do the fullest confidence of the Provincial as well as the Federal Governments your acceptance of the appointment would be viewed generally as an opportunity of rendering a much needed national service and therefore in the circumstances as a highly patriotic act. In asking your reconsideration I should like to assure you that in your administration you may rely upon the Federal Government co-operating with Mr. Riddell and yourself in the fullest measure possible.

I do not want to be considered as criticising in any way, any of those who refused for reasons known to themselves, and doubtless good reasons, to accept these positions. Any man has a perfect right when a position of this character is offered him to either accept or decline according to his own judgment.

Following the request of the Prime Minister Premier Greenfield and myself wired jointly associating ourselves with his message. At the same time and on the same day, August 6 (it was Sunday, I am sorry to confess, but we did not allow even Sunday to interfere because time was quickly passing) Premier Greenfield and myself decided that in view of the uncertainty and unlikelihood of Stewart and Riddell accepting the positions we should put the Federal Government in a position to approach other men if their refusal became final and for that reason, while still attempting to secure their services, we wired the Prime Minister of Canada setting forth first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth choices as chairman for the Wheat Board for 1922 in addition to Messrs. Stewart and Riddell, naming the men in each case. I want to be excused from reading those choices, Mr. Speaker, because I am anxious that undue publicity should not have the effect of possibly prejudicing further efforts to secure men to act in that capacity for 1923.

I may of course mention that H. W. Wood of Alberta was the first choice of these alternatives because it is fairly generally known that he was recommended for this position. I am very sorry to note that the Attorney General of Alberta the other day stated that in his opinion the suggestion of the name of H. W. Wood for the position was political manoeuvring. Statements of this kind from a responsible minister of the Crown in a sister province are not calculated to ensure that these two provinces can work successfully together for a solution of the problem, especially when one bears in mind that the wire recommending Mr. Wood is signed by two men and only two men. These two men are Charles A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan and Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta. I feel sure that the Premier of Alberta is too much of a man to countenance any suggestion that



the naming of Mr. Wood was any political manoeuvring on his part or on mine. In any event we were jointly responsible for the suggestion.

Political manoeuvring? Mr. Wood was consulted before his name was wired to Ottawa. He was right there in the Palliser Hotel at Calgary with us. More than that he indicated his willingness to serve as chairman provided certain conditions were fulfilled with regard to the men who were to be associated with him. He indicated his willingness to act provided certain other men would act with him. The proof of that statement is contained in a wire from Premier Greenfield to myself.

Having sent that omnibus wire (I like the word 'omnibus' although it does not seem to meet with the approval of honorable gentlemen opposite on all occasions) which put the Federal Government in a position to approach first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth choices, in case Messrs. Stewart and Riddell finally declined, Premier Greenfield and myself felt, that so far as we were concerned, we had placed the Federal Government in a position to secure the services of the men necessary, to head the Board and in addition, had recommended names for the other positions on the Board.

My honourable friend from South Qu'Appelle (Mr. D. H. McDonald) referred to a story that went around. I wish he were in his seat just now so that I could ask him whether he is responsible for starting the story? He referred to the story that I became conveniently sick about that time and went to the coast. I do admit that I was a that time a fairly tired individual. I had not had a holiday for over three years and being in Calgary and having, as Premier Greenfield and myself believed, cleared this matter up so far as we were concerned. I did think it was an opportunity to get a few days rest at the coast.

I did that awful thing. I went to the coast. Under similar circumstances I think I would be perfectly justified in doing the same thing again. My absence in no way hindered the negotiations.

Immediately thereafter an indefiniteness developed with reference to the position of Mr. Wood in the matter. His conditions regarding those to be associated with him appeared to be difficult to comply with, and Premier Greenfield immediately requested that representatives of this government should go to Winnipeg in an effort to make it possible to comply with the conditions which Mr. Wood set up respecting his own acceptance of the chairmanship of the board.

I was not able to go. I had just reached Vancouver. A wire reached me requesting me to get on the train immediately and go back to Winnipeg, to endeavor to negotiate so that the Wood conditions might be complied with.

There are other members of the government equally capable of carrying on negotiations of that character. This is not a one-man government. The position of the government had already been made clear in the wire to Ottawa. The recommendations of the government had been made clearly and distinctly.

So the Minister of Public Works and the Attorney General associated themselves with the Premier of Alberta on behalf of this government. I should also mention that the Minister of Public Works was with me in Calgary on the first occasion and was quite familiar with everything that had occurred.

They endeavored to secure men to act in these capacities. Their endeavor at first was directed toward complying with the conditions Mr. Wood had laid down in reference to his own acceptance of the chairmanship. I may read a wire from Premier Greenfield to myself because I was kept fully informed by wire both by Premier Greenfield and by my own colleagues in connection with the negotiations during the next few days. I want to say this, that my association with Premier Greenfield in this matter has convinced me that I could rely upon his dealing with me honorably on all occasions and also on his full co-operation. I wish I could say the same with reference to all of his colleagues but it is difficult for a man to assume responsibility for every other man and I would not find fault with Premier Greenfield in that regard.

The wire I want to read is as follows:

After consultation with Wood wired Rice-Jones tonight as follows:—  
“Anticipate you have received wire from Ottawa. Wood wired Riddell today that if he and Stewart would accept positions on board Wood would accept chairmanship.

I thank my honourable friend from Kindersley (Mr. Harvey), for asking me to be frank. There has been some criticism that Premier Greenfield and myself should ever have recommended Mr. Wood in the first place. I have had a great deal of criticism from correspondents about this, that a man like Mr. Wood who had had no actual grain marketing experience, who is more or less of a prophet rather than a practical man of affairs, should be offered the position.

It must be remembered that Mr. Wood had been a member of the Board of Grain Supervisors which handled the crop during one year; that he had been a member of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919. We already had refusals from the chairman and vice-chairman of the 1919 board. It was the most natural thing to turn to the man who had been the most active man on the 1919 board, apart from the chairman and vice-chairman, as fitted for this position. We felt that very possibly because of his association with the 1919 board, Mr. Wood might find it possible to secure very capable men to act with him to undertake that portion of the work which by training and experience he was not qualified to undertake.

Let me read the wire again:

After consultation with Wood wired Rice-Jones tonight as follows:—  
“Anticipate you have received wire from Ottawa. Wood wired Riddell today that if he and Stewart would accept positions on the board, Wood would accept chairmanship. No reply to this wire received yet. Their acceptance would give you their assistance advisory capacity. In view of refusal Stewart and Riddell of chairmanship and vice-chairmanship feel we should look to own companies. Your name was Dunning's suggestion and I concur. Wood states that in event of Stewart and Riddell declining to accept positions he must refuse chairmanship but would be prepared to act on board.

The Attorney General of Alberta says political manoeuvring! I did not send that wire. I was not there. I had nothing to do with it. It was sent by the Prime Minister of Alberta, the chief of the man who says there was political manoeuvring in connection with the suggestion of Mr. Wood's name. I know that Premier Greenfield acted in absolutely good faith in the matter. The suggestion of political manoeuvring is unworthy of the man who made it.

The Winnipeg meeting to attempt to comply with Mr. Wood's conditions was carried on. That was August 10. Not getting along very fast? It was only on August 4 we learned of the final refusal of Stewart and Riddell. By August 10 the principals, representatives of both governments, and Mr. Wood were in Winnipeg attempting to secure other men.

I need not go into detail as to the number of wires that passed referring to negotiations between myself and my colleagues, but certainly never was a man kept better informed by wire of what was going on. I was only at the coast three nights and each night I was compelled to get up in the middle of the night to receive telegrams from Premier Greenfield and my colleagues.

It was on August 11 that I received a wire indicating the final refusals of a number of the alternates and the end of the wire is as follows:

Consider Murray or McFarlane our last chance. Greenfield wished to meet you Calgary Sunday. Important you be there.

I had left Calgary on Monday morning. I was back in Calgary by the following Saturday evening and I travelled to Victoria and back in the meantime. That is how much truth there is in the yarn that I got conveniently sick and left the load on Premier Greenfield to get out of this mess.

Now we get to Calgary August 13. No time lost. I was back at Calgary to meet Premier Greenfield on the 13th. We consulted about the matter. The Minister of Public Works was there. He had come through from Winnipeg with Premier Greenfield. We consulted with Messrs. Murray and McFarlane and our consultation reached the point that we were justified in wiring their names to Ottawa. The wire was to the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, August 13, as follows:

Desire you wire offer chairmanship wheat board John MacFarlane, Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Calgary, and vice-chairmanship James R. Murray, United Grain Growers, Winnipeg.

The question again rose as to who would be associated with them. The men undertaking this tremendous responsibility always had an interest in who were going to be associated with them and we were endeavoring by wire to find out what other men could be secured to act with them.

Here is the final chapter: On August 14, signed by myself and Premier Greenfield:

Further to our message of yesterday we have failed to secure services of Wood and Rice-Jones. After canvassing possibilities fully in Winnipeg made strong effort secure McFarlane and Murray here. Have just received their answer declining. Regret that we cannot make further suggestions to you. If you wish us to make any other effort shall be pleased to do anything possible. Issuing press statement tonight.

That press statement (I have the original written on the letter paper of the Calgary "Albertan") was issued with the joint signatures of Premier Greenfield and myself and published on the morning of August 16. I do not need to read it. I feel sure every member of the House has read it. The information I have given constitutes a full and frank statement of why we have not a wheat board now.

Will any member of the House suggest that Premier Greenfield and myself left undone anything that could have been done to secure men? Was there anything more that could have been done? I have had no suggestion from any source that we could have done anything further than we did. Possibly during the course of the debate we may get light on the matter.

Some say, why did you not go to England or Australia? Suggestions are being made now, that, in connection with the 1923 board, we should attempt to secure a man from England or Australia if we cannot get capable men possessing the necessary public confidence and having the necessary experience in our own country. I do not want to say anything final on this matter, but I would say this in a general way, that the experience gained by any man in exporting Australian grain is not an experience to fit him to sell Western Canadian grain, and I am very doubtful if the experience which a man gets in England, importing grain, is one that fits him to handle the crop of Western Canada. I feel sure the leader of the Opposition will agree with me in this view.

Premier Greenfield said to me when it was all over, "This experience has been both revealing and disappointing". He expressed my sentiments exactly. We had the responsibility and neither of us desired to get from under it. We did our best and we were prepared then, and still are, to leave the verdict on our efforts to the people whom we are trying to serve.

After all, is the fact that we did not succeed in 1922 altogether regrettable? This has a bearing on the matter which is before the House by way of resolution now. I may admit to this House that as the discussions with grain experts proceeded there was one phase of the matter that began to weigh more and more heavily upon my own mind, and I feel sure upon the mind of Premier Greenfield. That was the question as to the economic condition of our people resultant upon the payment to them of the initial payment which could have been paid under market conditions which prevailed about the middle of August with the opening of the grain season.

Naturally the question of the size of the initial payment was discussed with all of the men who were possibilities for the positions, and you will remember that about that time practically everyone who knew anything about the grain business was wondering where in the world we were going to put this big crop at anything like a price that would come anywhere near the cost of production. We found a terrible indefiniteness in the minds of these experts as to how high it would be safe to go in fixing the initial payment. Why do I use the word terrible? Because the credit of the whole people of Saskatchewan was going to be risked on the judgment of these men if the price was set too high, and on the other hand, it was necessary to set an initial payment high enough to enable our people to get

sufficient money to pay for the bare essentials in producing the crop. This had to be considered on the other end of the scale. One of the features which stood out, as Premier Greenfield said, like a sore thumb, was the fact that any initial payment which any man would advise at that date would be one that would be a very grievous disappointment to our people, one also which would not permit of their liquidating all of the most necessary liabilities in connection with the carrying of the crop in question.

Even with the trend of prices since, assuming that we had started with a low initial payment, I doubt if it would have been possible even yet to have declared an interim participation certificate payment. There is still a very large volume of wheat in the farmers' hands and anyone who has watched the trend of the wheat market right now knows how frightfully uncertain it is, how dependent it is upon a great many conditions, each with its peculiar effect, sometimes working together and sometimes against each other in Europe and not in Canada. Within the last two weeks the price of wheat in Liverpool for future delivery has been as much as eight and nine cents out of line with what you could buy it for in Fort William and transport it to Liverpool.

Anyone who studies the grain markets at all surely has observed this. I can assure the House that the men who were approached to undertake this tremendous responsibility realized it. They realized what a tremendous gamble they were taking, not a personal gamble but a tremendous gamble for which they were responsible, and the only way to prevent it being a gamble which might result in a heavy load being thrown on the taxpayers of the province was by getting the initial payment down so low as to ensure against the possibility of loss.

Remember it is our duty as a legislature to look at this feature. We have no right to pledge the credit of this Province on a gamble. I am sure my honourable friend, the leader of the Opposition, will agree with this. We must place the initial payment at a point which eliminates the gamble on the part of the credit of the Province. I am one of those who believe that possibly we could work out a system which would be absolutely safe so far as the credit of the Province is concerned. I spoke of this during the last Session. I have learned a good deal more since then and so has the Premier of Alberta.

So I say that I am not altogether sure that it is an unmixed evil that we failed to secure such a board for operation in 1922. Surely we must have sufficient in the form of initial payment to enable the farmer to meet his most pressing necessities, pay his labour, his thresher and so on. Someone has said that he could pledge the participation certificates to the bank. Could he? How great a loan would a bank advance upon a participation certificate of problematical value? We had some experience of that in 1919. Maybe in the course of time when financial interests had gained confidence in the administration of the scheme, and the scheme itself, there might be a percentage of security value in the participation certificates. I look forward with hope to that development but it would not have been present in a year like this with all the difficult conditions involved in trading in wheat in Europe.

So much for that. I still retain an interest in this question and expect I always will. The people of the province by way of letters to me from individuals and resolutions by associations appealed to me to do something in connection with this matter. My personal file on the matter is one of the most bulky in my office. A sort of agitation started that I should take the chairmanship, that I should retire from the premiership of the province, or failing this that I should make some pronouncement as to where we ought to go in connection with the matter.

I am not ashamed of the fact that a number of people in the province have a certain amount of confidence in my judgment on a question of this kind. On the contrary it is one of the things of which I am most proud. I have given it a good deal of thought. The House will remember that at the last Session in dealing with the subject I expressed my views very plainly respecting the permanent application of the principle of compulsion in trade and what I thought would result in that regard when our people came to understand all that was involved in it.

I have expressed my views on several occasions since and on December 15 at a banquet at Saskatoon I made a pronouncement of my views respecting the present situation of the grain marketing question in the plainest language of which I was capable and also made certain suggestions.

These suggestions have of course, like all other suggestions emanating from a public man, been misunderstood and misconstrued in some quarters. That is to be expected. There is one thing that one should probably be proud of and that is that what has come to be known as the Dunning Plan has been discussed in newspapers and public meetings from coast to coast in the Dominion. At least there is some advantage in making people think, making them discuss a matter, and I can at least claim credit for having done this.

