
JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Volume XVIII.



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, } **W**HEREAS, it is expedient for causes
Deputy Attorney General. } 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 December, 1921, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the despatch of business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused 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 SIXTEENTH day of November, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

W. W. AMOS,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

FIRST SESSION—FIFTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1921

10 o'clock a.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the First 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 sixteenth day of November, 1921, George Arthur Mantle, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Commissioner designated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for administering the Oath to the members of the Legislative Assembly, attending according to his duty, John W. McLeod, Clerk of the Executive Council, delivered to the said George Arthur Mantle a Roll containing a list of the names of such members as had been returned to serve in this Legislature, which are as follows, viz:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, SASK., *October 4, 1921.*

To G. A. MANTLE, ESQ.,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

This is to certify that by reason of the dissolution of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan and in virtue of writs of election dated the sixteenth day of May last, and addressed to the hereinafter mentioned persons as returning officers for the electoral divisions in the Province set opposite their respective names for the election of members to represent the said electoral divisions in the Legislative Assembly, the following persons have been gazetted as duly elected to represent the electoral divisions set forth below, as appears by the returns to the said writs, deposited of record in my office, viz.:

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
1. Arm River.....	George Adam Scott.....	W. F. Cameron
2. Battlefords, The....	Allan D. Pickel.....	John H. Trusdale
3. Bengough.....	Thos. E. Gamble.....	Dr. C. R. L. Ireland
4. Biggar.....	John Meikle.....	Chas. E. Davis
5. Cut Knife.....	William Hamilton Dodds....	E. R. Atkins
6. Canora.....	H. P. Albert Hermanson....	J. B. McIntosh
7. Cannington.....	Robert Douglas.....	G. W. Phenix
8. Cypress.....	Henry T. Halvorson.....	E. F. Stedman
9. Elrose.....	W. Hagarty.....	Jas. de St. Remy
10. Estevan.....	Robert Dunbar.....	Hugh McLeod
11. Francis.....	Walter George Robinson ...	E. R. Cornell
12. Gravelbourg.....	William James Cummings...	G. S. Small
13. Hanley.....	Ernest Redford Ketcheson...	W. S. Fisher
14. Humboldt.....	Henry Mathies Therres.....	J. T. Richardson
15. Happyland.....	Stephen Morrey.....	W. E. Gatenby
16. Jackfish Lake.....	Donald M. Finlayson.....	A. A. Price
17. Kinistino.....	John R. Taylor.....	R. B. Atkinson
18. Kerrobert.....	J. A. Dowd.....	John B. McConica
19. Kindersley.....	Wesley Harper Harvey....	Chas. E. Phillips
20. Lloydminster.....	Robert J. Gordon.....	H. Huxley
21. Last Mountain....	Samuel John Latta.....	E. Edwards
22. Lumsden.....	William John Vanceise.....	C. W. Wallace
23. Melfort.....	George Balfour Johnston...	H. A. McEwen
24. Moosomin.....	John L. Salkeld.....	Wm. McKenzie
25. Moose Jaw County..	Charles Avery Dunning....	J. E. McDowell
26. } Moose Jaw City..	{ William George Baker ... }	J. L. Bryant
27. }	{ James Pascoe..... }	
28. Maple Creek.....	Peter Lawrence Hyde.....	Chas. R. Evans
29. Milestone.....	Bernhard Larson.....	J. M. Scott
30. Morse.....	John A. Maharg.....	A. Buhr
31. North Qu'Appelle..	James G. Gardiner.....	I. S. Bricker
32. Notukeu.....	George Spence.....	W. A. Stewart
33. Pheasant Hills....	James Arthur Smith.....	V. S. Ferguson
34. Prince Albert.....	Charles McDonald.....	Andrew McDonald
35. Pipestone.....	William John Patterson....	Adolf Olson
36. Pelly.....	Sarah K. Ramsland.....	John Clark
37. Redberry.....	George Cockburn.....	Harry Langham
38. Rosthern.....	John M. Uhrich.....	F. S. Rouleau
39. Rosetown.....	John A. Wilson.....	B. T. Kaiser
40. } Regina City.....	{ William Melville Martin.. }	T. B. Patton
41. }	{ James Albert Cross..... }	
42. Shellbrook.....	Edgar Sidney Clinch.....	Jas. Moffat
43. Saskatoon County..	Charles Agar.....	G. H. L. Bigelow
44. } Saskatoon City....	{ Harris Turner..... }	C. G. Locke
45. }	{ Archibald Peter McNab.. }	
46. Saltcoats.....	Geo. William Sahlmark....	A. Loptson
47. South Qu'Appelle..	Donald H. McDonald.....	J. C. Malone
48. Swift Current.....	David John Sykes.....	Vern Wallace
49. Souris.....	John Patrick Gordon.....	J. B. Tripp
50. Turtleford.....	Archibald Gemmell.....	C. A. Ayre

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
51. Tisdale.....	Hugh Evan Jones.....	M. Fritshaw
52. Touchwood.....	John M. Parker.....	D. F. McRae
53. Thunder Creek.....	William John Finley Warren	W. Wallace
54. Vonda.....	Jas. Hogan.....	J. E. Graham
55. Wadena.....	William Henry McKinnon..	R. Bannatyne
56. Weyburn.....	Charles McGill Hamilton..	E. M. Robins
57. Wilkie.....	Sydney Bingham.....	H. R. Stephenson
58. Wolseley.....	George Bennett.....	A. L. Brown
59. Wynyard.....	George W. Robertson.....	G. A. Calvert
60. Willow Bunch.....	A. J. Hindle.....	W. J. Butler
61. Yorkton.....	Thos. H. Garry..	A. O. Whitman

J. W. McLEOD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
(*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, SASK., *October 4, 1921.*

To G. A. MANTLE, ESQ.,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

This is to certify that by reason of the dissolution of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan and in virtue of a writ of election dated the sixth day of July last, addressed to C. S. Gladstone, Esquire, of Prince Albert, as returning officer for the electoral division of Cumberland, for the election of a member to represent the said electoral division in the Legislative Assembly, George Langley, Esquire, of Maymont, has been duly returned as such representative as appears by the return to the said writ deposited of record in my office.

J. W. McLEOD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, SASK., *November 14, 1921.*

To G. A. MANTLE, ESQ.,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

This is to certify that by reason of the dissolution of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan and in virtue of a writ of election dated the seventeenth day of June, 1921, addressed to A. Jules Marion, of Crowesford, as returning officer for the electoral division of Ile a la Crosse, for the election of a member to represent the said electoral division in the Legislative Assembly, Joseph Octave Nolin, Esquire, of Meota, has been duly returned as such representative as appears by the return to the said writ deposited of record in my office.

J. W. McLEOD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

The said Commissioner having administered the Oath to the members who appeared, and the members having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, they repaired to their seats in the Assembly.

3 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entered the Chamber and took his seat on the Throne.

The Honourable Mr. Dunning, Provincial Secretary, then said:

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he will defer stating the reasons for which he has summoned the Legislature until the Legislative Assembly have elected a Speaker. It is, therefore, His Honour's pleasure that the Legislative Assembly do now proceed to the election of a Speaker.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber:

The Honourable Mr. Martin, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the Assembly for its Speaker, George Adam Scott, Esquire, Member for the electoral division of Arm River, and moved that he do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker, which resolution was seconded by the Honourable Mr. McNab.

The question being put by the Clerk, it was

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That George Adam Scott, Esquire, do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker.

The Clerk having declared George Adam Scott, Esquire, duly elected, he was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Martin and the Hon. Mr. McNab to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the Assembly for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him by choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he took the Chair and the Mace was laid on the Table.

3.15 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor re-entered the Chamber and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honour to the following effect:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, although I am but little able to fulfill the important duties thus assigned to me.

If in the performance of those duties I should at any time fall into error I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, hereby humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

The Honourable Mr. Dunning, Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to His Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognise and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all seasonable occasions and that their proceedings as well as your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Honour was then pleased to open the Session with the following speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I welcome you with pleasure to the First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

I am sure you will join with me in extending our greetings and good wishes to His Excellency Baron Byng of Vimy, successor in office as Governor General of Canada to His Grace, the Duke of Devonshire, and in assuring His Excellency and Lady Byng that a cordial reception awaits them in Saskatchewan whenever they may be able to visit us.

While the harvest of this year has been on the whole bountiful, some portions of the Province have suffered serious damage resulting from rust and persistent rain during the harvest period. In addition, the proceeds of our main industry have been more vitally affected by serious reduction in prices. As a result of these conditions I am exceedingly sorry to say that the prosperity of our people is not in every respect such as I desire.

The period of deflation following the war, which carries with it a demoralising influence upon industry and commerce, has been manifesting itself in the Province and I hope and believe that the time of greatest hardship has passed by. Conditions which prevail will receive, I feel sure, your earnest and sympathetic consideration.

My Government has already undertaken measures of an emergency character rendered necessary by these conditions regarding which complete information will be placed at your disposal.

As a result of discussion during the last Session of the last Legislature relative to the desirability of equalising as far as possible the Public Revenue Tax, my commission issued on the seventeenth day of May to George Armstrong, Esquire, Wild Lands Tax Commissioner; Louis A. Thornton, Esquire, City Commissioner of Regina; O. J. Godfrey, Esquire, Town Clerk, Indian Head; R. J. Moffatt, Esquire, Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Blucher No.

343, and J. J. Lamb, Esquire, Secretary treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Key West No. 70, empowering and directing them to inquire generally into the matter of the equalisation of assessments for purposes of provincial taxation in the municipalities of the Province, urban and rural. The report has been placed in my hands and my Ministers will place the same before you.

Consideration has been given at previous sessions of the Legislature and a number of resolutions have been passed dealing with grain marketing, and, while this matter is largely within Federal jurisdiction, the agricultural industry is nevertheless of such vital importance to this Province as to demand information as nearly complete and accurate as possible upon present marketing methods and of any possible improvement which might be suggested. My Government therefore secured the services of James Stewart, Esquire, Grain Merchant, of Winnipeg, and F. W. Riddell, Esquire, General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, of Regina, who were respectively the chairman and vice chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, and asked them to prepare information touching the whole problem. Their report has been received and widely distributed. I feel sure that it will provide complete and reliable information for you when discussing this extremely important matter.

At the last Session of the Legislature my Ministers gave information regarding joint action taken by the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Manitoba looking towards a reduction of freight rates. The case of the Provinces was heard by the Railway Commission in due course and judgment rendered on September fourteenth, a majority of the Board refusing the application. Subsequently the application was renewed the result of which was that the Board of Railway Commissioners granted the same to the extent of ordering a 10 per cent. reduction which took effect on December first this year. I am sure you will commend the determination of my Government to continue its efforts towards securing further reduction of these freight rates that bear so heavily upon all citizens of our province.

Since the last Session of the Legislature my Ministers have considered the subject of the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the province and on the twenty-second day of July last my Commission issued to Andrew B. Cook, Esquire, Sheriff of the Judicial District of Regina; George R. Ferguson, Esquire, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle, and James Frederick Cairns, Esquire, of Saskatoon, directing and empowering them to inquire into all matters relating to the whole question and to make such recommendation as they may deem advisable. It is hoped that as a result of the inquiry further steps will be taken to prevent the spread of and to provide for the more effective treatment of this dread disease.

I am pleased to express satisfaction that legislation enacted at the last Session designed to improve facilities for Secondary Education has been most successful in its operation.

Information will be placed before you of action taken regarding assistance to settlers in certain portions of our Province, supply of seed grain, loans to enable schools to be kept in operation, the grasshopper menace, exploration of northern Saskatchewan, and other matters that have been proceeding during the recess.

Among the various matters with which you will be asked to deal are measures providing for the establishment of a Bureau for Child Protection, for the confirmation of agreements entered into with the Government of Canada respecting relief, for the improvement of the credit of municipalities and for the adoption of children.

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

I commend the work of the Session to your most earnest attention and invoke the Divine blessing upon your deliberations.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that George Arthur Mantle, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, had been designated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor a Commissioner, to administer Oaths to Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council lists of the names of such members as had been returned to serve in the Legislature as hereinbefore set forth:

And also notifications of the following vacancies which have occurred in the Representation, viz.:

In the electoral division of Cumberland, by the resignation of George Langley, Esquire.

In the electoral division of Happyland, by the death of Stephen Morrey, Esquire.

(Sessional Paper No. 4.)

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

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

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

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

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Rule 10, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Martin, 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 3.30 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921

The Hon. Mr. Martin, 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)	Turner
Hindle	Robinson	
Martin	Salkeld	

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	Martin	Turner
Gemmell	McKinnon	Uhrich

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

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

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING.

Messieurs

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

Eight shall be a Quorum.

DECEMBER 9, 1921

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messieurs

Hindle	Gordon (Lloydminster)	McKinnon
Agar	Gamble	Nolin
Bennett	Gemmell	Parker
Bingham	Harvey	Spence
Clinch	Halvorson	Salkeld
Cockburn	Hogan	Sykes
Cummings	Hagarty	Smith
Dowd	Hamilton	Taylor
Dunbar	Larson	Therres
Dunning	Maharg	Vancise
Garry	Meikle	Wilson

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Messieurs

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

Six shall be a Quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

Messieurs

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

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Messieurs

Spence	Gemmel	McDonald (S. Qu'Appelle)
Agar	Gordon (Souris)	Pascoe
Bingham	Garry	Ramsland (Mrs.)
Baker	Gamble	Sahlmark
Dowd	Hogan	Salkeld
Dodds	Hamilton	Uhrich
Dunning	McNab	Vancise
Finlayson		

Six shall be a Quorum.

ON LAW AMENDMENTS.

Messieurs

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

Five shall be a Quorum.

ON LIBRARY.

Messieurs

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

Four shall be a Quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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. Martin, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Report of the Survey of the Province of Saskatchewan conducted by the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.
(*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

Also,—Report of James Stewart and F. W. Riddell on Wheat Marketing.
(*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

And also,—Supplementary Reports (1-4) of the Saskatchewan Water Supply Commission.
(*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.25 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1921

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

By Mr. Cross—Of The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

By Mr. Larson—Of Arthur Benoit and four others.

By Mr. Pascoe—Of The City of Moose Jaw.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to ratify certain Agreements between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Liquor Exporters Taxation Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Bureau of Child Protection.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading 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. 3—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting Areas situate along the borders of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Thursday 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 Provincial Secretary including the report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 1920-21.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

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

Copy of correspondence between the Premier and the Hon. J. A. Maharg relating to the latter's resignation as a member of the Executive Council of Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 9.*)

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. Hyde, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson,

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 the Hon. Mr. Martin, adjourned.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1921

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

By Mr. Cross—Of The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.

By Mr. Cross—Of The Bankers Trust Company.

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

Of The Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying for An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Canada;

Of Arthur Benoit and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy;

Of The City of Moose Jaw, praying for An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Bylaws 782 and 783.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 17—An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Friday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hyde 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 5.30 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1921

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

Of The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada praying for An Act confirming the transfer of the assets of The Trustee Company of Winnipeg, Limited, to The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada;

Of The Bankers Trust Company praying for An Act authorising the Company to carry on its business in Saskatchewan.

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

Financial Statement of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan for the year ending June 30, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 10.)

Also, Report of the Academic Work of the University of Saskatchewan for the year ending June 30, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 11.)

Also, Copy of Agreement between The Union Bank of Canada The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, and His Majesty the King, dated October 19, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 13.)

And also, Annual Report of the Administration of the Agricultural Aids Act, for the year ending April 30, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 14.)

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

The First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries for the year ending April 30, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 12.)

And also, The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 15.)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1921, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

On motion of Mr. MacFarn, seconded by Mr. Gordon (Souris),

Resolved That an honorable Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Honour will cause to be laid before this Assembly.

All correspondence between the Premier and the Hon. George Langley relating to the latter's resignation.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honour by such Members of this Assembly as are of the Executive Council.

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

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount of taxes levied under the provisions of The Wild Land Tax Act, for the year 1920.
- (2) The amount of the wild land tax collected by the Municipalities and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer during the fiscal year 1920-21.
- (3) The amount of such taxes levied in each Rural Municipality during the said period.
- (4) The amount of such taxes levied in each Local Improvement District during 1920.
- (5) The amount of wild land tax collected by the Municipal Department from Local Improvement Districts, and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer during the fiscal year 1920-21.

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

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

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

Return to an Address of the Assembly, dated December 14, 1921, showing:—

All correspondence between the Premier and the Hon. George Langley relating to the latter's resignation.

(Sessional Paper No. 16.)

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Religious Societies Land Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Tuesday, January 10, next.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Tuesday, January 10, 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 Municipal Affairs for the financial year ended April 30, 1921.

(*Sessional Paper No. 17*)

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

- (1) What number of persons applied for
 - (a) situations;
 - (b) employers' orders for help;
 - (c) persons placed in situations by the Employment Service for the seven months ending November 30, 1921?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Applicants	60,814
	(b) Employers' orders	72,781
	(c) Placements	57,918

- (2) What wages did the Employment Service advertise for summer work on farms?

Answer: \$60.00 per month.

- (3) What was the number of harvesters brought into Saskatchewan for the harvest of 1921?

Answer: 26,495.

- (4) What wages were advertised for harvest labour?

Answer: \$4.00 per day with board.

Mr. Garry, for Mrs. Ramsland, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunning:

- (1) How many domestics have been brought to Saskatchewan under the Government's assisted passage scheme?

Answer: 342.

- (2) What is the total amount advanced to such domestics as loans?

Answer: \$29,263.65.

(3) What amount of these loans has been repaid?

Answer: \$24,190.59.

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

(1) What has been done to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Better Farming Commission?

Answer: Some of the recommendations of the Commission affect the administration of the Federal Government and some the administration of the Provincial Government. Those affecting the Federal Government were taken up both personally with the Minister of the Interior and by correspondence with officers of his Department. The recommendations affecting the Federal Government relate to:

(a) The use of available grazing lands by communities of farmers rather than by individuals.

(b) Granting of second homesteads (after inspection as to their agricultural suitability) to homesteaders in the open prairie portions of the southwest who have not succeeded in their farming and wish to change their location.

(c) Withdrawal from homestead settlement of all crown lands south of the C.N.R. line from Lloydminster to Kamsack.

(d) The establishment of additional meteorological stations.

The Department of the Interior was also asked to assist in carrying on soil surveys and has offered certain opportunities for co-operation with its survey parties and has removed its laboratory for physical analysis of soils from Ottawa to the University of Saskatoon.

The Meteorological Stations are under the direction of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. As a result of correspondence arrangements have been made for the opening of 12 new stations and it is expected that further stations will be opened.

The recommendations of the Commission relating to provincial administration include:

- (a) Establishment of substations;
- (b) Soil surveys;
- (c) Co-operative experiments;
- (d) District representatives.

The first three of these come directly within the scope of the work of the University of Saskatchewan and the Government has assured the officials of the

University interested in these questions that the necessary funds will be provided as required to enable them to undertake these duties.

Substations: The establishment of substations constitutes an extension of the University's experimental work and necessitates careful study as to the soil and climatic conditions under which such work is to be done. The soil surveys work should precede the location of substations.

Soil Surveys: During the past season soil surveys were made of 83 townships in south-western Saskatchewan, and an increased area will be surveyed annually in the future.

Co-operative Experiments: Co-operative experiments are being carried on with farmers in the south-west to demonstrate the suitability or otherwise of crops not yet in general use. The agricultural societies are now permitted to pay prizes and earn grants for forage crop competitions.

The Government has under advisement the appointment of district representatives in co-operation with municipalities. Arrangements have been made to have district representatives placed during the coming year in the Local Improvement Districts in the south-west.

Educational Work: During the past winter agricultural instruction cars were operated with the assistance of the C.P.R. throughout the south-western part of Saskatchewan and meetings were held at 60 points and were attended by 12,265 persons. The system of farming recommended by the Commission was explained at all of these meetings. Reports of the Better Farming Commission to the extent of 12,000 copies were printed and distributed in south-western Saskatchewan.

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

(1) What awards were captured by Saskatchewan exhibits of grain and live stock at

(a) Chicago International Live Stock Show?

Answer: Grain:

- 1 second prize
- 1 sixth prize
- 2 seventh prizes
- 2 ninth prizes
- 2 tenth prizes
- 1 eleventh prize
- 1 twelfth prize

- 1 fourteenth prize
- 1 fifteenth prize
- 1 sixteenth prize
- 2 eighteenth prizes
- 2 nineteenth prizes
- 1 twentieth prize
- 1 twenty-second prize
- 2 twenty-third prizes
- 1 twenty-fourth prize

Live Stock:

- 1 grand championship
- 1 senior championship
- 3 reserve championships
- 6 first prizes
- 5 second prizes
- 6 third prizes
- 8 fourth prizes
- 11 fifth prizes
- 1 sixth prize
- 3 eighth prizes
- 1 tenth prize

(b) Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, in 1921?

Answer: Grain: (No exhibit taken to Guelph)

Live Stock:

Out of six championships competed for in heavy draft breeds, five were secured by the Saskatchewan exhibit.

- 12 first prizes
- 11 third prizes
- 4 fourth prizes
- 1 fifth prize
- 1 sixth prize
- 1 seventh prize

(2) What was the cost to the Government of sending the exhibits to Chicago and Guelph?

Answer: Grain: \$441.64.

Live Stock: Approximate cost \$6,395.00.

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

(1) How many municipalities were seriously infested with grasshoppers in each of the past three years?

Answer: Thirty-nine municipalities in 1919, ninety-seven municipalities in 1920, and one hundred and forty-six municipalities in 1921 were so badly infested that poison bait supplies were purchased through the Government to fight the pest.

(2) What quantities of materials were sold by the Government to Rural Municipalities for grasshopper destruction in 1921?

Answer: 2,972 tons of bran, 106 cars of sawdust, 99½ tons of salt, 282¼ tons of arsenic, 5½ tons of Paris green, 69,157 gallons of molasses, 546 cases of lemons, and 840 gallons of amylacetate.

- (3) What financial assistance in the destruction of grasshoppers has been granted to this Province by the Federal Government?

Answer: None.

- (4) In what ratio was the cost thereof divided between the Government and the Rural Municipalities?

Answer: The cost was estimated to be divided equally between the Government and the municipalities.

- (5) What was the cost thereof to the municipalities?

Answer: \$98,791.49.

- (6) What amount of 1919, 1920 and 1921 accounts for supplies furnished to Rural Municipalities for grasshopper destruction is still outstanding?

Answer: In 1919 Paris green was shipped to the municipalities, which was finally supplied without cost to them. In 1920, \$119,668.98 was collected and \$29,157.15 is still outstanding. In 1921, \$23,755.78 has been collected to date, and \$75,035.71 is still outstanding.

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

By Mr. Wilson, for a Return showing:

The amount received by each Rural Municipality during the season of 1921, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the maintenance of main roads.

By Mr. Therres, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of entries received and accepted by the Department of Highways for the season of 1921, Road Drag Competition.
- (2) The results of the competition.

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

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning for the Hon. Mr. Martin, Seconded by Mr. Garry.

Resolved, That when this Assembly adjourns on Friday next, it do stand adjourned till Tuesday, January 10, 1922.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1921

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

Copy of further correspondence between the Premier and the Hon. J. A. Maharg, relating to the latter's resignation as a member of the Executive Council of Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18.*)

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

- (1) Has the Government purchased a building for the Telephone Department in the Town of Francis?
Answer: Yes, being situated on lots 13, 14 and 15, block 2.

- (2) If so, from whom was it purchased?
Answer: Mr. C. R. Gough.

- (3) What price was paid?
Answer: \$2,200.00.

- (4) What was the size of the lots?
Answer: The lots are each 25x120 feet.

- (5) What buildings were on the property?
Answer: A house 28x32 feet of frame construction on stone foundation. Also a barn 20x32 feet. Walls covered with tin and a new metallic roof.

- (6) What rental was being paid for property formerly occupied by telephone office?
Answer: \$15.00 per month.

- (7) Where was it situated?
Answer: Upstairs in building located on lot 18, block 3.

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

- (1) Has the Police Building been purchased by the Government in the City of Weyburn?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, give a full description regarding property, showing sizes of lots and kind of building on same?

Answer: This property consists of lots 3 and 4 and the easterly three feet of lot 2 block 36 Plan D2537 City of Weyburn. Each lot is 26 feet wide by 130 feet deep. This is a two story building of brick and steel construction 50 by 70 feet with full basement, steam heated. The finish of this building is hardwood throughout.

- (3) From whom was building purchased?

Answer: Frank B. Moffatt, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

(4) At what price?

Answer: \$23,000.00.

(5) What rental was paid prior to purchase for offices occupied as police quarters?

Answer: \$660.00 per annum.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hyde, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson:—

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

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. Martin, seconded by Mr. Salkeld,

Resolved, That Walter George Robinson, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Francis, be the Deputy Speaker of this Assembly.

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

Resolved, That this Assembly will on Tuesday, January 10, 1922, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

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

Resolved, That this Assembly will on Tuesday, January 10, 1922, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.05 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1922.

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

By Mr. Turner,—Of the City of Saskatoon.

By Mr. Smith,—Of Leo F. Tank and four others.

By Mr. Cross,—Of the City of Regina.

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, 1920.

(Sessional Paper No. 20.)

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 Highways for the fiscal year 1920-21.

(Sessional Paper No. 21.)

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, 1921.

(Sessional Paper No. 24.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 15, 1921, showing:

The amount received by each Rural Municipality during the season of 1921, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the maintenance of main roads.

(Sessional Paper No. 22.)

And also,—Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 15, 1921, showing:

(1) The number of entries received and accepted by the Department of Highways for the season of 1921 Road Drag Competition.

(2) The results of the competition.

(Sessional Paper No. 23.)

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

Report of the Commission of Enquiry respecting The Public Revenues Tax, and also

Comprehensive Summary of the Evidence given before the Commission of Enquiry into the Equalisation of the Public Revenues Tax.

(Sessional Paper No. 19.)

Also,—Annual Report of the Director of Prosecutions under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, for the year ending April 30, 1921.
(*Sessional Paper No. 26.*)

And also,—A detailed statement of all Remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period ending December 12, 1921.
(*Sessional Paper No. 27.*)

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1920.
(*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)

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

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the province in the death of the late Mr. Stephen Morrey, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Happyland, for many years a prominent member of the Legislature, in the work of which he played a great and important part. Mr. Morrey's name will ever be held in intimate association with the progress and upbuilding of our province. In the prime of life he passed away, leaving behind him a splendid record of achievement in the public service. The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute of respect to the memory of one of its most useful members.

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

Resolved, That a resolution of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Stephen Morrey, formerly a member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

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

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the province in the death of the late Mr. John D. Stewart, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Cannington, for many years a commanding figure in the Legislature of this province, and in the development of which he played an important part. Mr. Stewart's name and work will ever be held in intimate association with western progress and the upbuilding of this western country.

Full of years and honour, he has passed away leaving behind him a long and impressive record of public service. The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute of respect to a man who was one of its most distinguished members.

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

Resolved, That a resolution of condolence on the death of the late Mr. John D. Stewart, formerly a member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

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. 28.)

Mr. Speaker.—With regard to the limited Hansard reports of Debates in this Assembly now in force, I desire to inform the recently elected honourable members that the question of instituting a full Hansard system in this Assembly as conducted at Ottawa was fully discussed in the Session of 1919–20, pursuant to a recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing adopted at the previous Session.

It was found to be impracticable to put into force the full Hansard system but the Assembly on December 9, 1919, adopted the report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, which contained the following clause in regard to this matter:

“Your Committee begs to report that it has received from the Government a statement in this matter indicating that such a system (a full Hansard) is impracticable at the present time, and your Committee, after consideration, concurs in this view, but considers that provision should be made whereby verbatim reports can be taken of the more important debates and Committee proceedings under the same conditions that applied last Session, and of proceedings on occasions when important delegations appear before the Government representing various interests.

“Your Committee therefore recommends that the Government be asked to arrange in future that a competent reporter be always available for the above work.”

This limited Hansard system has been in force since that time and I desire to point out that any honourable member upon giving due notice to the Clerk at the Table may have his speech in any debate taken down by the Hansard reporter and may afterwards obtain a typewritten transcript of same or of any other honourable member's speech which has been taken down.

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

By Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle) for a Return showing:

The evidence taken before T. J. Murray, Coroner, at the inquest on an unknown man who died on September 16, 1921, at the N.E. quarter of section 32-46-28, West of 3rd, together with all correspondence between the Coroner and the Department of the Attorney General, and any correspondence between the Chief of Police or any member of his staff; together with all reports made by the Coroner or any other person to the Department of Attorney General in connection with the inquest.

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 certain Agreements between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting Areas situate along the borders of the Province.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Bureau of Child Protection.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Religious Societies Land Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1922.

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

Of the City of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to enable it to issue Debentures under certain Bylaws at any time up to March 1, 1925.

Of Leo F. Tank and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the Luther Academy at Melville, Saskatchewan.

Of the City of Regina, praying for An Act authorising the use of unexpended balances in certain Bylaws in meeting over-expenditure in certain other Bylaws; and in the construction of certain other local improvements and the validation of the regular proceedings necessary thereunder.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 14, 1921, showing:

- (1) The total amount of taxes levied under the provisions of The Wild Land Tax Act, for the year 1920.
- (2) The amount of the wild land tax collected by the Municipalities and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer during the fiscal year 1920-21.
- (3) The amount of such taxes levied in each Rural Municipality during the said period.
- (4) The amount of such taxes levied in each Local Improvement District during 1920.
- (5) The amount of wild land tax collected by the Municipal Department from Local Improvement Districts, and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer during the fiscal year 1920-21. *(Sessional Paper No. 29.)*

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

Financial Statement and Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1920.

(Sessional Paper No. 30.)

And also,—Statement of opinions given by the Attorney General; Treasury Board decisions; and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder; as provided for under section 42 of The Treasury Department Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 31.)*

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

- (1) How many liquor export houses were there in Saskatchewan when the Prohibition of Importation of Liquor went into effect on February 1, 1921?

Answer: 58.

- (2) How many liquor export houses are there in Saskatchewan at the present time?

Answer: 23.

- (3) What was the quantity of liquor in the export houses on February 1, 1921?

Answer: 131,000 gallons.

- (4) What is the quantity of liquor in the export houses at the present time?

Answer: 71,000 gallons.

This amount does not include the liquor in two bonded liquor warehouses under the control of the Federal Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. The amount of liquor in these two bonded liquor warehouses is estimated at 175,000 gallons.

- (5) What amount of money has been collected in taxes by the Saskatchewan Government during the calendar year 1921 from the liquor export houses of Saskatchewan?

Answer: \$32,000.00.

- (6) Are there any bonded liquor warehouses in the Province? If so, did the Government in any way endorse the request for the bonded warehouse privileges?

Answer: (a) Yes, two.

(b) No.

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. 1—An Act to ratify certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1922.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:
By Mr. Cross—Of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

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

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that, while the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have not been altogether complied with in certain cases, yet under all the circumstances and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 be suspended in regard to advertising in these certain cases and that the said Bills may be introduced:—

Of The Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying for An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Of The City of Moose Jaw, praying for An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Bylaws 782 and 783.

Of Arthur Benoit and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.

Of The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada, praying for An Act confirming the transfer of the assets of The Trustee Company of Winnipeg, Limited, to The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.

Of The Bankers' Trust Company, praying for An Act authorising the company to carry on its business in Saskatchewan.

Of The City of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to enable it to issue Debentures under certain Bylaws at any time up to March 1, 1925.

By leave of the Assembly:

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Seed Grain Advances Act, 1920.

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.

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 Chapter 94 of the Statutes of 1918-19.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend An Ordinance to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Bill No. 27—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Bill No. 28—An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Bankers' Trust Company.

Bill No. 31—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

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

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

- (1) What amount was paid by the province to the Cities of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon for the relief of unemployed during the winter of 1920-21?

Answer: Moose Jaw \$ 7,453.18.
 Regina \$10,540.25.
 Saskatoon \$ 1,532.59.

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

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

Answer: Yes, with but one exception, viz.: a pair of concrete bridge abutments built by Departmental bridge crew, on day labour basis.

- (2) How many contracts were let?

Answer: Eleven.

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

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Were the contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers?

Answer: Yes, with one exception. In the case of the concrete arch bridge near Admiral, the lowest tender was rejected on the advice of the engineer, who considered the amount of that tender, which was only fifty per cent. of the amount of the highest tender, to be inadequate to complete the work in a satisfactory manner. The tender of the second lowest tenderer was accepted.

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

Answer: Eleven contracts; value \$69,664.93.