The suggestion I made is not one which can be enforced by this legislature or by the parliament of Canada. Why? Because it depends absolutely upon the principle of co-operation and that depends for its force upon the people voluntarily stretching out a hand to each other on either side, co-operating together. It is the very antithesis of legislative action. The great co-operative institutions of the mother country, how were they founded? By legislation? No: for many years they were not even assisted by legislative enactment. The very form of their organization was something entirely outside the statute books of the country. As time passed provision was made whereby people could legally band themselves together in co-operative enterprises but in the beginning and for many years the co-operative movement in Great Britain was one of the people themselves and entirely outside the parliament of the country and its statutes.

That is why I say the suggestion I made and any suggestion which has as its root the principle of co-operation cannot be forced upon the people by any legislature or parliament. Therefore I did not hope to bring about a great revolution in the attitude of the people on this question when I made that speech at Saskatoon. I have a fair conceit of myself but not as much as that. I only hoped to start people thinking and studying this question.

Someone says, why make a suggestion of this kind when our people are practically a unit for the application of the compulsory monopoly system? Why draw a red herring across the track? Why not give the people what they want? The people rule in this country it is true, but the inherent soundness of a proposition is not tested by whether or not the people want it today. Its inherent soundness depends on factors altogether outside of the popular will and there are many instances in history, one notable in our own history where the fundamental soundness of a proposition was not testified to by the extent of the immediate popular demand for it. I do not remember in the history of this province or western Canada a more widely spread popular demand than existed for government-owned elevators in the years 1908 to 1910. A far larger proportion of the people and farmers of this province at that time desired government-owned elevators than the proportion today who desire the application of the compulsory principle in connection with grain marketing.

What happened in this connection? Was the popular demand on that occasion proof of the economic soundness of the proposition? Was it proved? It was tested! In Manitoba the government yielded and a government-owned system of elevators was brought into being. In this province the government adopted the policy of investigation and as a result our co-operative system was brought into being. The House knows the result of the Manitoba experiment. After three years of operating the Manitoba government was pleased to turn the elevators over to one of the great farmers' co-operative companies for operation and in the meantime the co-operative experiment in this province has grown until it has become the greatest grain handling institution in the world.

With reference to the suggestion made at Saskatoon there is one misconception I would like to clear away. I did not desire and do not now desire that the two great farmers' companies should themselves amalgamate. What I desired and what I believe would be a good thing if mutually satisfactory arrangements could be made, is that they should amalgamate for the export end of the business alone. Both of them have separate companies for that purpose and it would be possible to combine these two export companies without in any way affecting the relationship of the two parent companies. I do not claim that the suggestion I made is the only sound plan. There are others which may be worked out.

I think sometimes, (and I approach this with some diffidence because I am speaking freely and subject to political misrepresentation afterwards), that the ultimate solution of this question of getting the last cent for the farmers out of the grain in proportion of world values does not rest upon the application of any pooling principle, compulsory or voluntary. I think sometimes that the best ultimate solution may be the evolution of a system which will permit a farmer freedom as to time in the disposal of his grain to catch the market as he wishes or as his circumstances permit but through an institution which will return to the farmer a patronage dividend on the business he gives to that institution and I am speaking now not of initial handling especially but, rather of the whole transaction including export.

One of the things I wanted to do in my Saskatoon speech, and I hope in connection with any question I will always have this motive in view, was to give the people the facts. I have never been afraid of what the people of Saskatchewan will do when I am satisfied they have the facts before them. In connection with this matter our people have been subject to much of the kind of talk used by the honourable member for Wilkie (Mr. Bingham) the other day. What did he say? He said he did not believe that the main problem in connection with grain marketing was overseas or connected with the worlds market price and went on to quote the figure for grain at New York on a certain day and Fort William on the same day and Wilkie on the same day. He said that what we wanted to do today was to find out what is wrong with this spread. He said there is the place where we can effect savings. There is where the nigger is in the wood-pile, or words to that effect.

That is the trouble. There are too many men who should know better going around this country inflaming our people with that kind of thing. The matter was dealt with by the Minister of Education and also dealt with effectively in the editorial in the Grain Growers Guide, to which he referred, under date of February 14. Let our people have the facts. Do not put before them merely a statement which on its face to the man who does not have the information would make it appear that farmers are being robbed and robbed by their own institutions. That was what struck me. One of the most painful things to me in connection with the correspondence of a critical character which I have received of the plan which I advanced at Saskatoon is the fact that over seventy per cent. of these criticisms are critical because I proposed that this matter should be handled by the two great farmers' companies.

Why was it painful? I had the honour with the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Maharg) of being one of the founders of our great, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator institution. I differ with him today in regard to the question of politicians occupying positions as directors of the company but I believe today it is as true as it was at the beginning that the men handling that institution, directing it and managing it are endeavouring to do their level best to get the best possible for the farmers of this province from the operations of the company. I have never looked with favour on men active in politics holding positions on the Board of Directors of the Co-operative Elevator Company but I have the utmost confidence in the desire of the men who are directing and handling that institution to do the best possible for the farmers of the province.

That company is in the export business. If the figures quoted by the member of Wilkie (Mr. Bingham) are proof of stealing at all they are proof of stealing or the ability to steal on the part of the farmers companies who are engaged in the export business. I would that public men would endeavour in making statements of that kind to put all the facts before our people. They are easily obtainable and the wild incorrect statement is having the effect of weakening the faith of the farmers in their own institutions, the institutions which they have built up and in which they are shareholders and partners. Worse than that, these wild statements make it more and more difficult to get farmers to co-operate in the future.



We have here a great institution, one which I believe has not yet reached the end of its growth or the end of its possibilities of service to the farmers of the province. What was the vision of the founders of this institution? The leader of the Opposition (Mr. Maharg) will correct me if I am wrong in stating what that vision was. The vision of the founders was that ultimately there should arise, built up on the co-operative basis provided by the act of incorporation, an institution big enough in its character, broad enough in its basis and big enough in its conception to give grain marketing service to all the farmers of Saskatchewan if not directly by itself at least by the influence it exerted. The vision went further.

It was the hope and vision of the founders that in addition to the initial elevators, the provision of storage, etc., that the institution should grow and develop in strength until it could own its own terminal elevator facilities, its own hospital elevator facilities, until it could go into the export business and, in effect, carry the grain of the Saskatchewan farmer from the country shipping point to the importer in Europe.

That is the vision which has been in progress of development from that day until this and a very considerable amount of progress has been made in its realisation. The company has the finest terminal elevator facilities at the head of the lakes; it has its own hospital elevator facilities; it is in the export business and, in effect, carries the grain of the Saskatchewan farmer completely through to Europe.

Shall we abandon the ideal, abandon the vision on the eve of its fulfilment and say that this principle for which we have worked through the last ten or twelve years has been the wrong vision, that in basing our hopes on co-operative effort we have been basing them on a fallacy? Because, Mr. Speaker, the effect of a permanent compulsory monopoly would be to reduce this great co-operative machine to what? It would reduce it to merely an automatic mechanical handler of grain, its charges for the mechanical handling of grain controlled by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and the prices which it pays at country points carrying charges and so forth on purchased grain controlled by a wheat board. The possibility of realising anything from co-operative effort is completely nullified by the permanent application of the principle of a compulsory monopoly.

This great institution into which the farmers and taxpayers of the province have poured their millions, for the development of a great co-operative ideal, would become a mere automatic concern, its only freedom that of grading a man's grain at the country point and that, subject to restrictions by one government Board (the Board of Grain Commissioners) and another government Board for price (the Wheat Board) an automatic monopoly, controlled by Boards telling it what it may or may not do in the matter of price and service and everything else.

I for one am not willing to agree that we should permanently decide to allow our co-operative institution to become an automatic mechanical handler of grain under the control of autocratic authority with whom the farmers of Saskatchewan have nothing to do with appointing save very indirectly indeed. It may be said that any government board is responsible to Parliament and thence to the

people. That is true. Is that as direct as an institution controlled by a board of directors elected by those who are partners in the business and producers of the grain which it handles? Is it as safe? Is it as sane? I leave that question with the House.

I must now deal with the present situation for a few moments because it is out of the present situation that my resolution arises.

I may be permitted to say in this connection that there is some belief, judging from the remarks of the member for Wilkie that I had some ulterior motive in introducing this resolution on the day on which the Session opened. The most important thing that was in my mind in connection with that, was the fact that I had been urged and urged by the Premier of Manitoba to inform him at the earliest possible date of what we had in our minds in Saskatchewan because, based on that, he depended very largely for a decision as to what he himself and those associated with him intended to do. By putting that resolution on the Order Paper immediately I was able to forward a letter to the Premiers of Alberta and Manitoba enclosing a copy of it, not as the final decision of the House but to give them an indication of two things: first, that I had consulted and the government had consulted with those who usually act with us on this side of the House regarding the matter and, second, that the opinion of the House would shortly be definitely expressed with reference to the matters contained in the resolution itself.

The present situation arises in this manner. The Premier of Manitoba desired to consult with the members of this government regarding what would be done in 1923 and he wrote me under date of November 9 suggesting that the three Premiers should meet and discuss the possibilities. That meeting took place. As a result we reached an understanding. The position of Premier Bracken had not then fully developed. He was not in a position to say with certainty what he and those associated with him intended to do regarding the Wheat Board.

Later on, about a week later, Premier Bracken made his position quite clear at the convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba at Brandon. I saw a newspaper report of his statement on that occasion. I was not, however, basing action by this government or legislature upon newspaper reports. Hence I kept quiet until receiving under date of January 23 a letter from Premier Bracken which clearly sets out that which he officially desires us to understand as being the attitude of his government with reference to this question. I need explain the great necessity which exists for these three prairie provinces to act together if at all possible in connection with any kind of a grain marketing scheme whether co-operative or compulsory.

Premier Bracken says:

"As you will no doubt have noticed by the press reports I made a statement at U.F.M. convention in Brandon ten days ago to the effect that we would introduce legislation for a wheat board for one year providing:

- (1) That there was a reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the board.
- (2) That the orders-in-council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Federal cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year, and

- (3) That the different governments of the prairie provinces and the provincial farmer organizations of each of the prairie provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavor to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organization to handle subsequent crops.

"Since the opening of the legislature this suggestion had been approved by the supporters of the Government and I am writing you to say that as soon as we receive intimation from the other governments and the farmer organizations concerned that our suggestions meet with their approval we are prepared to proceed with the legislation. Would you therefore kindly intimate:

- (1) Whether proviso number 3 meets with your approval.  
 (2) Whether you are prepared to pass an order-in-council making your legislation effective for another year.

"As to taking steps to secure a man or men to take charge of the board I would hold myself in readiness to act with yourself and Premier Greenfield at any time and suggest that this matter be proceeded with at once."

To this I replied as follows:

"On my return to the city I find your letter of January 23 regarding wheat board. I have noted very carefully your three provisos.

"With regard to number one. I doubt very much if it will be possible to secure assurance that suitable men can be secured to take charge of the board until we are in a position to make definite proposals, I mean until it is clearly known whether two of the provinces or all three will be under the board and also whether the Federal Legislation will be renewed. Mr. Greenfield and myself last summer found that it was necessary to have the legislative conditions in definite shape before any of the men desired would discuss the matter at all definitely. I am, however, willing to co-operate in regard to condition number one to the fullest extent possible.

"With regard to condition number two: I would point out that the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments are not empowered to pass an Order-in-Council renewing the provincial legislation unless the Dominion has acted by way of a renewal of the Federal legislation. For this reason any indication of willingness on the part of this Government or the Alberta Government to pass the necessary provincial Order-in-Council would be, of course, contingent upon the Federal Government expressing its willingness to act.

"Before definitely promising that this government will pass the necessary provincial Order-in-Council, I desire to have an opportunity of discussing the matter with the members of the Legislature. Our House meets on February 8th and I hope to consult with the members at about that time.

"With regard to your provision number three: This Government is certainly willing to co-operate with the other Provincial Governments and prairie farmers' organizations in evolving and organization such as that mentioned in your proviso to handle subsequent crops. I could not agree, however, that consideration of the precise type of organization to be evolved would be limited to the type which you outlined, viz: 'A purely co-operative non-profit, non-compulsory organization.' It might be possible to evolve precisely this type of organization and there is no doubt that this type would be ideal provided it is practicable. I have in mind, however, that such an organization might require mechanical or other facilities in which capital must be invested, and it might therefore be necessary to make provisions for the earning of profit on the capital invested in facilities. For this reason, while I sympathize with the object and the ideal which your proviso number three sets forth and while this Government would do anything possible to co-operate with the other organizations mentioned in attaining it, I do not think it wise to agree that the discussion at the conference which would have to be held regarding the matter should be limited to the precise type of organization to which this proviso refers."

That was the position of affairs which moved me in the direction of drafting the resolution which stands on the Order Paper today in my name. I want to say in connection with it that neither myself or this government or those who usually act with us on this side of the House believe that it is impossible to evolve some co-operative form of organization which would be satisfactory in time for the 1923 crop. In fact, I believe that until all parties working wholeheartedly together for the attainment of the object it may be a very great deal easier to evolve a co-operative scheme for handling the 1923 crop than it will be to get a compulsory board into operation. I passed through the experience of trying to get the compulsory board last summer and know something of the difficulties and so does Premier Greenfield of Alberta. Is it not curious that all three of the men upon whom the first charge or responsibility rests in connection with this matter, the U.F.A. Premier of Alberta, the U.F.M. Premier of Manitoba and myself, merely a Liberal Premier of this province, are all in agreement on one thing, that the application of this compulsory monopoly principle cannot be a permanent feature in connection with the marketing of our grain? Even my honourable friends opposite will give credit for good faith and sincerity of motive to the two governments on either side of this province led by men who some of the opposition at any rate believe are the type of men that should lead a government, whether or not they give me the same credit.

We are faced with this condition. My honourable friends on both sides of the House tell me that our people want a Wheat Board for 1923. The bulk of the members of this Legislature desire to comply with the demands of the people so far as the 1923 crop is concerned. The governments of Alberta and Manitoba desire to do the same thing for 1923. I think Manitoba is rather more unwilling than Alberta and I am not making any reflection on either the government or the Premier of Manitoba because their position in regard to the matter is much more difficult than ours because of their geographical situation and the advantage which they have possessed for so many years in connection with car supply and early marketing.

It has been put up to us. The responsibility is laid at our door. If Saskatchewan does not agree to co-operate in creating a compulsory monopoly for 1923 I am as sure as I am standing here that there will not be one. It is our responsibility, not mine alone. The responsibility is on every man who sits in this House. One of the things that I was sorry to hear at the recent Grain Growers convention was the repeated admonitions of various speakers that the association should be very careful not to take any responsibility in connection with this matter. We will never solve this problem until everyone wholeheartedly is willing to assume his individual responsibility and the responsibility of whatever organisation he is identified with that is desiring to secure this form of remedy for the conditions that prevail.

I plead for whole hearted co-operation on the part of all interests affected. I have been accused by the anonymous writer who wrote "Notes of the Convention" by inference largely, it is true, of being prompted by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in the attitude I am assuming in connection with this question. I have a shrewd suspicion who the gentleman is and I am very glad to say he is not a member of this House. I am not prompted by any considerations affecting

the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Surely my public record is enough proof that my consideration, mistaken though it may be, is for the people of this province who have given me the opportunity of public service? I would be a poor man indeed if I placed the interests of an institution like the Winnipeg Grain Exchange or any other institution ahead of the interests of the people of this province in the responsible position I hold in relation to them. I do not believe the people of this province will take much notice of innuendo of that character. Occasionally a good thing comes out of Nazareth and occasionally members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange speak the truth regarding matters affecting grain marketing. They occasionally put before the people the facts. The old complaint that we as grain growers had against them was that they would not tell us anything. The marketing of our grain was a mystery and upon that mystery no farmer dare lay his unholy hands.

But that has changed. Now the farmer is in the business through his own organization. He ought to be informed of the facts and I regard it as a symbol of advance that the Grain Growers Guide should publish an article such as that read by the Minister of Education a few days ago explaining the plain facts. I regard it as an advantage that the Co-operative News, published by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company should, from month to month attempt to give the public the facts in connection with the costs of grain handling and marketing and everything in connection with it. Give the people the facts and we need have no fear of the decision.

Having regard to all the facts I think this resolution represents the sanest, safest action which this legislature can take. I believe sincerely that this is the proper thing to do having regard to all the facts. I would much rather have recommended to this House that we join with other organizations to evolve a co-operative method for 1923. I am not suggesting that in the resolution. In view of the situation which exists and the situation in the other provinces and in view of the need for establishing team work for the present in order that it might benefit us in the future I believe this resolution should meet with the support of all the members of the House.

I have already read my letter to Premier Bracken with regard to the precise type of organization mentioned by him. The type of organization we are willing to co-operate in bringing about is to be co-operative in character but I do not want to limit the discussion to the precise type of organization which the Premier of Manitoba sets out as one of his conditions.

It may be asked where will we be one year from now, so far as Saskatchewan is concerned. Will the people be in a position to judge next fall as to whether they want the continuance of the compulsory monopoly idea or whether they want the application of the principle of co-operation. In reply, anticipating the question being asked, I know of no means whereby the people of Saskatchewan in the next few months or the next few years will be able to judge correctly the results of the operation of a compulsory monopoly in relation to their product. I do not know how it is possible to prove results. The chairman of the 1919 wheat board did not know how it is possible to prove results. That is something which is not possible under autocratic control. You have no basis of accurate comparison with anything else or any standard by which to judge.

Whatever system of grain marketing we may evolve I do wish that our people would not expect too much from it. I have so many letters pleading with me to give the people the compulsory wheat board because in 1919 it gave them \$2.60 wheat. A large number of our people expect much more satisfactory financial returns from the operation of a different system of marketing than can be secured.

I had a visit last summer from Mr. Trethowan who is the director of the Australian system. He has ideas of linking up all the grain exporting countries of the world into a world organization or pool. He is ahead of his time but there may be ultimate merit in the suggestion. The interests of the producers in the various countries are not always parallel and I am afraid we would be erecting something so gigantic in its scope as to suggest that possibly human ability would not be equal to the strain imposed of managing it successfully.

The Australian organization this year is handling over eighty per cent. of the Australian crop and in a letter addressed to the Minister of Agriculture from the commissioner of the system received a few days ago he states that the Australian farmers will get six pence per bushel better than they would get if open trading had been in operation. That is to say twelve cents is the maximum claim made by an enthusiast of the Australian system. He does not advance any proof at all of the advantage claimed, and, in fact, when he was asked how he proved the figures, he could not tell. There is no basis of comparison.

In conclusion I know I do not need to plead on this question for the whole hearted co-operation of the members of this House or for their fair criticism of the proposals which I make.

In the hope of that, and with a very keen sense of the responsibility which rests upon every member of this House and the members of it in proposing this gigantic scheme, I move the resolution.

Speech delivered by  
MR. J. A. MAHARG, (MORSE)  
on  
THE WHEAT BOARD  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan  
Thursday, February 22, 1923.

*Mr. Maharg*, in speaking to the Resolution respecting the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, said:

Mr. Speaker,—Before speaking to the motion proper there is one question I would like to ask of the leader of the government more for the purpose of clarifying one clause in the resolution.

If you will permit me, Mr. Speaker, to depart from strict Parliamentary rule for this occasion I would like to put my question in regard to the last paragraph of the resolution which reads as follows:

3. The government of this province should communicate to the government of Manitoba the willingness of the government of Saskatchewan to immediately co-operate with the other prairie governments and farmers organizations for the purpose of evolving a co-operative method of marketing for subsequent years.

The point I would like to have cleared up is as to just what is implied by the word "evolving". There is no qualification at all. I would like the leader of the government to explain just what is meant by the word. Does it mean that we will meet to actually evolve some plan, complete some plan or does it simply mean that we will meet in an attempt to consider or try to evolve some plan. If it means we are to meet and have got to evolve something and take it, whatever it may be, I think it might change the discussion somewhat. If it means we will try to do something, it would be different.

*Mr. Speaker*:—I must point out to the honourable Leader of the Opposition that in answering a question of this kind the proposer of the resolution is being asked to exhaust his right to reply at the end of the debate. Consequently, the leader of the opposition has no right to expect an answer until the proposer of the resolution does rise to use his right of reply. For the purpose of this particular resolution if the proposer desires to do so I presume the House would have no objection, it being clearly understood, however, that he is not exhausting his right to reply at the end of the debate.

*Mr. Maharg*:—There will certainly be no objection from this side of the House, Mr. Speaker.

*Premier Dunning*:—I do not want it understood, Mr. Speaker, that I am exhausting my right of reply. On the question of order I would point out that under the rules of the House if any honourable gentleman rose to the point of order when I rose to make my final reply I would be precluded under the rules from speaking.

*Mr. Maharg*:—That objection will not be raised from this side, Mr. Speaker.

*Premier Dunning*:—I am afraid I do not quite catch the force of the question. If a body of men meet they try to accomplish something. Manifestly, if they found that something impossible they do not accomplish it. I cannot understand the point my honourable friend is trying to make. Premier Bracken asks for the evolving of a co-operative method. We here express our willingness to co-operate in evolving in such a method and so far as I am concerned we go there with the intention of evolving such a scheme if it were possible to do so. More than that I do not think I can attach a meaning to the word. Otherwise we would not be treating the Prime Minister of Manitoba fairly.

*Mr. Maharg*:—The answer is quite satisfactory Mr. Speaker and I desire to thank you for extending me the privilege of asking it at this time.

The subject matter of the resolution, marketing of our grain, I think is one that is possibly of more importance to the province of Saskatchewan and the Dominion as a whole than anything else that we could consider in this Legislature of a domestic nature. The wheat production of Canada has reached a point where it is a factor of no mean importance. It has reached a point where it is almost a factor of the greatest importance to the entire Dominion. I might possibly just give one illustration to show the position it has reached in our own province. I saw recently some figures giving the value of the production of the field crops of the province of Ontario which province has held the lead almost continuously in its production of field crops. In the past year this province has overtaken the province of Ontario in the value of the production of field crops.

That is something which brings home to the people of Canada the absolute necessity of the producers of grains in western Canada getting the full value for their product. It has a reflex action all the way across the continent as the people of these western plains draw their supplies from the entire dominion, be it fish from the Atlantic or steel, as well as the fruit and other produce from the Pacific coast.

It is just possible that the purchasing value of western Canada is of greatest importance to the province of Nova Scotia than the purchasing value of the rest of the Dominion combined. I do not know whether it is fully recognized but in the matter of steel requirements western Canada, if it is figured out correctly, will require almost as much steel in the carrying on of its business as all the rest of Canada put together, with the exception of the steel used in connection with bridges.

I mention this because of the reported indifference or opposition of eastern Canada to the creation of the Wheat Board. I am of opinion that it is not fully understood from one end of the Dominion to the other what this Board hopes to accomplish. If it were understood in the homes of the consumer as well as in the offices of the commercial and business institutions the matter would be looked upon in a very different light. However, that is not, perhaps, possible of attainment at the present time but the fact is that we find ourselves today in the



position where, if we take into account the price we are receiving for our grain products and the prices we have to pay for the requirements used in the production of those things, we are not in a very favourable position.

Apart from that we have the possible competition in the near future from our old rival Russia. Were it possible today for Russia to throw the immense quantities of wheat on the world's markets that she formerly did, some 400,000,000 bushels annually we would find ourselves in a very difficult position. Russia's loss is our gain at the moment but nevertheless Russia is coming back and even today she is exporting fairly large quantities of rye which takes the place largely of wheat in so far as European consumption is concerned.

Our position in a very few years will be that we will have a competitor again in Russia in the markets of the world. As near as we can learn the only thing that has held Russia back from being a very successful competitor before the war was the condition under which she markets her product. They are practically void of equipment for the proper handling of their grain and we have considerable advantage in that respect. Russia, we are told, can produce more cheaply than we can. Insofar as transportation is concerned she has a tremendous advantage so that it behooves us, not only as citizens of Saskatchewan, but also as citizens of the Dominion, to exert every effort to secure to the producer of wheat in this western country the very last fraction of a cent for our product in conformity with world conditions.

No one would want an autocratic system built up that would corner the wheat of the world. That has been mooted in some quarters but we, in this western country, are not inclined to corner things of that description unless we find it absolutely necessary as a matter of self-preservation. In that case one has to adopt such systems as will meet the conditions, whether they be autocratic or otherwise.

The position of the farmer of western Canada is not today what we would like it to be. I would not wish anyone to think I am a "calamity howler" as it is sometimes put but nevertheless we have to recognise our position. Prior to the war we could not say we were poverty stricken but we were travelling very close to the edge. Previous to the war we had a commission, of which the present leader of the government was a member, to investigate conditions and the findings of the commission insofar as financial conditions were concerned, were alarming. Our commitments by way of mortgages, etc., were tremendous compared with our population. Previous to the war, I say, we were travelling fairly close to the edge.

Today we have got back to pre-war conditions in so far as the prices of the products of the farm are concerned. On the other hand we who are farming, and almost every member of this House is interested in farming, find that the requirements of the farm have not in many cases gone back to pre-war level. If any of those requirements have gone back to pre-war level, they are possibly to be found at the bargain counter or by way of buying some implement from some less fortunate brother farmer. But go on the open market and purchase your requirements in the ordinary way and you will find that the prices are almost invariably from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. and even more, in advance of what was paid prior to the war.

Were it to continue that would be an impossible condition and that is the situation we have to face. I do not claim that the creation of a wheat board would be a complete remedy for this situation but I maintain that the creation of a wheat board would be a factor towards the remedying of that condition — a considerable factor.

We have got to stop every possible leak both as to production, marketing and distribution. Our distribution charges are altogether out of line with the prices received for the product of the producer.

Because of these conditions, Mr. Speaker, we have asked for the re-establishment of a wheat board. We had the Wheat Board in 1919. As to whether that Board was a success or not it is difficult to say but we can go this far, it satisfied the people in so far as the price they received is concerned for their grain. It is true you have nothing with which to make a comparison but there was a gradual tendency towards higher prices from the day the Wheat Board was established until the sale of the last bushel of grain. Whether the market was unduly depressed or not, whether the market under open conditions would have gone up to that extent we cannot say but we do know that there was a gradual increase in the price received.

We might review the marketing situation in the year or two following the discontinuance of the Board. In the early fall of 1920, about the time that our wheat commenced to move, we had a price in round figures or \$1.50 a bushel in store at Fort William. About the time deliveries started in reasonable quantities the market commenced to decline and it went down almost every day until it reached a point where the farmer was receiving about \$1 a bushel. The peculiar feature in connection with this is that during the time the slump was taking place we had no active competitors on the market. Since Europe felt the effects of the war our competitors have been limited, practically, to the United States, the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand. Russia was not exporting to any extent and India was in and out of the export end.

Consequently our active competitors were practically confined to the U.S.A., the Argentine and Australia.

The United States produces a reasonable amount of wheat of a similar quality but that has been practically marketed by the time our wheat commences to arrive on the market in any large quantity. They produce about 200,000,000 bushels in the state of Kansas (Kansas Red Wheat) a good milling wheat but not equal to the U.S. north western states spring wheat or our wheat. They start delivery in July. It is nearly all needed for home consumption.

Consequently we have only practically two real competitors, Australia and the Argentine. The crop of these two countries was hanging in the balance, so to speak, in that season when we were marketing our grain. In those countries there is a month or six weeks with which they have to contend which might either make or mar the crop, similar conditions to our own. The Australian crop can be wiped out of existence in much less time than ours by reason of their peculiar geographical position and climatic conditions.

We had only prospective competitors in that season and of a very weak character. But in the face of all this the price continuously

declined until it was about thirty cents lower than when deliveries started.

In the meantime things took a change in Australia and the Argentine, just the same as things take a change here. Instead of the crop of these two countries being less than average, which was a condition expected, the crop was a little better than average.

What did we find? We found that when approximately seventy-five or eighty per cent. of our grain had left the farmers hands and the Argentine and Australia began to be real competitors on the market the market started going back to the higher figure mentioned in the face of this competition. What was the reason? There were no changes in world conditions that would justify prices having gone down in the first place. There had been large quantities of wheat in Australia at the close of the war, several hundreds of millions of bushels. What had happened to it? It had been consumed. There was no very large quantity of wheat in the world at all. The natural thing one could expect and the thing that did happen was a continued increase in price with the Wheat Board in operation.

But the reverse happened in this case. There can only be one reason left, the system under which our grain is marketed. During the marketing of the 1920 crop we were under open market conditions, no restriction at all as there was under the Wheat Board. Our farmers were marketing individually, thousands and thousands of them, every day, either through the local elevator or by the car load or through the commission house in Winnipeg or elsewhere.

The situation we found ourselves in was this: there was concerted buying, as it were, to a large extent in the old country, not to the same extent as during the war, but limited somewhat. We had open marketing and consequently there were daily thousands and thousands of sellers and only a few buyers. The buyers were in the position of knowing that there were 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to market, that it had to be marketed as fast as we could do so and that they would not be required to buy in large quantities. The result would be that those business men (and I am not blaming them) would buy from hand to mouth, as it were, knowing that the deliveries would be there and buying only the requirements for the next month or so knowing that they could buy at a cheaper price later on.

So far as the producer of grain is concerned there are just two buyers—the miller and the exporter.

*Premier Dunning*:—May I just correct a statement of the honourable gentleman as he appears to be leaving the point he has just touched on. Am I not correct in saying that in 1920, the British government was still controlling buying the crop to which you refer during the early part of the season? British control of buying was lifted I think either during December of 1920 or January of 1921.

*Mr. Maharg*:—You will recollect I qualified the statement, Mr. Speaker, that it was not controlled to the extent it had been previous, but it was, to a certain extent still, under control. Previously Great Britain practically bought for the Allies but that was not the situation during 1920. My information is that she was buying only for herself in the early part of the season.