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

- (1) What was the average salary paid to teachers holding First, Second and Third Class Certificates, respectively, by

(a) rural

(b) village and town schools, during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920?

Answer: The average salaries paid to teachers holding First, Second and Third Class Certificates, respectively, during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920 were as follows:

(a) Rural Schools:

	1917	1919	1920
First Class—Males	\$ 950	\$1,185	\$1,387
Females	871	1,125	1,279
Second Class—Males	894	1,152	1,323
Females	849	1,074	1,223
Third Class—Males	864	1,120	1,273
Females	818	1,027	1,171

(b) Village and Town Schools:

First Class—Males	1,353	1,634	1,881
Females	930	1,132	1,352
Second Class—Males	1,100	1,352	1,677
Females	844	1,020	1,217
Third Class—Males	887	1,205	1,354
Females	784	962	1,123

- (2) What was the highest salary paid to principals of town elementary schools and city elementary schools in each of the said years?

Answer: The following were the highest salaries paid to principals of town elementary schools and city elementary schools in each of the said years:

1917.....	\$2,450
1919.....	2,800
1920.....	3,000

- (3) What was the highest salary paid to principals of high schools, or collegiate institutes in each of the said years?

Answer: The following were the highest salaries paid to principals of high schools or collegiate institutes in each of the said years:

1917.....	\$2,800
1919.....	3,200
1920.....	3,840

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

- (1) What is the number of Agricultural Societies in Saskatchewan?

Answer: 143.

- (2) How many were organised in 1921?

Answer: 5.

- (3) What sums were paid in Legislative grants during each of the past fiscal years?

<i>Answer:</i> 1918-19.....	\$60,309.26
1919-20.....	71,227.18
1920-21.....	74,675.14

- (4) What sum has been paid during the current fiscal year?

Answer: \$87,693.00 to date.

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

- (1) How many surveyors were in the employ of the Department of Highways during the season of 1921?

Answer: Seven.

- (2) What districts were covered?

Answer: The whole province was covered.

- (3) What was the duration of their operation?

Answer: From June 1st to November 8th, 1921.

- (4) How much of the cost of these surveyors' work was charged to Rural Municipalities?

Answer: \$10,785.00.

- (5) How much of this sum has been collected to date?

Answer: \$9,735.00.

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

By Mr. Hyde, for a Return showing:

A comprehensive summary of the activities from October 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, of that branch of the Department of the Attorney General having to do with the affairs and estates of soldiers.

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

Whereas the burdens of existing freight rates, especially on the products of agriculture, is so great as to be more than the traffic can bear; and

Whereas in many parts of the province the result of this condition is that grain is standing in the fields unthreshed because, at the present prices, threshing costs and freight charges would absorb the whole of the price realised:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to press its application for the reduction of freight rates now before the Railway Commission of Canada; and further,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Parliament of Canada should under no circumstances re-enact subsection (5) of section 325 of The Railway Act of Canada, which expires in July, 1922, and which, if allowed to lapse, will again bring into force the Crow's Nest Agreement.

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

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

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

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.

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

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Religious Societies Land Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Bureau of Child Protection.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1922.

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

Of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, praying for An Act to confer upon the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle power and authority to confer Degrees of Divinity.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 33—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Martin, 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, 1921. *(Sessional Paper No. 32.)*

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

(1) How many high schools and how many collegiate institutes were in existence on January 1 and on December 31, 1921?

Answer: High schools in existence January 1, 1921. 14
Collegiate institutes in existence January 1, 1921..... 10
High schools in existence December 31, 1921..... 14
Collegiate institutes in existence December 31, 1921..... 10

(2) Are any of these high school districts inactive at the present time? If so, why?

Answer: Carlyle High School District and Oxbow High School District are not operating high schools at the present time.

The public school district at each place is operating a continuation school.

(3) How many teachers were employed in the high schools and collegiate institutes in 1920 and during the first term of 1921?

Answer: Teachers employed in high schools and collegiate institutes in 1920..... 198
Teachers employed in high schools and collegiate institutes during the first term of 1921..... 174

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

- (1) What action was taken by the Department of Municipal Affairs in the year 1921 to assist school districts in local improvement districts areas to collect their school taxes?

Answer: Courts for the confirmation of the returns of arrears forwarded to the Department by the secretary treasurer have been held in respect of forty-five 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: \$21,033.16.

- (3) What arrangement is made for the payment of taxes on lands in such school districts in respect of which forfeiture 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 1921?

Answer: \$13,324.17.

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

- (1) What fire insurance is carried by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan on the Parliament Buildings, Court Houses, Jails, Asylums, Land Titles Offices, Telephone Exchange or other public buildings?

Through what insurance agencies is this business placed?

Answer: There is no fire insurance carried nor has there ever been on any of the public buildings owned by the Government under the control of the Public Works Department as follows:—Court Houses, Jails, Asylums, Land Titles Offices and other public buildings. The Telephone Exchanges carry fire insurance, which is placed with insurance agencies by the Telephone Department.

Amount of Fire Insurance carried on:

Regina Telephone Exchange and contents as at
January, 1922..... \$342,000.00

Agents: Bell & Mitchell, Ltd.

Ross & Simmons.

McCallum-Hill & Company.

Nay & James.

The General Administration Society.
 Kerr Land Company.
 Northern Trusts Company.
 Armstrong-Logan Agency.
 Fred. W. Logan.
 Drope & Hosie.
 Brook & Allison.
 H. H. Campkin.
 Anderson, Lunney & Company, Ltd.
 Regina Brokerage & Investment Company.
 Otton-Hamilton Agency.

Saskatoon Telephone Exchange and contents as at January, 1922..... \$225,200.00

Agents: A. L. Koyle & Company.
 Bell Insurance Agency, Ltd.
 Adanac Agencies.
 Butler & Byers.
 Hettle-Drennan Company
 McCallum & Sherry.
 G. G. Calder.
 A. H. Hanson & Company, Ltd.
 Kinahan, Magill & Murdoch, Ltd.
 London-Saskatchewan Investment Company.
 W. A. Coulthard Agencies, Ltd.
 Parkin & Buchan.
 Federal Security Company.
 F. A. Blain.
 J. F. Blackstock.
 Cahill Land Company.
 J. A. Forrester & Company.
 Archie M. Campbell.
 Ross Brothers, Limited.

Moose Jaw Telephone Exchange and contents as at January, 1922..... \$173,000.00

Agents: J. H. Grayson.
 Kern Agencies, Ltd.
 City Realty Company.
 E. G. Cook, Ltd.
 A. W. Irwin.
 H. E. Anderson.
 Ralph Manley.
 Hooker & Andrews.

Prince Albert Telephone Exchange and contents as at January, 1922..... \$90,500.00

Agents: O'Connor & Mahon, Ltd.
 John S. Fowlie.
 Frank Kisbey.
 N. W. Morton.
 McEwen & Ashby.
 D. A. Hall.

JANUARY 13, 1922

Weyburn Telephone Exchange and contents as at January, 1922.....	\$29,000.00
Agents: Weyburn Security Company. Metheral & Clarke. H. A. Stavely Company. Assiniboia Brokerage & Investment Com- pany.	
Telephone Warehouse and contents as at January, 1922.....	\$292,000.00
Agents: Bell & Mitchell, Ltd. Nay & James. McCallum-Hill & Company. Brook & Allison. Kerr Land Company. H. H. Campkin. Regina Brokerage & Investment Company. McAra Brothers & Wallace. G. B. Reid. Ross & Simmons. Drope & Hosie. C. S. Wheeler.	
Swift Current Telephone Exchange and con- tents as at January, 1922.....	\$76,000.00
Agents: W. W. Smith Agency. J. T. Haight. The Webber Agency. Trotter-Dohan Ltd. Butler Brothers. M. Hemenway.	
North Battleford Telephone Exchange and contents as at January, 1922.....	\$71,000.00
Agents: The Hugh Maher Agencies. Griese & Ford.	
Telephone Exchanges and contents as at January, 1922, as follows:—	
Yorkton.....	\$30,000.00
Agents: The Hukins Realty Company.	
Maple Creek.....	\$11,220.00
Agent: Herringer & Tupper.	
Melville.....	\$12,900.00
Agent: H. W. Lindsay.	
Moosomin.....	\$13,450.00
Agent: S. Ferguson.	
Kamsack.....	\$11,300.00
Agent: Bell & Mitchell.	
Indian Head.....	\$12,400.00
Agents: A. Dickson. H. G. Wilson.	

Humboldt.....	\$11,500.00
Agents: Humboldt Realty Company. Daniel Kreller.	
Estevan.....	\$12,000.00
Agent: F. A. Duncan.	
Saltcoats.....	\$3,200.00
Agents: Bell & Mitchell. McCallum-Hill & Company.	
Arcola.....	\$2,300.00
Agents: Bell & Mitchell. McCallum-Hill & Company.	
Gravelbourg.....	\$3,000.00
Agent: Gravel, Gravel & Herbert.	

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

- Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Bureau of Child Protection.

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

- Bill No. 26—An Act to amend An Ordinance to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
- Bill No. 27—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.
- Bill No. 28—An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.
- Bill No. 29—An Act respecting The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.
- Bill No. 31—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Moved by Mr. Dunbar, seconded by Mr. Douglas,

Whereas the export traffic in intoxicating liquors from points in the southern part of Saskatchewan to points in the United States of America has been and is now the occasion for great disorders and in some cases actual terrorism, such as the carrying of firearms, assaults, thefts, and other serious offences of great detriment to the peace and order of the localities affected; and

Whereas it is urgently required in the public interest that all proper measures be taken at the earliest possible moment to put an end to such export traffic, and particularly that competent legislation be provided to render such traffic illegal; and

Whereas it was held by the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan in its judgment in the case of *The Hudson's Bay Company v. Heffernan* upon the question of the validity of An Act to abolish Export Liquor Houses, passed by the Legislature in 1917, that it is

not within the competence of the Legislature of this Province to enact laws to put a stop to the said export traffic, as may be instanced by the following paragraph in the said judgment:—

“This Act does not pretend to deal with local transactions in liquor, but with transactions between provinces and between Saskatchewan and foreign countries, thus interfering with trade and commerce, a matter which is not within the jurisdiction of a Provincial Legislature”; and

Whereas, under the constitution of Canada, it therefore follows that the matter in question is one calling for Federal action, and it is undoubtedly within the power of the Federal authorities to declare the said traffic illegal and to put an end to the export liquor business:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, steps should be taken at once to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada the necessity of having effective measures taken at the earliest possible moment to put an end to the situation which now exists in the localities in question.

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

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

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921. (Sessional Paper No. 33.)

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1922.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act respecting the Care and Treatment of Mentally Diseased Persons.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 37—An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second Reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading 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. 35—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 38—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 42—An Act to authorise the Issue of Debentures by Cities and Towns under Certain Conditions.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 43—An Act respecting the Remission of Penalties on Unpaid Taxes under Certain Conditions.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Tuesday 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 Provincial Auditor under The Administrator of Lunatic's Estates Act for the year ending April 30, 1921.
(*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

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

Whereas the burdens of existing freight rates, especially on the products of agriculture, is so great as to be more than the traffic can bear; and

Whereas in many parts of the province the result of this condition is that grain is standing in the fields unthreshed because, at the present prices, threshing costs and freight charges would absorb the whole of the price realised:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to press its application for the reduction of freight rates now before the Railway Commission of Canada; and further,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Parliament of Canada should under no circumstances re-enact subsection (5) of section 325 of The Railway Act of Canada, which expires in July, 1922, and which, if allowed to lapse, will again bring into force the Crow's Nest agreement.

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

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

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

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read a third time, and passed;

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies 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. 22—An Act to amend The Seed Grain Advances Act 1920.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend Chapter 94 of the Statutes of 1918-19.

Bill No. 33—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1922.

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 received a Petition from The Sacred Heart Academy 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, yet, under all the circumstances, and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced, in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of Rule 79 be suspended and leave be given to present the Petition of The Sacred Heart Academy, and that the same be now read and received.

By leave of the Assembly:

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

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

The following Petition was then presented, read and received:—

By Mr. Hogan—Of The Sacred Heart Academy, praying for An Act to amend its Act of Incorporation.

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. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 46—An Act to enable the Provincial Treasurer to purchase certain lands.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday 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 Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1922, 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. Hamilton:—

- (1) How many paid Game Wardens are in the employment of the Government?

Answer: 15; 2 full time, 13 part time.

- (2) What is their average salary or remuneration?

Answer: Average monthly salary \$142.75, which also includes travelling expenses of 12 part time game guardians.

- (3) How many prosecutions were instituted under the provisions of The Game Act during the year 1921?

Answer: 116.

- (4) How many of such prosecutions were instituted by the Game Wardens?

Answer: 41.

- (5) How many convictions were obtained?

- (a) through those prosecutions instituted by the Game Wardens?

Answer: 37.

- (b) through proceedings instituted by other parties?

Answer: 73, mainly by Provincial Police.

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

- (1) What was the total amount of money expended during the year 1921 by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission?

Answer: \$123,665.37.

- (2) What was the total amount of money collected during the same period through the legal sale of medicinal intoxicants?

Answer: \$30,791.40.

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

- (1) How many school districts received loans from the Government during the year 1920; what was the total amount loaned?

Answer: 58.

The total amount loaned was \$42,492.46.

- (2) How many school districts received loans from the Government during the year 1921; what was the total amount loaned?

Answer: 172.

The total amount loaned was \$115,245.00.

- (3) What amount has been repaid on December 31, 1921, on 1920 loans, and on 1921 loans?

Answer: Amount repaid on December 31,
1921, on 1920 loans..... \$12,138.44
Amount repaid on December 31,
1921, on 1921 loans..... \$13,130.95

- (4) What security is held by the Government in connection with these loans?

Answer: 1. Assignments of taxes and grants.
2. Promissory notes.

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

- (1) How many new school districts have been established in each of the years 1920 and 1921?

Answer: 1920.....130.
1921..... 90.

- (2) How many school districts have been disorganised during each of the above years?

Answer: 1920..... 17.
1921..... 9.

- (3) How many large or consolidated school districts have been organised during each of the above years?

Answer: 1920..... 10.
1921..... 3.

- (4) What was the total number of school districts in existence at the close of the year 1920, and of these, how many were consolidated districts?

Answer: 4,399; 38 were consolidated school districts.

- (5) What is the number of school districts in existence at the present time, and of these, how many are consolidated school districts?

Answer: 4,480; 39 are consolidated school districts.

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

- (1) How many applications have been made to the Director of Town Planning for approval of new development in the respective fiscal years, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921 to date?

Answer: 1919-20..... 58.
1920-21.....116.
1921-22 to date.... 64.

- (2) What is the total number of plans of new townsites which have been approved under the provisions of The Town Planning and Rural Development Act?

Answer: 52.

- (3) How many of the approved townsites have since been organised as villages?

Answer: 10.

- (4) What is the total area of land covered by the applications which have been approved?

Answer: 9,990 acres.

- (5) Is all the land covered by the plans which have been approved likely to be required for residential or business purposes in the near future?

Answer: No. A considerable portion of the total area, namely, 7,986 acres, represents land laid out into farm plots or market garden plots. Of the remainder, 162 acres represents land intended for school sites, public reserves and other public purposes and the balance, namely 1,842 acres, represents subdivided land in new townsites or land in close proximity to areas built upon and which is likely to be required for building purposes in the near future.

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

- (1) How many Associations in Saskatchewan ship live stock upon the co-operative plan?

Answer: There are sixty incorporated Associations shipping live stock by this method and there are several unincorporated groups which employ the same methods. Nine hundred and twelve cars of stock were shipped by the sixty incorporated Associations last year.

- (2) How is this method of marketing being developed?

Answer: The Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture is actively promoting it by means of meetings and by special articles to the press. Motion pictures depicting co-operative live stock marketing are also used.

- (3) What assistance is rendered by the Government to communities wishing to adopt this form of marketing their live stock?

Answer: Speakers are sent out from the Co-operation and Markets Branch to organise live stock shipping associations and an experienced stockman from the Branch will assist in loading the initial shipment and, if desired, will accompany it to the stock yards. Blank forms for shipping associations are supplied free of charge.

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

That this Assembly is of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the sale of School Lands pertaining to the Province of Saskatchewan under the control of the Dominion Government should be altered so as to provide a longer term for the repayment of the purchase price, and that the interest shall not be greater than 6 per cent.;

That the said terms of repayment should be spread over a period of not less than twenty years instead of ten as at present; and

That a copy of this resolution shall in due course be forwarded to the Dominion Government.

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

That the words "and that the interest shall not be greater than 6 per cent." be struck out.

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 unanimously.

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

Whereas there are a number of branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in the Province of Saskatchewan some of which have been projected for many years; and

Whereas on some of the branch lines construction work has been carried on in recent years very slowly and thus prevented the development of the province and militated against the prosperity of the people; and

Whereas many people in the province were induced in years past to locate in certain sections of the country by reason of the fact that the branch lines were projected in order to furnish much needed railway facilities; and

Whereas many people are still without such facilities; and

Whereas the development of the province and the success of the people depend in a very large measure upon the extent to which transportation facilities are provided; and

Whereas many of the people in the province are at the present time seriously handicapped by reason of the fact that they have no railway facilities within reasonable distance and are therefore compelled to spend time and money in obtaining their supplies and in drawing their grain to market:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion authorities should be petitioned to appropriate at the earliest possible date sufficient sums of money to complete the branch lines of the Canadian National Railways which are already projected into various sections of the province, and that they should be urged to continue construction work on such branch lines and complete such branch lines at the earliest possible date.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle),

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

"the matter of railway construction in the Province of Saskatchewan be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Telephones and Telegraph, with instructions to bring before the Assembly for its consideration a resolution calling upon the proper authorities to proceed with construction on certain definite branch lines, which shall be specifically designated in the resolution."

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

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

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting The Bankers Trust Company.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act;

It was moved by Mr. Hyde, and ordered;

That the said Bill No. 15 be not now read a third time but be now referred back to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting as an amendment the words "lumber and coal" after the words "farm implements" in the third line from the bottom on page 1 of the said Bill.

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers 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 third time and passed:—

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act respecting the Remission of Penalties on Unpaid Taxes under Certain Conditions.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1922.

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 to amend The Partnership Act.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Marriage Settlements.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 49—An Act to make uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly, the Annual Report of the Legislative Librarian. *(Sessional Paper No. 36.)*

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

- (1) How many stallions are enrolled for public service in Saskatchewan?
Answer: 2,281.
- (2) How many were inspected by stallion examiners in 1921?
Answer: 815.
- (3) What stallion examiners were employed in 1921?
Answer: M. P. McClellan, V.S.
J. S. Fulton, D.V.M.
T. A. Bishop.
Alex. Mutch.
- (4) How many Saskatchewan municipalities up to January 1. 1921, have taken steps to prevent the use for public service of stallions other than pure bred?
Answer: 145.
- (5) How many more have made application this year to be included in the approved (or pure bred) area?
Answer: 58.

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

- (1) On what drainage scheme has construction work been carried on during the calendar year 1921, and what is the estimated total cost of each scheme?

<i>Answer:</i> Yellow Grass drainage scheme, estimated cost.	\$86,996.00
Melaval drainage scheme, estimated cost.	6,756.37
Annaheim drainage scheme, estimated cost.	21,047 51

- (2) What other drainage schemes have been under consideration during the calendar year 1921?

Answer: Drainage scheme in the vicinity of Sovereign.
 Drainage scheme in the vicinity of Mikado.
 Drainage scheme in the vicinity of Duck lake.
 Drainage scheme in the southern portion of Township 30, Range 4, West 2nd Meridian.
 Drainage scheme in Townships 38 and 39, Range 20, West 2nd Meridian.
 Drainage scheme in the vicinity of Laura.
 Drainage scheme east of Herschel.
 Drainage scheme east of Devil's lake, in Township 30, Ranges 4 and 5, West 2nd Meridian.

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

Resolved, That when the Assembly adjourns on Thursday next, it do stand adjourned until Monday, January 23, next.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 43—An Act respecting the Remission of Penalties on Unpaid Taxes under Certain Conditions, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

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

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. Jones, adjourned.

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

By Mr. Gamble, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The total amount authorised for expenditure in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1921-22.

- (2) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1920-21.
- (3) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act from May 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

By Mr. Gemmell, for a Return showing:

- (1) How many Government ferries were in operation during the season of 1921?
- (2) What was the amount of traffic, in the several units, carried by the Government ferries for the season of 1921?
- (3) How many new Government ferries have been installed this season, and at what locations?
- (4) Have any ferry crossings been abandoned?

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

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922.

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, duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds:

That while the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have not been altogether complied with, yet, under all the circumstances and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way; and further

That, as in these cases the question of the sufficiency of notice is affected by the provisions of the Bill petitioned for, it might therefore be taken into account by the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills when these Bills are being considered;

Your Committee recommends that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 be suspended in regard to advertising in these cases, and that the said Bills may be introduced.

Of Leo F. Tank and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the Luther Academy at Melville, Saskatchewan.

Of the City of Regina, praying for An Act authorising the use of unexpended balances in certain Bylaws in meeting overexpenditure in certain other Bylaws; and in the construction of certain other local improvements and the validation of the regular proceedings necessary thereunder.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, praying for An Act to confer upon the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle power and authority to confer Degrees of Divinity.

Of the Sacred Heart Academy, praying for An Act to amend its Act of Incorporation.

The Committee considered the general question of the non-compliance by Petitioners with the Rules relating to Private Bills which has obtained in the past, and went on record as being strongly opposed to it, and that in future the Committee would not be disposed to recommend Bills to the Assembly when the Rules in regard to the filing and advertising of the Petition and Bill have not been complied with.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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. 29—An Act respecting The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Produce Commission Merchants Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to incorporate the Luther Academy.

Bill No. 54—An Act to authorise the City of Regina to use the unexpended balances in all referred Bylaws of the City in satisfying the overexpenditures made under all referred Bylaws and the balance in paying the cost of certain local improvements.

Bill No. 55—An Act to authorise the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 18, 1922, showing:

- (1) How many Government ferries were in operation during the season of 1921.
- (2) What was the amount of traffic, in the several units, carried by the Government ferries for the season of 1921?
- (3) How many new Government ferries have been installed this season, and at what locations?
- (4) Have any ferry crossings been abandoned?

(*Sessional Paper No. 37.*)

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

- (1) How many Co-operative Associations are incorporated under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act?

Answer: 403.

- (2) What was the total volume of business conducted through these associations?

Answer: \$7,314,695.01.

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

By Mr. Pickel, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system which has been placed under construction agreements with the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals, in accordance with the provisions of "The Canada Highways Act."
- (2) (a) The locations and mileage of the various contracts for the improvement of Provincial Highways under "The Canada Highways Act" that have been let during the year 1921, together with the name of the contractor in each case.
 - (b) Were such contracts let by public tender?
 - (c) Were the contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers?
- (3) The locations and mileage of the sections of Provincial Highways under this Act which have been placed under construction by day labour crews during the year 1921, together with the name of the foreman in each case.
- (4) The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system which has been completed under this Act up to December 31, 1921:—
 - (a) by contract;
 - (b) by day labour.
- (5) The total amount expended under the provisions of this Act up to December 31, 1921.
- (6) The number of miles of the Provincial Highways system to be constructed under this Act, which has been profiled up to December 31, 1921.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Robinson,

Whereas the present condition of the agricultural industry in Saskatchewan is such as to cause serious concern for its success in the future; and

Whereas grain and farm products generally are being sold now at prices below the cost of production; and

Whereas a continuance of this condition will mean ruin to the industry and serious embarrassment to other industries and to Canada at large; and

Whereas for the above reason the problem of profitable marketing of the products of agriculture is a great national problem; and

Whereas the great bulk of agricultural products of 1921 are now out of the farmers' hands, thus giving time for sound constructive work to be done to ensure better marketing conditions for the crop of 1922 and succeeding crops:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Assembly urge the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the House of Commons of Canada to immediately give consideration to the problem of marketing the products of agriculture in order that those engaged in that industry may have some assurance, before sowing the crop of 1922, that a system of marketing will be in existence, which will prevent the slaughtering of prices to a point below the cost of production.

And be it further Resolved, That this Assembly reiterate its opinion that the only system of marketing which will meet the conditions for 1922 is a National System under the control of a Wheat Board on which the producers are fully represented.

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

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

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

Bill No. 33—An Act defining for certain purposes the conclusion of the War.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

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

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

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

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.06 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Hamilton have leave to introduce Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

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. 59—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The City Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mr. Martin, 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, 1921. (*Sessional Paper No. 38.*)

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

(1) How many road inspectors were employed by the Government in the fiscal year 1920-21?

Answer: Nine for the whole year, one for part of the year.

(2) How many assistant inspectors were employed for the fiscal year 1920-21?

Answer: Ten for the full year, three for part of the year.

(3) What salaries were paid each inspector?

Answer: Two hundred dollars per month to each inspector.

- (4) What salaries were paid each assistant inspector?

Answer: Six dollars per day to each assistant inspector.

- (5) What were the general expenses of each inspector?

Answer: A sustenance allowance of \$4.25 per day and an auto allowance of 15 cents per mile; inspectors providing their own cars.

- (6) What were the general expenses of each assistant inspector?

Answer: A sustenance allowance of \$4.25 per day and an auto allowance of 15 cents per mile; assistant inspectors providing their own cars.

Note.—For the purpose of inspection work and the supervision of expenditures by the Department of Highways on roads, bridges, dams and reservoirs the Province is divided into ten districts, each under the charge of a District Superintendent and one Assistant District Superintendent. Additional assistants are employed temporarily during busy seasons.

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

- (1) How many school exhibitions were held in the province during 1921?

Answer: 284.

- (2) How many Boys' and Girls' Clubs were active during 1921?

Answer: 64.

- (3) What was the total membership of such clubs?

(a) during 1920;

(b) during 1921.

Answer: (a) 1098;

(b) 3,865.

- (4) What are the activities of such clubs?

Answer: The raising of calves, pigs, sheep, colts and poultry; potato growing; gardening; canning and stock judging.

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

- (1) How many teachers were trained at the Provincial Normal School for First, Second and Third Class Certificates, respectively, during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920?

	1917	1919	1920
<i>Answer:</i> First Class—Males.....	26	36	15
Females...	66	95	37
	— 92	—131	— 52

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	1917	1919	1920
Second Class—Males...	38	57	31
Females	287	420	164
	—325	—477	—195
Third Class—Males...	89	71	91
Females	575	379	385
	—664	—450	—476

- (2) How many of each class qualified during the first term of 1921?

Answer: First Class..... 48
 Second Class.....103
 Third Class..... 80
 Local Sessions.....251

- (3) How many of each class are now in training?

Answer: First Class..... 61
 Second Class.....112
 Third Class.....277

- (4) What proportion of each class were male and female, respectively, in the years 1917, 1919 and 1920?

<i>Answer:</i>	1917	1919	1920
First Class—Male.....	26	36	15
Female.....	66	95	37
Second Class—Male.....	38	57	31
Female....	287	420	164
Third Class—Male.....	89	71	91
Female.....	575	379	385

- (5) How many provisional certificates were issued during each of the years 1917, 1919, 1920 and 1921?

Answer: 1917.....937
 1919.....539
 1920.....764
 1921.....743

- (6) How many Teachers' Certificates were issued by the department during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920, from

- (a) Saskatchewan;
 (b) other provinces;
 (c) the British Isles;
 (d) other countries?

<i>Answer:</i>	1917	1919	1920
(a) Saskatchewan.....	1,189	1,992	1,272
(b) other provinces.....	543	668	659
(c) British Isles.....	18	45	135
(d) other countries	44	42	22

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

- (1) In how many school districts were official trustees in charge of the administration of the affairs at the end of the year 1920, and in how many are official trustees in charge at the present time?

Answer: In charge at the end of 1920.....44
 In charge at the present time.....43

- (2) How many Mennonite districts are in charge of official trustees?

Answer: 12.

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

- (1) How many districts have qualified for the distribution of trees for planting on school grounds for each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921?

Answer: 1917.....56
 1918.....82
 1919.....53
 1920.....26
 1921.....62

- (2) How many districts have applied to the Department of Education for trees for 1922 planting?

Answer: 150.

- (3) What is done by the Department of Education to ensure proper care after planting?

Answer: In 1920 the inspectors were asked to report on all plantations set out during the three previous seasons. The same method was used in 1921. School boards neglecting the work are reminded of the contract under which trees are supplied which requires three years' cultivation subsequent to planting.

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

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 17—An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting Areas situate along the borders of the Province.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Seed Grain Advances Act, 1920.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend Chapter 94 of the Statutes of 1918-19.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 33—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1922, the following sums:—

1. For Civil Government (Lieutenant Governor's Office).....	\$ 5,000.00
2. For Civil Government (Attorney General's Department).....	20,648.00
3. For Civil Government (Treasury Department)	3,000.00
4. For Civil Government (Public Works Department).....	1,000.00
5. For Civil Government (Education Department).....	12,000.00
6. For Civil Government (Railway Department)	1,200.00
7. For Civil Government (Municipal Department).....	9,000.00
8. For Legislation.....	12,600.00
9. For Administration of Justice (Police).....	71,235.00
10. For Administration of Justice (Registration of Land Titles).....	18,067.40
11. For Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Services).....	34,000.00
12. For Administration of Services (Provincial Secretary's Department).....	3,000.00
13. For Insurance.....	1,500.00
14. For Public Works, Chargeable to Revenue (Public Buildings and Institutions—Maintenance and Administration).....	264,160.00
15. For Public Works, Chargeable to Capital (Public Buildings—Construction).....	380,777.00
16. For Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue).....	100,000.00
17. For Education.....	105,070.00
18. For Agriculture (Assistance to General Agricultural Interests).....	25,000.00

19. For Agriculture (Assistance to Live Stock Industry).....	\$ 8,500.00
20. For Agriculture (Assistance to Dairy Industry)	7,000.00
21. For Agriculture (Publicity and Statistical Work).....	4,000.00
22. For Agriculture (Improvement and Protection of Field Crops).....	262,000.00
23. For Agriculture (Co-operation and Markets) ..	3,000.00
24. For Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	68,000.00
25. For Public Health and Vital Statistics.....	11,000.00
26. For Municipal Services.....	32,900.00
27. For Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)..	538,613.00
28. For Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act.....	203,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported and, by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1922.

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 Bill No. 26—An Act to amend an Ordinance to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

As the petitioners have requested that the Bill be withdrawn your Committee begs to recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with.

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

Bill No. 28—An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.

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

Bill No. 27—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

By leave of the Assembly:—

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

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

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

- (1) What agricultural instruction trains have been operated in Saskatchewan in 1921?

Answer: (a) Agricultural Instruction Cars—January 17th to March 26th.

(b) Interprovincial Weed Train—February 7th to 19th.

(c) Better Farming Train—May 30th to July 2nd.

(d) Agricultural Instruction Cars—June 27th to July 27th.

- (2) What territory was covered by them?

Answer: (a) Agricultural Instruction Cars—January 17th to March 26th.

Main Line—C.P.R.—Maple Creek to Mortlach.

Empress-Bassano Branch—Swift Current to Empress.

Assiniboia Branch—Govenlock to Weyburn.

Portal Section—Drinkwater to Weyburn.

Arcola Branch—Forget to Stoughton.

- (b) Interprovincial Weed Train—
 Estevan Section—Oxbow and Estevan.
 Portal Section—Macoun and Halbrite.
 Assiniboia Branch—Ogema to Vidora.
 Moose Jaw-Expanse Branch—Mossbank.
 Outlook-Kerrobert Branch—Broderick to
 Tuxford.
 Main Line—C.P.R.—Chaplin to Maple
 Creek.
 Empress-Bassano Branch—Sceptre and
 Cabri.
- (c) Better Farming Train—
 Delisle Branch—Delisle to Eaton.
 Mantario Subdivision—Eaton to Kinders-
 ley.
 Saskatoon to Calgary Branch—Kindersley
 to Saskatoon.
 Main Line—G.T.P.—Saskatoon to Young.
 Cudworth Branch—Young to Prince Albert.
 Swan River-Prince Albert Branch—Prince
 Albert to Tisdale.
 St. Brieux Branch—Lipsett and St. Brieux.
 Regina Branch, C.N.R.—Duck Lake to
 Osler.
- (d) Agricultural Instruction Cars—June 27th
 to July 27th.
 Portal Section—C.P.R.—Halbrite to North
 Portal.
 Estevan Section—Bienfait to Gainsborough.
 Souris-Arcola Section—Kisbey to Antler.

- (3) How many persons attended the lectures or inspected the
 agricultural exhibits?

Answer: Agricultural Instruction Cars—January 17th to
 March 26th—12,265.