I was saying that the producer has two buyers, the miller and the exporter. The sellers of wheat are large in number. The weak point is in the fact that it is not the farmer himself who is selling his wheat. If he was the actual seller the same as he is at the local point he might help himself. But he is not. He consigns his grain to a commission house, large numbers of the farmers do, for disposal for him. That commission house has received instructions on practically every car. The time is fixed by one or other of the numerous positions at which the car is to be sold. It may be it is to be disposed of on inspection, or on arrival, or unload, or at a certain time or at a certain price the position is that the commission men find themselves with large quantities of wheat to sell every day under the instructions they have received from the shippers. They have no option in the matter. If they fail to do that and if there should be a drop in the market they will be liable for the difference in price between that obtained and the price prevailing on the day the instructions were given to sell.

The miller and the exporter come on to the market and if there are large quantities of wheat their requirements are soon satisfied. The result is that there is no actual buyer of wheat on the market other than the speculator. I have nothing to say against the speculator under our present marketing conditions. I made that statement last season when the Wheat Board legislation was under consideration. I went further and said if we did not have the speculator on the Winnipeg market there would be times when you could not sell a bushel of wheat on the market. There would be no buyers as the elevator companies will purchase wheat only if they can sell it. They do not gamble in the product.

So we find ourselves in the position that a commission house has several cars of wheat to sell. They come on to the market and if there are no bidders they have to offer and they offer a certain amount of wheat, in car loads or whatever it may be, at a certain price. There is no bidder. They have got to sell the wheat and they have again to make an offer on the floor of the Exchange. If they cannot sell at that offer they have got to make a lower offer.

The result is because of the heavy deliveries and the heavy orders for selling the price is accordingly forced down and there have been days when it has been forced six to eight cents per bushel down. It might open a little higher next day but very seldom did so and the same process goes on until the net result is (because of this method) that the selling price is materially reduced for a long period of time.

Had this wheat been in the hands of a Board of some kind that had full control of the selling that condition would not exist to the same extent. Remember at that season we were the only country in the world selling wheat in large quantities of that particular quality and my opinion is that it was only because of the heavy quantities available that the price went down.

The only question that can be asked is why did the price go up when Australia and the Argentine were factors on the market. In so far as Australia is concerned it is easy of explanation. Up to that time Australia had practically no facilities for handling wheat. They had made a start but their facilities were very small while we had

built up here a system which under ordinary financial conditions would be difficult to improve on. The Premier in speaking the other day recognised that fact. But we are not under ordinary conditions and have not been for some time and were not at that time, domestically, apart altogether from world conditions. Australia has been marketing its wheat through the government for many years and that was a decided factor in the price of wheat being maintained. The Argentine situation is different; it is a larger producer.

*Premier Dunning*:—Much larger.

*Mr. Maharg*:—Yes, about double. They will produce this season about 200,000,000 bushels and Australia is a little under 100,000,000 bushels. The price was maintained. There are other factors so far as the Argentine is concerned, geographical situation, transportation, etc.

In so far as 1921 was concerned the conditions were practically similar in the matter of the drop in price.

Some one will say what about 1922? The market did not go down that year under heavy deliveries. It did not but it took its usual slump just previous to deliveries starting. The bottom went out of the market before we started deliveries it had got down below world values before we started.

I do not think anyone will argue that our wheat is above world values today. We read in the press about Liverpool conditions and bearish conditions but our price stays practically steady, goes down a cent or two and comes back. It must be an indication that wheat is wanted. Our grain dealers in this country have been looking for lower prices. They cannot understand why they are not getting them. Someone else is apparently wanting wheat.

In so far as the reasons for wanting a Wheat Board are concerned I think I have established the necessity especially under present conditions.

I am not going to argue for a permanent Wheat Board at this time. I do not know that there are many who want a permanent Wheat Board as a system of marketing their grain particularly with the appointment of that board so far removed from the producer of the product to be marketed. Were the creation and appointment and control of that board a little closer to the producer it would make considerable difference. It might be possible that if our provincial laws could be arranged to give necessary authority for the creation of the Wheat Board and its control, different consideration might be given it than as at present, the authority coming from a federal Parliament.

But that is not the question in the discussion of this resolution. This resolution is to meet certain conditions before we can reasonably expect a wheat board for 1923. Among those conditions are some that are set by the Premier of Manitoba. I am not going to criticise those conditions at this particular time but I think I am probably of a similar opinion as the drafters of this resolution as they have made certain deviations from the conditions asked for by the Premier of

Manitoba. I am not finding fault with that. It widens the scope of the work and the conference that may take place. I think that is a wise thing to do.

So far as the compulsory feature is concerned I think there is all together too much made of that. We hear about autocratic methods and that it is antagonistic to British freedom and all that kind of opinion but I would like someone to point out to me just the exact difference if there is any between the compulsion under which we market today and that under which we marketed in 1919? There are differences one way and another of course but about the only practical difference I see is that the farmer says when he will sell his wheat today. He does not say how or where. The price is sent out to all the elevators with the exception of one or two concerns. The price is fixed in the city of Winnipeg; the place where it is to be sold is Winnipeg. A few cars may be sold elsewhere but generally speaking it is all sold in Winnipeg, sold under a compulsory system except that the farmer says when it is to be sold.

I know that argument can be made to tear this statement of mine all to pieces but I do know it is absolutely correct. You have to sell your grain through the one institution, the price is fixed by the members of the Exchange, who are largely members of the North West Grain Dealers' Association. So that in so far as increased restriction is concerned it is of very small moment to me.

In so far as the principle is concerned I make the statement that when an autocratic system is created under democratic methods if there is no other way to get rid of that situation than by using a more autocratic method for the time being I am prepared to go the length to use the more autocratic system to clean it up.

We had an excellent address from the Premier the other night on the different phases of the situation. He went into the most minute detail in showing that the government had exerted its influence in every possible way to get men to head the 1922 Board. One would gather from the remarks of the Premier that there had been considerable criticism owing to the inability to secure these men. I want to say that so far as I am concerned no word of criticism ever escaped from me on the action of the Premier of this Province or that of the Premier of Alberta. On more than one occasion I have defended him and I did not then have the information which we have today of the efforts put forward. I was in the east at the time the Premier wired me to get from me recommendations. I was not on the ground here at the time but I knew the sincerity of the men was such that they would exert every influence to get men for the board. Without any of the information which we have today I have on more than one occasions defended him. There are honourable gentlemen in this House who have heard me do so.

I would have liked the Premier to have gone a little further and have told us the reasons why we could not get the men. If we knew the reasons why we could not get the men then probably we might find a remedy. I am not in a position to say what the reasons were but I am of opinion that the reasons very largely were because of the limitations of the federal legislation in connection with the wheat board.

There is a difference of opinion among men in the grain trade as to whether the limitations of the board were a real factor or not. I am not prepared to say they were in every case but I am satisfied that that had a great deal to do with the difficulty of securing men.

Among those reasons and there were four or five there was the question of the control of the export of flour. I will not go into an argument at this time on that point. There is also the question of transportation. I can easily see where situations might arise that would make it very difficult for a wheat board to operate in the way it would like to. One of these reasons would be this: the board would have to commence the sale of wheat early in the season, or about the time October options are available. They would make sales for future delivery while the crop was growing. It would be a very serious calamity where we did not produce over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for export and I cannot contemplate any situation where the board would not feel safe in selling many millions bushels of wheat while the crop was still growing. They would sell for delivery at a certain time at a certain place and it is possible that by very slight manipulation by a variety of individuals or corporations (and it would not be confined to any one class) in such a way as would not be observable to the ordinary individual but which would mean that it would interfere very seriously with them delivering their wheat at that particular time.

It might be asked who would know that the board had made these sales, or how would the different individuals or corporations I have mentioned know anything about these sales? If we had an all rail haul that condition would probably exist, but we have not. We have a lake and rail haul and when contracts are made for future delivery at Fort William or Montreal or New York, or wherever it is, boat space has got to be taken care of in order to accommodate the wheat at the time it comes to the head of the lakes or other places.

The trade knows when a man makes arrangements for boat space for a few million bushels of wheat that he expects the wheat to come through so that that information indirectly is known. The trade would know it was the intention of someone (and if the wheat board was the only seller it would know who that someone was) to have a certain number of millions of bushels of wheat available for some person to take charge of at a certain time and place. So many different individuals and institutions are concerned that just the slightest interference on the part of them would make a tremendous difference on the deliveries of wheat.

Someone will say that the railway companies will take care of that. Of course it is their business but it does not make any difference to them whether they are drawing wheat, oats or any other grain. They can get the full capacity in their cars and are going to accept anything for transportation in the way of grain.

But it is different when we come to the boats. The railway companies know that I want a car at my elevator and that it will be loaded with some kind of grain. In Saskatchewan we have about 3,000 elevators. With the exception of about 400 which are owned by the farmers they are owned by private companies and none of them are confined to the exclusive handling of wheat. What would

it mean at each of these elevators if they have a few cars of oats in each elevator or flax or barley or rye and instead of loading wheat they load some of the other grains? The Wheat Board is under contract to deliver a certain number of millions of bushels of wheat at the head of the lakes. One or two cars at 3,000 elevators of oats and you have got a few million bushels. The Wheat Board could not say you "put it over us today but you cannot do that tomorrow. You will deliver so many cars of wheat."

There is a misunderstanding among many people they think that the Wheat Board of 1919 had control over transportation. They had control of it through the Board of Railway Commissioners, not direct themselves, but in every case they would have to go to the Railway Commissioners for relief when necessary. Some one will say they did not have to use it during the life of the 1919 Board.

If we accept that principle we could do away with all law. They did not have to use it because the remedy was within their own hands and the application of that remedy, forced on offenders might have made matters much worse for those who were trying to thwart the efforts of the Board.

*Premier Dunning*:—If the honourable gentleman will permit an interruption. It was not my understanding that the Railway Commission controlled the loading of the cars for the Board but only the distribution of them. The loading of cars was under the control of the Board itself. They issued orders on the companies to load with a certain kind of grain and the elevator company had to do that or lose their license and the same condition would apply under the present law.

*Mr. Maharg*:—That is correct, Mr. Speaker, but we must take into account that the distribution of cars is a great factor itself. The Wheat Board know where the wheat is and where the cars are and if there was anything being "put over" in, say the north eastern part of the province, they could apply for the cars to be diverted to some other place.

The Premier will argue that all firms doing business under the present legislation have got to be licensed. That is right and the Board could say we will cancel your license, but the damage would have been done. It is not merely the distribution of cars but I was using that as an illustration. That applies equally to boat and elevator space as well.

One other objection was that it was an incorporated body with no protection. I have heard the statement made that we wanted this body put above the law. I do not think anyone has asked for that at all. The Board of 1919 was not above the law by any means but it meant that any individual who had a grievance had to obtain the consent of the government before he could take action to recover if he thought he had sustained a loss. That is not beyond the law. In a different way the same principle was adopted in our law of last July. No one can interfere with the Board so far as provincial matters are concerned without first getting the consent of the Attorney General. You can becloud the thing with legal phraseology. The Attorney General can convince this House that there is all the



difference in the world between the two. In the case of the 1919 board, before action could be taken the individual had to obtain the consent of the government.

*Premier Dunning*:—That is not correct.

*Mr. Maharg*:—That is what it means. You can tell your story later on. We have not been working in the dark. You can call it what you like, flats or anything else and becloud it with legal phraseology but, in effect it is the same.

*Premier Dunning*:—I have no such intention.

*Mr. Maharg*:—No one asked for it to be placed above the law but if we had a similar clause in the federal Act as here it would make it satisfactory so far as I am concerned. I think those who give this as one of the reasons for refusing to take the positions on the board were quite justified in doing it. I will quote what is in the provincial law:

No action or other legal proceeding shall be brought or taken against the board or any member or officer or servant thereof in respect of anything done or omitted, or proposed to be done or omitted, in compliance or assumed compliance with any provisions of this Act or of any order in council or order or regulation of the board made or purporting to be made under its authority, without the leave of the Attorney General to bring such action or take such proceeding having been first obtained.

Our provincial law is of the most liberal kind as I stated at the special Session. I have no complaint. The provincial government has gone as far as it could. It went so far as to make it possible for them to increase the power of the Board by order in council. If we had got the same things in the federal act I think it would have been much easier for the operation of the board.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of a great many people that we should not ask for any changes in the federal legislation. They say we could not get it last year. Probably not. There has been a lot of water flow under the bridge since then Mr. Speaker. There may be many changes of opinion since last year. Conditions in Ontario and Quebec are not any better than they would like them to be. The one point heard raised when I was in Ottawa during the time of the discussion by the Ontario members was that they would have an awful time explaining it to their people in the country. The people in the country and the towns of Ontario have had something to think about so far as their commercial and industrial interests are concerned in the last year. Ontario is not compelled to buy all their flour from us. It produces enough wheat to feed their own people but they have to get a quantity from us to mix with theirs. So far as the producer of wheat in Ontario is concerned he would not stand to lose anything. If the wheat board was a factor in obtaining a better price Ontario would get a better price. The Ontario farmer got exactly the same price in 1919 as was paid for the western wheat which is generally recognised as being from six to ten cents greater in value for milling purposes. He got up to eighteen cents a bushel more for his wheat than the real value during the operation of the wheat board.

*Premier Dunning*:—Was that fair to us?

*Mr. Maharg*:—I cannot say it was but my point is that it must have removed the objection of the Ontario farmer had he known the conditions but he did not know them. If these men who had to go out and explain to their people this thing took the opportunity of telling the farmer that while he was paying \$40 per ton for our grain we were paying \$100 per ton for his hay, it might be different. So far as I am concerned I am sure if the Ontario farmer understood the situation it would be found they are not very much different to the farmers of the west.

I want to give an illustration of conditions. I was in a small manufacturing city with about the population of Regina. There was located there a manufacturer of farm implements. A few years ago when we were large purchasers of farm implements that factory was running at full capacity, employing about 1,200 hands. Today they are employing about 150 and I was told that in that small city there had been no less than 8,000 people moved away in the last year because of unemployment conditions. If the people of that city had known that the wheat board would increase the purchasing value of the west they might have looked at it differently. In so far as the consuming population of Canada is concerned they would be in a better position if the farmer got \$5 for his wheat instead of \$1. I have spoken to many men who have studied economic conditions and they say because of the smallness of our consuming population compared with our large producing population that it makes very little difference to them the price paid for their bread. The amount that is paid for bread is only a mere speck compared with what that is paid for other things such as meat, milk, butter, cheese etc. The members of this House know where the comparison can be found when they purchase the things for the table. You buy a loaf of bread for from six to twelve cents according to size, and it all depends on your appetite how long it will last but the state of your appetite will apply equally to other things. There may be sufficient bread left over for another meal but bring on fifty cents worth of beefsteak or other meat and there will not be much left over with three or four healthy appetites around the table. Bread is one of the cheapest staple foods that goes into the home. It is the staff of life but it is the cheapest thing on the table.

There are other matters to be considered in connection with this whole question such as the liability for existing contracts which would not exist this year if the matter was taken in time. Also the matter of penalties. Under the present Act you have to proceed under the Criminal Code which may be somewhat severe for an infraction that would occur under the Act.

I want to refer to the Manitoba situation. We are told that Manitoba is making a sacrifice. I had the opportunity of a long talk with the Premier of Manitoba, and the Regina Leader is rather suspicious that we talked something more than the wheat board. Of course we talked something else but their inference was that we were talking politics. So far as The Leader is concerned they have another guess coming. We had a long talk on the wheat marketing situation and among other things I drew to the attention of Premier Bracken, (in the limited time we had because he was very good to give me some

time after he had addressed a banquet and was running the risk of having to walk several miles home after we had had our interview) that I doubted very much whether Manitoba would lose its premium by reason of the operation of the Wheat Board.

Premier Bracken said that the objection of the Manitoba people arose by reason of their ability to take advantage of the early crop and market, that they could get the early price which was what might be termed a premium paid for their wheat. I question very much whether there are any premiums being paid. Why should there be? Manitoba claims a market three or four weeks earlier than we do by reason of their closer proximity to the head of the lakes, earlier seeding, different nature of the soil. Why should there be any premium required to get wheat at that time? The United States is marketing their crop just previous to the time our wheat comes on the market. If any premiums are to be paid they are not going to be slow to take advantage of them. Manitoba has actually got more or less of a competitor in the States, far more than we have.

Someone may say the import and export duties would be responsible. It might be said that the U.S.A. could not sell its wheat for export because they require it for their own consumption and if they import our wheat there would be a duty of thirty cents per bushel against it. It does not always apply of course. There is nothing to prevent an American miller if he wants to import our wheat under the bonding privilege and exporting it again as flour. While there may be a law preventing him using any wheat for home consumption I would like to know how it can be made effective. If an eastern miller wants Northern State wheat there would be very little difficulty in securing it. I do not know a time when the country has been entirely cleaned out of wheat. There is always a "carry-over" somewhere in the country.

I cannot see that there is any particular reason why there should be a premium at that time and my opinion is that instead of being a premium it is the world's price that is being paid. There has been a corner on the market in the U.S.A. at times but we do not always have that condition and the U.S.A. has considerable restrictions in the matter of future trading. I am of opinion that Manitoba does not stand to lose to any appreciable extent because of the fact that she would not secure what she calls premiums under the wheat board. If there was a premium being paid at that time why does the price come back to the same point where it started when there are millions of bushels of wheat for sale? In so far as Manitoba's position is concerned I doubt very much if they would lose any premium under the wheat board.

I drew Premier Bracken's attention to that and enquired if that point had been taken into consideration. He stated that as far as he knew it had not been looked at from that point of view. We talked many things in connection with the wheat board and I am of opinion that strict as are his conditions this resolution will be quite acceptable to the Premier of Manitoba.

*Premier Dunning*:—If I may again interrupt. I must apologise for not indicating this sooner but I have had a communication which I intended to read indicating his satisfaction.

*Mr. Maharg*.—Premier Bracken did not actually say that to me but I gathered that impression.

There seems to be a feeling that the wheat board will only be for one year, that Manitoba will only consent to an Act covering one year so that if we want the wheat board for this year we have got to understand the creation of a voluntary pool of some kind.

I would like to discuss the voluntary pool for a moment. We have comparisons made with other countries. We have held up to us what has been done by voluntary pools in the marketing of citron and other fruits, and other products in British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and other large fruit growing areas. In an address recently given by Mr. Sipiro, their chief exponent, he made this statement, that for every dollar the consumer of fruit paid, the producer in a certain valley received eight cents. Under their voluntary co-operative methods or pooling system, he now gets forty-eight cents out of every dollar, approximately fifty-fifty. Distribution takes about the same amount.

An argument of that kind is very persuasive but we have got a condition entirely different. We could not hope to make any such difference the average individual might be inclined to say we will get six times as much for our product if marketed scientifically. The situation is different and we should not be carried away by illustrations of that kind.

The Premier was good enough to give some information he had received from Mr. Trethowan of Australia. There they hoped to get six pence per bushel more than they would receive in the ordinary way and it was intimated that this gentleman being an enthusiast would claim the best for the scheme. Here again there is no comparison. Conditions again are entirely different. The Australian handling facilities are different, transportation is different. At no place are they more than three or four hundred miles from the sea board.

Up to a short time ago there was no such thing as storage facilities in Australia other than in cars or the open. There were no elevators of any kind but in the last few years they have been moving in the direction of elevator facilities (they call them silos) but they are under government control, owned by the government, and on railway lines owned and operated by the government. The position is very different. In that country during the war grain laid out in the open for two or three years. They have not got the great elevators such as have been built up in this country to which our producers would have to go to make a voluntary pool a success in any sense of the word.

But nevertheless we could do something if our people thoroughly understood the situation. I make this statement and I think time will prove it, that the Board created to handle a voluntary pool, that most honestly and conscientiously devoted itself to the best interests of the producer would be the Board that would receive the most serious criticism if you could make a comparison with a board of a similar character operating with a different motive.

That may sound strange but I sincerely believe that is the way it would work out. Create a board that goes with the crowd, sells the

wheat as it comes along, that does not undertake to protect the producer by future sales, that does not honestly try to compete with the others, that board, on the face of it, would appear to have made a success. The spread that would show between the average price paid to the individual who sold his wheat through a board of that kind, might be very little. If they carried on in the line of least resistance it might appear to be much smaller than would the spread that would exist between the average price paid by the pool as I have described it, it might appear to be much less than the spread paid to the producer and the spread that the individual who sold assisted by the board would receive. It takes a little time to explain but if you take the trouble to go into the matter you will find that this is the situation, that the board who is honestly doing the best for the farmer is the one that will be open to the most criticism.

Unless our people thoroughly understand that, there will be difficulty in the maintaining of a voluntary pool for any very great length of time.

*Mr. Spence (Notukeu)*:—Will the honourable member permit a question: is he in favour of the principle of the voluntary pool?

*Mr. Maharg*:—I can quite understand that the honourable gentleman would like to tie me up a little but he cannot. In so far as I am concerned under ordinary conditions where the farmer is master of his own situation I am not particularly anxious whether you have even a voluntary pool. But we are not in that position and while I am not one that will stand out for a permanent wheat board yet I am doubtful if we could get anything that will relieve the present situation under the conditions we find ourselves in for a number of years.

I am not sure whether we would require a permanent wheat board for one, two or three years. I told the committee at Ottawa that while we are asking for it for one year at that particular time I could not state the length of time we would desire it to continue. But I would be prepared to have it continue until the individual farmer became master of his own situation to a large extent.

Arguments in the press have tried to misrepresent my stand on the matter but I think it is very simple. I want a wheat board for the present and want it bad. I think there are very few that are in such a favourable situation as our own community. A farmer in our community can take the government grade and weight home with him if he wants to, and similarly at Saskatoon but, even with that advantage our grain growers local, within one mile of the terminal elevator, asked for a wheat board and I have yet to hear any man who is not of the opinion, favourably situated as he is in that community, who does not favor the wheat board. I would like to see the wheat board continued for a number of years but if we cannot get it we will have to try something else, a voluntary pool even if it does not prove a success. The people want something and they are prepared to try anything that will relieve the situation. If we cannot continue the compulsory feature until conditions change we will have to organise something else.

The Premier has thrown out an idea as to the line it might take. I am not going to criticise but will state frankly that in the main I

do not agree with him. There are two or three conditions fundamental that I think will be seriously interefered with under his suggested arrangement. The Premier's suggestion is that the export end of the two farmer companies should be the central agency for the pool. I wish the Premier would explain if he will if I am not stating it correctly.

*Premier Dunning*:—My honourable friend can read what I said.

*Mr. Maharg*:—I understand, well probably that is not just right. I will use another phrase, that the export end of the two companies amalgamate for the selling of their own grain. I think those are the words he used.

*Premier Dunning*:—No.

*Mr. Maharg*:—I appear to be badly confused. My impression was that it was to amalgamate the two export companies to market their own grain. I do not know whether any honourable members have got the Premier's words here as quoted in Saskatoon. I thought it was so generally known that it would not be necessary to have them here.

However, what does it mean if you amalgame the export end of the two companies to be the selling agent for their own grain or other grains or both? If they are going to sell their own grain one of two things will happen. They will either have no grain to sell at all or else they will have to gamble with all the grain they buy. I know that in so far as our own company is concerned we have no grain of our own to turn over to our export company, not one bushel of our own grain. The Premier knows that. The business is conducted today in exactly the same way as he conducted it. We do not gamble on one bushel of grain today. Grain is sold the day it is purchased. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has not got a single bushel and I do not think the U.G.G. has either. Consequently the 200,000,000 bushels mentioned at Saskatoon by the Premier that they might have of their own grain would not exist and would have to be purchased or consigned to them. I do not think anyone would want a concern to handle a private business of their own and a public business as well at the same time and through the same institution. They would leave themselves open to criticism in so far as comparisons of their business might be concerned. If you were not going to buy grain as well as accept consigned grain to sell you relieve the competition of the two companies in so far as the export of grain is concerned. I do not think you would want to do that. We are in the field as a competitor and it is in the best interests of the producers of the west that we remain in the field as a competitor.

I am of opinion one of these two things would happen: you would either have to carry on a private and public business in the same institution or else withdraw your competition from the market and I do not think we would want to do that. It is just possible that the Premier when he closes this debate will clear up this point. The heading of the report in the paper says amalgamation for Canadian Export Unit giving parent companies equal shares and so on. To me it practically means the withdrawing of the company to the extent that they are going to carry voluntary pool wheat no matter where it

may be. The Premier states they could take street grain as well. Yes they could do that but you are in exactly the same position, you are handling a public and private business as well. You are doing that today but you are buying the grain and working under the car order book if necessary to compel transportation of the wheat.

*Hon. Mr. Hamilton:*—May I ask the honourable gentleman a question. The honourable gentleman says the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company does not speculate in wheat, but sells on the day it is purchased. Is it not a shareholder in an export company which does speculate in wheat?

*Mr. Maharg:*—No, not any more than the speculation which is absolutely impossible for an export company to do. The Premier knows that even in so far as your country business is concerned you cannot escape speculation entirely. We even go so far as to protect our people against speculation. The export company escapes speculation as far as possible consistent with good business.

The Premier seemed to think that because of the limited advance that could have been made last year it was questionable to his mind whether or not it was an unmixed blessing that we did not have the board in operation. I am sorry but I cannot agree with him in this respect. I am of opinion that if we had had a wheat board the slump in price which we had during the early part of the season would have been taken care of. That is what scared everyone and the fact that the advance would have been very small would no doubt have been correct but the slump would not have taken place and the panicky condition would not have arisen. If you are not in a position to make a fairly reasonable advance under a wheat board where you have got all the wheat of the country at your command, you would be in a much less favourable position to pay an advance if you had a lesser portion of the wheat guaranteed to you. Under a purely voluntary pool you would not have a guarantee, even under the contract pool. If you cannot secure a reasonable advance under a compulsory system I am afraid it would have to be somewhat smaller under the contract pool and less under a purely voluntary pool.

The Premier referred to the reason for Mr. Wood declining a position on the board. He seemed to reflect to a more or less extent on Mr. Wood when he gave us the reason here in the House that he would not accept it because he could not secure the services of Stewart and Riddell on the board. He said his published reason was that he did not know anything about the business. Even so and even in face of the statement that the Premier made Mr. Wood was fully justified in saying his reason was that he did not know anything about the business.

*Premier Dunning:*—On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I would not like it to be understood in this House or outside that I reflected on Mr. Wood as was stated just now. I merely heard what Mr. Wood himself said and read also wires transmitted to me by Premier Greenfield. I could not comment. I allowed them to speak for themselves and the last thing I desire is to reflect on Mr. Wood. I did reflect on the Attorney General's statement, the Attorney General of Alberta, in connection with the matter.

*Mr. Maharg*:—I remember the incident clearly and I am glad the Premier did not intend any reflection but certainly his words and his attitude conveyed to me that after giving his reasons that he would not accept because he could not get the services of Stewart and Riddell the Premier dropped the statement on the desk and said in rather a sarcastic manner that is the reason why he did not accept and he says it was because he did not know anything about the business. I am glad to know the Premier did not intend any reflection on Mr. Wood because while he may be properly called a theorist nevertheless I believe he is sincere in everything he does. He would not give one reason here and another some place else.

I have taken altogether too much of the time of the House in this discussion, Mr. Speaker, but my reason is the magnitude of the question. I do not want anyone to think I am critical of the Premier. My first reference to his Saskatoon speech was at the grain growers' convention and it could not be taken in any sense as critical. It is not in me to impute motives and I hope my statements here today will be taken in the spirit in which they were given.

Anything I have said has been simply in an endeavour to try and arrive at some solution of the difficulties under which we find ourselves. We have built up a magnificent grain handling institution here as the Premier stated yesterday, it is not surpassed anywhere in the world. It has been extending its activities and there is no limit to which it might not go. My plea is that before we accept any experiments that might mean the placing of the company in a position where if the experiments are not successful its usefulness would be impaired we should give very careful thought. We have that institution and we must protect it. It means more to the farmers of this province than anything else that has been done domestically, at least, in the Dominion. We talk of tariffs and transportation and all these other things but the actual net result of any of them does not in any way compare with what this institution has done for the farmers of this province. Those who have been connected with the Premier in this work know the thought we have given to it these many years. We knew the conditions that existed and we are in a position to know what this institution means to our farmers.

Some will say that it is not co-operative. If you are going to confine your institution of usefulness to those who distribute a patronage benefit your field of co-operation will be very limited. It does not necessarily mean that you have to distribute your profits co-operatively to be properly classed as a co-operative institution. The word is defined as a group of individuals coming together for the betterment of their conditions. It has nothing to do with the distribution of patronage dividends. The grain business is entirely different from a mercantile business where you know exactly the benefit that a patron has been to you. In the grain business you do not know it because of the many different handlings. In our business we start at the local elevator and work all through. It would be impossible to give a patronage benefit or dividend to everyone who had contributed business to you, the man you bought the load from, the man who sold on track, the man who consigned you his grain to the commission house, the terminal and so on. There is some division of a patronage dividend possible. It is only because of what this company is to the farmers that I say we



should proceed very carefully with experiments and be absolutely sure that we shall not in any way impair the usefulness of this great concern which we have built up if we do we shall have made a very serious mistake.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the resolution.

Speech delivered by  
**THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING**  
(*Premier*)

in closing debate on resolution re

**THE WHEAT BOARD**

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Monday, February 26, 1923.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad, at the close of this debate, to be able to say that the majority of those who have spoken followed my example in the matter of personalities. In discussing the resolution I endeavoured to keep away from personalities and this example has been followed by nearly all who have spoken and particularly by the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Maharg).

One of the points made by the leader of the Opposition with reference to a suggestion which I put forward regarding a possible solution of the question was that it would involve the farmers companies in gambling in grain. My honourable friend well knows my own strenuous objection to any introduction of gambling into the business of the farmers' companies during the period of my own connection with them. It was always my duty as general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to see to it that the element of gambling was reduced to the minimum. It could not be entirely done away with at all times but that was my attitude and it is still my attitude. The suggestion I made at Saskatoon does not involve gambling on the part of the farmers' companies any more than now. They would be in exactly the same position in that regard as they are today.