Interprovincial Weed Train—4,857.

Better Farming Train—32,774.

Agricultural Instruction Cars—June 27th to
 July 27th—4,327.

- (4) What was the cost to the Province?

Answer: The expenses paid by the province consisting of
 staff salaries and meals and accommodation for
 staff as well as advertising bulletins, etc., were
 as follows:

Agricultural Instruction Cars—January 17th to
 March 26th—\$2,115.56.

Interprovincial Weed Train—\$1,599.44.

Better Farming Train—\$12,876.59.

Agricultural Instruction Cars—June 27th to
 July 27th—\$1,543.22.

- (5) What did the contribution of the railways consist of?

Answer: The railways supplied the equipment free of charge. The special trains were operated free of charge for a period of seven weeks. The Agricultural Instruction Cars were carried free of charge on regular trains during a period of over three months. The railways also paid one-half of the advertising cost and furnished transportation for the staff of both trains and cars.

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

- (1) How much of the creamery butter manufactured in Saskatchewan is graded by Government graders?

Answer: During 1921 there were approximately 7,085,000 pounds of creamery butter manufactured in Saskatchewan. Of this amount 5,546,946 pounds or 78.3 per cent. was graded by the official Government graders.

- (2) At what points is butter graded?

Answer: Regular butter grading depots are maintained at Regina and Saskatoon. These are the only points at which fresh made butter is scored. Car lots of storage butter may be re-scored at points of storage but this work is only done on the request and at the expense of the owner.

- (3) What are the creameries charged for the grading of their butter?

Answer: No charge is made for the regular work done at the Government grading station. The owner of the butter is assessed for the expense incurred in special work or on re-grading of butter held in cold storage

- (4) How much of the creamery butter exported from the province is sold under Government grade certificate?

Answer: During 1921, 3,806,844 pounds of creamery butter was exported from Saskatchewan under Government grade certificate. There were an additional 25,256 pounds of Government graded butter exported, but as this was not manufactured from pasteurised cream no grade certificates could be issued.

- (5) In what way is the grade certificate valuable to the manufacturer as well as to the purchaser of the butter?

Answer: (a) Benefits to the Manufacturer:

The grade certificate and the grading service furnish the creamery operator with an exact record of the work being done by each buttermaker showing in detail all defects found in the butter. This serves as

a guide in improving subsequent churnings. This has resulted in great uniformity in the output of the whole province, which is a decided advantage in marketing. The score cards and grade certificates are a complete record of the amount and quality of the butter on hand.

The Saskatchewan Government Grade Certificate has a definite and decided commercial value on all the large markets of Canada and on United States markets where our butter is regularly offered. Selling under Government Grade Certificate the manufacturer is in a position to ask the highest market price being paid for the various grades. The certificate is also a protection against having any shipment rejected or discounted on a claim of inferior quality when the real cause may be a declining market. The members of the Vancouver Produce Association refuse to purchase any creamery butter not covered by Government certificate, so that the certificate is a necessity to manufacturers dealing in that market.

(b) Benefits to the Purchaser:

The purchaser in buying butter covered by Government certificate is assured of the quality and uniformity of the goods purchased.

Through the grading of butter to definite fixed standards, the dealer is enabled to develop a trade for butter of the different grades, avoiding the risk and loss involved in handling goods of irregular or uncertain quality.

The Government certificates, being issued by an expert and impartial judge, are a protection to the purchaser against false statement or unscrupulous dealing on the part of any manufacturer.

3.25 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 ratify certain Agreements between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.
- An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.
- An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- An Act respecting the Bureau of Child Protection.
- An Act respecting the Bureau of Publications.
- An Act to amend The Coroners Act.
- An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.
- An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
- An Act to amend The Factories Act.
- An Act to amend The Religious Societies Land Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Act.
- An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- An Act to provide for Remission of Penalties upon Unpaid Taxes under Certain Conditions.
- An Act respecting Areas situate along the Borders of the Province.
- An Act to amend Chapter 94 of the Statutes of 1918-19.
- An Act to amend The Seed Grain Advances Act, 1920.
- An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:—

“In His Majesty’s name His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

By Mr. McDonald (South Qu’Appelle), for a Return showing:

- (1) Total amounts paid by the Government of Saskatchewan to the Sun Electrical Company, Limited, of Regina, during:
 - (a) the fiscal year 1919-20;
 - (b) the fiscal year 1920-21;
 - (c) the fiscal year 1921-22 to date.
- (2) Detailed statement for each of the fiscal years referred to above, showing different work on account of which moneys were paid to the above company, and the amount paid in each year.

- (3) A statement for each of the fiscal years above mentioned, showing:
- (a) date on which tenders were called for different works referred to in clause (2);
 - (b) name of firm or firms who were asked to submit tenders on works referred to in clause (2);
 - (c) name of firm or firms who submitted tenders on works referred to in clause (2), with amount of tender in each case.
- (4) In the case of any work for which tenders were not called or formal contract signed, a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, or any official of the Government, and the Sun Electrical Company, pertaining to such work.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 29—An Act respecting The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada, which was reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to incorporate The Luther Academy.

Bill No. 54—An Act to authorise the City of Regina to use the unexpended balances in all referred Bylaws of the City in satisfying the overexpenditures made under all referred Bylaws and the balance in paying the Cost of Certain Local Improvements.

Bill No. 55—An Act to authorise the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

Whereas there are a number of branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in the Province of Saskatchewan some of which have been projected for many years; and

Whereas on some of the branch lines construction work has been carried on in recent years very slowly and thus prevented the development of the province and militated against the prosperity of the people; and

Whereas many people in the province were induced in years past to locate in certain sections of the country by reason of the fact that the branch lines were projected in order to furnish much needed railway facilities; and

Whereas many people are still without such facilities; and

Whereas the development of the province and the success of the people depend in a very large measure upon the extent to which transportation facilities are provided; and

Whereas many of the people in the province are at the present time seriously handicapped by reason of the fact that they have no railway facilities within reasonable distance and are therefore compelled to spend time and money in obtaining their supplies and in drawing their grain to market;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion authorities should be petitioned to appropriate at the earliest possible date sufficient sums of money to complete the branch lines of the Canadian National Railways which are already projected into various sections of the province, and that they should be urged to continue construction work on such branch lines and complete such branch lines at the earliest possible date.

And the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Turner,

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

"the matter of railway construction in the Province of Saskatchewan be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Telephones and Telegraph, with instructions to bring before the Assembly for its consideration a resolution calling upon the proper authorities to proceed with construction on certain definite branch lines, which shall be specifically designated in the resolution."

The debate continuing, by leave of the Assembly, the said amendment was withdrawn.

The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to unanimously.

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

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.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 33—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Martin,

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the said Bill No. 36 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Martin presented Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act, which was received, read the first time, and second reading ordered on Thursday next.

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

- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.
- Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
- Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act to authorise the Issue of Debentures by Cities and Towns under Certain Conditions.
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.
- Bill No. 45—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Act.
- Bill No. 46—An Act to enable the Provincial Treasurer to purchase Certain Lands.
- Bill No. 34—An Act respecting the Care and Treatment of Mentally Diseased Persons.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.
- Bill No. 35—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.
- Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Partnership Act.
- Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Marriage Settlements.
- Bill No. 49—An Act to make uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.
- Bill No. 50—An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1922.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning for the Hon. Mr. Martin, have leave to introduce Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Drainage Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Provincial Secretary's Act.
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Mines Act.
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 72—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Prince Albert and other parties.
Mr. McDonald (Prince Albert), Second reading Friday next.

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1921. (Sessional Paper No. 39.)

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

- (1) What was the acreage in crop for each kind of grain, and the average yield per acre for each of the Government Institutional Farms for 1921?

Answer:

Farm	Acres in crop	Average Yield Bushels
North Battleford	Wheat 190	19
	Oats 210	37.04
	Barley 55	22.2

Farm	Acres in crop	Average Yield Bushels
Prince Albert.....	Oats..... 111	87.28
	Barley..... 60	43.3
Weyburn.....	Oats..... 40	37.5
Regina.....	Wheat..... 100	9 (hailed)
	Oats..... 140	40
	Barley..... 50	29
Moosomin.....	Wheat..... 45	16.29
	Oats..... 20	25
	Barley..... 45	32.5

(2) What Live Stock was kept on each farm, and the number of each kind, and how many purchased and how many sold?

Farm	Live Stock	Purchased Sold	
		Dec. 31, 1921	From April 30— Dec. 30, 1921
N. Battleford..	Horses	32	
	Cattle	79 (Grade Holstein)	7
	Swine	51 (Yorkshire, 12 pure bred sows)	1 99
	Poultry	767	81
Prince Albert..	Horses	21 (Pure bred Clyde Stallion)	6
	Cattle	176 (60 Steers, stall feeding; 13 pure bred Shorthorns, balance Grade Angus Short- horns)	38 103
	Swine	100 (19 pure bred Yorkshire sows)	1 60
Weyburn.....	Horses	6	4
	Swine	8 (pure bred Yorkshire sows)	8
Regina.....	Horses	21	
	Cattle	6	1
	Sheep	81 (Pure bred Shropshires)	1 39
	Swine	42 (12 Yorkshire sows), (10 pure bred Berkshire sows)	2 133
Moosomin.....	Horses	11	
	Cattle	33 (18 Feeders, 10 pure bred Short- horns)	18
	Swine	116	1 44

- (5) The placing upon the free list of all 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.
- (6) The immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries.
- (7) 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.
- (8) The public hearing before a special committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of the 19th instant:

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1922.

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 Bill No. 30—An Act respecting The Bankers Trust Company.

As the Petitioners have requested that the Bill be withdrawn your Committee begs to recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with.

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under certain bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to authorise the City of Regina to use the unexpended balances in all referred Bylaws of the City in satisfying the overexpenditures made under all referred Bylaws and the balance in paying the cost of certain local improvements.

By leave of the Assembly:

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

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 Bill was received, read the first time, and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 75—An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Martin, Attorney General, made a statement to the Assembly in the matter of Pauline Gerring, a witness in a Provincial police court case and laid on the Table a copy of certain correspondence in relation thereto. (*Sessional Paper No. 41.*)

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

(1) How many specimens are contained in the Provincial Natural History Museum?

Answer: 3,240.

(2) How many species of birds, animals and insects, native to Saskatchewan, are represented?

Answer: Birds.....215

Animals..... 50

Insects.....125

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

Bill No. 50—An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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. 48—An Act respecting Marriage Settlements.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 46—An Act to enable the Provincial Treasurer to purchase Certain Lands.

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

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to authorise the Issue of Debentures by Cities and Towns under Certain Conditions.

Bill No. 35—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 17—An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act to make uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.

Bill No. 37—An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.

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

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

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Provincial Secretary's Act.

- Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Mines Act.
Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.
Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Produce Commission
Merchants Act.
Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Highways Act.
Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Drainage Act.
Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.
Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

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

- Bill No. 28—An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.
Bill No. 27—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.40 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1922.

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 Trust Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.

Mr. Sahlmark, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 19, 1922, showing:

- (1) The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system which has been placed under construction agreements with the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals, in accordance with the provisions of "The Canada Highways Act."
- (2) (a) The locations and mileage of the various contracts for the improvement of Provincial Highways under "The Canada Highways Act" that have been let during the year 1921, together with the name of the contractor in each case.
(b) Were such contracts let by public tender?
(c) Were the contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers?
- (3) The locations and mileage of the sections of Provincial Highways under this Act which have been placed under construction by day labour crews during the year 1921, together with the name of the foreman in each case.
- (4) The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system which has been completed under this Act up to December 31, 1921:—
(a) by contract;
(b) by day labour.
- (5) The total amount expended under the provisions of this Act up to December 31, 1921.
- (6) The number of miles of the Provincial Highways system to be constructed under this Act, which has been profiled up to December 31, 1921. (*Sessional Paper No. 42.*)

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, 1923, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly. (Sessional Paper No. 43.)

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

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

- (1) How many gaol sentences were imposed in this Province in December, 1920, and December, 1921, respectively?

Answer: In the month of December, 1920 106.
In the month of December, 1921 140.

- (2) How many in each case were under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act?

Answer: In the month of December, 1920 10.
In the month of December, 1921 29.

- (3) Number of prisoners in Provincial gaols on December 31, 1921?

Answer: 334.

- (4) How many of these were sentenced under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Answer: 53.

- (5) How many were serving after first conviction?

Answer: 7.

- (6) How many after second and subsequent convictions?

Answer: 2.

- (7) What was the amount received in fines collected in 1921 on account of convictions under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act?

Answer: \$48,203.08.

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

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.

Bill No. 42—An Act to authorise the issue of Debentures by Cities and Towns under Certain Conditions.

Bill No. 35—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 17—An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Latta, of the twenty-fifth instant.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Warren,

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

"In the opinion of this Assembly the members returned from Saskatchewan in the recent Federal Election, having received the confidence of the people, are capable of expressing in the House of Commons the desires of this province on all Tariff and Fiscal reforms."

The debate continuing, the Hon. Mr. Martin raised the point of order that the proposed amendment was not in order inasmuch as it did not amend the resolution but proposed alternative action so that it was conceivable that members of the Assembly might be willing to vote in favour of both the main motion and the proposed amendment.

As the member who moved the amendment was not in his seat Mr. Speaker reserved his decision on the point of order.

The debate continuing, the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Hermanson, 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. 21—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.
- Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.
- Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The City Act.
- Bill No. 75—An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board.
- Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.
- Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Special Surveys Act.
- Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance 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. 67—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.
- Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

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

Bill No. 37—An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.

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

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

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1922.

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

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to authorise the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity,
and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows:
"An Act to authorise the Council of St. Chad's College of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity."

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

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Financial Statement and Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, for the year ended December 31, 1921.
(*Sessional Paper No. 44.*)

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

- (1) How many herds in Saskatchewan are being tested systematically for production of milk and butterfat, and what increase was shown in the work during 1921?

Answer: Fifty-nine herds have been under regular test since the work was taken over by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, May 1, 1921. This is an increase of 29 herds or 96.6 per cent. over the number under test during the same period in 1920.

- (2) What assistance is given by the Government in carrying on this work?

Answer: Printed forms for recording daily milk production and monthly butterfat production are supplied free on request, also preservative tablets to prevent souring of the composite samples of milk.

Scales, Babcock testers, sample dippers, sample bottles and all necessary equipment for testing are carried in stock at the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture and supplied to herd owners or official testers at cost.

Where cow testing centres are organised, free instruction in the operation of the Babcock test is given the official tester for such centres and competent testers are paid 12 cents per test for each monthly test on cows from which the milk is weighed and sampled regularly in accordance with the department's regulations.

A record of all weights and tests is made by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture and a summary of the yearly production of each herd under test is furnished the owner at the close of the year.

- (3) How is it planned to further develop this work?

Answer: (a) In co-operation with the Saskatchewan Dairy Association competitions are being conducted where awards will be offered for the highest average production per cow in whole herds and also for the highest individual records made by pure bred cows. To be eligible for these competitions the records must be kept in accordance with the department's regulations.

(b) Through Boys' and Girls' Clubs it is planned to stimulate an interest in testing work and thus in herd management and herd improvement. The Saskatchewan Dairy Association offer prizes to boys or girls under sixteen years of age for the best kept herd record book. "Cow testing" is announced by the Director of Rural Educational Associations as a definite item on the programme of Boys' and Girls' Club work for 1922.

(c) By bringing to the attention of producers both through extension meetings and through the personal work of the department's field representatives concrete examples of how profits from the dairy herd may be increased by the adoption of systematic testing.

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

- (1) How many nurses are employed in the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education?

Answer: 11.

- (2) How many schools were inspected by the members of the School Hygiene Branch in 1920?

Answer: 1,121.

- (3) How many pupils were examined?

Answer: 33,831.

- (4) What percentage was found to be defective?

Answer: 88%.

- (5) How many children had defects treated in 1920 as a result of the work of the school nurses?

Answer: 5,869.

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

- (1) How many Rural Education Associations are in existence?

Answer: 187.

- (2) How many of these held School Exhibitions in 1921?

Answer: 170.

- (3) How many Rural Education Associations were in existence in each of the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920?

Answer: 1916..... 38
 1917..... 57
 1918..... 83
 1919.....118
 1920.....153

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

- (1) How many doctors have been suspended, and the length of time of suspension, for writing liquor prescriptions in the year 1921?

Answer: Six suspensions. The length of suspension in each case was indeterminate.
 One suspension imposed July 29, 1921.
 One suspension imposed January 11, 1921; relieved from May 1, 1921.
 One suspension imposed January 11, 1921.
 One suspension imposed May 18, 1921; relieved from July 1, 1921.
 One suspension imposed July 29, 1921.
 One suspension imposed April 27, 1921; relieved from May 15, 1921.

- (2) How many convictions against doctors for infringements of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act in 1921?

Answer: 4.

- (3) How many druggists were convicted for infringements of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act in 1921?

Answer: 10.

- (4) How many druggists' licenses have been cancelled for infringements of the Act in 1921?

Answer: 5.

- (5) How many liquor prescriptions were filled by druggists during the month of March, 1921?

Answer: 13,742.

- (6) How many liquor prescriptions were filled by all druggists in the province during the month of December, 1921?

Answer: 10,038.

- (7) How many doctors during December, 1921, wrote no prescriptions for liquor?

Answer: 154.

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

- (1) The name of the officer who made the trip to Scotland during the summer of 1921, for the purpose of bringing back a prisoner wanted at Saskatoon on a charge of obtaining \$700 by false pretenses?

Answer: Mr. C. A. Mahony, Commissioner, Saskatchewan Provincial Police, Regina.

- (2) How many days was this officer absent from the province on this duty?

Answer: 56 days.

- (3) What was the total expenses incurred by the province in connection with this trip?

Answer: \$1,348.68.

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

Bill No. 37—An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Vehicles 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, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Robertson, adjourned.

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

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

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Produce Commission Merchants Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Highways Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Drainage Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Special Surveys Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act to make uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 10, 1922, showing:—

The evidence taken before T. J. Murray, Coroner, at the inquest on an unknown man who died on September 16, 1921, at the N.E. quarter of section 32-46-28, West of 3rd, together with all correspondence between the Coroner and the Department of the Attorney General, and any correspondence between the Chief of Police or any member of his staff; together with all reports made by the Coroner or any other person to the Department of the Attorney General in connection with the inquest.

(Sessional Paper No. 45.)

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922.

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

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Threshers' Lien Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Egg Marketing Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 88—An Act to ratify a Mortgage given by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to His Majesty the King and a charge and Mortgage given by the same company to His Majesty.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Court of Appeal Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 94—An Act to regulate the Sale and Installation of Lightning Rods.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 100—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

Mr. Sykes, Second reading Friday next.

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

Resolved, That on and after Thursday next, when the Assembly adjourns it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. of the next day, and so on from day to day, including Saturdays; and, if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.

Mr. Speaker.—With regard to the point of order raised during the debate on this question on Monday last, I am of the opinion that the proposed amendment is of such a nature that it practically substitutes a new question for that contained in the main motion. Therefore, if the amendment were adopted, it would preclude the Assembly from expressing an opinion on the main motion. This is obviously not the object of any proper amendment; Bourinot (4th Ed., page 316) says:

“The object of an amendment is to effect some alteration in a question.”

and May (12th Ed., page 261) says:

“Every amendment proposed to be made, either to a question or to a proposed amendment, should be so framed that, if agreed to by the House, the question or amendment, as amended, would be intelligible and consistent with itself.”

I therefore rule that the amendment is not in order.

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

Whereas this Assembly has on various past occasions forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General resolutions advocating substantial reductions in the Customs Tariff of Canada and other fiscal reforms; and

Whereas agriculture is the basic industry of Canada and especially of Saskatchewan, the prices received for the products of which are regulated by world prices, whether sold within or without Canada, the result being that the agricultural industry carries all the burdens of the tariff without receiving any of its benefits; and

Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and greatly increased financial obligations which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands; and

Whereas the protective tariff has resulted in the creation of trusts, mergers and combines, under which the common people generally have been outrageously exploited to the elimination of competition, the ruination of many small industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, it is the duty of the Government of Canada at the approaching session of Parliament 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 to establishing a reciprocity agreement on lines similar to that of 1911.
- (4) The placing upon the free list of all food stuffs.
- (5) The placing upon the free list of all 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.
- (6) The immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries.
- (7) 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.
- (8) The public hearing before a special committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Martin	Larson	Patterson
Robinson	Gardiner	Hyde
Garry	Taylor	Ketcheson
McNab	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Douglas
Dunning	Spence	Turner
Latta	Hermanson	Harvey
Hamilton	Gemmell	Salkeld
Clinch	Smith	Pascoe
Baker	Gamble	Maharg
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Hagarty	Meikle
Wilson	Therres	McKinnon
Dowd	Dodds	Cummings
Dunbar	Sykes	Cockburn
Gordon (Lloydminster)	Vancise	Bennett
Nolin	Hogan	Bingham
Finlayson	Sahlmark	Warren
Cross	Ulrich	Robertson
Pickel	Parker	Agar —56
Johnston	Halvorson	

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Hon. Mr. Dunning,

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

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

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

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Timber Taxation Act.
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Saturday next.

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), Second reading Saturday next.

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

- (1) What motion pictures of Saskatchewan subjects have been made during the current year?

Answer: The following films were made during the current year:—

Nation Building in Saskatchewan.

Household Science in Saskatchewan Schools.

Farm Boys' Camps.

"Saskatchewan's Fight," the Provincial Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Marketing Eggs in Saskatchewan.

Grading Stallions.

Selecting a Dairy Cow.

Tree Planting.

Better Bulls.

- (2) How many educational films are now owned by the Government?

Answer: The Government now owns twenty-six educational films.

- (3) Before how many persons were they shown without charge during the current year?

Answer: Our films have been shown before 51,182 persons during the current year.

- (4) On what terms may these films be obtained by local communities?

Answer: At present with a limited number of films in our library we are not in a position to offer a satisfactory service to communities, but whenever possible we have complied with requests from community organisations for films, the only charge being the cost of transportation.

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

- (1) What quantity of liquor was seized by the Liquor Commission and the Provincial Police during the calendar year 1921?

Answer: 10,259 gallons other than beer.
99¾ barrels of beer.

- (2) How much liquor so seized was sold and how much destroyed?

Answer: 1,150½ gallons other than beer and 37 barrels of beer sold.

148 gallons other than beer and 2 1-8 barrels of beer destroyed.

- (3) What amount of money was realised from the sale of such liquor?

Answer: \$6,886.00.

- (4) What is the procedure adopted in regard to the sale of such liquor?

Answer: Provision is made by Order in Council that a list of all liquor that is forfeited to His Majesty shall be mailed at least once each month to vendors of liquor within the Province of Saskatchewan entitled to purchase under subsection (1) of section 38 of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act and to vendors of liquor outside the said province who are entitled to sell liquor according to law.

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

- (1) What was the total number of patients in the following institutions on December 31, 1921:—

- (a) The Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals;
(b) The Home for Defectives, Regina;
(c) The Home for the Infirm, Wolseley?

Answer: (a) 1,031.
(b) 42.
(c) 61.

- (2) What was the number of boys in the Boys' Detention Home, Regina, on December 31, 1921?

Answer: 52.

- (3) What was the number of delinquent girls in Industrial Schools and Institutions on December 31, 1921?

Answer: 13.

- (4) How many Saskatchewan pupils are receiving tuition in:—

- (a) The Deaf and Dumb Institute, Winnipeg;
(b) The Government School for the Blind, Brantford?

Answer: (a) 46.
(b) 12.

(5) What was the total number of neglected and dependent children under the supervision of the Superintendent of Neglected Children on December 31, 1921:—

(a) in Children's Shelters, Orphanages and Institutions;

(b) in private homes?

Answer: (a) 66.

(b) 1,743.

Moved by Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Hagarty,

Whereas the experience of many years has shown that in wide areas of this province the practice of growing grain exclusively is hazardous and the results uncertain; and

Whereas there is need for greater co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the prevention of overlapping of their activities; and

Whereas the best results of governmental supervision and administrative assistance to agriculture can only be attained by the united efforts of the Federal and Provincial authorities working in harmony:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Government of Saskatchewan do urge upon the Dominion Government the pressing need for an agricultural policy that will prevent overlapping and the needless duplication of services, and that will assist the Provincial Department of Agriculture and all institutions and individuals engaged in the work of promoting intensive agricultural development in Saskatchewan; and that in affording assistance as above indicated the Dominion authorities shall follow generally the recommendations of the Better Farming Commission.

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

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

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 54—An Act to authorise the City of Regina to use the unexpended balances in all referred Bylaws of the City in satisfying the overexpenditures made under all referred Bylaws and the balance in paying the cost of certain local improvements.

Bill No. 55 was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed under its title as amended;

“An Act to authorise the Council of St. Chad's College of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity.”

According to Order, Bill No. 72—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Prince Albert and other parties, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed Resolution of the Hon. Mr. Dunning,

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

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

The Assembly, accordingly, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922.

11 o'clock a.m.

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

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

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

- (1) What veterinary remedies are handled by the Government for the convenience of veterinarians and stockmen?

Answer: Blackleg Aggressin.
Blackleg Filtrate.
Blackleg Vaccine.
Hemorrhagic Septicemia.

- (2) What quantities of each have been sold during the fiscal years ending April 30, 1920 and 1921, and for this year to date?

Answer: May 1, 1919—April 30, 1920.
Blackleg Filtrate.....37,520 doses.
Blackleg Vaccine.....24,480 doses.
Hemorrhagic Septicemia.....56,247 doses.
May 1, 1920—April 30, 1921.
Blackleg Aggressin..... 2,870 doses.
Blackleg Filtrate.....26,380 doses.
Blackleg Vaccine..... 5,660 doses.
Hemorrhagic Septicemia.....17,348 doses.
May 1, 1921, to date.
Blackleg Aggressin..... 2,084 doses.
Blackleg Filtrate.....13,280 doses.
Blackleg Vaccine..... 1,100 doses.
Hemorrhagic Septicemia.....12,244 doses.

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

- (1) What number of horse and cattle brands were issued in 1921?

Answer: 514 horse brands and 753 cattle brands.

- (2) What is the total number of horse and cattle brands in use in Saskatchewan?

Answer: 6,445.

The Orders of the Day for the second reading of the following Bills being called, the ministers severally 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:—

- Bill No. 38—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission. (Hon. Mr. Dunning.)
- Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The School Grants Act. (Hon. Mr. Latta.)
- Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act. (Hon. Mr. Martin.)
- Bill No. 94—An Act to regulate the Sale and Installation of Lightning Rods. (Hon. Mr. Martin.)

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

- Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
- Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Act.
- Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.
- Bill No. 81—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- Bill No. 82—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Threshers' Lien Act.
- Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Egg Marketing Act.
- Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.
- Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
- Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.
- Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Court of Appeal Act.

3.40 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 Arrears of Taxes Act.

An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

An Act to appoint an Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

- An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.
- An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.
- An Act respecting The Winnipeg Trustee Company of Canada.
- An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.
- An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.
- An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.
- An Act to provide for Payment of Allowances to the Mothers of Dependent Children.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act.
- An Act to authorise the Issue of Debentures by Cities and Towns under Certain Conditions.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
- An Act to enable the Provincial Treasurer to purchase Certain Lands.
- An Act to amend The Partnership Act.
- An Act respecting Marriage Settlements.
- An Act to make uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.
- An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- An Act to amend The Produce Commission Merchants Act.
- An Act to authorise the City of Regina to use the unexpended balances in all referred Bylaws of the City in satisfying the overexpenditures made under all referred Bylaws and the balance in paying the cost of certain local improvements.
- An Act to authorise the Council of St. Chad's College of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity.
- An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.
- An Act to amend The Horse Breeders Act.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.
- An Act to amend The Highways Act.
- An Act to amend The Drainage Act.
- An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.
- An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

An Act to amend The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

An Act to amend The Special Surveys Act.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:—

“In His Majesty’s name His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

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

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Provincial Secretary’s Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Mines Act.

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

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

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 12, 1922, showing:

A comprehensive summary of the activities from October 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, of that branch of the Department of the Attorney General having to do with the affairs and estates of soldiers.
(Sessional Paper No. 46.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 24, 1922, showing:

- (1) Total amounts paid by the Government of Saskatchewan to the Sun Electrical Company, Limited, of Regina, during:
 - (a) the fiscal year 1919-20;
 - (b) the fiscal year 1920-21;
 - (c) the fiscal year 1921-22 to date.
- (2) Detailed statement for each of the fiscal years referred to above, showing different work on account of which moneys were paid to the above company, and the amount paid in each year.
- (3) A statement for each of the fiscal years above mentioned, showing:
 - (a) date on which tenders were called for different works referred to in clause (2);
 - (b) name of firm or firms who were asked to submit tenders on works referred to in clause (2);
 - (c) name of firm or firms who submitted tenders on works referred to in clause (2), with amount of tender in each case.
- (4) In the case of any work for which tenders were not called or formal contract signed, a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, or any official of the Government, and the Sun Electrical Company, pertaining to such work. (*Sessional Paper No. 47.*)

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.05 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

11 o'clock a.m.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Latta have leave to introduce Bill No. 104—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

- (1) How many night schools organised under The School Act were in operation in 1919 and in 1920?

Answer: 1919.....22.
1920.....74.

- (2) How many pupils were enrolled in 1919 and in 1920?

Answer: 1919..... 498.
1920.....1,830.

- (3) What was the total grant paid under The School Grants Act for night schools in 1919 and in 1920?

Answer: 1919.....\$793.95.
1920.....\$3,772.00.

- (4) How many such night schools were in operation during the first term, 1921? How many pupils enrolled? What grant was paid?

Answer: Night schools in operation during first
term, 1921..... 51
Pupils enrolled first term, 1921..... 1,125
Grant paid first term, 1921.....\$3,882.37

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

- (1) What is the total number of men employed on the Provincial Police Force permanent staff?

Answer: 156.

- (2) How many were formerly members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police?

Answer: 66.

- (3) How many members of the force are returned soldiers?

Answer: 83.

- (4) What percentage of appointments made to the force since the close of the war has been given to returned soldiers?

Answer: 82%.

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

- (1) How many licenses have been issued under The Egg Marketing Act?

Answer: 2,121.

- (2) How many inspectors are employed in the administration of this Act?

Answer: One permanent inspector is employed, and during the summer months he is assisted by two temporary inspectors.

- (3) What benefits have followed the enactment of this legislation?

Answer: The country merchants by refusing to buy bad eggs are spared this loss and are thereby enabled to pay the producer full market value for good eggs. Evidence obtained by the department shows that the quality of eggs exported from Saskatchewan is much higher than before the Act was passed.

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

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development 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. 81—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Threshers' Lien Act.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Egg Marketing Act.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act respecting the Care and Treatment of Mentally Diseased Persons.

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

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

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

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

The Assembly, according to Order, again 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. 85—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Court of Appeal Act.

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

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.

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

That Bill No. 38—An Act to provide for the establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission, be now read a second time.

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

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

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Timber Taxation Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Martin,

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the said Bill No. 92 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

According to Order, Mr. Sahlmark moved,

That Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, be now read a second time.

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1922.

11 o'clock a.m.

Leave to introduce the same without notice having been granted, the following Bill was read the first time, and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Thresher Employees Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

(1) The number of farmers who have requested Government assistance in making adjustment of their liabilities with their creditors?

Answer: 1,987.

(2) The number of cases which have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the debtor?

Answer: 431.

(3) The number of cases still under investigation and consideration?

Answer: 1,556.

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

Bill No. 34—An Act respecting the Care and Treatment of Mentally Diseased Persons.

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

That Bill No. 38—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission, be now read a second time.

The question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 38 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

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

That Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, be now read a second time.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Jones,

That the word “now” be struck out and the words “this day six months” added at the end of the question.

The question being put on the said amendment it was negatived.

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

The said Bill No. 78 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 72—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Prince Albert and other parties, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 100—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, Mr. McDonald (South Qu'Appelle), moved,

That Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act, be now read a second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Martin, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dunning,

That the word “now” be struck out and the words “this day six months” added at the end of the question.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Martin	Cross	Therres
Robinson	Johnston	Dodds
Garry	Gardiner	Sykes
McNab	McDonald (Prince Albert)	Vancise
Dunning	Spence	Hogan
Latta	Hermanson	Sahlmark
Hamilton	Hindle	Uhrich
Ramsland (Mrs.)	Gemmell	Parker
Wilson	Smith	Halvorson
Dunbar	Gamble	Patterson
Finlayson	Hagarty	Hyde

NAYS.

Messieurs

Baker	McDonald (South Qu'Appelle)	Cockburn
Turner	Maharg	Gordon (Souris)
Harvey	Meikle	Warren
Salkeld	McKinnon	Robertson
Pascoe	Cummings	Agar —15

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. 90—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Timber Taxation Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Provincial Secretary's Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Mines Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.