My honourable friend also made much of the criticism that may come from a dual relationship. I say that it exists today. The member for Wynyard (Mr. Robertson) referred to it. I was never satisfied with the arrangement of the U.G.G. and the Grain Growers' Export Company. Since I left the Saskatchewan Co-operative an export company has been established as part of that institution and I cannot yet make up my mind that it is satisfactory (while necessary at the present) for the co-operative commission department to receive a car load of grain from me to be sold by them at the highest price obtainable and to be in the position that the only way they can handle it for export is to sell it to another official on the floor of the same grain exchange who is an official of a subsidiary company known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Export Company. That is not a successful carrying out of the vision we had in the early days of providing for a continuous chain of machinery mechanical and human for carrying the wheat crop to the old country.

I understand fully that under the present system these export companies now in existence would find it difficult to operate in any other way but I have never been successful in explaining to the farmer why he should have to pay the co-operative commission department a cent a bushel for selling grain to the export department of the same company. When I say that I want it distinctly understood I am not attacking the company. So long as the present system of doing business is maintained it is difficult to see how they can evolve any other way of handling the business. I am looking forward, however, to the possibility of a man or a group shipping a car load of grain to an export institution direct without going through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at all and without having anything to do with that institution. I believe it can be evolved and I do not believe it is necessary to found that evolution on any pool. I believe further more with all due deference to the honourable member for Notukeu (Mr. Spence) who has given a great deal of thought to the matter that if we could get straight through to the export company and get credit for the farmer who ships the wheat for all that is in the export transaction by way of a patronage dividend that this may be the ultimate solution. However, I have wandered away from the point I was making that the criticism regarding dual relationship, which is a sound criticism, applies to the present condition because the farmers companies are at present operating under the conditions which prevail and are on the grain exchange, as ordinary traders.

*Mr. Maharg*:—They are not in the export end of the business today.

*Hon. Mr. Dunning*:—They operate the same as any other export company. The manager of the export business, a separate company, is trying to make money for the export company and to do that he must do two things. He must buy grain as cheap as he can, and sell it as dear as he can. He must endeavor to secure a profit for the export company. That is alright but as the system is a part of a system of farmer controlled grain handling, it is an anomaly which must be done away with. It is a system which I know has never satisfied the leader of the Opposition. Therefore I say there is a dual relationship at the present time.

*Mr. Maharg*:—I dislike interrupting the leader of the House but I have to do so to get this matter clear. In order to escape a dual position it would be necessary — — I think I will put it the other way: if there is going to be a dual position in the export business as there is today the export company would be selling the grain of the elevator company. They are not doing that. They are buying grain. If they were acting as the agency for a pool they would not be buying grain but would be selling it.

*Hon. Mr. Dunning*:—That is exactly the trouble. Are we not trying to create a selling agency instead of being at the mercy of a buying agency? That is the thing I am complaining about at the present time, that the companies are buyers of grain from us and not sellers of grain for us. The ideal is that they should become sellers of grain for us not buyers of grain from us.

I was very sorry to hear the very sad remarks of my honourable friend from Wynyard (Mr. Robertson). He apparently thinks he is

standing beside the grave and his only hope is that there may be a glorious resurrection. I am a little more optimistic. I do not regard this resolution as a grave.

So far as freedom in the disposition of our products is concerned one could argue on an academic basis for hours. There is a restriction of our freedom, economic in its nature and there is also legal restriction. Therein lies the whole difference but the honourable member for Wynyard (Mr. Robertson) desires to put all of us under legal compulsion whether we are individually under economic compulsion or not. All of the farmers in this province are not under economic compulsion to market their grain in the manner he indicated.

Looking at my honourable friends opposite, a number of them farmers, I will say that as individuals they are not under economic compulsion to market their grain as indicated by the member for Wynyard. The honourable member for Wolseley (Mr. Bennett) is not submitting himself to this kind of economic compulsion and I know the leader of the Opposition will find a way to avoid it as he has done on more than one occasion.

Legal compulsion reduces everyone to a dead level whether they are on a dead level economically or not. I must confess that I love freedom. Someone has said that the farmer is not free now, that he has to use the existing channels and that the only freedom he has is to determine the time his grain is to be sold. If a farmer today does not want to avail himself of the grain selling machinery under the existing system he can load his own grain and ship it to the seaboard direct.

After all it is a question of practicability. The present method is used by all the farmers because the various agencies have been set up and they are the most convenient agencies to use. It is much cheaper for him to use them than to travel hundreds of miles to do his business himself.

So far as the resolution itself is concerned I want to make this clear beyond possibility of misunderstanding. The leader of the Opposition made enquiry of me before commencing his address as to what the word "evolve" meant in the third paragraph of the resolution. I would say that my conception of this resolution as a whole is that it means just what it says. What does it say? First, that this Government has a mandate from this Assembly, after the vote is taken, to immediately request the Government of Canada to pass an Order-in-Council renewing the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board Act for one year. Second, the resolution gives this Government a mandate to extend the operation of The Wheat Board Additional Powers, Saskatchewan Act, 1922, for one more year and to indicate to the Government of Manitoba our willingness to do that. Third, we are authorised by this House to get together with the governments of the other provinces along the lines outlined by Premier Bracken of Manitoba and to evolve another method, a co-operative method, of marketing subsequent crops.

That is the mandate given to the Government. The resolution does not say we must evolve a voluntary pooling method. The word "pool" is not contained in the conditions laid down by Premier

Bracken. The method need not be a pool of any kind. I should remind the House, too, that the method I outlined at Saskatoon was not injected into the resolution. A conference is suggested in the third paragraph of Premier Bracken's conditions but the resolution maintains all the time the evolving of something sound regardless of the suggestion made by me or anyone else. The Premier of Manitoba says in his conditions "that the different governments of the prairie provinces and the provincial farmer organisations of each of the prairie provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavour to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organisation to handle subsequent crops."

The conference which will result from the passage of this resolution and similar action in the other provinces should undoubtedly mean that all concerned have a whole-hearted desire to do the best possible in order to get the best results. The efforts of such a conference would be directed to getting the best solution for the marketing of the grain of western Canada. I do not want to be misunderstood, however, and therefore have outlined as clearly as I can the mandate which this resolution gives to this Government, a mandate designed to ensure the only action we could take if we are to meet the conditions laid down by Premier Bracken. If we desire to meet these conditions we must do so honestly. This resolution was not designed to leave any backdoor open to get out of when Premier Bracken calls attention to the conditions.

I just want to refer to one other thing. The honourable member for Wynyard (Mr. Robertson) believes he is standing by the grave. There can be only one foundation for that belief, that we will not succeed in getting men for the Board. Is that my honourable friend's idea?

*Mr. Robertson (Wynyard):*—I am prepared to try and explain what I meant, Mr. Speaker. It is not necessarily the fact of not getting men but that twelve months is too short a time to decide whether the Board has been successfully operated or not and automatically the Board goes out of existence at the end of twelve months.

*Hon. Mr. Dunning:*—My honourable friend thinks it is possible we may get men. I was under the impression he was not of that opinion.

With regard to the twelve months being too short a time to judge whether the Board has been successful or not, in all probability twelve years would also be too short a time because it never will be possible to demonstrate whether a compulsory monopoly did the best possible or not. No one in this debate or in the country at any time has endeavoured to demonstrate it would be possible to conclusively prove success or otherwise without a standard of comparison to go by. That is a difficulty we are faced with.

So far as I am concerned on the point of getting men I think I demonstrated to the satisfaction of the House that we did our best in 1922 and that our efforts were the most complete we could put forward. Even my honourable friend from Swift Current (Mr. Sykes) did not suggest anything else we could have done.

I believe that Premier Greenfield will be prepared to put forward his best efforts. I believe Premier Bracken, if he succeeds in getting the legislation through the Legislature, will do the same. In that regard if there are doubts regarding myself on the other side of the House they will surely recognise that this year it will be a question of two Premiers to one.

I must say, however, that if when the Co-operative Elevator Company legislation went through this House it had been necessary to go to the grain trade for men to organise it, to put it on its feet, that institution would never have come into existence. I may be permitted to say that the men of those days who constituted the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were giants. Not one of them were grain men or knew anything more about the business than the end of it which the farmer knows in the selling of his grain. But those men were willing to take responsibility of creating the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

I wonder, in the present instance, having regard to the difficulties we experienced in 1922, if it would be too much to expect the executives of the farmers organisations to take their full part, and even more. The leader of the Opposition well knows that the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in 1910 took more than its full part, when they undertook what looked like a foolish thing to attempt to do but which worked out successfully because of the faith of the men in the project, because of their faith in the principle and because of their devotion to duty. I am not ashamed to make that statement although I was one of them. We took hold of something we knew nothing about, relatively, because of that faith.

I do hope that in our search for men to head the 1923 Board we will have the whole-hearted co-operation of the executives of the Associations in all three of the provinces. I am personally looking forward with much more hope to the conference regarding a 1924 system than I am to the operation of a compulsory monopoly in these times. That is my own view. I do my own thinking. The voice of the people may be the voice of God. I do not know, but I remember that when the Diety Himself was on earth the voice of the people called "Crucify Him". I know, however, that the voice of the people of this province can be trusted provided they have the facts before them.

The honourable member for Wynyard (Mr. Robertson) speaks of the agitation he led in his own district. Agitation is a great thing but unless it is combined with education it does more harm than good. What is required in connection with this matter is information, education, knowledge. Let the people know the facts.

In everything I have said or done in connection with this matter I have endeavoured to contribute something, however small, to the sum of general knowledge on the part of our people.

I do not regard this resolution as the grave of improved marketing conditions. Even if it should prove to be I have faith that the resurrection will be speedy and that we can look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

In conclusion I desire to thank the House for its very careful attention to this problem and to express the sincere hope that the vote will be unanimous.

Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE J. M. UHRICH  
(*Minister of Public Health*)  
on  
SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS FOR THE TREATMENT  
OF TUBERCULOSIS  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Tuesday, February 27, 1923.

*The Honourable Mr. Uhrich*, in moving the Second Reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting Sanatoria and Hospitals for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, said:

Mr. Speaker:—In order to understand and intelligently to discuss the important problem of tuberculosis as it pertains to our province and as it faces us today, and in order to show its relation to community conditions, it is necessary for me to bring to the attention of this House a subject which, in my opinion, scarcely ever receives the consideration from Legislatures which it deserves: and that is, the subject of Public Health; a subject, really, of far greater importance, from the point of view of ensuring the progress and prosperity of a nation, than any other subject calling for legislative action, for any law which is inimical to public health, no matter what immediate advantage it brings, is in the long run a mischievous law because of involving waste of the nation's chief asset. That asset is man-power.

Our tuberculosis problem is so completely interwoven with our general public health program that tuberculosis will immediately respond in reduced incidence and mortality to public health advance. Child welfare work, the control of communicable diseases, sanitation: all these have a direct vital bearing on the frequency of tubercular cases. Consequently it is impossible to get a correct conception of our tuberculosis problem without taking into consideration our public health activities.

Let a nation be uncommonly favoured in point of geographical situation, material resources and command of markets: that nation will, nevertheless, come to grief if it does not conserve and safeguard its man power; whereas a nation none too well favoured by nature may be sure of adding to its wealth and its influence in the family of nations if man power conservation is made its first care.

Nine million men, it has been estimated, were killed during the recent war. Translated into economic terms, one might say that \$45,000,000,000 worth of man power was destroyed: all of which, of course, gives additional reason for the exercising of special vigilance to conserve man power today.

This has been recognised to such an extent that the League of Nations, designed primarily as an agency to prevent war, has a special health organization established to deal in an international way with humanitarian projects. This is a work beyond the scope of any national Government but appears to be a feasible method of making an invaluable contribution to the health of the world. The organization has already formulated plans for a series of sanitary conventions designed to provide for the mutual exchange of information and for the necessary co-ordination of effort to prevent the spread of infection.

While such vigilance should be exercised by all individual citizens, their best efforts will avail little unless in legislative measures affecting the masses of the people public health is made the first consideration.

The making of laws is the function of the State, and the motive behind the framing of laws should be that conditions most favourable to the satisfactory enjoyment of life by the people may be assured. Nothing is more essential to the satisfactory enjoyment of life than vigorous health; therefore it would seem a logical conclusion that one of the most important duties of the State is the framing and enforcement of laws which are designed for the protection of the health of the people. The prime necessities of life are air, water, food, and it follows that laws relating to them should be made and enforced by authorities with extensive jurisdiction. This brings such important matters as ventilation, sewage and water supply and laws dealing with pure foods and food adulteration into the realm of public health.

In the past public health activities were concerned chiefly with our surroundings. Wonderful results have been achieved; the control of practical eradication of cholera, typhoid fever and malaria are a few examples of the great progress made in stamping out diseases which depend on our surroundings or some intermediary agency for their spread.

Not only is this phase of public health being extensively carried on at the present time, but efforts are being made in the correction of correctible physical defects, such as were revealed by the examinations of men for military service during the war. Physical defects exist which are handicapping the development for usefulness of countless children, boys and girls and men and women of our Province. This brings up such matters as school inspection for physical and dental defects, public clinics, etc. Our interpretation of public health is not merely the cure of the disease and the control of communicable disease: it stands for positive health; for the development and maintenance of healthy, vigorous, active bodies. It must concern itself with better standards of living, including nutrition, housing, working conditions and social welfare.

A year ago in this Assembly I suggested that if we would make appreciable advance in public health in this province we should adopt the slogan "*Save the Children*", and since I have come in charge of public health activities in Saskatchewan, I am convinced that this slogan is the proper one. This is also the opinion of the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission, as is evident from their report. The war has brought home to us the fact that a nation's strength consists chiefly of the mental and bodily strength of its citizens. By neglecting the welfare of the child the man and woman power of the nation is sapped



at its source. Every race marches forward on the feet of little children, so that the conservation of the child life is far-reaching indeed. The babies of today form the nation of tomorrow. We are a baby province: let us take care of our babies.

Surely our crop of babies is just as important as our crop of domestic animals. Surely our efforts to lower our infant mortality should be regarded as important as fighting the grasshopper menace. I am afraid the general public has not regarded it as such. However, we have worked along in a quiet way without sounding trumpets and clashing cymbals,—the result being that we have the second lowest infant mortality of the provinces of Canada, being exceeded only by British Columbia.

In this Province the importance of public health has been brought very forcibly to our minds, first, in the winter of 1918-19, when the dreadful influenza swept this province like a prairie fire, carrying death and desolation in its wake. The second instance when the importance of public health was brought to our attention in no uncertain way was when the report of the Commission for the investigation of tuberculosis was submitted. Those who read that report are acquainted with its findings.

Though our infant mortality is the second lowest of all the provinces in Canada, our efforts are bent towards bringing the mortality down to half. In 1920 the number of deaths under one year was 2,561 or 38.6 per cent. of the total deaths. In 1920 341 babies died before they were a day old; 110 lived for one day; 65 for two days; 67 for three days. My reason for giving you these few statistics is to bring the people of this province to a realization of the seriousness of keeping communicable disease under control and to ask them for their co-operation in endeavouring to reduce the infant mortality.

In 1920 20 per cent. of the total deaths of this province, or 1327, occurred from communicable diseases. These deaths during that year cost the people of the Province of Saskatchewan \$2,852,165.00, valuing the life of a child at \$50.00 and an adult at \$3,000.00.

Now each municipality has a board of health and each municipal council must appoint a qualified medical practitioner as Medical Health Officer. According to The Public Health Act the board of health is responsible for the health conditions under which the residents of the municipality live, and in order to fulfil its purpose, needs the assistance of each resident, especially in recognizing the fact that each householder is required by law to report to the board of health or medical health officer any case or suspected case of communicable disease which may exist in his household.

In order to combat the more serious communicable diseases the Government, through the Bureau of Public Health, distributes, free of charge, to physicians and hospitals, diphtheria antitoxin, toxin-antitoxin, anti-typhoid vaccine and smallpox vaccine.

During the year 1922, 37,634,000 units of anti-toxin were distributed to physicians and hospitals in this province at a cost of \$5,545.00.

Although the value of toxin anti-toxin is as yet not so well known by the public, it is being distributed in gradually increasing amounts. This product will produce definite immunity to diphtheria infection and it is expected that wonderful results will be obtained, especially in immunizing the children of the province and thus eliminating to a large extent the annual ravages of diphtheria. Free anti-toxin has reduced our diphtheria mortality 50 per cent, and we expect to wipe it out entirely by the free use of toxin anti-toxin, which confers definite immunity.

In addition to the above we have in 1922 distributed sufficient anti-typhoid vaccine to inoculate 4,320 persons; also 17,510 points of smallpox vaccine.

Public health reforms usually come about as a result of some calamity, but Saskatchewan as a young province is particularly fortunate in being able to benefit by the mistakes of older countries and to provide for health insurance without having suffered any grave epidemic.

Ten years ago typhoid fever threatened to be the scourge of this province. The ravages of this disease have been checked by inoculation, but a very great contribution to the fight against typhoid has been the installation of pure water supplies throughout Saskatchewan and the prevention of the discharge of untreated sewage into our water courses.

Take the city of Saskatoon: In 1911 before filtration plant was installed it had 153 cases of typhoid;

In 1921 it had 9 cases.

In 1913 the total number of cases reported in the province was 1101;

In 1921 — 183.

In 1911 the number of deaths from typhoid in the province was 162;

In 1921 — 62.

One hundred lives are being saved annually from typhoid fever alone. Since the courts value a life at \$5,000, half a million dollars was therefore saved to Saskatchewan each year from this one disease, or a sum equal to four times the annual appropriation of the Bureau of Public Health (excluding grants to hospitals).

Coming now to the hospitals of the province, according to the official bulletin of the American College of Surgeons published in Boston, Saskatchewan ranks in medical service and care of the sick among the most advanced provinces and states on the continent of North America. The bulletin contains the findings of specially trained observers who have visited every hospital of 50 beds and over in the United States and Canada. A member of the hospital investigation committee, Dr. D. A. Craig of Halifax, among other things said: "The experience of the past few years has shown that in order to have a healthy nation we must have co-operation among the Government, the people and the physicians. We are particularly well pleased with the

work of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Public Health, which has put that province in a position to boast the best public health service in Canada and a service equal to any state in the American Union." When we hear such words from a man of Dr. Craig's standing, particularly from the East, where they have an idea that they are always just a little ahead of us in everything, I think the people of this province have reason to be satisfied.

Two years ago the Government of this province appointed a Royal Commission for the purpose of investigating the prevalence of tuberculosis, the percentage of curable, incurable and inactive cases, to report its findings, with recommendations how to prevent the dissemination of the disease and to cure those already infected. That report is in the hands of every member of this House and I dare say some of the findings are startling; notwithstanding the fact, and I am proud to mention this, that our tuberculosis mortality is the lowest of any province in the Dominion of Canada, 41 out of 100,000 population, yet the findings of the Commission are serious. Despite the healthful climate we are widely infected. Forty-four per cent. of our school children entering school at the age of 6 years are infected; 60 per cent. of these children upon leaving school at the age of 14 years are infected; 76 per cent. a group of Normal students of an average of eighteen years were found to be infected. The Indian children showed even a greater number of infections.

The Military Draft Board in Saskatchewan in 1918 from an examination of 17,436 of the male population between 18 and 45 years rejected 2 per cent. because of evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The physicians of the province reported to the Commission up to November 15, 1921, a total of 1,625 cases of active tuberculosis.

It was also found that among the 436 mothers who are receiving pensions under The Mothers' Allowance Act 13 per cent. are widows because of tuberculosis. In those same families, the families of these mothers, 143 deaths have been caused by tuberculosis, and there are 65 active cases existing in these families now. Three hundred and forty of our people die each year as a result of this disease, and there are 1,600 active open cases in the homes of our province due to the fact that we have no sanatoria room for them. Think of it, 1,600 cases spreading infection insidiously and diligently! Tuberculosis is indeed the deadly enemy fighting secretly, noislessly and continuously, killing 10,000 of our people in Canada each year.

While 50,000 Canadians died nobly in a great cause overseas, 50,000 Canadians died uselessly and wastefully of tuberculosis at home. The bodies that lie buried on the battlefields are not the whole wastage of war. Tuberculosis also not only kills but maims. Three cripples out of every four, apart from accident or war, are deformed by its ravages. Of all the lives that are narrowed and enfeebled by any physical agency three-quarters are crippled by this one disease. Tuberculosis, is to countless thousands, their life-long handicap, their perpetual menace, the skeleton at their feasting, the sombre background giving a cast of tragedy to the whole of life.

Every physician as an expert in human husbandry knows, and every lay person ought to know, that a noxious weed so universally

spread, so easily scattered as tuberculosis, cannot by any care be kept wholly from seeding in human soil. Freedom from tuberculosis is largely a matter of resisting the disease. When we hear of one who has developed active tuberculosis, if we know the way of the disease, we do not ask: "Where did he catch it?" for he has probably caught it in childhood, but we ask: "How was his resistance so lowered that the disease caught him?" The onset of open disease does not mean new infection; it means breakdown, health bankruptcy.

Tuberculosis is a community index. You can now see the heart of the problem. Tuberculosis, the infection, it is true is a matter of germs, but tuberculous, the disease, is a reaction to wrong environment. It is not cured by medicine but a mode of life. It attacks the individual but in its essence it is a community disease. It is an un-failing index of wrong community conditions. Its death rate rises and falls in England with the price of bread. It is less a medical than a social problem, less a disease of the individual than a disease of the community.

I have drawn attention to the fact that tubercular infection is largely contracted during childhood, through, firstly, being directly contracted by open cases, when resistance to any disease is not highly developed, as is the case with children; but a second important cause of infection of children is through milk from tubercular cows. The report gives some startling facts about this. Eighteen per cent. of all milch cows are found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Do you realize the importance of this? There are approximately 456,000 dairy cows in Saskatchewan. This means that at a conservative estimate there are 82,000 tubercular cows in Saskatchewan capable of infecting our children with bovine tuberculosis. In my opinion, one of the most urgent measures to be undertaken in Saskatchewan today is the tuberculin testing of all dairy cows. The dairy herds supplying milk to cities will be tested free by the Dominion Government if application is made, but even at that there is but one accredited tubercular free herd district in Saskatchewan. Saskatoon has led the way in the fight for pure milk and has had a tubercular free milk supply for several years; and right here I wish to congratulate their Health Officer, Dr. Wilson, for his thoroughness and foresight. It is true that the bovine bacillus seldom causes tuberculosis of the lungs, which is the favorite site for the human tubercle bacillus. It is during the period of childhood, 1 to 16 years, that bovine tuberculosis takes its human toll. Milk and milk products constitute a large proportion of the child's diet. I would like you to know the comparative expense of treating those who become infected with bovine tuberculosis. It costs \$3.00 per day to treat such a child; or \$90.00 per month. I am told that a fair price for a grade milch cow is about \$45.00. By the time a child is treated for 12 months a herd of 24 milch cows could have been eliminated with the money necessary to treat one child. Leaving aside the humanitarian aspect, is this good business or good financing? Surely such figures should furnish food for reflection.

And just while we are discussing the subject of pure milk, let me say a few words about pasteurized milk. Milk properly pasteurized means pure, wholesome milk, free from disease germs. Do not mistake it: I say *properly pasteurized*. Previous to the year 1920, when

we began to investigate pasteurization as practised in our cities, the process meant nothing from a health standpoint. It was simply a commercial process which made the milk keep longer. In 1920 pasteurization at one city plant removed only 4 per cent of the bacteria in raw milk. Conditions such as this caused a good deal of unfavourable comment. Some members of the medical profession looked upon such pasteurization as a joke, and rightly so. For the information of any doubting Thomas, let me make this assertion: Today every pint of pasteurized milk sold in the cities of Saskatchewan is as safe as it is humanly possible to make it. We are removing not 4 per cent, but 98 per cent, of bacteria from raw milk. I have tried to show you that tuberculosis is a community disease. What, then, is the duty, as far as the community is concerned?

The disease has been described as a product of our civilization. Its ravages began when wandering tribes began to build houses and wall them around into cities. Like murder and theft, it is a product, not of the best, but of the worst in our civilization. Because tuberculosis is interwoven with almost all parts and phases of community life it follows that any betterment in any part of man's complex environment, any reforms and any phase of this life and work, will tend to stay the plague. Ignorance is the enemy of all betterment, and enlightenment the hope of all reform. People cannot do right until they know the right. What are the rules, then, necessary for a community to practise?

1. Secure a tubercular free milk supply.
2. Find the germ spreaders in the community, educate them and care for them until they are cured.
3. Examine school children for evidences of tuberculosis and the presence of conditions that tend to develop the disease.
4. Have educational campaigns for an annual medical examination of the adult population by the family physician.

The appointment of a commission to make a survey of the tuberculosis situation in Saskatchewan was one of the planks in the platform on which the Provincial Government appealed to the people a year and a half ago, and it was accepted by the people as the right and proper thing to bring about. The Government has kept its pledge. The war against the white plague must be carried on from three different standpoints: the provincial, the municipal, the individual. What about the provincial standpoint?

The program is, two more sanatoria, one to be built this year and one in 1924. The Government will build them, equip them and hand them over to the Anti-Tuberculosis League to operate and maintain. That will be the provincial contribution to this fight. A bill will be brought down for your consideration with this object in view.

What contribution has this Government made in the past towards the Sanatorium? The contributions in the past amount to \$449,260, which were distributed as follows:—

## TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Capital account .....	\$225,000
Grants for care of patients .....	\$190,300
Paid for care of destitutes .....	\$ 33,960

Furthermore, there are provisions in the Bill whereby the grant per patient per day is raised from 50 cents to one dollar. When the two new sanatoria are finished, that will mean an annual grant of about \$164,250.

This is the whole Government program, and surely nobody can say it is a niggardly one.

In 1921 the cost of treatment per patient per day at the Sanatorium was \$3.35; in 1922, \$3.15; so by increasing our per patient per diem allowance from fifty cents to one dollar we are practically undertaking one-third of the current expenditure.

In my opinion it would be a great mistake for the province to undertake to maintain these sanatoria and hospitals. We have a striking example in one of our eastern provinces where the sanatorium is maintained and operated by the province. The donations to this particular sanatorium during the past year amounted to \$250.00. It must be evident to all that where the provinces assume the responsibility all individual initiative and interest will cease. If the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League is to maintain and operate these sanatoria and hospitals they must of necessity keep the importance of this problem before the people of the province in order to obtain the necessary contributions to carry on. By making the mayors of our cities and towns, the overseers of our villages and the Reeves of our municipalities, members of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, outstanding individuals in every locality of the province are reached, who will, in time, realize the importance of the problem and carry the propaganda to the most outlying parts of Saskatchewan. It is a very peculiar thing that anybody who has once become interested in the problem of tuberculosis finds the work very fascinating. Having these individuals as members of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, in my opinion, constitutes the connecting link between the sanatoria and the general public. We have a striking example of what can be done by an enthusiastic layman in the person of the Managing Director of the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, Mr. A. B. Cook. We hope that in a few years we will have hundreds of A. B. Cooks in the province, who will carry on this work of educating our people in relation to this disease.

The present accommodation for the treatment of patients at the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium is entirely inadequate for the care of the sufferers. On November 15, 1921, at the time the Sanatorium was full to capacity, over 1,600 patients were receiving treatment in their homes. The Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle, as the report shows, is called upon to treat far too many cases of advanced tubercular infection. The inevitable result is that it fails to do the work for which it was created, — to arrest and cure incipient cases, a continuous stream coming in and going out, — but performs instead the office of a hospital for advanced and hopeless cases, with the deplorable result that many cases of incipient tuberculosis in the province

drift along from the period which offers some hope of cure until they reach the advanced stage, because owing to the condition of things there is no room for them in the Sanatorium. The division of responsibility must be shared by every organization interested, as well as by the individual. The various legislative bodies, federal, provincial and municipal must co-operate.

The Federal Government makes a grant of \$100,000 to fight tuberculosis in cattle, and \$10,000 to fight human tuberculosis. Of course we all realize that the relationship of these two grants is not based on anything approaching fairness. Yet we must not forget that in fighting tuberculosis in cows we are indirectly fighting human tuberculosis. But is it not reasonable to hold that since the Federal Government concerns itself with the health of the immigrants to the provinces, the health of our native born should be of equal concern? Tuberculosis, with its universal presence and great social problems, demonstrates most positively the need of greater financial support than many of the provinces are able to give. Tuberculosis has been for so long considered one the dispensations of an inscrutable God that men have come to accept it with a shrug of indifference and fatalism. It is time now that they realized it is largely the offspring of an inscrutable ignorance. It is only fair to ask the Federal Government for an active paternal interest in our fight against the disease. It is a strange and illuminating commentary on the nature of man that at anything which tugs at the strings of his purse he will arise and make the air vociferous with his outcries and not cease until something has been done for him; but at anything that merely plucks at his heart-strings he is stricken with an overwhelming dumbness and is content to be silent and suffer and hide from others his loss. Let his cattle become diseased and he clamors for an Act of Parliament; let his children die and he silently buries them.

When we come to our municipalities we find that in the past they have not contributed very much to this work. In section 201A of The Rural Municipality Act provision is made whereby rural municipalities contribute \$100 a year towards the Sanatorium. Provision is also made in the Bill to have the mayors of cities and towns, the overseers of villages, and the Reeves of rural municipalities members of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. They must be approached with a clear and practical plan by which they can co-operate. There seems to be an idea abroad that municipal councils are imbued with the idea that they were elected to cut down municipal expenditure. My opinion is that these councils have the best interests of the people of the municipality at heart and are willing to support any reasonable necessary expenditure that will benefit the community, but it is their duty to see that authorized expenditures are properly made. As a preliminary they must be convinced that the expenditure is necessary. This means a campaign of education. The Government has made a splendid contribution to this campaign of education by appointing the Commission and distributing their report extensively throughout the province. Our experience is that when people once appreciate the tremendous importance of our tuberculosis problem they will rise nobly to the cause. I need only mention the splendid effort of our Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs as instances. The Local Council of Women have set for themselves the magnificent task of raising

\$50,000 for the care of tubercular mothers. The Daughters of the Empire for years past have contributed splendidly. I claim that the contribution to this problem made by the women of the province forms a column high as heaven, a column to their humanitarian effort which will stand to future ages an eternal monument of their appreciation of the practical religion contained in the words: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethern, ye have done it unto Me".