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

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting The Supreme Court of Canada and The Exchequer Court of Canada.

Bill No. 75—An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

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

Tuesday, February 7, 1921.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.15 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1922.

11 o'clock a.m.

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

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to incorporate the Luther Academy.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 18, 1922, showing:

- (1) The total amount authorised for expenditure in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1921-22.
- (2) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1920-21.
- (3) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of Capital and Revenue accounts, on roads, bridges and ferries, including grants to Rural Municipalities under Section 8 of The Highways Act from May 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921. (*Sessional Paper No. 48.*)

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

- (1) How long were the different issues of bonds sold in 1921 advertised before the date of sale?

Answer: Not advertised, but tenders individually requested.

6% Debentures, 1936—\$2,000,000.00.... 10 days
Payable—Canada.

6% Debentures, 1927—\$3,000,000.00.... 5 days
Payable—Canada and United States.

5½% Debentures, 1946—\$3,000,000.00 .. 7 days
Payable—Canada and United States.

- (2) How many bond dealers were notified by letter or wire of intention to consider bids on different issues of 1921?

Answer: 6% Debentures, 1936..... 44

6% Debentures, 1927..... 35

5½% Debentures, 1946..... 32

- (3) Did the Government sell more or less of any issue than the advertised amount, and, if so, what was the difference in each case?

Answer: 6% Debentures, 1927:

Original offer.....	\$3,000,000.00
Sold.....	\$4,029,000.00

5½% Debentures, 1946:

Original offer.....	\$3,000,000.00
Sold.....	\$5,000,000.00

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

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

Bill No. 100—An Act respecting the City of Swift Current, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 23—An Act respecting The Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada, was read a third time and passed under its title as amended, “An Act respecting the Exchequer Court of Canada.”

According to Order, Bill No. 75—An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board, was read the third time and passed.

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 94—An Act to regulate the Sale and Installation of Lightning Rods.

Bill No. 104—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

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

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

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The City Act.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 97—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. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School 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. 2—An Act to amend The Liquor Exporters Taxation Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 88—An Act to ratify a Mortgage given by The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to His Majesty the King, and a Charge and Mortgage given by the same Company to His Majesty.

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 11.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1922

11 o'clock a.m.

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

Bill No. 62,—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 61,—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 38,—An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission.

According to Order, Bill No. 106,—An Act to amend The Thresher Employees Act, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

According to Order, Bill No. 78,—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act, was read the third time and passed.

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

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

Bill No. 103,—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 91,—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 96,—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

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

Bill No. 88,—An Act to ratify a Mortgage given by The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to His Majesty the King, and a Charge and Mortgage given by the same Company to His Majesty.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees" was reverted to.

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

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

Bill No. 56,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

Your Committee also recommends that the fees paid for the following Private Bills be remitted, less cost of printing;

Bill No. 26,—An Act to amend An Ordinance to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Bill No. 28,—An Act to incorporate St. Augustin's Academy.

Bill No. 53,—An Act to incorporate the Luther Academy.

Bill No. 55,—An Act to authorise the Council of St. Chad's College of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle to confer Degrees in Divinity.

Bill No. 56,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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:

Synopsis of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry respecting The Public Revenues Tax. (Sessional Paper No. 19.)

Reports of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for 1920 and 1921 and certain of the financial statements attached thereto. (Sessional Papers Nos. 30 and 44.)

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1921. (Sessional Paper No. 39.)

Report of the Law Officer directing Soldiers' Estates, without appendices. (Sessional Paper No. 46.)

- (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 Freight Rates.

(c) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Latta in connection with the Tariff.

(d) Speech of the Hon. Mr. Dunning in connection with the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan.

- (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. Uhrich,

Ordered, That the first report of the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Resolved, That Rule 3, ss. (2) be suspended and that today's sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

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

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

Bill No. 53,—An Act to incorporate the Luther Academy.

Bill No. 56,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.

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

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

The following Bill was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed:

Bill No. 94,—An Act to regulate the Sale and Installation of Lightning Rods.

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

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1923, the following sums:—

1. For Public Debt.....	\$2,539,619.00
2. For Civil Government (Lieutenant Governor's Office)	8,563.00
3. For Civil Government (Executive Council)...	71,112.00
4. For Civil Government (Attorney General's Department)	72,572.00
5. For Civil Government (Provincial Secretary's Department)	13,690.00
6. For Civil Government (Treasury Department)	124,370.00
7. For Civil Government (Public Works Department)	19,090.00
8. For Civil Government (Highways Department)	39,482.00

9. For Civil Government (Agriculture Department)	\$ 60,196.00
10. For Civil Government (Education Department)	86,014.00
11. For Civil Government (Railway Department) ..	3,200.00
12. For Civil Government (Telephone Department)	21,400.00
13. For Civil Government (Municipal Department)	44,170.00
14. For Civil Government (Office of King's Printer)	16,004.00
15. For Civil Government (Civil Service Commissioner's Office)	7,170.00
16. For Legislation	169,890.00
17. For Administration of Justice (Courts and Judicial Districts)	121,570.00
18. For Administration of Justice (Criminal Investigations)	180,000.00
19. For Administration of Justice (Police).....	439,511.00
20. For Administration of Justice (Registration of Land Titles)	372,313.00
21. For Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Services)	140,000.00
22. For Administration of Services (Provincial Secretary's Department)	93,836.00
23. For Insurance	14,400.00
24. For Public Works—Chargeable to Revenue (Public Buildings and Institutions—Maintenance and Administration).....	1,239,055.00
25. For Public Works—Chargeable to Revenue (Miscellaneous Services)	41,000.00
26. For Public Works—Chargeable to Capital (Public Buildings—Construction)	1,022,000.00
27. For Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	1,180,932.00
28. For Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	855,000.00
29. For Education	2,796,960.00
30. For Agriculture (Assistance to General Agricultural Interests)	117,000.00
31. For Agriculture (Assistance to Live Stock Industry)	62,300.00
32. For Agriculture (Assistance to Dairy Industry)	31,000.00
33. For Agriculture (Publicity and Statistical Work)	22,500.00

34. For Agriculture (Improvement and Protection of Field Crops).....	\$ 41,500.00
35. For Agriculture (Game Protection and Museum)	35,300.00
36. For Agriculture (Co-operation and Markets)...	22,000.00
37. For Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	124,600.00
38. For Public Health and Vital Statistics.....	508,000.00
39. For Municipal	75,200.00
40. For Bureau of Child Protection.....	280,070.00
41. For Bureau of Publications.....	56,780.00
42. For Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)...	213,850.00
43. For Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)....	4,275,000.00
44. For Farm Loans	651,000.00
45. For Telephones (Chargeable to Revenue).....	18,000.00
46. For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital).....	750,000.00
47. For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue)	2,200,000.00
48. For Administration of the Agricultural Aids Act	218,000.00

The said resolutions were reported, and, by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly, 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, 1922, the sum of two million two hundred and five thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and forty 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, 1923, the sum of nineteen million two hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and nineteen 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, 1923, the sum of two million two hundred thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Dunning presented Bill No. 107,—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, 1922, and the thirtieth day of April, 1923.

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 then adjourned at 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

11 o'clock a.m.

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

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

Bill No. 104—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Liquor Exporters Taxation Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Village Act.

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

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Thresher Employees Act.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

1.30 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the Titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:—

An Act to amend The Liquor Exporters Taxation Act.

An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

- An Act respecting the Care and Treatment of Mentally Diseased Persons.
- An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Permanent Assessment Commission.
- An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
- An Act to incorporate the Luther Academy.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Sacred Heart Academy.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The City Act.
- An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act to amend The Provincial Secretary's Act.
- An Act to amend The Mines Act.
- An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
- An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Prince Albert and other parties.
- An Act to grant Special Powers to the Local Government Board.
- An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.
- An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.
- An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to amend The Threshers' Lien Act.
- An Act to amend The Egg Marketing Act.
- An Act to amend The Trustee Act.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
- An Act to ratify a Mortgage given by The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to His Majesty the King, and a Charge and Mortgage given by the same Company to His Majesty.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.
- An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
- An Act to amend The Court of Appeal Act.

An Act to regulate the Sale and Installation of Lightning Rods.

An Act to amend The Village Act.

An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.

An Act to amend The Timber Taxation Act.

An Act to amend The Game Act.

An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

An Act to amend The Thresher Employees Act.

An Act respecting The Exchequer Court of Canada.

An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development 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, 1922, and the thirtieth day of April, 1923.

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:

Having concluded the work of the First Session of the Fifth Legislature, it is my duty to relieve you from further attendance and to congratulate you upon the work you have accomplished. I desire to express the hope that the results of your labours will be beneficial to the Province.

Many important questions have come before you for discussion and decision and I have observed with much satisfaction that your careful attention has been given to all of these to the end that the best public interest may be served.

My Ministers are confident that the approval of the citizens of Saskatchewan will be given to your action in formally adopting certain Resolutions for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and his advisers formulating important requests regarding several matters of Provincial interest but under Federal jurisdiction, and I assure you that your request that these be forwarded to the proper authorities will be complied with.

The liberal provision you have made to meet all the needs of the public service is a matter for which I thank you and I assure you that the funds thus voted will be used economically and in accordance with the principles of sound administration.

In taking leave of you I express the sincere hope that Divine Providence will continue to bless our Province; and I give to you and all our people my heartfelt greetings.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, Provincial Secretary, then said.

MR. SPEAKER, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it pleases His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

GEO. A. SCOTT.

Speaker

INDEX
TO
JOURNALS

SESSION 1921-22

FIRST SESSION, FIFTH LEGISLATURE

Province of Saskatchewan

ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S. O. C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
A.—Assent.	

A

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OF THE

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1921-22

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SESSIONAL PAPERS

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

(*In Part*)

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RESPECTING THE PUBLIC REVENUES TAX.

CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

Following a report to the Executive Council presented by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, that considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the manner in which the Public Revenues Tax is levied and as to the respective shares of the said tax paid by the various classes of municipalities; that there is much diversity in the scale of valuation of lands adopted in different rural municipalities for purposes of assessment and a consequent inequality in the proportionate amounts raised by them in respect to the said tax; that an inquiry should be conducted into this and similar matters, the Commission was created by Order in Council dated May 17, 1921. It consisted of George Armstrong, Wild Lands Tax Commissioner, chairman; L. A. Thornton, of Regina, and O. J. Godfrey, of Indian Head, representing the urban municipalities; R. J. Moffatt, of Bradwell, and J. J. Lamb, of Ogema, representing the rural municipalities; with S. Mars, of Francis, as secretary.

During the period from July 6 to August 19, the Commission visited seventeen different points of the province, the sessions in most cases lasting two days, and a total of 202 witnesses gave evidence and opinions during that time. In addition to this, questionnaires as to statistics and as to the opinions of councils on the subject matter of the inquiry were sent out to the chief elected officials of Saskatchewan's 717 municipal institutions. The Commission, says the report, was somewhat handicapped by the fact that only 367 replies were received, but on the other hand the "witnesses who appeared were evidently anxious to acquire first hand impressions as to the situation existing and to impart to your Commission any information or views they possessed."

The Commission extends its thanks to A. B. Clark, Professor of Economics at the University of Manitoba and a member of the Manitoba Permanent Tax Commission, and to W. W. Swanson, Professor of Economics at the University of Saskatchewan, both of whom gave valuable opinions and information which are given in full in an appendix to the report.

A summary of the information supplied to the Commission regarding present assessments and assessment systems in cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and unorganised districts is given in the report.

Cities.

Land assessments in the cities are stated to be apparently considerably above present selling values, yet very much under actual value a few years ago. Unoccupied subdivision properties are largely looked upon as having no value except for farming purposes. Marked discrepancies appear to exist as to the value placed upon the most valuable pieces of property by the assessors of the various cities. Different methods of assessing buildings are in vogue, the percentages of assessments varying from fifteen to sixty per cent. of value. The system of assessing buildings on a rate per cubic foot or yard of measurement according to the class of construction is finding favour.

Towns.

Most towns with heavy debts appear to assess their land above actual values, under the impression that such action has a bearing upon the financial standing. Those towns having subdivisions in excess of actual requirements find them nonrevenue producing as in cities. In the smaller towns the assessment appears to be very close to actual values. No Government supervision is exercised over town assessments.

Villages.

In villages, the values placed on lots by the owners of town-sites seem to form the basis of assessment in the majority of villages. *The Village Act* requires buildings to be assessed at 60 per cent. of their actual value but there appears to be some variation in the interpretation of this section of the law.

Rural Municipalities.

Prior to 1914 the assessment of lands in rural municipalities was made on an acreage basis and the rate of taxation, fixed by the council of the municipality, was a certain number of cents per acre, but in that year an assessment on a valuation basis of all lands in the municipalities was made by an assessor appointed by the council and the taxes were levied by a mill rate except in respect of *The Supplementary Revenue Act*, the council of each municipality determining the basis and methods of its own assessment.

In some municipalities care was taken to have the different parcels of land bear a fair ratio of value to each other, but up to the year 1916 no one was particularly interested in the total of the assessment but the ratepayers, and it was not deemed necessary for any government department to exercise any control over total assessments, but the creation of the Public Revenues Tax rendered this expedient necessary from a provincial standpoint and power to control was vested in the Wild Lands Tax Commissioner.

It was found that the average assessment of rural land throughout the province is \$16.15.

The general opinion of rural witnesses was to the effect that assessment of full values of land would ensure a better distribution not only of the Public Revenues Tax but of local taxes as between parcel and parcel, and particularly of school districts situated in more than one municipality.

Unorganised Districts.

In unorganised districts the acreage system is in force and the amount paid in Public Revenues Tax is set at one cent per acre.

Effect of Tax Sales.

In the large urban centres, it was found that the loss to the Government consequent upon the reversion of large quantities of subdivided areas to the municipality, the assessment of which is very much in excess of any possible realisable value, is likely to be very heavy. In few cases was it found that the municipality had been able to provide sufficient reserve to finance these losses of taxes, and the reduction of total assessments in the cases mentioned will be very heavy when the municipalities affected are able to finance applications for tax sale title. It was pointed out that the present system renders it imperative to assess these lands for municipal, school, and public revenues taxes after the period allowed for redemption expires, and that there is little possibility of such taxes ever being collected. The consequence is, therefore, that the municipality is in reality assessing itself for an excess of Public Revenues taxes over the actual values of these lands, which should be assessed as for farming purposes. That this situation is serious will be seen in the fact that some cities are assessing these lands as high as \$500 per acre (\$50 per lot) until they can be reduced to acreage, when the probability is that \$50 per acre will be the assessment.

Many of the rural municipalities find themselves unable, under existing conditions, to secure purchasers for tax sale certificates, which compels the municipality itself to assume liability to the Government for Public Revenues Taxes on these lands.

The Manitoba System.

The Commissioners carefully studied the system recently inaugurated in Manitoba and discussed it with Professor A. B. Clark, a member of the Permanent Commission entrusted with the supervision of the levies made on municipalities by the provincial government.

This Commission endeavours to control the assessments of all municipalities so that the contributions of one municipality to the Government through the tax shall be equitable with those of another. The Commission is a branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs and comprises a chairman who devotes all his time to the work of the Commission, and two members who are not required to do so, but who are not permitted to engage in any occupation which may possibly conflict with their duties as members of the Commission.

The Commission directs local assessors to assess as provided by law, all lands at full value, and buildings at two-thirds of value. It provides a uniform system of assessment throughout the prov-

ince, and supplies printed directions and sample printed forms for the guidance of local officials. It is required to approve of all assessment rolls after completion.

When the total of assessment rolls for the whole province has been approved, the Commission allocates to each municipality as a unit an amount determined by the equalised assessment at the rate fixed by statute for public revenues. The rural municipalities levy the amount of the allocation made to them upon the land values of the municipality. In urban municipalities the amount allocated is levied upon land and buildings. The tax, so collected, is remitted to the Municipal Department, which periodically hands the collections over to the Provincial Treasurer.

In the report of the Manitoba Assessment and Taxation Commission of 1919 it is claimed for this system:—first, that a man erecting substantial buildings on his farm property is not penalised for his energy or thrift, inasmuch as the man having no buildings and the same land valuation within the municipality will pay the same tax; second, that the system operates to tax a wealthy municipality at a higher rate than a poorer one, thus assuming that a municipality with good buildings is in a better position to pay taxes than a municipality with poorer ones, where land values are similar.

The Alberta System.

The Government of Alberta appointed a Commission to do the actual work of equalising assessments for government taxation in the year 1920. This Commission fixed the assessment of each municipality and rural unit in the province for the purpose of this tax. The assessment was made by actual view during 1920 and 1921. Urban municipalities are not required to accept the assessments of the Commission for local assessment purposes.

The report of the Alberta Commission on Equalisation says in part:

“The board has taken into consideration the population, the area, the business transacted and many other factors which go to determine the value at which business property and residential property should be placed, and has arrived at its conclusions after much careful consideration.”

Legislation in Alberta provides that the equalisation now made shall be effective for five years.

Findings and Recommendations.

In view of the information obtained, which is hereinbefore recited, your Commissioners beg to answer the questions put before them as follows:

“Does the present system of levying the public revenues tax insure a fair and equitable distribution of the said tax as between the different classes of municipalities in the province, that is to say, as between cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities?”

“Irrespective of consideration of other contributions to the provincial revenues by various classes of municipalities. No.”

“If not, in what respects does this system fail to do so?”

“If land values are to be taken as a basis, the system fails because different systems of valuation are adopted in the different classes of municipalities, and in municipalities of the same class. If ability to pay is taken as a basis, the system fails because the rural dweller is paying on a larger proportion of his wealth than the urban dweller, and again the city dweller pays more than the inhabitant of the town, who in turn pays more than the inhabitant of a village. The system also fails on account of the large percentage of businesses and individuals who pay none or a very small percentage of the tax.”

“What legislation should be enacted or measures adopted to insure that the public revenues tax shall be fairly and equitably distributed as between the different classes of municipalities?”

“What legislation should be enacted or measures adopted to insure that the public revenues tax shall be fairly and equitably distributed as between different municipalities within the same class?”

In the opinion of your commissioners, given after the fullest possible inquiry and the most careful consideration, the above questions are answered by the following:

Legislation should be enacted creating a Tax Commission as a branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, consisting of a chairman who shall devote his whole time to the work of the commission, and two other members who shall not be required to devote their whole time to the work of the commission, but who shall have equal powers with the chairman.

Your commissioners beg leave to suggest the following as an outline of the duties to be performed by the proposed Commission:

- (a) To have and exercise general supervision over the administration of the assessment laws of the province.
- (b) To act as a Board of Equalisation to allot and adjust in a fair and equitable way, the contributions of the various municipalities in the province to the public revenues tax.
- (c) To confer with and advise municipal officers as to their duties and problems arising from assessment laws.
- (d) To act as a court of appeal from courts of revision.
- (e) To study and investigate assessment and taxation within the province and elsewhere and to formulate and submit to the minister such legislative enactments as it may deem expedient in order to improve existing provincial laws relating thereto.

- (f) To report annually to the Legislature through the minister as to their work.
- (g) To perform such duties relating to the subjects referred to as may be required of it by legislation or Order in Council.

Subquestion A.

“The advantage or disadvantage of levying the public revenues tax on lands and buildings instead of lands only.”

Your commissioners believe that the fact that in rural municipalities land only is taxed, whilst in urban municipalities, lands, buildings, and other tax bases are used for municipal purposes, justifies the deduction that each system has its advantages.

The Public Revenues Tax is at present levied on land only in both rural and urban municipalities which gave rise to many of the objections voiced by those appearing before us. Rural witnesses repeatedly urged that buildings in urban municipalities should be taxed on the ground that the relative amount contributed by them would thereby be increased.

Urban representatives on the other hand urged that the wider base would spread the tax among more people both in rural and urban communities.

Your commissioners cannot appreciate that this form of wealth is of such different import as between urban and rural municipalities as to recommend its inclusion in one and exclusion in the other, and are of the opinion that better equalisation would be accomplished by an appraisalment of land and buildings—the latter at the same percentage of value, in both classes of municipalities.

It is fully realised that public opinion in rural municipalities is averse to taxation of buildings. It is, therefore, advisable to make clear beyond any possible doubt that the statement in the preceding paragraph only applies to the equalisation of the Public Revenues Tax as between urban and rural municipalities, and that the appraisalment of buildings is only suggested as a means to ascertain what the total contribution of all rural areas in the province should be.

Some of the cities are using the business licenses system, and we are of opinion that for the purposes of this tax these should be reduced to capitalised floor space business assessments and their total added to the assessment of lands and buildings for this purpose. We estimate the total assessment of the cities for business at \$11,000,000.

We are of opinion that unorganised rural areas are escaping a just measure of local and provincial taxation. It is, therefore, recommended that these districts be assessed on the same lines as other rural areas. We are informed that these districts comprise 3,080,000 acres.

The assessment of leased lands is a matter which in our opinion requires careful consideration, but realising that a policy outside the scope of the Commission may be involved, no recommendation is now made.

Subquestion B.

“What should be the basis of assessment for the purpose of levying the Public Revenues Tax (a) in rural municipalities, (b) in urban municipalities?”

We recommend that the following should be the tax base for levying the Public Revenues Tax:

On the total land assessment at actual values to be determined on the methods to be laid down by the proposed Tax Commission, and upon 60 per cent. of the appraisalment of buildings within rural municipalities and upon businesses and buildings not used for farming purposes on the same lines as in urban municipalities.

(b) Upon lands at their actual value, buildings at 60 per cent. of value, and businesses upon the capitalised floor space assessments, excepting in villages, in which case the value of stocks in trade as provided in *The Village Act* may be substituted.

We strongly recommend a complete reassessment of all lands, both urban and rural, to be made in 1922. This assessment should be directed by the proposed Tax Commission and every endeavour should be made to secure qualified local men who shall work on uniform lines.

Assessment of buildings in urban municipalities should be on the cubical system at rates decided on, or approved by, the proposed Tax Commission. Appraisalment of buildings in rural municipalities may be a matter of some difficulty, and whilst we are of opinion that valuation by actual view is the ultimate solution, yet we think the time is not ripe for such action, and if some means can be found whereby the sum total of rural buildings in the province can be ascertained, this valuation would be unnecessary for equalisation purposes. It may be that this information will be available through the 1921 Dominion census returns.

The assessment of rural areas should stand for a period of five years, and the current annual assessment of urban municipalities ascertained each year for equalisation purposes in the following year.

From such information as is available it is now estimated that the adoption of this proposal would result in the following adjustment of the Public Revenue Tax:

	1920	New proposal
Rural municipalities.....	86.2	78.0
Unorganised districts.....	1.5	2.7
Cities.....	8.4	10.9
Towns.....	2.7	4.5
Villages.....	1.2	3.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.	100.

Inquiries substantiated opinions given that as between the urban municipalities the ratio of increase in contributions should be greatest in villages, next greatest in towns and least in cities. We believe the proposal now made effects this result and that it has the justification of being supported by sound taxation principles.

It should be noted that this proposal does not embrace any inhabitants of the province other than land owners and businesses, and that there are and will be many who do not come within these categories who are quite able to pay a share of the tax. Careful consideration has been given to the question of taxing incomes in respect of the Public Revenues Tax.

Income is already taxable for Dominion and municipal purposes and we do not care to say that it should bear provincial taxation in addition, especially as evidence was given that the present provisions as to municipal income taxation are not satisfactory.

Evidence showed that municipal poll taxes are a very small proportion of urban municipal revenues, with heavy collection expenses, and that in most communities the tax is discarded altogether. It has been ascertained that the province received \$1,138 in the years 1917-18 from the patriotic poll tax. It is evident that the cost of collection of poll tax would be out of all proportion to the tax to be paid. A poll tax for public revenues purposes is, therefore, not recommended.

Subquestion C.

“Should the assessment for the purposes of the Public Revenues Tax be made the assessment for the purposes of local taxation (a) in rural municipalities (b) in urban municipalities?”

(a) Yes.

(b) It should be optional with urban councils when there is a difference between the two assessments to use which they prefer.

In amplification of the foregoing, the proposal made in answer to Subquestion (B) is that the amount required to be raised by rural municipalities as a whole should be levied on the individual rural municipalities by the proposed Tax Commission according to local assessments. This will be on lands only excepting in case of hamlets and properties used for other than farming purposes. Unorganised districts should receive the same treatment as rural municipalities.

In urban municipalities the equalised assessment for Public Revenues would not of necessity be the total local assessment as some cities assess their buildings at less than 60 per cent. of value, and again, the business license system affects the local assessment. In the large preponderance of urban municipalities the equalised assessment will be the local assessment because the percentages and methods of assessment will be the same.

The estimate made by your Commissioners is that the total valuation of lands at 100 per cent., buildings at 60 per cent. and businesses is as follows:

Rural municipalities.....	\$953,000,000
Unorganised districts.....	33,800,000
Cities.....	134,000,000
Towns.....	54,500,000
Villages.....	47,700,000
	\$1,223,000,000

The total tax base for public revenues for 1920 was approximately \$997,000,000, excluding unorganised districts so that the above valuation represents an increase in the tax base of \$226,000,000.

We here respectfully draw attention to the fact that repeated requests were made for a reduction in the amount contributed to the Public Revenues Tax. All calculations herein are, therefore, based on the assumption that no increase in the amount of Public Revenues taxes required is contemplated. Professor Swanson drew attention to the fact that the present method of levying the tax is unscientific, and that the government should state the amount it requires, leaving the rate to be adjusted according to the available tax base, and we concur in his opinion.

On this assumption a rate of one and two-thirds mills will produce approximately the same amount from the proposed new tax base as compared with two mills on 1920 land assessments only.

The following comparison shows the effect of this method of levying the tax with that now in force.

	1920	Proposed
Rural municipalities.....	\$1,745,000	\$1,589,000
Unorganised districts.....	30,800	57,500
Cities.....	169,400	221,000
Towns.....	54,000	90,800
Villages.....	25,000	79,500
	\$2,024,200	\$2,037,800

The tax rate under this proposal for rural municipalities would require to be 1.8 mills on the lands in rural areas, and on the assessment of hamlets as for municipal purposes, and buildings and businesses other than farming, so that the average reduction of the tax paid by the farming community would be about 10 per cent.

It must be distinctly understood that the figures are estimated by the Commission, and that a reassessment of the province may vary them somewhat when actual figures are available, but it is not anticipated that any variation of proportions as between urban and rural municipalities will result.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1920.

REGINA, SASK., *January 24, 1921.*

To the HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith the financial statement of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board (duly certified by the Provincial Auditor) also a report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1920, as provided by section 28 of *The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act*, being chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five new applications for loans were received by the Board during the year, for an aggregate amount of \$8,526,913.90 and 992 loans were completed and paid out for an aggregate amount of \$2,372,222.98, bringing the total advances to over six millions of dollars.

The Report for 1919 showed a net deficit on operating expenses for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 of \$5,955.28. For the year 1920 the revenue paid all expenses of operation and paid off the deficit carried forward from 1919 and left a net surplus of \$24,547.07 to be carried forward to the year 1921.

Considerable loss was again suffered by the Board for inspection expenses and for legal expenses incurred on behalf of applicants for loans who afterwards neglected or refused to reimburse the Board for their disbursements. It may become necessary for the Board to require a deposit from each applicant in order to lessen the loss thrust upon them in this way—sometimes wantonly or wilfully thrust upon them. In one such case the inspector on arriving at the farm to make the inspection was callously informed that his application had been sent in as a joke.

Advances for the purchase of seed grain were made during the spring to 387 farmers for an aggregate amount of \$95,131.30 without any charge to the borrower for expenses.

Collections during the year were far from satisfactory. Poor crops in some cases rendered it difficult for borrowers to meet their payments and in other cases borrowers were tempted by the higher interest charges on their bank loans, machine notes, horse notes, etc., to use their crop returns for paying such claims in preference to the claim of the Board as first mortgagees. The temptation to pay off a debt bearing interest at 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. rather than one at 6½ per cent. is of course great

but the temptation must be resisted if foreclosure is to be avoided. It is manifestly unfair to the many farmers who have not yet had loans from the Board that those who have such loans should neglect to make their payments to the Board and instead should turn over to other creditors the money which should legally go to the Board to be used for loans to other farmers in need.

A number of our borrowers paid off their loans during the year to the mutual advantage of themselves and the Board, as the moneys were loaned without delay to other applicants and in no case was any notice or bonus required by the Board for repayment in advance of maturity. The regulations respecting such repayments have not yet been drawn up for submission to the Lieutenant Governor in Council nor does the Board deem it wise to tie its hands by such regulations under existing conditions. Every year since its inception loans have been paid off, some of them within six or eight months of the closing of the loan, and so far the Board has not found it necessary to require any notice or bonus for payment in full nor for large reductions of principal.

Respectfully submitted,

<i>(Signed)</i>	COLIN FRASER, <i>Commissioner.</i>
<i>(Signed)</i>	J. H. GRAYSON, <i>Member.</i>
<i>(Signed)</i>	J. O. HETTLER, <i>Member.</i>

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
General office expenses.....	\$ 24,826.19	Interest Account, excess of interest accrued receivable over interest accrued payable.....	\$ 61,489.36
Inspection expenses (loss).....	5,545.19	Solicitors' expenses and revenue account, revenue in excess of expenditure.....	644.29
Depreciation on furniture 5 per cent.....	270.44	Commissions on insurance.....	1,094.25
Depreciation on automobiles.....	2,005.20		
Depreciation on maps.....	78.53		
Net profit for 1920 carried to profit and loss account.....	30,502.35		
	<u>\$ 63,227.90</u>		<u>\$ 63,227.90</u>
	<u>\$ 63,227.90</u>		<u>\$ 63,227.90</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920.

To net loss from 1919.....	\$ 5,955.28	By gain for 1920, brought down.....	\$ 30,502.35
To gain carried to 1921.....	24,547.07		
	<u>\$ 30,502.35</u>		<u>\$ 30,502.35</u>
	<u>\$ 30,502.35</u>		<u>\$ 30,502.35</u>

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1920

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Bank Overdraft (Union Bank of Canada).....	\$ 23,970.18	Cash on hand.....	\$ 794.79
Amount at Credit of Suspense Account.....	755.22		
LIABILITY TO GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN:		INVESTMENTS:	
Amount advanced for working capital:		In first mortgage loans.....	\$ 6,132,106.23
On mortgages.....	\$ 6,116,479.00	Less repayments.....	457,413.02
Less repayments.....	457,413.02		5,674,693.21
	5,659,065.98	In seed grain advances.....	\$ 124,914.06
On seed grain.....	\$ 124,914.06	Less repayments.....	30,744.97
Less repayments.....	30,744.97		94,169.09
	94,169.09	In taxes advanced.....	310.00
On taxes.....	310.00		
Amount advanced for administration (to be refunded) ..	97,000.00	UNPAID INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS:	
Interest on advances.....	142,464.26	On mortgages due November 1, 1920.....	\$ 190,622.72
		On mortgages November and Decem- ber accrued not due.....	59,855.00
Total accrued.....	\$ 446,201.07		250,477.72
Less amount paid.....	303,736.81	Mortgage charges (accounts receivable).....	3,537.80
	24,547.07	Solicitors' disbursements (accounts receivable).....	3,235.94
Balance at credit of profit and loss.....	24,547.07	Inspection revenue (accounts receivable).....	7,400.00
		PLANT:	
		Office furniture, etc.....	\$ 5,408.69
		Less depreciation.....	270.44
			5,138.25
		Automobiles (3).....	\$ 4,255.20
		Less depreciation.....	2,005.20
			2,250.00
		Maps.....	\$ 353.53
		Less depreciation.....	78.53
			275.00
	\$ 6,042,281.80		\$ 6,042,281.80

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

I certify that for the year ending December 31, 1920, 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 reports.

The Mortgagors' Trust Account is treated in a separate statement.

(Signed) W. O. LOTT, *Deputy Provincial Auditor.*

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 44

(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1921.

REGINA, *January 23, 1922.*

To the HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith the financial statement of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board (duly certified by the Provincial Auditor) also a report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1921, 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 1,644 and for an aggregate amount of \$3,984,508.00 and 662 loans were completed for an aggregate amount of \$2,099,586.33, bringing the total advances to well over eight millions of dollars.