I also wish to draw to the attention of this House the magnificent work done by the Red Cross Society of Saskatchewan, not only with regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, but in any way that makes for advance in public health. An association with a budget of \$130,000 a year, with \$1,000 a month being devoted to the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, the whole budget being spent in the relief of the sick and destitute, — an organization of this kind deserves the appreciation and recognition, not only of the Government, but of every person in the province.

Particularly do I wish to draw the attention of the House to the work performed by the Junior Red Cross. They have brought expert medical service for the correction of correctible defects to over 1,000 boys and girls in the province. They have fully equipped two auto dental cars in charge of two qualified dentists who have brought dental service to over 3,000 children in the province during the past year. That they are abreast with modern advance in medicine may be recognized from the fact that they have made a grant of \$5,000 towards the procuring of insulin for the treatment of diabetes in this province.

I would ask my Honourable friend, the Member for South Qu'Appelle, who is President of the Red Cross Society in Saskatchewan, kindly to convey the appreciation and gratitude of this Government to the Society and to assure them that the Bureau of Public Health values very highly the splendid work they are doing.

Furthermore, my remarks upon this subject would be incomplete were I do fail to express the appreciation of this Government to the various other organizations that have so nobly responded to this humanitarian appeal. To the members of the Commission, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. J. F. Cairns and Mr. A. B. Cook, who have done their work splendidly, who are at present occupied day in and day out in bringing these facts before the people of the province in an educational way; to the various churches, which have contributed largely both materially and educationally; to the medical men of the province who have generously assisted the Commission in their investigation and who have never begrudged their time or effort or co-operation for the community welfare of the province; to another group of men, of whom we scarcely ever hear, yet whose work has been a great contribution, not only in our fight against the white plague, but in building up and maintaining the fine standard of public health of the province, our sanitary engineers: O no, we never hear of them — we are apt to forget — but silently, quietly and efficiently they have contributed the very best that is in them for the health of the province; to all these we say: "Thank you, and will you give us your assistance a little longer; will you help us and co-operate with us in our fight against this enemy of mankind?"



*“The children must be saved”*: That is the dominant slogan in the war on the white plague. We must have, the enemy must not have, the human child. In order that this may be possible we all must cooperate in the war against an enemy that fights without clashing bayonets or booming guns, but counts its dead more frequently and more thoroughly than Mars. Only by persistent, intelligent, fighting, by the brave facing of the truth, can we hope to maintain and extend the lines of human advance against this most persistent enemy of human well-being.

If tuberculosis is to be eradicated in a reasonably short time every agency available must be co-ordinated and assigned its portion of the work.

No one can suppose for a moment that this is a matter in which he has no personal interest. The duty itself we may evade, but we cannot evade the responsibility of neglect. Tuberculosis frequently affects the rich, but it thrives most among the poor, and by reason of our common humanity we are all, whether rich or poor, more nearly related than we are apt to think. The members of the great human family are bound together by a thousand secret ties of whose existence the world in general little dreams, and he who has never been connected with his poorer neighbour by deeds of charity and love may some day find, when it is too late, that he is connected with him by a bond that will bring them both at once to a common grave.

Extract from Speech delivered by

MR. W. J. PATTERSON

(*Pipestone*)

on

THE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Friday, March 16, 1923.

*Mr Patterson*, in speaking during the Budget debate, said:

Mr. Speaker, I want to deal now with the question of rural telephones in Saskatchewan, a subject introduced during this debate by my honourable friend from Wilkie (*Mr. Bingham*). He professes to be consistent. But it seemed to me that yesterday, when he was talking about decentralisation of the handling of roads and then turned to advocate the centralisation of telephones, he was hardly consistent. Of course he has told us more than once that he prefers the opinion of a lay man to that of an expert and in this particular matter he prefers to accept his own opinion to that of engineers.

His complaint in regard to telephones was that our telephone system was too costly to build and too costly to operate. I am prepared to produce figures to disprove these statements. At the same time I do not wish to accuse him of any attempt to mislead the House because I do not think he had any such intention. I believe that he has reached wrong conclusions from lack of accurate information and possibly from a lack of that knowledge of the telephone business which is necessary to properly compare construction costs.

If I caught his remarks correctly he said that his own rural telephone company received no assistance from the Department of Telephones. I have here the file of the Company to which he belongs and if his company got no assistance from the many letters written to it I must conclude that the trouble was at the receiving rather than at the sending end.

The honourable member for Wilkie (*Mr. Bingham*) spoke about the organisation of his own system and he has figured out that its cost was \$380 per mile. This may be true but there were some peculiar circumstances in connection with that system.

First of all he told us that they called for tenders; that they received three tenders; that two of these were so high that they were not considered and the other was accepted. If there was any thought in the minds of the directors that there was collusion between these three contractors, surely the most elemental business judgment would have called for them to have thrown out all three tenders and secured prices from other contractors. It has never been a difficult matter to get telephone contractors to build lines in Saskatchewan.

I think the whole argument of my honourable friend goes to show that he had more confidence in the business ability of this Government than in his own which, of course, must be a matter of satisfaction to the leader of this House.

As I understand it the situation in regard to my friend's telephone system was this. It was a system of 23 pole miles and it cost \$8,000 to build. But it so happened, that the community which it was to serve is some distance out from the exchange it wished to connect with and the Company had to build six miles of line, on which there were no subscribers, from the edge of the settlement to reach the town where connection was wanted. The system was a three-circuit one and all three circuits were carried this six miles which of course meant a considerable extra expense.

The cost of the system was high but it was built at a time when prices, both for labour and material, had reached the very peak and this, with the other circumstances I have related, will explain why the cost seems so high. If, in addition to this, we allow for what might be called the slack business methods of the directors in letting the contract we can well believe that the cost of this system was higher than the average.

My honourable friend from Wilkie (*Mr. Bingham*) said that the long distance telephone charges in Saskatchewan were practically the same as in Alberta. As a matter of fact the long distance rates in Alberta are almost identical with those in Manitoba and both are very much higher than here. The present charge for a two minute message from Regina to Winnipeg is \$1.30 or \$1.95 for a three minute message. If the Manitoba rates were in force in Saskatchewan the three minute rate would cost \$2.65. Under our present rates a man in Regina who finished his conversation in two minutes pays \$1.30 and if he takes three minutes he pays \$1.95 but under the Manitoba rates he would have to pay \$2.65 whether he spoke two minutes or three minutes.

I would like just briefly, Mr. Speaker, to give the House a history of the development of the rural telephone system in this province. One of the characteristics of the Government of Saskatchewan has always been its refusal to rush blindly into anything of this kind without first obtaining the best information possible. It has always preferred to investigate before acting. This was the method adopted by the Saskatchewan Government in connection with rural telephones. In 1908, when the Government was considering the purchase of the telephone lines then existing in the province, it engaged Mr. F. Dagger, a telephone expert, to make a survey of these lines. His report did not advise the Government to go into a Government owned rural telephone system but did recommend that the Government do exactly what it has done, that is, leave the rural telephone development to the people of the communities interested.

The only two instances of Government-owned telephones on this continent are the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta. There are one or two countries in Europe, Sweden and Norway for example, where the rural systems are Government-owned but conditions there are so dissimilar to those of Saskatchewan that they need not be considered here.

There must, of course, be some reason for the fact that only two provinces on this continent have gone into Government-owned rural telephone systems and the facts I purpose submitting to the House will, I believe, demonstrate why, generally speaking, Government ownership and operation of rural telephones is not favoured by those who are experienced in telephone business.

I have here the annual report of the Alberta Telephone Department issued December 31, 1921. Our fiscal year in Saskatchewan ends on April 30. The comparison I shall make will be between Alberta as on December 31, 1921 and Saskatchewan as on April 30, 1922. The period between these two dates is generally recognised as a "dead" period, a time when practically no construction work is going on and they afford a fair basis for comparison.

We had in Saskatchewan at the end of the last fiscal year for the Government-owned system a capital investment of roughly \$11,000,000 and on this system we had 31,800 town telephones. In Alberta, on December 31, 1921, there was a capital indebtedness for telephones of roughly \$21,000,000. Alberta had therefore about \$10,000,000 more invested in Government telephones than Saskatchewan. Alberta had 29,900 town telephones and 18,750 rural telephones. So that with approximately the same number of town telephones, Alberta has 18,750 rural subscribers to account for the \$10,000,000 which her capital investment exceeds Saskatchewan's. In Saskatchewan, with a capital investment of about \$15,000,000 by the rural telephone companies we have 58,265 subscribers. Or to put it in another way, with a total investment in Saskatchewan, by the Government and rural systems combined, of \$26,000,000 we have over 90,000 telephones while Alberta with an investment of \$21,000,000 has less than 49,000 telephones.

If my honourable friend from Wilkie will figure things out on this basis he will find that the Alberta Government rural telephone system cost very considerably more than Saskatchewan's.

He asked us not to compare Saskatchewan with Manitoba and I am glad of that as he seemed to be satisfied that we have a better Government here. Unfortunately I cannot make any comparison with Manitoba as their accounting system does not show rural receipts and expenditures separately as Alberta's report does.

The honourable member in computing the cost of Saskatchewan rural lines took only the figures for the companies under the debenture system. As the House knows we have two kinds of companies; those who built under the first Act, usually called the "old" system, and those built under the present Act and commonly referred to as the "new" system. There is very little difference between the two except that in the one case they subscribed cash for the cost of their lines and in the other they borrowed the money on debentures. To arrive at a fair and proper average of the cost of rural telephone construction in this Province it is necessary to take the aggregate of the two kinds of companies as follows:—

	NEW SYSTEM	OLD SYSTEM	TOTAL
Pole Miles . . . . .	46,698	7,004	53,702
Subscribers . . . . .	50,566	7,699	58,265
Capital Invested ..	\$13,726,211	*\$1,324,853	\$15,051,064

(\*this amount includes the value of the poles which were supplied by the Government to the old companies.)

We have, therefore, 53,702 miles of line serving 58,265 rural subscribers built at a total cost of \$15,051,000. I think that my honourable friend in some of his estimates compared miles in one case with subscribers in another and worked on the basis of an average of one subscriber to the mile, which is not the case at all and cannot be taken as a fair basis of comparison.

Let me now set out the figures for Alberta as compared with Saskatchewan:

RURAL LINES	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA
Total Miles . . . . .	53,702	14,930 (estimated)
Total Subscribers . . . . .	58,265	18,752
Total Capital Investment ..	\$15,051,064	\$5,849,861
Average cost per mile . . . .	\$280.27	\$391.90
Average cost per subscriber	\$258.30	\$311.96

From this it will be seen that taking either the average cost per mile or the average cost per subscriber Saskatchewan costs are very much less.

I would also point out that we have over three times as many rural telephones as Alberta and nearly twice as many as Manitoba and Alberta combined.

Reference was made to the cost of certain extensions which were built for \$180 per mile. These extensions were what are known as Class "D" construction and are the cheapest class of line we build. In fact I find that in 1922 for similar class of construction a company at Grenfell paid about \$133 per mile, a company at Unity about \$135 per mile and one at Battleford \$148 per mile. I am of the opinion that our rural system does not consist of more than thirty per cent. of Class "D" construction and against that there is a considerable mileage of Class "A" construction which is the highest standard and the most expensive to build. One mile of Class "A" would balance up the average cost as against three or four miles of Class "D". I am quite satisfied that much the greater percentage of mileage of our rural lines is of Class "B" and Class "C" construction and that we have just as great a proportion of these types of construction as they have in Alberta.

My honourable friend stated that in his belief the rural telephone system of this province cost \$100 per mile more than it should. On the figures I have quoted this would mean that the average cost in

Saskatchewan of \$280 per mile should only have been \$180 per mile which is less than half of the actual cost in Alberta. It would also mean that over one third of the total sum expended by our rural companies had been plundered. I refuse to believe that our rural companies are so poorly qualified to manage their own business that they have allowed \$5,000,000 of their money to be expended without getting value for it.

He also quoted from a letter written by the Superintendent of Telephones for Alberta in which it was stated that the average cost of rural lines in that province in 1922 was about \$300 per mile including a telephone. It may be of interest to know that the average cost of Saskatchewan rural lines the same year was \$284 per mile, which also includes a phone.

The second main criticism was the cost of operation of rural lines in Saskatchewan and my honourable friend stated that the Alberta rural subscriber is getting telephone service for \$24 per year expressing surprise that it could be given for this amount. Their annual report for 1921 shows an average revenue from rural subscribers of \$24.10 each but let us figure what giving this service costs. As I have already pointed out their average capital investment per rural subscriber is \$311.96. The province must pay the interest on this investment and the least we can allow for that is 5 per cent. Then you must allow either for the depreciation of the lines or provide for the repayment of the capital, whichever you prefer, and the least you can allow for that is another 5 per cent. According to their report the cost of maintaining their rural stations was \$7.72 per station. The cost of operating with commercial and general expenses is not given separately for their rural lines but on the total charge for these items I estimate it to be \$11.42 per station. So the average operating cost for their rural subscribers would be:

5% interest on capital .....	\$15.59
5% repayment account (or depreciation) ..	15.59
Maintenance .....	7.72
Operation and general expenses (estimated) .	11.42
	<hr/>
Annual Service Cost .....	\$50.32

To earn a revenue of \$24 they must expend \$50. In other words there is a loss of \$26 per year on each rural telephone which must be made up out of the general revenue, and the general public of Alberta contributed \$26 for each rural subscriber in that province.

Might I enquire, Mr. Speaker, whether my honourable friend is willing to pay for his own telephone or whether he wishes it paid for out of the general revenue of this province. Those farmers who are not fortunate enough to have telephone service will certainly insist that they should not be called upon to pay a portion of it. But I also think that those farmers in this province who have telephones are prepared to pay for their service and its total cost. Manitoba also charges its rural subscribers less than the cost of the service and to confirm my statement I quote from the last annual report of the Manitoba Telephone System:

"The scattered nature of settlements and farms render the cost of telephone construction and maintenance very high in comparison with well settled areas. At the present time we are supplying service to the farmer at rates varying from \$27.00 to \$30.00 per annum net (with the exception of rural service in two cities) while the actual average cost to the system is \$50.00 per station. In other words rural service is supplied at \$20.00 per year below cost, the difference being made up from toll revenue and Winnipeg."

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am firmly convinced that the rural telephone system as we have it in Saskatchewan has two great advantages: first, it creates a local interest in what is very largely a local service and this interest is necessary and essential for the proper conduct and handling of that service. It is true there are difficulties but sound business management is more valuable in the elimination of these than technical knowledge and every company has among its members men fully capable of successfully managing its affairs. Second, our system has allowed of a much greater extension of rural service than would otherwise have been possible and the long distance, urban and rural systems, have all been departmentally constructed and operated. We have one rural telephone for every nine of our rural population and in the matter of rural telephone development we stand second to no other country in the world.