In June last the Board was obliged to send notice to all applicants for loans whose properties had not been inspected, over 1,800 in number, advising them that the supply of funds was exhausted and that inspection work had been stopped and that it was uncertain when loaning could be resumed. It was at that time hoped that the fall collections might enable the Board to resume lending in a small way, but collections proved highly disappointing, partly on account of crop failure in some districts, partly on account of damage to promising crops in other districts, partly on account of the excessive cost of threshing this season and partly on account of the great fall in prices for almost all farm products. The books were closed at the end of the year with an overdraft at the bank and with no money in sight for future loaning.

The Provincial Auditor has compiled a table showing the percentage collected each year of the total interest due, including of course the arrears from preceding years, as follows:

Year ending December 31, 1918, paid 80 per cent. of accrued and payable.
Year ending December 31, 1919, paid 58 per cent. of accrued and payable.
Year ending December 31, 1920, paid 46 per cent. of accrued and payable.
Year ending December 31, 1921, paid 37 per cent. of accrued and payable.

This table illustrates in a striking way the increasing difficulty experienced by the Board in conducting its operations and it also indicates either increasing hardship experienced by farmers in meeting their obligations or their increasing reluctance to deal fairly with the Board.

Many of the applicants for loans have already notified the Board that they are willing to wait for their loan requirements

until a further supply of money becomes available, and a great number of applications are therefore on hand awaiting attention as soon as loaning can be resumed.

The revenue for the year covered our operating expenses as well as depreciation and left a surplus of \$53,598.99 on the year's operations. The surplus carried from 1920 amounted to \$24,547.07 but it has been decided to write off \$1,570.00 additional of inspection expenses incurred in 1920 and carried forward in the statement for that year as collectible. This leaves the net surplus carried forward to 1922 at \$76,576.06.

During the last three years, 1919, 1920 and 1921 the Board has been obliged to write off as uncollectible over \$18,000.00 expended on inspection work on behalf of applicants who fail to complete the loans offered to them and who neglect or refuse to pay the legitimate expenses incurred on their behalf.

The Board was again required to make advances for the purchase of seed grain for some of its borrowers. An aggregate amount of \$25,764.47 was advanced for this purpose and 142 borrowers shared in these advances. In a few cases the Board refused to make any advance.

A number of loans were paid off during the year without any bonus or any notice being required by the Board and the funds so paid in served to lessen the overdraft at the bank.

Respectfully submitted,

<i>(Signed)</i>	COLIN FRASER, <i>Commissioner.</i>
<i>(Signed)</i>	J. O. HETTLE, <i>Member.</i>
<i>(Signed).</i>	J. H. GRAYSON, <i>Member.</i>

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921

EXPENDITURES		INCOME	
General office expenses.....	\$ 33,485.29	Interest account, excess of interest accrued receivable over interest accrued payable	\$ 94,365.58
Inspection expenses—loss.....	8,720.62		
Solicitors' expenses—loss.....	2,596.87	Commissions—Insurance	5,459.38
Depreciation.....	1,423.19		
Furniture 5 per cent.....	\$ 344.19		
Automobile.....	1,000.00		
Maps.....	79.00		
	53,598.99		
Net profits 1921, carried to profit and loss account.....	53,598.99		
	\$ 99,824.96		\$ 99,824.96

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.

To inspection revenue account.....	\$ 1,570.00	By balance from 1920.....	\$ 24,547.07
Unrealised balance of assets of 1920 written off—		By balance from revenue account brought down.....	53,598.99
To balance carried to 1922.....	76,576.06		
	\$ 78,146.06		\$ 78,146.06

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1921.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Bank overdraft (Union Bank).....	\$ 30,372.75	INVESTMENTS AND ACCRUALS:	
At credit of Suspense Account	2,431.53	First mortgages on land.....	\$ 8,232,585.68
Saskatchewan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.....	687.50	Less repayments.....	658,459.21
			<u>\$ 7,574,126.47</u>
LIABILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN:		Seed grain advances.....	\$ 150,873.53
Amount advanced as working capital:		Less repayments.....	68,532.06
On mortgages.....	\$ 8,227,494.00		<u>82,341.47</u>
Less repayments.....	658,459.21	Taxes advanced.....	\$ 16,744.43
		Less repayments.....	2,331.51
	7,569,034.79		<u>14,412.92</u>
On seed grain.....	\$ 150,873.53	Hail insurance premiums advanced... \$	29,898.19
Less repayments.....	68,532.06	Less repayments.....	15,572.11
			<u>14,326.08</u>
	82,341.47	Interest on loans	
On taxes.....	\$ 16,744.43	Accrued to October 31, 1921—Due	
Less repayments.....	2,331.51	November 1, 1921.....	\$ 900,308.60
		Less repayments.....	495,881.39
On hail insurance premiums.....	\$ 29,898.19		<u>404,427.21</u>
Less repayments.....	15,572.11	Interest on loans accruing for November and Decem-	
		ber, 1921—not due.....	82,932.28
	14,326.08	Mortgage charges (receivable).....	7,090.14
Amount advanced for expenses of administration (to be		Solicitor's disbursements (receivable).....	2,192.69
refunded).....	117,000.00	Inspection revenue (receivable).....	1,784.00
Interest on advances for working capital... \$	780,321.18		
Less repayments.....	495,881.39	PLANT:	
	<u>284,439.79</u>	Office furniture and fittings.....	\$ 6,883.82
Balance at credit of profit and loss.....	76,576.06	Less depreciation.....	344.19
			<u>6,539.63</u>
		Automobiles (3).....	\$ 2,250.00
		Less depreciation.....	1,000.00
			<u>1,250.00</u>
		Maps.....	\$ 279.00
		Less depreciation.....	79.00
			<u>200.00</u>
	<u>\$ 8,191,622.89</u>		<u>\$ 8,191,622.89</u>

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

I certify that for the year ended December 31, 1921, I have audited the books and accounts and have examined the securities of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans 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. 39

REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1921.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 3, 1922.*

HONOURABLE W. M. MARTIN, K.C.,
President of the Executive Council,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—One of the outstanding features of the activities connected with The Local Government Board in the year just closed, is the purchase by Saskatchewan people of large quantities of municipal, school and rural telephone debentures issued within the province. Interesting details of these investments are given in another portion of this report, where it is shown that of debentures sold to the amount of three million, eight hundred and ten thousand, nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-five cents (\$3,810,971.65), there were two million, four hundred and thirty-one thousand, one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-eight cents (\$2,431,161.48) purchased within the province. This fact alone speaks volumes for the growing stability and independence of Saskatchewan.

In a year when prices of all that entered into construction were being adjusted, local authorities, as a rule, co-operated with the Local Government Board in an endeavour to restrict all capital expenditures to what was actually urgent, with a knowledge that costs of commodities were receding. This is one reason why debentures authorised for schools are heavy as compared with those approved for all other purposes.

Another feature which lent itself to the advisability of curtailing capital expenditures, was the high interest yield of the debentures sold. Unfavourable prices for municipal and school issues, were common to all the provinces of the Dominion. The closing weeks of the year saw a change for the better in this regard, and it may be expected that in the coming months, municipal, school, and rural telephone debentures will be sold at prices that will prove to be less burdensome on the issuing body than those prevailing so generally last year.

Crop results, generally, were disappointing, but in certain parts of the province actual crop shortage caused some school districts and rural telephone companies to fail to secure funds wherewith to meet debenture instalments on the day on which they fell due, so that for a time debenture holders were obliged in these instances to await the cashing of their coupons. However, the ultimate security behind these debentures is so substantial that usually their holders recognise that the delay in meeting the annual instalments is temporary only. But, even the temporary

delay is often disturbing to the investor, and injurious to the reputation of all bonds of a similar nature, so that local authorities concerned, are enjoined to prepare months ahead, if necessary, to have sufficient cash on hand to meet promptly any debenture payments accruing due. Of Saskatchewan's 301 rural municipalities and 347 villages, not one is reported to be in default in respect of its debentures.

A few towns have experienced difficulty in meeting debenture instalments, with the result that creditors of five of them petitioned The Local Government Board for an inquiry into their affairs, and, if possible, a solution for their difficulties. These petitions had been received and action commenced thereon, previous to the year 1921. No similar petitions in respect of any town or city were received during the last twelve months, although two additional towns and one of the smaller cities developed trouble in paying the instalments of their capital indebtedness.

Saskatchewan has within its confines, 734 municipal institutions and of these, less than 12 have failed to handle, as arranged, their repayments of capital loans. From this statement it will be noted that the percentage in actual default is small notwithstanding the boom conditions which visited, not only Saskatchewan, but the whole Dominion a few years ago.

It has been stated before, and may here be repeated, that no local authority in Saskatchewan has attempted to repudiate its indebtedness, but each of them, including the few in financial difficulty, has made genuine efforts to avoid any delay in paying what they owe.

Constant vigilance is required in the examination of all applications for permission to borrow money by way of debenture, and to further safeguard the ratepayers of the present and of the future, one of the conditions attached to each authorisation is that the price at which the debenture is sold must be satisfactory to The Local Government Board. During the last year and for some years previous, the Board has not approved of any sale which would cause the local authority to pay more than the equivalent of 8 per cent. for money borrowed by debenture. This maximum price may seem high, but unsuccessful attempts were made on more than one occasion to break this limit and to cause the local authority to pay even higher for funds so borrowed. It is held by The Local Government Board that the proposed work on the part of the local authority should be postponed rather than saddle posterity with a burden of debt bearing a rate of interest, which even in the near future, may appear to be exorbitant. Prevailing rates paid for securities of municipalities, school districts, and rural telephone companies throughout the year, are given in detail in another part of this report.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On the 23rd and 28th of February meetings were held with the Advisory Committee consisting of G. F. Blair, Esq., K.C.,

and Hon. C. M. Hamilton, representing the union of Saskatchewan Municipalities and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities respectively.

Among other matters affecting the interest of Saskatchewan local authorities, the attitude of eastern bond dealers towards our municipalities, particularly those of towns, was discussed at some length. It was felt that if a disposition to boycott or prevent the sales of Saskatchewan municipal debentures did exist it would in time fail in its effect. The policy of the Board in dealing carefully with such cases on their merits as they arose, appeared to the Advisory Committee as the only proper one to follow.

The high cost of operating consolidated schools was a matter which also received attention and was discussed at considerable length. It was brought out that the original cost of the consolidated school was small, as compared with the subsequent cost of operation, which included the conveying of pupils from distant points to the central school.

In the opinion of the committee this matter had been well canvassed throughout the province, and any area contemplating the establishment of a consolidated school has at its disposal the experience of such schools already in existence, with full opportunity to avail itself of the experience gained by them. And when a community with its eyes open to the whole situation applies for permission to borrow money by way of debenture for this purpose the Advisory Committee considered the Board to be justified in sanctioning the issue for the requisite amount, provided the financial condition of the district warranted such approval.

A tendency on the part of small centres to willingly attempt the teaching of pupils living beyond the confines of the school districts respectively surrounding such centres, thereby undertaking a burden which does not rightly belong to them, was discussed. A case was cited where at present the school rate in a village is 22½ mills, notwithstanding which the trustees are desirous of adding to their present school accommodation to an extent that would at least double this rate, the reason given by the local officials being that many pupils from outside the district were asking for admission to the school. This brought up the question of the desirability of the "Rural High School." To this question educational authorities in Saskatchewan, and in fact throughout the west, have given much attention during the last few years. Closely connected with it is the question of the establishment of municipal units larger than any school districts now existing, which would contribute by a uniform rate of taxation throughout such unit to the upkeep of the high school. The cost of conveying the children to this central high school was recognised as an obstacle to its success, for the removal of which it was suggested that a school residence might be established in close proximity to the school, where the pupils would be under proper supervision from Monday morning until Friday night, and it was thought that the place where the high school and residence were established might well become a community centre.

The Board pointed out that from the nature of its duties, its main interest in the subject was the financial aspect of the question; that an assurance is required that the area contributing by way of taxation to any proposed rural high school would be sufficiently large to easily support the institution, and that the basis of taxation would be widened so that any capital expenditure incurred might be readily repaid.

It was decided that the question is one which should be given consideration by the newly established body known as the "Secondary Education Section, Trustees' Association."

Owing to the inactive condition of the debenture market debentures of local authorities have for some time past not been eagerly sought after. Offers were made which would cause municipalities, school districts and rural telephone companies to pay excessive rates for money which they were endeavouring to borrow by way of debenture. The Board decided that it would not approve of the sale of any debenture at a price which would mean the paying of more than 8 per cent. for the money thus secured. Frequently bond dealers urged departure from this rule, asking for its variation by possibly one-eighth of one per cent., but the Board consistently refused to vary from it, taking the view that when a local authority was required to pay more than 8 per cent. it was usually advisable that the proposed improvements should be postponed rather than that an undue burden should be imposed upon the ratepayers.

The Advisory Committee heartily approved of the Board's stand in the matter, and expressed gratification that it had not in any case brought hardship to a community.

Any accumulation of securities resulting from this policy was short lived, sale for them being usually found at prices equal to 8 per cent. or even better.

The question of restoring to acreage with all possible speed certain subdivisions surrounding and within many of our cities and towns, and which are not required for purposes of expansion, was next referred to. It was agreed that every encouragement should be given to the authorities concerned to bring back these subdivided areas to their proper status and thus permit of them finding their way into the hands of those prepared to pay taxes on an equitable valuation. The compromise of arrears of taxes on these subdivisions is an aid to municipalities in obtaining this end, and the Board is always ready to approve such compromises, provided they are shown to be just and reasonable.

The granting of authority for the issue of debentures for school and rural telephone purposes in those districts where a large percentage of the lands are held by the Soldier Settlement Board was considered. It was explained to the Committee that the lands held by the Soldier Settlement Board had their titles vested in the Crown, and that the payment of taxes could not, therefore, be enforced under *The Arrears of Taxes Act*, while at the same time distraint and suit proceedings were impracticable. Under these conditions it was deemed advisable to have the proper federal

authority guarantee the payment of taxes in order that debentures issued in soldier settlement communities, or where soldier settlers' lands are numerous, might have adequate security; and arrangements have accordingly been made, by which in respect of lands owned by the Soldier Settlement Board, or in which the Soldier Settlement Board may have an interest by virtue of a soldier settler having resided thereon who has secured advances from the Board, and during the continuance of such ownership or interest, the Board will guarantee to such local authority as may require payment of the same the taxes levied against such lands in respect of the amount required for payment of debentures or debenture coupons hereafter issued under the authority of the Local Government Board, with respect to any of the lands comprised in what is known as the "Porcupine Forest Reserve" and the "Piapot Indian Reserve."

In the cases of other districts, in which may be included a considerable number of Soldier Settlement Board parcels, request for government guarantees, as above, are made separately, and each application dealt with on its merits.

The Advisory Committee expressed its approval of the Board's action in thus not only safeguarding the debentures to be issued, but promoting the interest of the soldier settlers by making it possible for them to obtain the schools and other utilities so necessary to the success of their undertakings.

AUTHORISATION OF THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

Cities.

Schedule A to this report shows in detail the applications from city municipalities, of which there were 36, aggregating \$852,709.52. Two of these of \$14,500.00 were refused; reductions amounting to \$117,739.21 were made in 9. Three, amounting to \$73,500.00 were re-issues of former authorisations, bylaws in connection with which were rejected by the ratepayers and are to be resubmitted. Net authorisations were 31, totalling \$646,970.71, which are classified as follows:

Sewers and works connected therewith.....	9	\$102,097.05
Water mains, works connected therewith.....	6	159,449.43
Concrete sidewalks.....	2	20,237.10
Plank sidewalks.....	3	13,823.41
Storm sewers.....	1	15,000.00
Street improvements.....	1	6,310.00
Street railways.....	1	24,000.00
Bridges.....	1	12,000.00
Electric light and power.....	3	163,000.00
Comfort station.....	1	25,000.00
Collegiate Institute.....	1	6,000.00
Capitalisation of arrears of school taxes..	2	100,053.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31	\$646,970.31
		<hr/>

Towns.

Eight applications aggregating \$52,700.00 were received from town municipalities. Reductions were made in three to the amount of \$11,200.00, leaving a balance of \$41,500.00 which was authorised, classified as follows:

Municipal buildings.....	2	\$13,300.00
Electric light.....	3	19,000.00
Cement walks.....	1	7,000.00
Street improvements.....	2	22,000.00
	8	\$41,500.00

See Schedule B.

Villages.

Schedule C is a list of 37 applications received from village municipalities aggregating \$112,400.00. Of these, five amounting to \$35,700.00 were refused. Reductions to the amount of \$5,450.00 were made in six and 32 totalling \$71,250.00 were authorised as follows:

Concrete sidewalks.....	7	\$14,000.00
Plank sidewalks.....	8	13,150.00
Drainage.....	2	2,500.00
Street improvements.....	2	2,400.00
Municipal buildings.....	3	6,200.00
Fire protection.....	1	7,900.00
Cemeteries and sanitation.....	1	1,000.00
Water supply.....	5	9,700.00
Electric light.....	3	14,400.00
	32	\$71,250.00

Rural Municipalities.

Only eight applications aggregating \$77,578.95 were received from rural municipalities. Two of them amounting to \$31,500.00 were refused; one of \$25,000.00 was withdrawn; a reduction of \$923.10 was made in one; leaving five authorisations amounting to \$20,155.85, which are classified as follows:

Road construction.....	1	\$12,000.00
Hospital grants (union).....	1	1,155.85
Hospital grants (Red Cross).....	2	6,000.00
Municipal hall.....	1	1,000.00
	5	\$20,155.85

Details are given in Schedule D.

Schools.

While a substantial amount of debentures to meet the cost of building and equipping schools, principally in rural districts, was authorised last year, the figures are considerably below those of the preceding year, being only \$1,576,173.00 as compared with \$2,460,508.00 in 1920.

Three hundred and thirty-three applications were received aggregating \$1,747,818.00. Of these, four amounting to \$79,000.00 were refused. Reductions were made in 50 of \$51,845.00. Seven amounting to \$40,800.00 are still pending, and 322 of the amount stated above were authorised. These are classified as follows:

				Defeated by ratepayers	
New schools.....	210	\$1,416,142.00	22	\$168,800.00	
Teachers' residences.....	51	62,215.00	8	10,700.00	
New schools and teachers' residences ...	3	17,541.00	..	.....
School equipment.....	1	1,000.00	..	.....
School barns.....	3	1,500.00	..	.....
Heating plants.....	3	12,200.00	1	3,600.00	
Additions to buildings.....	9	21,150.00	..	.....
Alterations and improvements.....	42	44,425.00	2	3,500.00	
	<u>322</u>	<u>\$1,576,173.00</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>\$186,600.00</u>	
Less defeated by ratepayers.....	33	186,600.00			
	<u>289</u>	<u>\$1,389,573.00</u>			

Two city schools aggregating \$83,000.00 are included in above. Details are given in Schedule E.

It will be noted that the decrease in number of applications is proportionately less than in the amounts. This is due to the increased cost of labour and material, which prevailed during the greater part of the construction period.

Rural Telephones.

Telephone construction in the year 1921 was extremely limited as compared with the two preceding years. In 1919 there were 377 authorisations, amounting to \$3,745,005.00; and in 1920, 272 amounting to \$2,224,809.00. In 1921 only 175 applications, aggregating \$940,856.00, were received; which were disposed of as follows: Two, amounting to \$7,950.00, were refused; two, amounting to \$15,900.00, are pending; and after making reductions totalling \$2,750.00 in two, 171 authorisations amounting to \$914,256.00 were granted. These are classified as follows:

New companies.....	23	\$324,251.00		
Extensions of existing companies.....	131	556,815.00		
Central office buildings.....	13	16,190.00		
Central offices and extensions.....	4	17,000.00		
	<u>171</u>	<u>\$914,256.00</u>		

During the greater part of the construction period there was very little, if any, reduction in the cost of material and labour, to which, together with the difficulties of financing, the decrease is to a great extent attributable. Details are given in Schedule F.

ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCES

Part 2 of *The Local Government Board Act* confers special powers on the Board in connection with control of municipal finance. During the year no additions have been made to the list of local authorities under the direction of the Board.

In respect of those which had previously come under the operation of the Act the following orders were made:

Town of Humboldt—

- January 19 *Re* addition to power plant.
- February 17 *Re* payment of 1917 debenture coupons.
- May 19 Approving estimate and fixing tax rate for municipal and school purposes for 1921.
- June 27 *Re* payment of 1918 debenture coupons.

Humboldt School District No. 1529—

- June 7 *Re* adjustment of overdue debentures.

Town of Canora—

- March 14 *Re* distribution of certain funds.
- March 31 Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1921.

Town of Watrous—

- August 12 Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1921.

Town of Scott—

- July 11 Approving estimates and fixing tax rates for 1921.

CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE OF DEBENTURES

The Town and City Acts provide that for the better marketing of debentures, changes may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, be made in interest rates expressed in bylaws authorising the issue of debentures, without referring them again to the ratepayers.

The Board has granted its approval in the following cases:

City of Saskatoon—

Bylaws 1122, 1208, 1210, 1265, 1329, 1330; from 6 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

City of Regina—

Bylaws 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075; from 6 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

Town of Unity—

Bylaw 42, from 7½ per cent. to 8 per cent.

Arrears of Taxes Act—

Authorisations to capitalise arrears of school taxes and issue debentures therefor were granted to:

City of Saskatoon.....	\$70,240.74
City of Moose Jaw.....	29,812.58

UNION HOSPITALS

During the year, six applications were received for approval of the Board under The Union Hospital Act of Hospital Agreements, and for the allocation of the cost of erecting and maintaining Union Hospitals to the various local authorities contributing to them.

Details of the same are as follows:

Name of hospital	Estimated cost	Municipalities comprised and share of cost to be borne by each	Date of approval
Assiniboine Valley	\$64,200.00	Town of Kamsack..... \$ 5,457.80 Village Togo..... 315.57 R.M. Cote No. 271..... 32,395.86 R.M. Sliding Hills No. 273 (part)..... 16,751.94 R.M. St. Philips No. 301 (part)..... 3,515.96 R.M. Keys No. 303 (part)..... 5,762.87	February 10, 1921
Indian Head	Donation of Indian Head Municipal Hospital	Town of Indian Head.. 30 per cent. Town of Sintaluta..... 5 per cent. R.M. Indian Head No. 165..... 65 per cent.	February 10, 1921 Maintenance only
Fort Livingstone	\$75,200.00	Village Norquay..... \$ 440.50 Village Arran..... 359.72 Village Hvas..... 212.80 Village Stenen..... 357.24 N. ½ R.M. St. Philips No. 301..... 15,852.27 N. ½ R.M. Keys No. 303..... 16,823.83 R.M. Livingstone No. 331..... 18,442.06 R.M. Clayton No. 333 22,711.58	March 16, 1921
Horizon	\$35,000.00	Village Horizon..... <i>Pro rata</i> on R.M. Excel No. 71.... basis of R.M. Key West No. 70..... 1919 assess- ment of R.M. Bengough No. 40 lands only	April 27, 1921
Dinsmore	\$49,600.00	Village Dinsmore..... \$331.56 R.M. King George No. 256..... 22,054.02 R.M. Fertile Valley No. 285 (part)..... 8,015.78 R.M. Milden No. 286 (part)..... 19,198.64	May 23, 1921
Biggar	\$87,000.00	Town of Biggar..... \$5,448.28 R.M. Bushville No. 348 19,124.43 R.M. Biggar No. 347 34,022.56 R.M. Glenside No. 377 11,130.57 R.M. Rosemount No. 378..... 17,274.16	May 23, 1921

SALE OF DEBENTURES

The sale of debentures of local authorities has been attended by perhaps greater difficulties this year than at any other time in the history of the province.

Different causes have combined to bring about this condition, among which may be cited as the principal one the fact that institutional investments, which have heretofore been a large factor in the absorption of municipal, school and rural telephone debentures, have for various well known reasons been restricted to an exceptional extent. In fact insurance and other investing companies have never before been so inactive in respect of this class of securities.

Added to this, the general financial depression has in a considerable degree rendered private funds unavailable to anything like the same extent as in the past, although in Saskatchewan the local investor has been of great assistance in overcoming the difficulties referred to, and is becoming an ever increasing source of supply of funds for capital financing by local authorities. That the people of Saskatchewan are ready to demonstrate their confidence in its municipal institutions by investing their money in them is certainly gratifying, and has been of invaluable assistance in enabling officials of local authorities to obtain the funds necessary for financing the various civic requirements of the country.

The following comparative table shows the proportion of debentures sold locally as compared with last year:

	Total debentures sold				Debentures sold locally			
	1920		1921		1920		1921	
	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount
Cities.....	17	\$380,153.00	21	\$597,114.00	8	\$125,200	14	\$338,559.90
Towns.....	14	90,988.72	25	163,461.58	8	55,648	25	163,461.58
Villages.....	26	47,000.00	24	37,462.00	8	12,600	20	34,962.00
Rural municipalities.....	9	44,430.00	5	36,998.07	1	2,000	1	12,000.00
Villages and rural schools.....	248	1,178,485.00	289	1,152,122.00	..	.....	206	718,365.00
Town schools.....	9	416,500.00	12	214,400.00	163	764,545	11	203,400.00
City schools.....			7	385,000.00			4	99,000.00
Rural telephones.....	260	1,995,175.00	221	1,224,414.00	109	670,900	157	861,413.00
	583	\$4,152,731.72	604	\$3,810,971.65	297	\$1,630,893	438	\$2,431,161.48

In the latter part of 1920 the debenture sales which the Board had been holding periodically were discontinued for the reason that firms which had been in the habit of bidding on the issues offered at these sales had practically withdrawn from the market. They were not renewed this year, although in April and May three sales were held, which included 25 issues amounting to \$56,500.00. The results were not satisfactory; only five issues, amounting to \$7,900.00, being disposed of.

Another unsatisfactory feature of the 1921 debenture sales is the comparatively high interest rate which local authorities were compelled to pay for money borrowed. The prices realised during the year have been carefully analysed, and the results are given in the following tables:

	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average per cent.
<i>Cities—</i>					
February.....	1	\$ 22,000.00	7.	7.	7.
March.....	2	64,200.00	7.375	7.101	7.151
June.....	5	99,000.00	6.70	6.70	6.70
August.....	4	98,300.00	7.10	7.10	7.10
September.....	1	70,240.00	7.	7.	7.
November.....	2	30,310.00	7.	7.	7.
December.....	6	213,054.00	7.47	7.17	7.33
	21	\$597,104.00			
<i>Towns—</i>					
February.....	2	\$ 21,900.00	8.	6.50	7.423
March.....	4	66,000.00	8.	8.00	8.
April.....	2	17,500.00	8.	8.	8.
May.....	1	1,500.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
June.....	1	3,504.50	8.	8.	8.
July.....	1	500.00	7.	7.	7.
August.....	3	12,960.52	8.	7.	7.912
September.....	3	2,750.00	8.	8.	8.
October.....	3	14,100.00	8.	7.	7.870
November.....	2	2,500.00	8.	7.	7.200
December.....	3	20,246.56	8.	6.50	7.144
	25	\$163,461.58			
<i>Villages—</i>					
January.....	1	\$ 800.00	8.	8.	8.
February.....	2	2,400.00	8.	8.	8.
April.....	1	1,000.00	8.	8.	8.
May.....	2	3,500.00	8.	8.	8.
June.....	2	2,500.00	8.	8.	8.
July.....	7	11,550.00	8.	8.	8.
August.....	3	7,000.00	8.	8.	8.
September.....	2	3,212.00	8.	8.	8.
October.....	2	3,000.00	8.	8.	8.
November.....	2	2,500.00	8.	8.	8.
	24	\$37,462.00			
<i>Rural Municipalities—</i>					
March.....	5	\$36,998.07	8.	7.	7.468
<i>Village and Rural School Districts—</i>					
January.....	21	\$ 81,650.00	8.	8.	8.
February.....	11	48,365.00	8.	7.50	7.953
March.....	36	88,075.00	8.	7.905	7.990
April.....	26	97,582.00	8.	7.50	7.862
May.....	12	41,100.00	8.	7.50	7.816
June.....	27	156,875.00	8.	7.50	7.892
July.....	30	167,275.00	8.	7.50	7.987
August.....	26	147,300.00	8.	7.872	7.998
September.....	21	59,150.00	8.	7.	7.890
October.....	33	135,810.00	8.	7.	7.971
November.....	24	71,350.00	8.	7.	7.982
December.....	22	57,590.00	8.	8.	8.
	289	\$1,152,122.00			

	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate per cent.	Lowest interest rate per cent.	Average per cent.
<i>Town Schools—</i>					
February.....	3	\$37,000.00	8.	7.	7.213
March.....	1	45,000.00	7.875	7.875	7.875
April.....	1	40,000.00	7.531	7.531	7.531
May.....	1	33,500.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
July.....	2	39,600.00	8.	6.	7.666
September.....	2	13,800.00	8.	8.	8.
October.....	1	1,500.00	8.	8.	8.
November.....	1	4,000.00	8.	8.	8.
	12	\$214,400.00			
<i>City Schools—</i>					
January.....	2	\$18,500.00	7.	7.	7.
March.....	2	250,000.00	6.450	6.450	6.450
June.....	1	45,500.00	8.	8.	8.
November.....	2	71,000.00	7.35	7.22	7.284
	7	\$385,000.00			
<i>Rural Telephone Companies—</i>					
January.....	31	\$243,624.00	8.	8.	8.
February.....	33	122,950.00	8.	8.	8.
March.....	16	72,550.00	8.	7.914	7.999
April.....	11	92,800.00	8.	7.	7.962
May.....	4	10,800.00	8.	7.797	7.877
June.....	6	40,700.00	8.	8.	8.
July.....	7	32,050.00	8.	8.	8.
August.....	15	88,461.00	8.	7.902	7.999
September.....	17	139,250.00	8.	7.50	7.985
October.....	21	127,650.00	8.	7.839	7.998
November.....	27	130,440.00	8.	8.	8.
December.....	33	123,140.00	8.	7.838	7.979
	221	\$1,224,414.00			

SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS

Investments to the amount of \$1,830,385.06, from moneys accumulated in sinking funds maintained by various local authorities for the purpose of retiring at maturity certain debentures issued by them on the sinking fund plan, have been approved by the Board.

These investments are classified as follows:

Dominion of Canada war bonds.....	\$ 250.00
Dominion of Canada Victory bonds.....	700.00
Province of Alberta bonds.....	657,041.43
Province of Saskatchewan bonds.....	20,178.00
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds.....	34,200.00
Saskatchewan school district debentures....	334,061.33
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	438,054.30
Saskatchewan city debentures.....	345,900.00

\$1,830,385.06

The following statement gives the details of investments made from various sinking funds, the interest yield of each class, and the average yield on all investments made during the year:

Nature of investment	Number of applications	Face value of security	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of Regina—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	14	\$111,800.00	7.875
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	1	31,025.00	7.814
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	8	32,402.69	8.
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	3	38,500.00	7.775
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	14	54,250.00	7.50
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	1	7,083.64	7.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	3	6,530.86	8.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	11	64,200.00	7.875
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	5	57,400.00	7.625
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	11	33,042.29	7.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	23	76,339.18	7.50
City of Regina debentures.....	2	37,500.00	6.70
City of Regina debentures.....	5	135,000.00	6.750
	101	\$685,073.66	Average 7.452
<i>City of Moose Jaw—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	2	\$11,000.00	7.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	2	10,300.00	8.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	5	76,500.00	7.875
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	7	27,342.89	7.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	9	49,849.08	7.625
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds.....	1	25,000.00	5.
City of Moose Jaw debentures.....	1	5,000.00	7.
City of Moose Jaw debentures.....	1	19,100.00	7.10
	28	\$224,091.97	Average 7.397
<i>City of Saskatoon—</i>			
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures...	2	\$32,000.00	8.
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	1	7,000.00	7.50
City of Saskatoon debentures.....	4	98,300.00	7.10
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936....	1	15,000.00	6.10
Province of Saskatchewan bonds, 1936....	1	35,000.00	6.17
Province of Saskatchewan registered stock 1941.....	1	10,178.00	6.75
Province of Alberta bonds, 1941.....	2	107,000.00	6.30
Province of Alberta bonds, 1941.....	1	535,041.43	6.25
	13	\$839,519.43	Average 6.433
<i>City of Prince Albert—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds.....	3	\$4,700.00	5.
Province of Saskatchewan bonds.....	1	10,000.00	6.25
Saskatchewan School district debentures...	1	2,000.00	8.
	5	\$16,700.00	Average 6.108

Nature of investment	Number of applications	Face value of security	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of North Battleford—</i>			
Dominion war loan, 1923	1	200.00	5.80
Dominion war loan, 1922	1	50.00	6.05
Province of Alberta bonds, 1941	1	15,000.00	6.20
Province of Saskatchewan farm loan bonds	1	1,000.00	5.
	4	\$16,250.00	Average 6.120
<i>City of Weyburn—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	1	\$5,000.00	7.375
<i>Town of Melfort—</i>			
Saskatchewan farm loan bonds	1	\$3,500.00	5.
<i>Town of Davidson—</i>			
Victory bonds, 1934	1	\$700.00	6.05
Town of Davidson debentures	1	1,000.00	7.
	2	\$1,700.00	Average 6.608
<i>Town of Duck Lake—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	1	\$1,100.00	7.50
<i>Town of Rosetown—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	2	\$1,350.00	7.579
<i>Town of Biggar—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	3	3,250.00	7.784
<i>Regina Public School District No. 4—</i>			
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	5	\$10,600.00	8.
Saskatchewan school district debentures . . .	3	17,700.00	7.50
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures . . .	3	4,550.00	8.
	11	\$32,850.00	7.730

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.
- Regina Public School District No. 4.

Approval under section 353 of *The City Act* has been granted to the withdrawal of surplus earnings on sinking funds and application of the same to current or other expenses of the respective municipalities, as follows:

City of Regina, to December 31, 1919	\$ 23,000.00
City of Saskatoon, to December 31, 1919	50,000.00
City of Saskatoon, to December 31, 1920	35,000.00

ASSESSMENT APPEALS

Twenty-eight (28) appeals against assessment, from four (4) municipalities were heard, as follows:

March 21.....	City of North Battleford	1
March 18.....	City of Moose Jaw.....	5
August 8	City of Prince Albert.....	21
March 23.....	City of Saskatoon.....	1
and under <i>Subdivision Act</i> :		
	Rural Municipality of Weyburn.....	1

COMPROMISE OF ARREARS OF TAXES

Two applications for the Board's approval of compromise of arrears of taxes were received:

Rural Municipality of Cory No. 344—

Saskatoon Junction:

Municipal taxes and costs 1912 to 1920, inclusive \$1,140.06

Compromised for..... 570.03

Rural Municipality of Sliding Hills No. 273—

Blocks 5 to 12 inclusive hamlet of Mikado:

Municipal taxes and penalties 1914 to 1919,

inclusive..... 1,717.59

Application pending.

SALE OF SHARES

In dealing with applications for permission to sell shares to the public in Saskatchewan, the Board has, as in the past, endeavoured to give its decisions in such manner as not only to insure, so far as in its power lies, the protection of the public from unprofitable investments, but to give every possible advantage in respect of the sale of its shares to companies having fair prospects of earning profits for their contributors.

Recently a conference between the Manitoba Public Utilities Commission, the Alberta Public Utilities Commission and the Saskatchewan Local Government Board was held in the Local Government Board rooms in the Parliament Building, Regina, for the purpose of discussing the problems with which all of these bodies have to cope; comparing notes on the administration of *The Sale of Shares Act* of the three provinces having "blue sky laws," and considering means for co-operation along certain lines for the mutual advantage of the three provinces.

The meeting was very successful, and it is hoped will result in benefit to all concerned.

A representative of the Attorney General of Ontario, Mr. A. H. O'Brien, was present for the purpose of securing such *data* as might prove useful in framing *The Sale of Shares Act*, now being considered by the Ontario Government.

It has indirectly come to the attention of the Board that many unscrupulous stock salesmen, with residence outside of the

province, are engaged in the unauthorised sale of shares of various companies. These men are skilful in the art of persuasion, and have succeeded in victimising many persons who were so unfortunate as to have business relations with them.

It should be born in mind that no person can legally offer the stock bonds or shares of any company, excepting those exempt from the operation of the Act, unless he has been licensed so to do, by the Local Government Board. The Act requires that he must have such license in his possession and display it to every person with whom he attempts to do business.

Following is a list of applications dealt with during the year:

Name	File No.	Authorised capital	Value of shares	How disposed of
International Loan Co.....	9113	\$500,000	\$100	Aug. 21, pending.
Western Aeroplane Co.....	9260	50,000	100	Feb. 8, certificate refused.
Nevada General Metals, Mining and Development Co.....	9275	200,000	10c	Feb. 22, certificate refused.
Scottish Provincial Invest- ment Co., Ltd.....	9244	200,000	\$100	Feb. 25, certificate to sell \$75,000.00 additional stock \$55.00 per share.
Glen Hughey Farm, Ltd.....	9276	50,000	100	March 15, certificate refused.
Swan Valley Lumber Co.....	9273	100,000	100	March 26, certificate refused.
Winnipeg Motor Cars, Ltd...	9277	1,000,000	..	April 11, certificate refused.
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers', Ltd.....	9263	200,000	10	May 6, certificate granted for 3,000 shares.
Peace River Petroleum, Ltd..	9261	5,000,000	1	April 26, certificate refused.
New Empress Theatre Co....	9280	50,000	10	May 20, certificate grant- ed to sell 3,000 8 per cent. cum. pref. shares.
W. E. Mason Discount Co....	9265	250,000	100	June 13, certificate grant- ed to sell 1,500 shares.
Saskatchewan Creameries Co., of Moose Jaw, Ltd....	9245	400,000	100	Oct. 6, certificate granted for \$75,000, 7 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds.
Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Ltd....	9292	2,000,000	50	Oct. 11, certificate granted for 3,127 shares, at \$50.
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.....	9167	1,000,000	..	Oct. 20, certificate granted for 50,000 shares, at \$22.
Saskatchewan Creameries Co., of Moose Jaw, Ltd....	9245	400,000	100	Oct. 27, certificate granted for 1,000 8 per cent. cumulative second pre- ferred shares, at \$100.
Indian Head Milling Co.....	9294	30,000	50	Oct. 28, certificate granted for 600 shares.
Indemnity Agencies, Ltd....	9298	200,000	10	Nov. 15, certificate grant- ed for 4,000 shares, at \$25.
Stewart Sheaf Leader Co....	9205	500,000	..	Nov. 2, renewal of appli- cation. Pending.

Name	File No.	Authorised capital	Value of shares	How disposed of
Foot Hills Collieries, Ltd.....	9258	300,000	100	Application pending.
Great Western Garment Co..	9267	750,000	..	Application pending.
Western Oil Co.....	9278	50,000	100	Application pending.
Syracuse Pharmacal Co.....	9279	150,000	10	Application withdrawn.
Steele Realty Development Co.....	9281	1,500,000	100	Application pending.
Allan's Calgary Theatres, Ltd.....	9282	850,000	..	Application pending.
Riddell Carriage and Motor Co., Ltd.....	9284	70,000	100	Application pending.
Congress Farmers Elevator Co., Ltd.....	9285	12,000	100	Application pending.
The Pas Oil Development Co. Ltd.....	9287	2,000	1	Application pending.
The Canadian Coin Locker Co., Ltd.....	9288	1,500,000	25	Application pending.
Flood Mfg. Co., Ltd.....	9290	250,000	1	Application pending.
Parker Motor Car Co., Ltd.	9291	10,000,000	100	Application pending.
Mutual Oils, Ltd.....	9293	3,000,000	100	Application pending.
Lambert Stoker Co., Ltd...	9296	1,000,000	100	Application pending.
Edson Petroleum Co., Ltd...	9297	500,000	..	Dec. 29, 1921, certificate granted 100 6 per cent. participating preference shares, at \$100.
Merchants Casualty Co.....	9302	500,000	50	Dec. 6, 1921, certificate refused.
Canadian Farm Implements Co., Ltd.....	9301	1,000,000	1	Application pending.

The following certificates have been revoked:

Name	File number	Date of revocation
Consumers, Ltd.....	9103	June 18.
Farmers Coal Mining Co.....	9182	June 30.
Dauntless Mfg. Co.....	9204	October 12.
Farmers Supply Co.....	9152	November 16.
Olympia, Ltd.....	9248	November 17.
General Motor Accessories, Ltd.....	9220	November 18.
Farmers Club Elevator Co.....	9172	December 2.
The Tillers Machinery Co., Ltd.....	9246	December 2.
Saskatoon Packers, Ltd.....	9146	December 8.
Saskatoon Pure Milk Co., Ltd.....	9269	December 8.
Norwegian Farmers Publishing Co., Ltd.....	9208	December 8.
Saskatchewan Straw Gas Co., Ltd.....	9118	December 8.
San Joaquin Oil Co., Ltd.....	9209	December 8.
Mid West Packing Co., Ltd.....	9250	December 14.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHEDULES A, B, C, D, E AND F TO REPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.

	Total number of applica- tions	Amount	Number refused	Amount	Number reduced	Amount	Number pending	Amount	Number author- ised	Amount
Cities (Schedule A).....	*36	\$852,709.52	2	\$14,500	9	\$117,739.21	..	....	31	\$646,970.31
Towns (Schedule B).....	8	52,700.00	..	.....	3	11,200.00	..	....	8	41,500.00
Villages (Schedule C).....	37	112,400.00	5	35,700	6	5,450.00	..	....	32	71,250.00
Rural Municipalities (Schedule D)...	†8	77,578.95	2	31,500	1	923.10	..	....	5	20,155.85
Schools (Schedule E).....	333	1,747,818.00	4	79,000	50	51,845.00	7	\$40,800	322	1,576,173.00
Rural Telephones (Schedule F).....	175	940,856.00	7	7,950	3	2,750.00	2	15,900	171	914,256.00
	597	\$3,784,062.47	22	\$168,650	70	\$189,907.31	9	\$56,700	569	\$3,270,305.16

*3 applications \$73,500 are for renewals of previous authorisations.

†1 application 25,000 withdrawn.

(Schedules A, B, C, D, E and F not printed.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

STATEMENT OF AUTHORISATIONS GRANTED FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1921, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

	1920		1921	
	Number of authorisations	Amount	Number of authorisations	Amount
Cities.....	19	\$550,280.00	31	\$646,970.31
Towns.....	22	353,152.80	8	41,500.00
Villages.....	44	107,650.00	32	71,250.00
Rural municipalities.....	13	86,828.07	5	20,155.85
Schools.....	381	2,460,508.00	322	1,576,173.00
Rural telephones.....	272	2,224,809.00	171	914,256.00
	751	\$5,783,228.07	569	\$3,270,305.16

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, *January 23, 1922.*

HONOURABLE W. M. MARTIN, K.C.,
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, 1921.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. GROSCH,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 46

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY (*Mr. Hyde*) SHOWING:

A comprehensive summary of the activities from October 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, of that branch of the Department of the Attorney General having to do with the affairs and estates of soldiers. (Appendices omitted.)

REGINA, January 26, 1922.

TO THE HONOURABLE W. M. MARTIN, K.C.,
Attorney General for Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of your department from October 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, in compliance with an Order of the Legislative Assembly which issued on motion of Mr. Hyde, on the twelfth day of January, 1922.

In order that this report may be presented in its proper perspective, it will be necessary at the outset to refer very briefly to the circumstances which attended the creation of this Branch, and the history of its operation during the past three years.

In the last year of the war the Government of Saskatchewan, decided to establish a bureau in connection with the Department of the Attorney General which should render gratuitous legal advice and assistance to residents of this province temporarily absent on service with the Forces, and should take in hand the administration of certain estates of those whose lives had been or might be lost at the Front or from the effects of their service.

In the early stages of its operation this Branch was concerned in the main in dealing with inquiries from and conducting investigations on behalf of those on service with the Allied forces, who had, prior to their enlistment resided in Saskatchewan or possessed property interests in this province. This work expanded rapidly during the period which intervened between the signing of the Armistice and the demobilisation of those who had survived the war, and by the end of 1919 over 13,000 inquiries, embracing a multiplicity of questions of law and fact, had been received and dealt with in a practical way, entailing no expense to the inquirer, and in the majority of cases satisfactorily disposing of the matter under consideration.

As was explained at some length in a Return which was tabled in the Legislature, on motion of Mr. Turner, in the month of December, 1920, this Branch has since its creation functioned in the dual role of an information bureau to deal with the problems of Saskatchewan members and ex-members of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and as an office affording legal assistance in the administration of certain estates of deceased soldiers, sailors and

airmen. It is in the latter capacity that I have been principally engaged during the past year, and the present Return will deal particularly with this phase of my activities.

Whenever a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is shown to have died on active service or from the effects of such service and to have resided in Saskatchewan or to have left property here, this Branch offers gratuitously to the deceased's beneficiaries or next of kin the legal administration services for which in the ordinary course they would be compelled to have recourse to a practising solicitor. As a general rule this Branch does not take such estates in hand if the aggregate value of the assets exceeds \$5,000.00, unless special circumstances are shown to exist—as, for instance, where the property cannot be readily converted into money and devolves to a widow in straitened circumstances. As a matter of fact only a small minority of Saskatchewan's soldiers who died on active service left estates possessing a value in excess of \$5,000.00.

The assistance of this Branch has been invoked in connection with the estates of over 1,500 deceased officers and other ranks who prior to their enlistment lived or had interests in Saskatchewan. Many of these cases were comparatively simple of adjustment and were speedily wound up to the satisfaction of all concerned. Estates are still being referred to me daily, however, in which the realisation of the assets cannot be effected except by obtaining from the appropriate Surrogate Court in this Province a Grant of Letters Probate, Letters of Administration, Letters of Administration with Will annexed, or resealing of a Grant issued elsewhere. Up to December 31, 1921, 487 such Grants were obtained through the agency of this Branch, without putting the deceased's beneficiaries to any expense whatever. Of these 487 grants, 183 have been issued during the period under review, as against 189 in the previous twelve months.

Hereto annexed is a detailed list of the said 183 grants, showing in each case the full name of the deceased, the date on which letters issued and the judicial district concerned. (Appendix A.)

The figures cited above indicate a very slight decrease during the past year in the number of estates in which I have obtained grants from the courts. As a matter of fact, however, the longer the lapse of time between the date of death and the commencement of administration proceedings, the more complicated are the deceased's affairs and the greater are the difficulties in the way of expeditious and satisfactory settlement. Consequently the actual work performed by this Branch in 1921 was heavier than during the previous twelve months. Apropos of this latter statement, let me refer to one of many similar cases which have been placed in my hands during the past six months: A young Saskatchewan farmer who had broken a few acres on his homestead and pre-emption, but had not yet qualified for the issue of patent for either quarter section, enlisted in an infantry battalion in 1916. He proceeded overseas and was in 1918 pronounced "missing, presumed dead," by the military authorities. He had been a bachelor, and his

only immediate relative was his widowed mother residing in poverty in the Province of Ontario. The deceased had not seen or corresponded with his mother for several years prior to his departure from Canada, and the latter knew nothing of his affairs or of his whereabouts, until she was officially advised of his presumed death at the Front. In the month of September last, the secretary treasurer of the rural municipality of ——— advised this Branch that a certain homestead and pre-emption which had been sold some time previously for taxes, were assessed in the name of a man now believed to have gone to the war. As a result of extensive inquiries through the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Interior and in various private quarters, I was finally able to establish the fact that this land had belonged to the above deceased. The situation was explained to the deceased's mother, and before the end of the year a Grant of Letters of Administration had been obtained in her name, the land had been restored from tax sale and all municipal taxes cancelled for the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, and the homestead quarter section had been patented and transferred to her in her personal capacity. Furthermore a small savings bank balance and two bonds were discovered, the proceeds of which will contribute in no small way to the comfort of the deceased's aged mother in her declining years.

It is difficult to estimate the average length of time necessarily devoted by this Branch to the administration of a soldier's estate. Frequently Letters of Administration are obtained and the beneficiaries are placed in possession of the real and personal assets within three or four months. In other cases, on account of the insufficiency of available information, the failure of those interested to take action promptly after the deceased's death, and the lack of active co-operation by the next of kin, the business cannot be brought to conclusion within less than a couple of years. This Branch has always pursued a policy of patient persistence in the latter class of estates, and a review of the results accomplished during 1921 is most gratifying. Incidentally, the fact is never lost sight of that an estate which is capable of realising only \$100, may be just as important to the parties thereto entitled as another in which the assets run into thousands.

It is in the settlement of comparatively small estates that this Branch performs in my opinion its greatest service. The practising solicitors of the province deserve, as a class, a liberal measure of credit for their very reasonable charges in connection with the administration of the average soldier estate which has been entrusted to them for administration. In many such cases the solicitor and client bill covers little more than actual out of pocket disbursements. But where the nature of the assets is such that the realisation thereof involves an amount of time and work out of all proportion to their actual value, the practising solicitor cannot afford to act. I could cite scores of such cases in which it has been my privilege to assist the relatives of a deceased bread winner to the enjoyment of a small sum of money or parcel of land which they would otherwise have been compelled to abandon.

It is frequently impossible to determine, without pursuing exhaustive inquiries, exactly what property the deceased's estate comprises, and whether such property possesses at the present time sufficient real value to justify taking out Letters of Administration. About a year ago the secretary of the Montgomeryshire Local Committee, Montgomery, Wales, applied to this Branch for assistance on behalf of a deceased Canadian soldier's widow living in Wales. The deceased had conveyed to his wife the impression that he owned considerable valuable real property and oil and gas stocks in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and I was asked to take the matter in hand. After months of investigation and inquiry, I was able to establish to the satisfaction of the widow that the numerous suburban lots of which her husband had left the duplicate certificates of title with her, where in no case of sufficient value to justify her in paying the arrears of taxes thereon. Proof was also furnished of the impossibility of realising anything out of the defunct companies from which the deceased had purchased his oil and gas shares. The discovery of the true state of affairs was disappointing to the widow, but she has the consolation of knowing that this Branch has gratuitously cleared up the situation in a way which would have been impossible through any other agency except at considerable expense.

During the past year this Branch has brought to completion the administration of over 200 estates in which it was first necessary to take out Surrogate Court Grants of Letters. If these estates had been handled to the same extent by practising solicitors, I am satisfied that the taxable fees and disbursements would have averaged at least \$200. That is to say, the saving afforded to relatives of these 200 deceased soldiers during the brief period in question amounted to at least \$40,000. These figures take no account of all the estates still in process of winding up, or the new ones which are coming in daily, nor do they cover the hundreds of cases in which I have been called upon during the year to advise and assist surviving members of the Forces.

One need only peruse the copies of letters hereto attached (Appendix E) to realise how genuine is the appreciation of those who have enjoyed the gratuitous services which your government has enabled this Branch to afford.

As is to be expected in a province in which agriculture constitutes the basic industry, a great many of the Saskatchewan soldiers killed on active service, were farmers prior to enlistment, and left unpatented homesteads and pre-emptions. *The Dominion Lands Act* provides for the issue of the homestead patent in such circumstances, without requiring the performance of any further residential or cultivation duties, but the land cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt with until a Grant of Letters has been obtained from the surrogate court. Such being the case, a great deal of constructive work is being done by the active co-operation of this Branch with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa and through its local agencies. I cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and energy of the Department of the Interior officials with whom this

phase of my activities has brought me in contact. I attach hereto a copy of a self-explanatory letter written recently by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England. (Appendix D.) This letter conveys some idea of the difficulties which are experienced with increasing frequency in locating and establishing communication with the parties entitled to the possession of deceased soldiers' property.

If all the men who went to the war and did not return had left clear testamentary directions with regard to their property, the work of this Branch would be a delightfully simple matter. In actual practice, however, it is the exception rather than the rule to find an estate in which serious difficulties do not present themselves at some stage in the administration. In the return to the Legislature a year ago, I had occasion to refer to a case in point, which has since developed further complications. An unmarried farmer who was heavily indebted to his aged parents, with whom he had been living in the southern part of the province, executed a will in which he devised his homestead and pre-emption to his father, and subsequently died on active service. Before his death he was lawfully married in England, thereby revoking his will. Under the law of intestacy in force in this province, the deceased's estate devolves in equal shares to his widow and her infant daughter. The widow rather peremptorily called upon the deceased's father for an accounting, and the latter died shortly after the assistance of this Branch had been invoked. As a result of a thorough investigation, I found that the deceased soldier's land, as well as that of his late father, was over-incumbered and could not realise anything except to the creditors, and I so advised the young widow in England. In the face of my recommendation to the contrary, the latter obtained a passage to Canada with her child. She found conditions exactly as represented, and after a few weeks of inharmonious association with her mother-in-law, came to Regina and asked to be returned to England. I referred the matter to the Department of Immigration and Colonisation and the woman and her child were ultimately assisted back to their original home.

Another case somewhat similar to the above, concerns an Italian widow whose husband, also Italian born, fought and died with the Canadians. This woman was living on a patented Saskatchewan homestead with her husband when the latter answered the call to the colours. The farm was turned over to the man's principal creditor, and the woman returned to her relatives in Italy. Some months ago the widow left her young son in Italy and came back to Saskatchewan in the hope of saving something out of her late husband's estate, and resuming farming operations. She found herself helpless, and consulted this Branch. The affairs of the deceased were investigated and found to be far from encouraging. At the same time, some progress is being made in the matter, and whatever the outcome may be, this woman will never have cause to charge the Government of Saskatchewan with lack of

practical appreciation of her husband's voluntary enlistment and death with the Army of the land of his adoption.

An examination of the attached memorandum (Appendix B), and information form (Appendix C), of which copies are sent to persons applying for assistance in administration matters, indicates that the Government of Saskatchewan aimed, in the establishment of this Branch, to render real service to a large class of eminently deserving citizens who freely and unselfishly gave of their best at a time when the Empire was threatened, and I venture to say that this aim is being realised in a measure surpassing the most sanguine expectations.

I wish, Sir, in conclusion, to express my personal appreciation of the practical support and assistance which have been accorded to this Branch during the year, by the Government and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province. I have also to thank a host of organisations, officials and private individuals in this and other lands whose active co-operation has done so much to further the good work upon which this Branch is engaged. In the latter connection I would mention particularly the Canadian Commissioners in London and Paris, the officers of the Dominion Departments of Militia and Defence, Interior, Immigration and Colonisation and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, The Soldier Settlement Board, the Great War Veterans' Association, the Canadian Red Cross Association, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the bench, bar, civil service, police and municipal officers of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. MOYER,

Law Officer Directing Soldiers' Estates.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,
(*Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE BUDGET

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Tuesday, January 31, 1922.

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 presenting the motion that you do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Supply it is I think the sixth successive occasion on which this honour has fallen to me and I am sure that on no previous occasion has my address dealt with economic conditions so serious as those which exist in the province at the present time. It has been my custom in the Budget Speech to review to some extent the economic condition of the people of Saskatchewan before turning to the financial situation of the province as a governmental entity. I propose to follow the same course today to some extent although it is very easy for the House to understand that the very considerable change which has taken place in connection with the value of the products of the people of Saskatchewan during the past year makes it very difficult to get accurate and reliable statistics collected as early as this in connection with production during the year 1921.

I would rather not use figures at all than use those which would appear to be either unduly optimistic or unduly pessimistic at this time. The reason is that, as a people, we need now as we have never needed before to keep a level head, not to be unduly uplifted by our prospects nor unduly depressed by experiences such as we have had in the year just closed.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

There is this to be said so far as the agricultural industry is concerned productive effort was certainly maintained during the year 1921.

Acreage Under Cultivation

With reference to field crops particularly figures supplied me by the Bureau of Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture indicate substantial increases in acreage in connection with our main field crops. For instance our 1920 acreage of wheat was 10,061,000 acres. Our 1921 acreage was 13,556,000 or an increase approximately of 3,500,000 acres of wheat. Oats: 1920, 5,106,822 acres; 1921, 5,681,522 acres; barley: 1920, 519,000 acres; 1921, 497,000 acres, a slight decrease. Flax shows a marked

decrease; 1920, 1,140,000 acres; 1921, 426,000 acres. Agriculturists will not perhaps regret the decrease in the flax acreage having regard to the trouble flax has caused in the past. Rye which shows a larger increase than flax shows a decrease; 1920, 172,000 acres; 1921, 1,208,000 acres.

These are the more important grains and indicate that there was a sustained effort on the part of agriculturists in spite of the fact that they saw facing them a period of very doubtful financial returns.

Another interesting feature particularly looking to the future is the area of summerfallow ready for next year's crop. In 1920 the area was 3,751,000 acres; 1921, 5,908,000 acres. Also there is a small increase noted in new breaking; 1920, 549,000 acres; 1921, 616,000 acres.

Average Grain Yields Per Acre

The yields per acre of the various grains as between the two years do not indicate that nature was any harder on us so far as yield is concerned in 1921 than in the previous year. Wheat in 1920, average yield was 11.2 bushels; in 1921, 14.8 bushels; oats, 1920, 27.7 bushels; 1921, 32.7 bushels; barley, 1920, 20.2 bushels; 1921, 25.9 bushels; flax, 1920, 4.8 bushels; 1921, 7.3 bushels; rye, 1920, 13.8 bushels; 1921, 12.3 bushels.

Live Stock

In regard to live stock also there is indication that people are increasing their reliance upon live stock in connection with their farming operations. A canvass of the situation reveals an increase all along the line in every class of live stock in 1921 as compared with 1920. Horses and mules; 1920, 948,000; 1921, 1,179,000; cattle of all kinds, 1920, 1,324,000; 1921, 1,563,000. Sheep, 1920, 160,000; 1921, 188,000. Swine, 1920, 321,000; 1921, 432,000.

Value of Products

While these figures are interesting as a matter of comparison they are after all principally of interest in connection with the values they represent and the returns they bring and I need hardly tell the members of this House, 90 per cent. of whom are practical farmers, that these figures relating to acreages and yields and numbers of live stock increasing all along the line by no means indicate that the net financial yield to the farmer increased in 1921. The opposite was the case. A few figures will give some idea of the decrease: total value of all live stock in 1920 was \$241,000,000. In spite of the increase of numbers to which I have referred the total value of live stock today is only \$186,000,000. There is no need to indicate the reason. The value of the individual animal is much less today than a year ago and that fact reflected all through the live stock of the province brings about this astounding reduction in values of \$60,000,000.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Products

A year ago I produced a statement of other farm products such as butter, cheese, wool, ice cream, wool clip, garden and poultry products which totalled \$37,753,000 during the year 1920. Last year there was a decrease in value with an increase in production, the total value of farm products of this class being \$32,914,000.

Increased Costs and Decreased Returns

There is no doubt that the decreased values to which I have referred, has affected the credit of the farmer and will continue to do so for some time to come. In connection with the value of the grain crop; I will not try to estimate it. While I have some figures here relating to that portion of the grain crop which the farmer sells, the estimate is too startling and I have not had an opportunity of thoroughly studying it. I do not want to appear as an alarmist and therefore do not care to quote the figures of the estimate at the present time.

There is one feature in connection with the grain crop which is interesting and represents a real problem. It has been referred to on one or two occasions during the present session, the high cost of threshing the 1921 crop. The Bureau has been gathering information from municipalities in the province and all other bodies that can give information in addition to its 1,100 crop correspondents with reference to cost of threshing and the result of that inquiry leads to the estimate that it cost sixty-four million dollars to thresh the 1921 wheat crop alone, without regard to other grains. That is a conservative estimate. As to what that means resulting as it does from conditions which have been discussed in this House, such as labour costs and the bad weather, is best illustrated by taking the figure and setting it against what is estimated to be the net return to the farmers for the wheat which they have for sale as a result of their 1921 operations. Here I have to take an arbitrary figure, \$127,500,000. That is the figure I take as the basis of arriving at how much money the farmers will get for their wheat crop which is actually sold. I arrive at that figure by setting a net average price at the country point of seventy-five cents a bushel. The farmer had for sale \$127,500,000 worth of wheat. It cost \$64,000,000 to thresh it; binder twine cost \$4,000,000; taxes cost \$11,069,000. That means his total expenditure under these heads alone, aggregated 79 million dollars out of the \$127,500,000 leaving him \$48,430,000 to pay for the production of the crop, wages of himself and his work people during the summer. That is a very pessimistic statement but I believe that it is not overdrawn. I believe there is not a farmer in this House who will not realise that approximately these figures as applied to all the farmers will find confirmation in his own experience.

There is another significant thing in connection with our live stock industry that I think I should mention because it has an important bearing upon the decrease in the value of our live stock to which I have referred. In October, November and

December, the three fall months of 1920, there were exported to the U.S.A. through the Moose Jaw Co-operative Stock Yards 37,056 head of live stock. In the same period of 1921 only 7,500 head were exported to the U.S.A. through the same stock yards. I know it will be said that the new American tariff arrangement known as the Fordney tariff has brought about that result but whatever may be the reason that is one of the most significant things bearing upon the value of our live stock. We have been deprived of a market that we formerly enjoyed.

It has been my unfortunate privilege during the last three months to meet many hundreds of our agricultural people who are in trouble as a result of these conditions, delegations, representing large bodies of them have petitioned for some possible manner of help. I have this to say regarding all of them: I have yet to talk to the man who is without hope. Possibly the hopeless ones stay at home, but it is strange if there is any great proportion of these people in the country, that, among the great numbers who have interviewed the Government, there have not been some of them. The spirit of optimism that made this country is still in the hearts of our people. Give them a square chance, have the economic conditions made so that it is reasonably possible for them to get along and when the green grass comes in the spring they will take hold with the same vim as they have ever since this country was first populated.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A year ago I attempted to give some information respecting industries other than agriculture. It is somewhat difficult to get accurate information of these industries which are as yet relatively of small importance in our provincial life. By co-operation with the Federal Census Bureau we have succeeded in getting some information but not up to date. There are one or two interesting things with reference to new industrial development which I think I might refer to. In 1921 three companies were organised and actually began the development of various deposits of sodium sulphate in Saskatchewan. These companies have a combined authorised capital of \$620,000. Five new coal mining companies were organised with a total authorised capital of \$730,500. All of these companies are actively engaged in opening up new mining properties in the southern portion of the province. In the brick and clay products industry three new concerns were organised with an authorised capital of \$20,000. In addition three or possibly four of the firms already in operation changed their plants, process or class of product in order to ensure a larger or more profitable production from the class of material which they are mining. Two new companies were brought into existence to develop the oil fields in northern Saskatchewan. These companies are merely development or prospecting concerns but they are actually boring and have a total authorised capital of \$65,000. A total of 13 companies were therefore organised with a capital of \$1,435,500 for the purpose of developing our natural resources.

Concerning the general manufacturing industries I have to rely upon the federal census and statistics bureau and the latest figures they are able to supply are for 1919 which I compare with 1918 in order to show the difference. In 1918 there were 1,422 manufacturing establishments and in 1919 there were 1,534. The other figures are as follows:

	1918	1919
Amount of capital invested	\$39,000,000	\$35,869,588
Number of employees on salary	1,289	1,524
Amount of salaries	1,585,000	2,210,038
Number of employees on wages	6,899	7,953
Amount of wages	6,910,000	9,226,936
Cost of raw material	30,614,000	36,937,613
Value of product	50,009,000	59,752,486

The real value of industries of this character to the province can best be determined by deducting the cost of the raw material from the value of the finished product. It will be noted from these figures that that difference is approximately \$20,000,000 in 1918 and \$23,000,000 in 1919.

During the year, owing to lack of demand for building material, the output of our brick yards was considerably below that of 1920. Final returns for 1921 are not available, but building figures are, and they show a decline of nearly five million dollars. The actual figures are, 1920, \$9,224,826; 1921, \$4,513,000.

Coal production for 1921 will no doubt exceed that of the previous year but there seems to be a tendency on the part of the operators to mark time pending the final report on the briquetting possibilities. New concerns are opening up new properties and so organising as to be in a position to put their output on the market just as soon as the lignite utilisation board comes to a final and definite conclusion regarding the possibilities of briquetting our coals.

Possibly some members of the House will think I stress unduly the slight development which occurs in our manufacturing industries. One of the best things that could possibly happen for our agricultural industry would be the further development of manufacturing industries based on the development of our natural resources. It would bring about a better rounded development of the province and help to solve a great many agricultural problems. It would have a marked bearing on the market in Saskatchewan for those classes of farm products which at present can only be profitably produced by the farmer for his own use. I think it is proper from year to year that we should encourage as far as possible the development of industries, other than agricultural, which are based on the exploitation of natural resources placed here by the Creator.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Let me now turn to the financial situation in so far as the province as a governmental unit is concerned. After all that is the business of this House and just as the situation is serious

in connection with the people individually and collectively so is it difficult for governments at the present time. Whether the form of government be Municipal, Provincial, Dominion or Imperial each one in so far as its finances are concerned is acutely responsive to the economic condition of the people it governs. That is our situation today and has been our situation in this province during the whole of 1921.

It will be remembered that we ended the fiscal year 1919-20 with a surplus of \$1,934,625.16. The actual cash involved was roughly \$1,800,000 the difference being represented by stocks of various kinds.

We went into the last fiscal year with that large surplus, one which brought to me and to the government a great deal of criticism and a very great number of suggestions as to how it might be employed. I calculated at one time how much I would require in addition to this \$1,800,000 in order to dispose of it and cover all the suggestions made to me for its disposal and I found that I would require \$25,000,000.

It will be remembered that the government proposed at that time in view of the surplus that there should be a reduction in taxation, a proper measure when a surplus exists in governmental activity. Taxation, therefore, to approximately half a million dollars was repealed and is not now imposed on the people. In addition we undertook to extend our assistance to education in a very marked degree. Also it was indicated that just as in Egypt in the olden times the people were commanded to prepare in the fat years for the lean years to come that this \$1,800,000 would be very much needed when we came to face economic conditions which now exist. I can assure the House that during 1921 that \$1,800,000 brought forward from the previous year was the most useful asset the Treasurer had.

I say we started out that way. How did we finish? How did we close as of April 30, 1921, the end of the fiscal year? We finished with \$1,532,000 of a surplus from which there is to be deducted stocks to the extent of \$217,000. While we had at the end of the last fiscal year a surplus of over one and a half million we had gone behind during the year \$402,264. Our surplus had been depleted to that extent.

As to the reasons why we went behind. I have a few figures here which indicate at least some of them. As is well known 1921 was not a year in which our people were "very well fixed" to use a common expression, that condition was indicated in the provincial revenue. On April 30, 1921 there were accounts receivable for taxation of various kinds totalling \$2,279,000 owing to the treasury. In public revenue tax alone there was \$1,272,000 owing to the treasury without taking into consideration the current year's levy. In a few words that gives the House an idea of the responsiveness of governmental income to the economic condition of the people and a demonstration of how we went behind approx-

imately \$400,000, in the fiscal year of 1920-21. Again I say that the surplus of \$1,800,000 was one of the most useful things we could have had to carry us through a period like this without imposing new taxation on the people to make up the deficit.

The current year has been more difficult from that point of view than the year which preceded it. Just to give an idea of how difficult the current year is I have here a statement of a few of the extraordinary expenditures necessary. They total \$764,500 and include destruction of grasshoppers, \$225,000; general election, \$215,000; relief of unemployed, \$68,000; loans to rural school districts \$120,000; a few other items which bring the total to \$764,500.

I do not want to make any definite statement as to how the province will come out at the end of the current fiscal year except to say this that I am morally certain that we will go behind again for a considerable sum. In my judgment we will require a considerable portion of the balance of last years surplus to carry us through the current fiscal year. Why? Because the finances of the government are acutely responsive to the financial condition of the people. There is another reason. Acute financial difficulty among the people is always accompanied by greater demands on the government. That has been our position. Let me give you one instance; loans to rural school districts. The people in some areas were unable to pay their local taxes to a sufficient extent to pay the teachers. The government had to decide whether these schools would be kept open or allowed to close; as a result of its decision \$120,000 went out in loans to these districts for the purpose of enabling them to carry on. The same is true with respect to the relief of unemployed, relief to local improvement districts, also to our guarantees with respect to municipal seed grain and relief.

Not only is the Provincial Treasurer acutely responsive to the financial condition of the people but also to the condition of the people so far as assistance by the government is concerned. The problem becomes more difficult to deal with. I believe that a large percentage of the arrears to which I have referred, charged in practically all cases against the land, will ultimately be collected.

We are not at the end of our tether. We had a surplus of one and a half million dollars on April 30 which is proving a valuable ally in carrying us through the present conditions.

Revenue and Expenditure

It has been my custom in past years to endeavour to give the House some indication of the distribution of the revenue and expenditure in the fiscal year under review. It is important to see in concise form where the money came from and where it went and I will endeavour to place these figures before the House in such a manner as they will be clear to all. (*See schedules Nos. 1 and 2*).

The schedules speak for themselves and I only desire to point out that Education again leads all other expenditures and, indeed, is larger than any other two items combined.

Public Debt

I will now for a few moments deal with the public debt. We cannot construct public buildings and telephone systems, aid elevator systems, or loan to the farmers of the province eight and a half millions in farm loans, and have all other things which might be described as benefits without borrowing money. That is why we have a large public debt. As of December 31, 1921, our gross public debt was \$50,124,994.99. It is interesting to note in connection with that figure that just about half of it is invested in activities which carry the public debt charges, \$25,029,606.51, such as the telephone system, the co-operative elevator system, drainage districts, creameries, farm loans, agricultural aids. In addition, we have sinking funds created for redemption of debt incurred for purposes other than investments totalling \$1,330,085.97, which being added to the revenue producing debt leaves a net public debt of \$23,765,302.51.

Last year I gave per capita figures based on the estimated population of the province, 833,000. While we have not definite figures from Ottawa as to the result of the last census we have an estimate which we believe is fairly accurate that the census will reveal a population very little over 760,000 instead of a larger number than 800,000. That estimate, if accurate, is rather unfortunate because it does away with the prospect of an increased grant in lieu of our resources from the Dominion. Had we 800,000 people our return from the lands would jump from \$562,000 to \$750,000. As Provincial Treasurer I am keenly interested in the result of the census and will be greatly disappointed if the figures are not larger when we get the final returns.

For the purpose of reasonable accuracy I have used the 760,000 divider instead of the 833,000 divider as I did a year ago. On the basis, therefore, of 760,000 our gross public debt per capita is \$65.95 and our net public debt per capita on the same basis is \$31.27 as against \$25.55 last year.

Bond Issues

During the year we have had to make bond issues from time to time for capital expenditures and I desire to give particulars of issues since the Legislature last met. The first issue was a six per cent. debenture issue due in 1936 for \$3,029,000 dated February, 1, 1921, sold to Dominion Securities Corporation and Syndicate, the purchase price being 97.637 and the yield being 6.245, payable at Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. The exchange problem will not enter into this particular transaction. The Canadian market was favourable and the policy of the Government in connection with the sale of debentures is to sell them in Canada for payment in Canada if the Canadian market is reasonably able to absorb them. Everyone is trying to do the same

thing with the result that only rarely it is possible to float an issue with advantage in Canada. The second issue was a six per cent. debenture issue due in 1927 for \$3,000,000 dated August 1, 1921, sold to the National City Company and E. H. Rollins & Sons, payable in Canada and the United States of America, the purchase price being 100.8996 and yield 5.82. The third issue was five and a half per cent. debentures due 1946 for \$5,000,000 dated November 15, 1921, sold to Wood Gundy & Co. and A. E. Ames & Co., payable in Canada and the United States of America, the purchase price being 104.067 and the yield being 5.21. In every case tenders were called and the bonds awarded to the highest bidder.

It must be remembered in connection with a bond issue placed in the United States of America that the exchange is going to cost from time to time a great deal. It is a very heavy financial burden for all the provinces.

Contingent Liabilities

I come to another important item in connection with our finances, the contingent liabilities, those which we may have to pay, some of which I am very sure we will have to pay. We must take them into account in sizing up our general financial situation. Our total contingent liabilities of all kinds including railway guarantees, guarantees given for the advancement of agricultural interests, to the co-operative elevator, creameries, drainage districts, rural municipalities, local improvement districts and so on is \$31,666,000. Out of that amount \$28,582,000 represent railway guarantees.

In examining this it is well to bear in mind that over fifteen millions of that amount are Canadian Northern guarantees. In this connection there has never been any question on the part of the Federal authorities when the interest coupons become due. They have been met. While the liability remains on our books so long as the Provincial Treasurer stands as guarantor we retain it as such although it is beyond imagination that we should be ever called on to meet the interests in connection with Canadian Northern bonds. We have guarantees in connection with agricultural advancement. We go further in this direction than any other province in the Dominion, further than all the other provinces put together.

We have under this heading by way of guarantees \$600,000 for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd.; the banks are willing to do business with that institution and extend to it a large line of credit on the security of only 10 per cent. government guarantee instead of 100 per cent. during the war. I look forward to the time when it can be eliminated altogether.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. account for \$387,000. This company has been well off up to the year just closed. They have had an unfortunate experience due to the considerable drop in the value of their stocks and I believe the company will show a loss on the year's operations, in spite of thi

the company is in good financial shape, its success in the years previous enable it to tide over this bad year and to continue business with every prospect for success.

Drainage districts debentures account for \$213,000, sinking funds are created for the redemption of same.

Seed grain guarantees to rural municipalities for \$639,681. It has been necessary for the government to stand behind the municipalities in the way of guarantee and in my judgment there will be an ultimate loss. I cannot estimate it but there is no question in the mind of any member of this House that as a result of the conditions which have prevailed in the last year or so there will be some ultimate loss.

Local improvement districts seed grain and fodder account for \$146,589—this is the only case where we guarantee the individual—there being no local administration it is necessary to do so and the credit of the individual is guaranteed at the bank. An attempt is made each fall to reduce the amount and collect as much as possible. I expect there will be a considerable ultimate loss in connection with this. At the present time the banks are carrying these advances which are being reduced gradually but in some local improvement districts the crop has again failed and these people cannot pay and I expect there will be some loss.

Municipal relief guarantees account for \$632,425. As a matter of fact the guarantee is just double that amount but in view of the fact that we have an agreement with the Federal authorities that they will bear one half the ultimate loss the sum is cut in half so far as our contingent liability is concerned. I do not believe we will have a very heavy loss as the ultimate result of this guarantee. It was necessary to keep people living, to give them food to eat and fuel to burn to keep them warm, to supply them with clothing in those areas visited with crop failure in the last few years and while there has been trouble and difficulty in some quarters this system of having the municipality handle the relief has resulted in a greater economy than any other method devised. This \$1,200,000 of which I am speaking represents the accumulation of all the guarantees since 1918 and there is still a larger sum than that outstanding on account of the Federal relief given in the one year of 1914.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.—Interest In Default

I want now to refer to the one contingent liability which is giving serious trouble at this time, the Grand Trunk Pacific bond guarantee. Saskatchewan guaranteed the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company to the extent of \$13,211,132. The annual interest involved is \$537,119 and the security of the province is the lines of the railway itself. The trust deed in connection with the guarantee provides that if the company does not meet the interest coupons as they become due for a period of two years, four successive semi-annual payments, then the province has the right to enter into possession of the railway. The Dominion Government, as I have stated before in the House has allowed the Grand Trunk Pacific to go into default and with-

out considering our rights in the matter put in a receiver who took all the cash out of the treasury which was allocated specifically for the payment of these coupons and proceeded to allow the bonds to go into default so far as interest was concerned.

That condition of things continued until three six month payments had been defaulted. The interest due on May 1, 1919 was defaulted and was paid by the province. The coupons on November 1, 1919, were defaulted and the interest coupons of May 1, 1920 were defaulted. Three out of the four necessary default were made, and then the Dominion Government paid up. After starting to meet the coupons they changed their minds and again allowed the coupons due on May 1, 1921, to go into default. On November 1, 1921, the coupons again went into default and again we had to make arrangements to meet the interest. Up to date on this last default the province has now paid by arrangements with its bankers \$596,739.

I have no absolute knowledge as to what the present Federal Government intends to do, whether they will arrange to pay the interest on these bonds. There is no doubt that the attitude of the officials at Ottawa is against paying. I have tried to find out why there should be a difference in the attitude of the Federal Government towards bonds guaranteed with respect to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific and I can only reach the conclusion that so far as the Canadian Northern Railway is concerned its bonds were guaranteed by every province in Canada while those of the Grand Trunk Pacific were only guaranteed by two provinces in the west. Naturally it is easier to get a House of Commons from all parts of Canada to consent to assume obligations for every province than obligations represented by only two provinces. However, whatever may be the attitude of the present Federal Government I desire to say this on behalf of the Provincial Government: The Dominion Government cannot have the railways without paying for them. If the Federal Government continues to allow these bonds guaranteed by this province to go into default this government will surely exercise its rights under the trust deed. I have no doubt that the security is good for the thirteen millions. I would have no fear of the result of having to foreclose on the mortgage. The matter of operation should be a matter easy to arrange either with the Canadian National Railways or the Canadian Pacific Railway because the lines taken as a whole are profitable branch lines, profitable traffic lines. With one exception taken individually they are profitable traffic producing lines and would be easily available as feeders to either of the great transcontinental systems.

If the Dominion wants to allow the interest payments as they become due on May 1, 1922, to go into default and also the payment of November 1, 1922, which will complete the two years under the trust deed, this province will surely take action to protect its rights in the matter and the Canadian National System cannot keep the lines unless it is prepared to meet the obligations with respect to them.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

The House will expect me to say something about the operations of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. Perhaps the first statement I should make is one that will emphasise the difficulty of meeting the need. As I stated previously, we have given more financial assistance in Saskatchewan to agriculture than all the other provinces put together. In connection with the farm loan scheme, considered as one portion of the assistance given, our loans in this province exceed the total government loans to agriculturists by all the other provinces put together. The problem is difficult. The number of applications received by the Board up to December 31, 1917, was 3,156; to the end of 1918, 4,516; 1919, 6,686; 1920, 9,571; 1921, 11,215. Just at the time when it was most difficult to get money for farm loans because of the economic conditions those very conditions produced a great many more applications for loans—an increase of over 2,000 in one year. The total amount applied for in these 11,215 applications is \$27,196,000. That will give an idea of the difficulties involved in operating our farm loan scheme on a sufficiently wide scale to meet the need.

The figures of loans made by the Board will be of interest. Up to December 31, 1918, there were 1,015 loans made; 1919, 2,036; 1920, 3,029; 1921, 3,692. The total amount loaned up to December 31, 1921, was \$8,425,010.

It is a difficult problem for the Provincial Treasurer to find these large sums of money. If we did obtain sufficient to meet present applications and if the Farm Loan Board resumed loaning I have no doubt that the number of applications would be doubled within three months. We can only proceed in proportion to our means and it is a question that this House will have to consider because of the relationship of a large capital expenditure like this to the credit of the province. It is a question of where is the line of financial safety in connection with farm loans. At the present time the law gives authority to go up to 15 millions and I had the idea at the time we decided upon that amount in the Legislature that very probably the turnover, repayment of principal by those who had borrowed the 15 million would take care of new loans as applications came in. The conditions of the last few years have knocked that idea out of my head and I am not prepared to estimate a figure at which we can say the scheme will be self supporting.

There is another reason why we have to carefully consider this matter and I regret to have to refer to it. It was pointed out at the time the scheme was launched that loaning cannot be continued unless the attitude of the borrowers in general towards the obligation is sound and right. If the borrowers in any large numbers take the attitude that this money which they have borrowed need not be repaid or need only be repaid whenever the borrower cares to because it is government money, that attitude will kill the scheme and will compel this Legislature to restrict its operations. I cannot say that this attitude is general. The

Farm Loan Board deals with the subject in the report which I have tabled and there is no doubt that generally speaking the Board is not paid first but is often paid last provided there is anything left to pay with.

It is reflected in the interest collections made from year to year by the Board. In the year 1918 when there were only a few loans out the Board collected 80 per cent. of the interest due. In 1919, 58 per cent.; 1920, 46 per cent.; 1921, 37 per cent. inclusive of arrears. This is a serious condition and I for one believe that we must go slowly in connection with the work of the Board even when we do get into a position financially to supply them with funds until it is clear to all the great body of borrowers that this scheme can be only made to go successfully by the borrower regarding his obligation as a sacred one, all the more sacred because it is public money.

Now as to the other side of the scheme. It will be remembered that in advocating the scheme in the first place I endeavoured to point out not only the advantages to the borrower but also the advantage of getting our people to invest their savings within the province, to reduce the millions which annually go out to other parts of the world in interest payments. We have given our people the opportunity of investment by way of bonds which can be redeemed at any time by giving three months' notice, which is not speculative and which is practically a savings account. We have sold quite a number of debentures. There is no need to restate the economic conditions which have prevailed and which have reduced the subscription which might otherwise have been made to these debentures. The result of this form of activity has been very marked, though, in the province along this line: that today people in this province who have a little money are tending more and more to look for an investment for that money at home. In addition to the amount of farm loan debentures which we have sold another result of the campaign which has been carried on through the sale of these debentures is very plainly indicated in the report of the Local Government Board. In 1919 when our people were better off than they are today \$230,000 of local debentures were sold by the Local Government Board to people in this province. In 1920 this had grown to \$1,630,893; in 1921, while we were getting poorer as a people, it amounted to \$2,431,000. Add this to an almost equal amount of farm loan debentures sold to Saskatchewan people and it will be an indication of the fact that Saskatchewan people are gradually investing their surplus savings in Saskatchewan. Faith in the province is one of the greatest things to build up in the citizenship of this country. We will be much better off as a people when a larger proportion of our investments as a people are made right in our own province instead of going outside.

ESTIMATES 1922-1923

In conclusion I want to briefly refer to the estimates now before the House for the coming fiscal year. The problem of preparing these estimates in view of the situation to which I have

referred has been great. On the one hand we have heavy pressure for enlargement of government activities in every direction and on the other hand we have the inability of the people to supply us with the necessary revenue to do it. So it has been necessary to cut the expenditure to the bone as nearly as we can. I am not prepared to say that we will be able to stay within the amounts set forth in these estimates. I hope that when the word goes forth from this Legislature that the government is estimating to reduce public expenditure out of current revenue by \$1,117,194 that it will have a tendency to make the people see that it is no use approaching the government at this time advocating extended activities because the government must curtail expenditure.

The estimates involve a reduction of \$1,117,194. There is a reduction in the estimates on almost every vote for every branch of the public service.

Civil Government is \$637,265 this year and for next year is \$587,033.

Legislation this year is \$197,130 and for next year is \$169,890.

Administration of Justice this year was \$1,573,743 and next year is \$1,253,394.

Public Works chargeable to revenue this year is \$1,314,164 and for next year is \$1,280,055. We are hoping that the cost of supplies, very large quantities of which we purchase in connection with this department, will be decreasing and will help in connection with economy. Public works chargeable to capital last year was \$3,656,777 and this year is \$1,022,000.

Public Improvements chargeable to revenue. It is proposed to make a reduction in the highways vote of approximately \$400,000. We believe this is as far as we can go in connection with this particular item.

Education: It is difficult to reduce under this heading. We could only do it by reducing the school grants and I wonder how many members will be in favour of that? Our educational estimates are not increased a very great amount by comparison with increases which have been necessary in recent years. The increase is from \$2,737,120 to \$2,796,960.

Agriculture: The reduction is more apparent than real because it is almost altogether made up of the expenditure on account of the destruction of grasshoppers during last summer. We hope that there will not be any grasshoppers in 1922 but if there are, undoubtedly agricultural expenditure will be nearer what it was this year than the amount taken in the estimates, \$331,600 as compared with \$592,900 this year.

Bureau of Labour and Industries: Again contains one of those items we cannot estimate, the \$68,000 for unemployment relief 1921-22, is approximately the difference between the two years.

Public Health: Another expenditure difficult to control and which the present conditions in the province tends to make larger. We are asking for a total of \$508,000 as against \$510,000 this year.

Bureau of Child Protection: Includes mothers' pensions. The amount authorised for that Department for the current year is \$259,000 and we are estimating that \$280,000 will be required for the coming year. I do not think it is a vote that any member of the House would desire us to reduce.

I think I have now covered the ground. It is my ambition to place as far as I can before the House a complete statement regarding the financial situation of the province as a governmental unit. Many of the details will be better discussed in Committee.

SCHEDULE 1

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES.

	1919-20		1920-21	
Per cent.				
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....	31.0392	\$ 2,654,839.62	31.145	\$ 3,088,646.42
(a) Subsidy.....	20.4962	\$ 1,753,075.00	17.6775	1,753,075.00
(b) School Lands.....	10.5430	901,764.62	13.4675	1,335,571.42
2. TAXATION.....	41.0748	3,513,199.53	38.246	3,792,885.04
(a) Public Revenues (less commission).....	19.2188	1,643,820.06	17.0168	1,687,562.00
(b) Wild Lands (less commission).....	11.4960	983,273.36	7.2051	714,532.93
(c) Supplementary Revenue.....	.....	.....	4.9715	493,024.29
(d) Inheritance.....	3.1648	270,693.57	3.2711	324,403.17
(e) Corporation.....	4.9291	421,591.87	4.2013	416,648.54
(f) Timber Berth.....	.0946	8,091.47	.0480	4,764.11
(g) Railways.....	1.8207	155,729.20	1.0784	106,950.00
(h) Liquor Exporters.....	.3508	30,000.00	.4538	45,000.00
3. LICENSES.....	10.3955	889,147.97	11.653	1,155,611.80
(a) Detective.....	.0070	600.00	.0040	400.00
(b) Druggists.....	.0063	541.00	.0013	124.50
(c) Auctioneer.....	.0854	7,302.50	.0743	7,375.00
(d) Pedler.....	.2275	19,455.00	.2102	20,845.00
(e) Marriage.....	.1127	9,640.00	.0982	9,737.00
(f) Motors.....	8.1063	693,348.91	9.5370	945,783.47
(g) Moving Pictures.....	.2500	21,382.27	.3034	30,093.28
(h) Circus.....	.0470	4,018.88	.0407	4,040.00
(i) Company.....	.2227	19,050.25	.1452	14,400.00
(j) Insurance.....	.7349	62,855.52	.6860	68,033.83
(k) Fur Dealer.....	.1044	8,927.49	.0376	3,728.92
(l) Game.....	.2345	20,056.15	.2892	28,687.80

SCHEDULE 1 (Continued)

		1919-20		1920-21	
	Per cent.			Per cent.	
(m) Slaughter House.....	.0321	2,750.00		.0210	2,110.00
(n) Plumber.....	.0113	964.00		.0069	685.00
(o) Embalmer.....	.0044	381.00		.0035	303.00
(p) Steam Boiler.....	.2090	17,875.00		.1943	19,265.00
4. FEES.....	12.4226		1,062,531.08	11.810	1,171,228.05
(a) Notary Public.....	.0506	4,330.00		.0384	3,808.00
(b) Commissioner for Oaths.....	.0132	1,134.00		.0091	908.00
(c) Police.....	.4089	34,974.71		.4379	43,424.14
(d) Succession Duty.....	.0968	8,276.00		.0702	6,967.00
(e) Land Titles.....	8.7443	747,917.43		8.0657	799,880.97
(f) Court.....	1.4043	120,112.22		1.5456	153,276.43
(g) Sheriff.....	.1271	10,870.30		.1414	14,019.80
(h) Company.....	.5874	50,241.30		.5810	57,625.81
(i) Examinations (education).....	.1816	15,533.33		.1768	17,533.12
(j) Teachers' Certificates.....	.1010	8,641.82		.1801	7,942.88
(k) Normal School.....	.0491	4,198.44		.0447	4,432.77
(l) Brands.....	.1801	15,400.93		.0544	5,392.37
(m) Stallion Inspection.....	.0921	7,875.67		.0582	5,773.00
(n) Stallion Registration.....	.0537	4,593.00		.0549	5,446.26
(o) Vital Statistics.....	.0109	936.01		.0105	1,046.53
(p) Administration of Lunatics' Estates.....	.0779	6,659.25		.0760	7,539.92
(q) Steam Boilers Act.....	.1564	13,377.80		.1515	15,022.90
(r) Liquor Commission Fees.....				.1600	15,873.47
(s) Miscellaneous.....	.0872	7,458.87		.0536	5,314.68
5. REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES AND LOANS (other than on Capital Account).....	.3405		29,121.59	2.012	199,471.03
6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE.....	1.4287		122,199.68	1.359	134,804.81
7. FINES, FORFEITURES AND ESTREATED BAIL....	1.0350		88,530.47	1.295	128,455.32
8. MISCELLANEOUS.....				2.480	245,913.36
being: Interest, Sale of Publications, Materials, etc.	2.2637		193,615.44		
	100.00		\$ 8,553,185.38	100.00	\$ 9,917,015.83

THE BUDGET

SCHEDULE 2
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

	1919-20		1920-21	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE.....	Per cent 5.5080	\$ 412,426.57	Per cent. 4.8250	\$ 497,928.92
2. LEGISLATIVE.....	2.2576	169,047.16	1.6441	169,664.94
3. PROTECTIVE.....	20.2768	1,518,289.04	18.6037	1,919,881.12
(a) Police.....	5.8561	\$ 438,492.79	5.1999	\$ 536,623.81
(b) Courts.....	3.1995	239,572.73	2.7324	281,984.40
(c) Jails.....	2.2435	167,992.38	2.1825	225,227.08
(d) Land Titles.....	4.7891	358,599.72	3.8627	398,631.16
(e) Miscellaneous.....	4.1886	313,631.42	4.6262	477,414.67
4. DEVELOPMENTAL.....	61.9848	4,641,302.02	67.5789	6,974,081.76
(a) Education.....	21.9563	\$ 1,644,042.68	26.0474	2,688,061.73
(b) Public Health.....	13.0598	977,894.99	12.5757	1,297,797.61
(c) Neglected Children.....	1.8801	104,778.15	2.2249	229,610.38
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
(1) Agriculture.....	9.5520	715,232.69	10.2807	1,060,975.60
(2) Highways.....	1.5366	1,163,353.51	15.3388	1,582,943.91
(3) Labour and Industries.....			1.1114	114,692.53
5. PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.....	2.6744	200,250.41	1.8214	187,970.34
6. MISCELLANEOUS.....	7.2984	546,489.92	5.5269	570,375.89
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,487,805.12</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 10,319,902.97</u>

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,
(*Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE FREIGHTS RATES QUESTION

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Thursday, January 12, 1922.

Mr. Speaker, I know I do not need to apologise to the House for introducing a resolution on the subject of freight rates. As the resolution standing in my name indicates in the preamble the burden of existing freight rates on the products of agriculture is more than the traffic can bear. I have stated on previous occasions that even in the days before we had any railway commission to control the rates in this Dominion even old railway pirates in the U.S.A. admitted that the rates could not go higher than the traffic would bear. They always wanted them as high as the traffic would bear but even they admitted that there was a point beyond which the freight rates could not go without killing the traffic which the railways were designed to carry.

It may seem an extreme statement to make that at the present time existing freight rates are killing the traffic but anyone who travels through the province and particularly the northern part of the province cannot fail to be impressed by the large number of fields in which stooks of oats are still standing unthreshed for the reason stated in the resolution namely that the present price will not bear the threshing costs and the freight charges. It is also true that a year ago (whether it is true today or not and I believe it is still true) the C.N.R. recognising that the rate was more than the traffic could bear on certain commodities issued an order to their station agents not to accept shipments of oats for Port Arthur unless the shipment was accompanied by a prepayment of the freight because in many cases carloads were landing down there and could not realise sufficient to pay the freight charges.

I state this in proof of the preamble of the resolution. This is one of the reasons why this Legislature has dealt with the subject before, why the government has been authorised to press on the proper bodies—the Railway Commission and the Parliament of Canada—the necessity for reduction in order that the people of our province might continue to live and function at their chosen industry.

The subject is a complex one when one comes to examine it in detail. There does not appear to have been in the U.S.A. or in Canada at the beginning any really scientific basis for the establishment of a given rate on freight from point to point on a given commodity. It would appear that competitive conditions,

and industrial conditions from time to time have developed a rate system and in the east, regardless of the cost of haulage the rate is controlled by what water carriage between similar points actually costs. The principle of control of the railway rate by the water rate is recognised and has been since the beginning of railway construction. Attempts have been made by interested parties such as the Government of this Province, the Regina Board of Trade and others, to secure an equalisation of the rates as between eastern and western Canada. These efforts have cost a great deal of money and have not met with complete success. The subject is a complex one which requires the services of experts for great periods of time. We have succeeded in accomplishing something along this line in the interests of our people and it is desirable that we continue even although the expenditure may be considerable.

As most of the members of the House know our appeal on the general equalisation was denied a few months ago. Subsequently we renewed the appeal and a preliminary hearing was held before the Board of Railway Commissioners and later a reduction of 10 per cent. on the last previous increase was granted. The final hearing will not take place until February 15 at Ottawa when the representatives of this province (and it should be noted that we are co-operating with the Province of Manitoba in the payment of legal fees and for a freight rate expert) will appear to argue the general question of reduction and equalisation.

For the information of the House I have brought down our case. These five printed volumes represent our case before the Commission to be heard on February 15. There is much food for thought and investigation in these documents, sufficient to keep any member of the House busy for any period of time he might care to give to a study of this question.

To get a clear understanding of the second portion of my resolution I want to go back into a little history with respect to the increases that have taken place in freight rates in recent years. The first increase was effective on March 14, 1918. The order was known as the 15 per cent. increase but it could not be made fully effective by the Board of Railway Commissioners at that time because of the existence of the Crows Nest Pass agreement which I propose to discuss. It could only be made fully effective on commodities outside the range of this agreement as the Commission under provisions of section 3 of *The Railway Act* had no power to override an agreement between the people of Canada as represented by Parliament and the railway companies of Canada.

The next increase was the 25 per cent. increase. This was not an increase by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Why? Because of the existence of the Crows Nest Pass agreement. What happened? The Government of Canada had at that time on the statute books a measure known as *The War Measures Act* which, during the war, gave to the government practically all the powers of the Parliament of Canada. So the Board of Railway Commissioners after examining the question of freight rates made a

report to the Governor General in Council and the government raised the freight rates 25 per cent. which was a flat increase covering grain and other subjects included under the Crows Nest Pass agreement.

The Board at that time had no power to override these special agreements but under *The War Measures Act* the Government of Canada took that power and exercised it in connection with the 25 per cent. increase.

Later *The War Measures Act* went out of existence and all the Orders in Council issued under it also went. Then we were in the position of immediately reverting to the terms of the Crows Nest Pass agreement unless something was done. What was done? An amendment to *The Railway Act* was introduced, an amendment to section 325, subsection 5. I will read section 3 first:

“Except as in this Act otherwise provided this Act shall be construed as incorporate with the Special Act and where the provisions of this Act and of any Special Act passed by the Parliament of Canada relate to the same subject matter the provisions of the Special Act shall, in so far as is necessary to give effect to such Special Act, be taken to override the provisions of this Act.”

Therefore in 1919 *The War Measures Act* having expired we would revert to the rates based on the Crows Nest Pass agreement, so section 325 was amended, subsection 5 being introduced. I will read that as it was originally proposed in the House of Commons:

“Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any change of unjust discrimination whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company.”

That was intended to do away with all the special agreements regarding freight rates in existence. It was designed to put the whole question of the freight rates under the control of the Railway Commissioners regardless of agreements for which the people of Canada had paid by subsidies or which involved certain maximum rates.

I have a peculiar acknowledgment to make. It is difficult to believe in view of the general impression which exists as to the character of the Senate but it is a fact that the Senate blocked

that move. They introduced a provision to the end of the section which reads as follows:

“Provided that this subsection shall remain in force only during the period of three years after the date of this Act.”

That is, for three years only should the Railway Commissioners have authority higher than the authority of the agreements.

That three years expires in July, 1922. The Senate moved that amendment, the House of Commons refused to concur in it. Some of the things we say about the Senate cannot be true, apparently. Senator Watson from Manitoba was the man who fought the battle. Some of us can remember him in connection with the old freight rate battles. Evidently he has not changed since then. What happened was this. As is customary when a disagreement occurs between the Upper and Lower Houses a conference was arranged and following the record through Hansard it is astounding to me to note that apparently the significance of this amendment was not noted by any single western member with the exception of the member from New Westminster, Mr. McQuarrie. I cannot understand it. It is a complex matter but a very vital matter which should have been noted by the men representing us.

The conference was held. The Senate at first agreed to back down but when its committee went back to report they found Senator Watson ready for them. He was not prepared to back down and a further conference was held as a result of which Sir Robert Borden proposed on behalf of the government that the provisions suggested by the Senate limiting the function of the amendment to three years should be adopted by the House of Commons. And it was. That is the law today.

The position then is: that while the Railway Commission has power to override any special agreement between the railways and the Parliament of Canada that existed they will not have power after July 19, 1922, unless the Parliament of Canada re-enacts subsection 5.

That is why I considered the matter of sufficient importance to include it in my resolution in order that our representatives at Ottawa, particularly Western representatives, should be advised and should know what are really the facts in connection with this particular amendment and its effect on our freight rates problem.

I believe it is possible to arouse public opinion by discussing the matter in this Legislature, by letting the public know the facts, to such an extent as to prevent the re-enactment of the amendment in question.

It might be questioned as to whether the Crows Nest Pass agreement is worth saving and I will admit that the list of commodities covered is not lengthy but any agreement that controls staple products on which the people of the west pay out large sums is worth preserving and when I say that, I say it without prejudice to our attempt before the Board to bring about general

reduction and equalisation. I do not want to be interpreted in this House or outside as advocating the provisions of the Crows Nest Pass agreement and letting it go at that. Our fight for lower freight rates generally and equalisation of freight rates as between western and eastern Canada must go on in connection with these commodities which are under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners and are not included in the Crows Nest Pass agreement.

What is the agreement? It was passed in the Session of 1897 by the Parliament of Canada. This is not an agreement between any province and a railway but between the people of Canada through their Parliament and the C.P.R. Provincial agreements are not covered by section 3 of *The Railway Act*. It excepts from the jurisdiction of the Board only those special Acts which are passed by the Parliament of Canada.

In 1897 the C.P.R. Crows Nest line was built and an agreement was entered into between the Parliament of Canada and the C.P.R. with reference to it. The company agreed to extend the line and a subsidy of \$11,000 a mile was agreed to by the Government of Canada and in return the company agrees:

“That a reduction shall be made in the general rates and tolls of the company as now charged, or as contained in its present freight tariff, whichever rates are now the lowest, for carloads or otherwise, upon the classes of merchandise hereinafter mentioned, westbound, from and including Fort William and all points east of Fort William on the company’s railways to all points west of Fort William on the company main line or on any line of railway throughout Canada owned or leased by or operated on account of the Company, whether the shipment is by all rail line or by lake and rail, such reduction to be to the extent of the following percentages respectively, namely:

- Upon all green and fresh fruits, 33 1-3 per cent.;
- Coal oil, 20 per cent.;
- Cordage and bindertwine, 10 per cent.;
- Agricultural implements of all kinds, set up or in parts, 10 per cent.;
- Iron, including bar, band, Canada plates, galvanised sheet, pipe, pipe-fittings, nails, spikes and horse shoes, 10 per cent.;
- All kinds of wire, 10 per cent.;
- Window glass, 10 per cent.;
- Paper for building and roofing purposes, 10 per cent.;
- Roofing felt, box and packing, 10 per cent.;
- Paints of all kinds and oils, 10 per cent.;
- Live stock, 10 per cent.;
- Wooden ware, 10 per cent.;
- Household furniture, 10 per cent.;

And that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be hereafter charged by the company upon any such

merchandise carried by the company between the points aforesaid; such reductions to take effect on or before the first of January, 1898.

“That there shall be a reduction in the company’s present rates and tolls on grain and flour from all points on its main line, branches, or connections, west of Fort William to Fort William and Port Arthur and all points east of three cents per 100 pounds to take effect in the following manner: one and one-half cent per 100 pounds on or before the first day of September, 1898, and an additional one and one half cent per 100 pounds on or before the first day of September, 1899; and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be charged after the dates mentioned on such merchandise from the points aforesaid.”

Is that worth saving, particularly in connection with grain, live stock and the other heavy commodities mentioned? I am of opinion it is without prejudice to our general case before the Railway Commission.

It might be argued that we should not worry but should allow all questions of freight rates to be decided by the Railway Commission. My ground is that the people of Canada bought and paid for the privileges contained in that Crows Nest agreement.

It might also be argued that the agreement only applies to the C.P.R. as at that time it existed. It is an important point and there is no doubt about its accuracy. The point was before the Board particularly in the matter of grain rates to Lake Superior ports and was dealt with in connection with the so called 15 per cent. advance. I will quote from page 440 of the judgment given in January 8;

“The Crows Nest Pass agreement does not call for lower rates for the whole territory as now operated. The reductions apply merely to the then existing charges and to the operations of the company as carried on at the time that that Act was passed. I am of opinion that discrimination should be avoided and that the effect of the Crows Nest Pass agreement must be extended to the system of the company as now operated.”

While the Board could not interfere with the Crows Nest Pass agreement it was compelled under *The Railway Act* to prevent discrimination as between the points covered by that agreement and other points. The result was in connection with the commodities covered by the agreement that it did actually for a long period of years set the freight rates for the whole of the west on C.P.R. lines afterwards built and the C.N.R. lines which were not even in existence in 1897. An examination of the freight rates on grain particularly will reveal that fact that while the agreement covered main line and branches as they existed in 1897 it did set the basis for the whole freight rate structure of the west with respect to the commodities covered by the agreement.

Let us analyse what is involved in the increase. Up until 1918 when the 15 per cent. increase went into effect the rates on grain per 100 pounds were as follows:

From Winnipeg to Fort William.....	10c
From Brandon.....	13c
From Virden.....	15c
From Qu'Appelle.....	17c
From Moose Jaw.....	18c
From Swift Current.....	20c
From Medicine Hat.....	22c
From Calgary.....	24c

The 15 per cent. advance could not be made available altogether, because of the existence of the Crows Nest Pass agreement at that time so that when it was put into force we find it only affected the rate on grain two cents per 100 pounds all along the line which was the maximum. That became effective on March 15, 1918.

The second increase was the one authorised under *The War Measures Act*, effective August 12, 1918. We had two jumps six months. The 25 per cent. increase put up the rate from

Winnipeg.....	to 14c
Brandon.....	to 17½c
Virden.....	to 19½c
Qu'Appelle.....	to 23c
Moose Jaw.....	to 24c

The difference is getting bigger as we come west. From Winnipeg it was two cents and Moose Jaw four cents.

Swift Current.....	to 26c
Medicine Hat.....	to 28c
Calgary.....	to 30c

Then we come to increase number three, the 35 per cent. increase effective September 13, 1920. By that time *The War Measures Act* had gone out of existence but subsection (5) of section 325 of *The Railway Act* had come into force. Thus the Board was able to completely override and ignore the Crows Nest Pass agreement in exactly the same manner as the government had done under *The War Measures Act*. This increase put the rate as follows:

From Winnipeg.....	19c
From Brandon.....	23½c
From Virden.....	26½c
From Qu'Appelle.....	31c
From Moose Jaw.....	32½c
From Swift Current.....	35c
From Medicine Hat.....	38c
From Calgary.....	40½c

The fourth step was a 5 per cent. reduction in the west effective January 1, 1921, which left us with a 30 per cent. increase over the rates of August, 1918. Its effect was:

From Winnipeg.....	18c
From Brandon.....	23c
From Virden.....	25½c

FREIGHT RATES

From Qu'Appelle.....	30c
From Moose Jaw.....	31c
From Swift Current.....	34c
From Medicine Hat.....	36½c
From Calgary.....	39c

Now let us look at the aggregate percentage increase. Take the third increase, the 25 per cent. one. I am arguing in connection with the distribution of the increase which was not equitable. It was said to be a 25 per cent. increase, but the second jump over first increase, *The War Measures Act* over the rates in force prior to 1917, works out as follows:

From Winnipeg.....	40 per cent.
From Brandon.....	35 per cent.
From Virden.....	30 per cent.
From Qu'Appelle.....	35 per cent.
From Moose Jaw.....	33 1-3 per cent.
From Swift Current.....	30 per cent.
From Medicine Hat.....	27 per cent.
From Calgary.....	25 per cent.

That was supposed to be a 25 per cent. increase by the order under *The War Measures Act* but the foregoing is its actual distribution as affecting the freight rates on grain to Fort William from the points I have mentioned.

The percentage increase up to the time of the recent 10 per cent. reduction over 1917 rates was:

From Winnipeg.....	80 per cent.
From Brandon.....	77 per cent.
From Virden.....	70 per cent.
From Qu'Appelle.....	76 per cent.
From Moose Jaw.....	72 per cent.
From Swift Current.....	70 per cent.
From Medicine Hat.....	66 per cent.
From Calgary.....	62½ per cent.

These last figures less 10 per cent. represent the reductions which we should really get in July, 1922, on grain, taking grain as an instance providing the House of Commons does not re-enact subsection (5) of section 325.

That is my whole argument with respect to that particular phase of the subject.

It might be said that the railways must operate. I agree. The farms of Saskatchewan must be operated also. They cannot operate successfully under present freight rates and prices for the products of the farm. The railways must operate because farms here are not much use without transportation. The interest of the railway and the interest of the farmer with respect to these basic products of the farm which represent the biggest portion of freight rate charges payable by the people of the west are identical. I believe it is in the interest of the railway companies in connection with these basic commodities on which a large amount in dollars and cents is paid to reduce to the 1917 basis. I believe on the

other hand that it might possibly be fair on our part to admit that we are not worrying so much about differences in freight charges and the effect on the cost of a pair of boots as we are in connection with these commodities which we produce in large volume and on which we have to pay large amounts of freight charges.

While we intend as a government to continue to press for the general reduction I would be satisfied if we could get back during 1922 to the Crows Nest Pass basis on our basic commodities. Railways must function; there must be changes from time to time. There is no scientific basis discoverable for freight rates anywhere in the U.S.A. or Canada. It has been built up piecemeal. It is affected by local conditions or by water transportation or some form of competition, sometimes mercantile competition outside of the scope of railway transportation altogether. I for one would be well pleased if in 1922 we can advance just as far as to get the Crows Nest Pass agreement again as the basis of our freight rates on the commodities included in that agreement. There are some things that might be brought in but I believe the greatest possible immediate advance step in connection with the reducing of the freight rates may be brought about by impressing upon our representatives at Ottawa that under no circumstances should subsection (5) of section 325 of *The Railway Act* be re-enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

I therefore move, seconded by *Mr. Cross*, that:

Whereas the burdens of existing freight rates, especially on the products of agriculture, is so great as to be more than the traffic can bear; and

Whereas in many parts of the province the result of this condition is that grain is standing in the fields unthreshed because, at the present prices, threshing costs and freight charges would absorb the whole of the price realised:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to press its application for the reduction of freight rates now before the Railway Commission of Canada; and further,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Parliament of Canada should under no circumstances re-enact subsection (5) of section 325 of *The Railway Act* of Canada, which expires in July, 1922, and which, if allowed to lapse, will again bring into force the Crow's Nest agreement.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE S. J. LATTA,
(*Minister of Education*)
on the
CUSTOMS TARIFF QUESTION
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Wednesday, January 25, 1922.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution to which I desire to direct the attention of the House deals with a matter entirely without the jurisdiction of this Legislature. There may be those who hold the view that such a matter ought not to be discussed here. It may be stated frankly that concurrence in or opposition to the subject matter of the resolution or to the propriety of presenting the resolution at all, does not in itself provide a sufficient reason why any man ought to be elected to or rejected from a seat in this Assembly. I can easily believe that a member may vote for or against the resolution and still be a worthy and efficient representative of his constituency in matters purely provincial, and on the other hand it is conceivable that a member may approve of the principle and detail suggested in the resolution and still be an unwise choice to represent the views of his constituents in purely provincial affairs. I can easily conceive of an elector supporting an administration provincially and at the same time being in opposition to a federal administration known by a different party name or even by the same party name. This has happened and is happening all over Canada.

In a country such as ours whose extremely flexible institutions are built upon precedent, whose institutions, in theory at least, for centuries have developed coincident and sympathetic with expressed public opinion, it is of the utmost importance that public opinion find expression definitely, emphatically and constantly, and just to the extent that public opinion is thus expressed will our institutions reflect the considered and consolidated will of the people. Where it not so, autocracy or oligarchy would flourish, a selfish few would dominate our public organisations, unduly influence our economic arrangements and fix the rules and regulations for society in the interest of themselves at the expense of the many.

So in the course of time there has come into being a very large number of what one may term unofficial organisations, whose objects may be placed roughly into two great classes, (a) those designed to inform the electorate and, (b) those designed to express resultant and considered opinion upon such matters as may be of public import.

In our own province in this connection one may fittingly refer to the Grain Growers' Association, the School Teachers' Convention,

the Trustees' Organisation, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Union of Rural Municipalities, Urban Municipalities, the Associated Boards of Trade, the Hail Insurance Commission, the Bond Holders' Association, The Social Service Council, and a large number of others all possessing the dual characteristics, educative and expressive.

In addition to this there are those organisations whose functions and operations apparently, but only apparently, approach more closely our governmental institutions. In this class one may mention our political parties; conservative, liberal, progressive, labour, independent, etc. These, too, have sprung up and developed, not in a haphazard sort of way but according to a definite and specific political law embodying the principle that the maximum of good resultant from the functioning of our democratic institutions is approached only in so far as intelligence and virtue dominates the mass of the electorate, together with the emphasis with which expression is given. In other words it is through these means that public opinion is created, developed and expressed.

In addition to such organisations as mentioned, there are those which may be termed official—official in the sense that they are recognised by law. In this class may be included our municipal councils, school boards, provincial legislatures and other elective bodies. This latter class, although organised and recognised as legislative and administrative, have in the scheme of things an unofficial duty to perform similar to those previously mentioned. The electors chosen to these bodies cannot shirk the responsibility attaching to all leaders of public thought. It is not in the public interest that they should be allowed to do so. Thus it is that municipal councils, school boards, legislatures, etc., do constantly and properly, officially and emphatically express themselves upon public matters outside their jurisdiction, thus contributing as they ought to contribute to the formation and expression of a healthy, considered public opinion to guide those in whose hands is placed the authority to give expression to it in legislation.

While the resolution to which I desire to direct the attention of the House deals with a matter entirely without the jurisdiction of this Legislature, in the light of what has been said, it is clearly within the right of this Assembly to express an opinion upon it. It is freely conceded that competency to express an intelligent opinion upon the resolution—a purely federal matter—is an asset to a member of this Legislature, it is not and cannot be a sufficient qualification for a member of this Legislature. This House legislates in regard to and only in regard to such matters as are designated in *The Autonomy Act*, the governing principle of which is control over such matters as are exclusively provincial in character. The first and outstanding essential qualification for membership in this Legislature is therefore ability to deal with purely provincial matters, the other is merely incidental. Herein lies a real danger—the danger of stressing the incidental at the expense of the essential. A candidate's attitude towards federal matters, important as this

may be, must not be allowed to submerge or overcloud his competency to deal intelligently with such matters as are of purely provincial import and which come within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the provincial legislature.

Too long has the public interest been sacrificed because this error has been committed. Too long and too often has it been a fact that the popularity of a candidate resultant upon his attitude on federal matters has been recognised as fitness for membership in the provincial legislature. There was a time in some sections of Canada when reeves, councillors, mayors, aldermen, trustees—and on occasion it is still the case—were elected on this principle, but the old day is fast passing away. The public is gradually coming to recognise the essential qualifications in each particular case and with this recognition there goes hand in hand more efficient municipal and provincial service by those elected to render it. One of the greatest discoveries of government is the fact that legislative, administrative and judicial functions are distinct and different and the practical recognition of this fact is the greatest boon towards the maximum of good resulting from our whole governmental machinery. The further recognition in practice that municipal, provincial and federal functions are distinct and different and call for particular and peculiar qualifications in those who perform public duty in these organisations, is an advance step leading to better and more efficient public service.

Herein, Mr. Speaker, may be found my own view regarding the principal functions of the various bodies to which I have but briefly referred.

It may or may not be out of place to inject a poetical quotation at this time, but was it not Longfellow who gave expression to a beautiful thought in the lines:

“There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.”

There are thousands of people in this province who have laboured and who are still labouring to build homes from the crude beginnings of a prairie homestead or a shiplap shack planted on the dream site of a rural trading centre many miles from the nearest railway—labouring under great adversity and through much tribulation, not a little of which is the result of economic selfishness, as my own experience testifies. If in the service of these my small effort may assist them to secure equal right to life and opportunity, and thus help me to merit a passport to those wonderful Elysian Isles that lie beyond, I shall be content to roam about the outskirts of the city and enjoy the babbling brooks and the perpetual sunshine. One of the more pleasurable joys, however, will be to hear some patriarch of long ago, as he directs attention to a great assemblage there, “Among those that you see nearest to the throne over there are women who came up through great adversity and much tribulation, labouring to help their

stalwart partners of the plains build homes on the prairie, the beginnings of that rich and prosperous country known as the Great Canadian West."

No apology therefore is due for the introduction of this resolution which deals exclusively with tariff matters. It is a proper matter to discuss and I appeal to every member of the House to consider it upon its merits regardless of their party affiliations. Let us in addition do the proper thing for the moment. Sink our differences on exclusively provincial matters and concentrate upon the one and only objective of expressing an opinion upon, as each of us sees it, what may be best in the interest of Canada as a whole. I shall not attempt to deal with all the matters suggested in the resolution. Time will not permit. There are some of these, however, to which I desire particularly to bring the attention of of this Legislature.

The resolution embodies a principle of tariff protection to which I am opposed. I am not, however, opposed to the theory of public assistance to industry, the establishment of which is in the public interest. On the other hand I am heartily in accord with the idea that all industries of whatever nature, the establishment and development of which are in the public interest, ought to be assisted at the public expense.

There is an extremely important distinction between the two methods of assistance to industry—that embodied in the principle of tariff protection and the other embodied in direct assistance voted from the public purse.

Tariff protection in the first place violates the very fundamentals of good business. It is so because it intertwines and intermingles two public services that ought to be treated as distinct and different. I have asked many times of the advocates of tariff protection: "Why should the protection of industry be so intertwined and intermingled with the other principle of the collection of revenue?" There are few, if any, common factors of these two things. Each in its nature is distinct and different from the other. The principle of tariff protection in addition is unscientific in theory and inequitable in practice. It is therefore wrong and should not be tolerated.

Let us look carefully at this point for a moment. The Government of Canada desires to do something which it deems to be in the public interest—the building of a bridge for example. Proper specifications of what is required are formulated; tenders are called for; the contract is let and the government obligates itself to pay accordingly for the public service rendered. What has this transaction to do with the collection of revenue? Nothing whatever. Are the people of Canada not entitled to know what is to be paid for the public service rendered? They most certainly are.

The Government of Canada desires to do something else which it believes to be in the public interest—the establishment of the cement industry, for example. The government says there

are cement industries in foreign countries, the products of which we are now using. Our proposition is, by the principle of tariff protection, to prevent the use of this foreign product by erecting a sufficiently large tariff wall on our boundary line so that the foreign manufacturer cannot profitably send his product across. You who are willing to render this public service may then proceed to do so, and receive for your service remuneration by charging a fee from the home users of cement. Make the fee sufficiently large to enable you to establish and develop the cement industry. Because of sectional conditions some cement finds its way into the country and the user thus pays a tax in support of his governmental institutions and service. To the extent that cement is kept out, and the product of the home manufacturer is used, the user pays to the home manufacturer for the benefit of all, which benefit is resultant upon the establishment and development of the home industry. Why should the two principles be thus intertwined and intermingled? They ought not to be. Are the people not entitled to know what they pay for services thus rendered by the establishment of home industry? They most certainly are. How can they know? It is practically an impossibility for the great mass of people to know accurately at least. Because of the vagueness, and the impossibility to estimate accurately, the grossest abuses have crept into the system and as the public mind is becoming seized of these things, the most enthusiastic opposition to the system is developing.

These abuses are accentuated because of the extremely different sectional conditions in Canada. Here there are the industrial east and the rural west. The citizen of the east says: "We must build up our factory industries. They are of interest to you in the west as they are to us in the east, because the building up of the factory industries is in the interest of all Canada." These are commendable statements to make and I think with these statements all agree. There is no valid objection to the building up of factory industries or any other industries. All industry ought to be so built up and developed. What the public of all Canada is entitled to know is (a) the cost of the public service rendered, and, (b) that the payment in taxes to provide the public service rendered is as equitably distributed as possible. To know the cost under the tariff protection system is practically an impossibility and the method of raising the revenue to pay for the public service rendered is grossly inequitable to say the least.

A farmer buys a team of horses. One of them is big and strong and efficient, the other is not so big and strong and efficient. He proceeds to bore another hole in the whiffletree. The big horse is given the short end, his food and nourishment is cut down and he is made to pull the heaviest part of the load. The weaker horse is pampered and extra fed and given special privileges and the lighter part of the load is his. In course of time the owner finds that he has developed a team more lopsided and less efficient than it ever was. So it is in Canada. The ill-considered, lopsided, inequitable tariff protection system of building up factory industries

at the expense of the rural, is destroying the efficiency of team play. It has contributed in an enormous measure to the under nourishment of rural Canada—felt more especially in the west—until today the rural citizen is so poor and so weak that he cannot pull the load even on an even whiffletree—so poor that he can be of little use as a purchaser of the product of the industries enjoying the special privileges and considerations. No further argument is surely necessary than that Canada itself is the evidence. Under the system the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Because of these things Canada is becoming a lopsided land and because of its lopsidedness is unable to work out its destiny in a manner coincident with the possibilities that ought to result from a proper and equitable development of its great natural resources, its unequalled climate, the versatility, energy and ability of her citizens. The resolution merely indicates some of the evils of a tariff protective system—the creation of trusts, mergers, combines, etc.

Take the item of cement for example, and it is only typical, for the sake of illustration. I am not so antagonistic to the captains of industry who built up the great cement merger as to the pernicious system that made the merger possible.

The Canada Cement Company, was organised in 1909. In its organisation it purchased eleven other smaller cement making businesses formerly operating in different parts of Canada. Here are some of the statistics which have been published broadcast over Canada and to my knowledge their correctness has never been denied.

Individual Companies Absorbed.

NAME	Capital (including bonds)
Lakefield Portland Cement Co., Montreal...	\$ 2,000,000
Lakefield Portland Cement Co., Lakefield...	1,000,000
Owen Sound Portland Cement Co.....	500,000
Alberta Portland Cement Co.....	1,000,000
Belleville Portland Cement Co., Ltd.....	2,500,000
International Portland Cement Co.....	1 250 000
Vulcan Portland Cement Co., Ltd.....	2,500,000
Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Ltd.....	1,500,000
Canadian Portland Cement Co., Ltd. (two mills).....	1,500,000
Western Canada Cement and Coal Co., Ltd.	1,250,000
Eastern Canada Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	2,750,000
Total.....	\$ 17,750,000

RESOURCES

Common stock.....	\$ 19,000,000
Preferred stock.....	11,000,000
Bonds.....	8,000,000
Total.....	\$ 38,000,000

ISSUED	
Common stock.....	\$ 13,500,000
Preferred stock.....	10,500,000
Bonds.....	6,256,966
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 30,256,966
	<hr/>

Dividends on common stock, 1915, 3 per cent.; 1916, 4½ per cent.; 1917-21, 6 per cent.

The authorised capital stock of the company was \$38,000,000, of which \$30,256,966 has been issued.

Previous to the merger there was competition among the eleven companies as indicated by the fact that in July, 1909, the city of Winnipeg purchased 25,000 barrels at \$1.77 per barrel. Five months later the city again went to the market for another supply. Three tenders were received from three different agents of the newly formed Canada Cement Co. The lowest tender was \$2.24 per barrel, 47 cents per barrel higher than the premerger price. Thus competition was destroyed and the city of Winnipeg paid 47 cents extra per barrel for the services rendered to all Canada by the establishment of this industry.

Notice that the total capitalisation of the companies forming the merger was 17¾ millions, the stock and bonds issued by the new company was over 30¼ millions, of which 13½ millions was common stock, sometimes designated "water." Most of this went to men other than the owners of the properties acquired. This common stock represented little or no material assets. "Water" is probably not such a far-fetched name for it. The earnings of the company, however, under the tariff protection system have enabled it to pay for several years upon this common stock a dividend of 6 per cent. and in 1920 this same common stock sold on the Toronto and Montreal Exchanges at \$75.

This splendid record—for the Canada Cement Co.—has been made possible, largely to say the least, because of what virtually amounts to a monopoly, resultant again upon the tariff protection system of aiding industry.

The *Monetary Times* is my authority for a list of similar mergers with similar results:

Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation:	
Capital absorbed.....	\$ 3,550,000
Resources—stocks and bonds.....	25,000,000
Stock and bonds issued.....	18,000,000
Ames-Holden, McCready, Ltd.:	
Capital absorbed.....	3,500,000
Resources.....	11,500,000
Issued.....	7,000,000
Canada Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd.:	
Capital absorbed.....	935,000
Resources.....	3,500,000
Issued.....	2,450,000

Dominion Cannery, Ltd.:

Capital absorbed.....	1,324,000
Resources.....	12,500,000
Issued.....	5,818,000

Pays a dividend on common stock of 6 per cent. Forty lesser companies were absorbed.

These are typical examples of the 74 mergers, particulars of which were published by the *Monetary Times*.

Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The tariff on cement is 3 cents per 100 pounds under the British preference and 10 cents in 1917 and now 8 cents against other countries. British competition in cement is nil so it follows quite clearly that the duty against American cement is maintained, not for the purpose of providing revenue, but in order to provide the Canada Cement Company a means of extracting from the users of cement a sufficient sum of money to compensate them for the public services rendered in establishing and developing their business on Canadian soil. As further evidence of this monopoly one has only to go to the tariff returns of 1917 to find that the total domestic production of cement in that year was approximately \$7,700,000 worth, with an importation to the value of \$26,000. Does this not mean that at the retail price to say \$2.50 per 100 pounds unit there were upwards of 3,000,000 units of the locally produced product used and about 10,000 of the imported product? What does this mean? It means that on cement alone the users of cement in Canada paid toll to the Canada Cement Company over \$300,000 in 1917, for the benefit coming to all Canada from the fact that the plants are located in Canada, where in all probability they would have been anyway. It is for the citizens to say whether or not such payments are made for value received. On the other hand it must be remembered that, while this enormous sum was paid as stated, only the comparatively small sum of approximately \$1,000 went into the people's treasury as a result of the \$26,000 worth imported. This story is an interesting one and an examination of scores of others of similar character would only lead to similar conclusions—the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Coming then to the specific part of the resolution, section 1 surely meets with the approval of the House without any further examination of principles involved.

Section 2 of the resolution reads:

“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.”

Before the Great War, accentuated during the war, and again given an impetus since the war, speeches have been made and volumes have been written upon the necessity of consolidating the British Empire, that a unit which the war had forged must be maintained. Thoughtful men, however, know that no record is

existent as proof that any political union can be developed and made permanent while fiscal barriers exist between the various units concerned. The great league of British Dominions has become a concrete fact but it still remains to break down the fiscal barriers and allow trade to flow freely among the various units of the British Commonwealth. There are those who argue that free trade within the Empire would be detrimental to our commercial relations with our neighbour to the south, but on the other hand these apologists for the tariff protection principle acknowledge their willingness to agree to its elimination if the eliminating principle were universally adopted. Only a few weeks ago the hearts of men the world over were stirred to read of the great conference in Washington looking to the limitation of armaments in the interests of all the nations throughout the whole world. Would it not be a fitting preliminary of another great event looming up in the not far distant future, having for its object the limitation of trade barriers in the interest of all nations, that Canada should take the first step in breaking down the trade barriers between it and the one country in the world, the Mother Country, which inaugurated and steadily maintains the principle of freer trade in its largest aspect. One fully realises that such an ideal may be reached only by the process of evolution. It must be done step by step. A fitting further step would be closer trade relations with the Mother Land. In this connection I desire to quote for the purpose of strengthening the argument, what Mr. Chamberlain said at the Colonial Conference in 1902. Speaking to the Dominion Premiers, Chamberlain said:

“So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether or nearly so from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets.”

Speaking in 1903 Chamberlain further said regarding freer trade relations within the empire:

“That is my ideal. I hope we have all had ideals which are higher at times than anything to which we can possibly attain. This is my ideal, but I know as a practical statesman that one cannot realise any such ideal as that in the twinkling of an eye by the wave of a hand. You must proceed to it step by step, and the proposal that I make to you is to step—a great step—towards Imperial free trade through Preference, which is no doubt the ultimate object of our aspirations, though at the present moment is impossible.”

In 1907 in speaking of this subject, Arthur Balfour gave expression to the following:

“So far as I am concerned I have always thought that this idea of the promotion of Free Trade within the Empire is not only the most important of all our commercial interests, but appeals most directly and immediately to the heart of

every man who feels that he is not merely an Englishman, a Scotchman or an Irishman, but that he is a member of a world wide Empire."

I quote these merely to show that this great subject is engaging the minds of the greatest men of the day and it is therefore fit and proper that this House, representing a province more vitally interested probably than any other province in Canada, should lend its influence towards taking a step forward in ridding itself of a tariff protection system that impedes its progress and prevents it from playing its part in the development of all Canada, that in an even greater sense does not at least lend a maintaining influence upon the great British Commonwealth.

The subject matter of section 3 has been discussed so many times that it is only necessary to make a passing reference to it here. Within the boundaries of the United States is to be found the largest free trade area in the world, yet no man has the temerity to say that any section of the United States suffers as a consequence.

Who would be injured if the fiscal barrier between Canada and the United States were to be broken down by reciprocal arrangements that would provide an equitable exchange of commodities? Canada would be able to buy from her neighbour such things as she could produce more cheaply, the United States could then buy from Canada things she could produce more cheaply. Both would be the richer because of such an arrangement. A kindlier feeling between the nations would exist and a step further would be taken towards closer trade relations throughout the world. There are those, however, who argue that such a step would lead to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Such an argument, however, is merely sentimental and has no force in fact. Were it not so an examination of the enormous trade relations that have existed between these two countries for years would have brought annexation long ago. The following figures will at once convince the most sceptical. Even since the campaign of "No truck or trade with the Yankees" Canada borrowed from the United States in 1912, \$30,966,000; 1913, \$50,720,000; 1914, \$53,944,000; 1915, \$178,606,000; 1916, \$206,943,000; 1917, \$174,908,000; 1918, \$33,300,000; 1919, \$199,000,000; 1920, \$230,000,000. In addition to this \$250,000,000 worth of G.T.R. and C.N.R. railway bonds have been sold in the United States. If one must depend upon a "No truck or trade with the Yankees" principle to preserve Canada's economic independence these figures do not afford the proof.

Section 4 asks for the placing on the free list of all food stuffs. In an official statement issued by the Department of Customs there were 205 separate classifications of dutiable goods in 1917. The total amount of dutiable goods imported was approximately 462 millions, and the revenue realised was a little less than 148 millions. Sir Thomas White in his budget speech estimated the customs revenue for 1918-19 at 147 millions; 38 millions of this represents the proceeds of the special war tax which is now practically abolished. This would leave 109 millions to be realised from the ordinary permanent duties. In the light of these figures

it is interesting to make an examination of these 205 classifications. Such an examination will disclose the remarkable fact that 20 classifications pay four-fifths of the total revenue as follows:

Carriages.....	\$ 5,916,408
Coal.....	5,568,493
Cotton.....	9,153,915
Drugs.....	1,517,031
Electric apparatus.....	1,562,941
Fancy goods.....	1,059,602
Flax, hemp and jute.....	1,052,929
Fruits and nuts.....	2,001,636
Gutta percha and manufactured rubber.....	1,034,646
Hats.....	1,108,775
Iron, steel, etc.....	20,509,931
Leather products.....	2,214,628
Oils.....	1,896,981
Paper.....	1,925,310
Meats.....	4,252,873
Silk.....	4,069,648
Spirits.....	5,111,157
Sugar.....	8,692,784
Vegetables.....	1,080,578
Wool.....	9,082,911
	<hr/>
	\$ 88,793,177

A further examination of this list discloses the further fact that the following food products produce revenue as follows:

Fruits and nuts.....	\$ 2,001,636
Meats.....	4,252,873
Sugar.....	8,692,784
Vegetables.....	1,080,578
	<hr/>
	\$ 16,027,871

A first glance at this leads one to ask, where would the revenue come from if these articles were placed on the free list? Little ingenuity is required, however, to find a substitute. Seventy-one classifications of the tariff list produce over \$100,000 each in revenue, 134 classifications bring in less than \$100,000 each, 47 classes produce less than \$10,000 each. These figures indicate very clearly that the revenue principle operates against the protective principle in a remarkably large number of the classes of dutiable goods. For example, precious stones yielded a revenue of slightly over \$21,000, cuffs, \$84.67, mattresses, \$460.10; coconut matting, \$784.59; carpet lining, \$359.58; billiard tables, \$987.78. Then there are many other curious things in this connection to which one might refer. For instance, an examination of the items will disclose the facts—that books for the blind are free but spectacles are taxed 30 per cent; artificial limbs free, ready-made clothing, 35 per cent; set diamonds free, baby carriages, 35 per cent.; wild animals free; work horses, 25 per cent.; blue vitrol free; cocoa,

27½ per cent.; church bells free; coffins, 25 per cent.; oil paintings valued over \$20, free; oil paintings value less than \$20, 25 per cent.; pineapples free; dried apples, 25 per cent.; and so one might continue the list of scores of articles which if taxed for revenue and not for protection would easily supply what might be lost by placing foods on the free list.

The elimination of the protective element in the tariff on boots and shoes would help a lot by saving in ability to pay to the public treasury what we now pay in toll to the manufacturers of this article. Our domestic consumption in 1917 in boots and shoes was approximately \$49,000,000, our importation was \$2,709,000 worth, or about one-eighteenth of our consumption, and the revenue produced was less than \$1,000,000. On the same principle as previously indicated enormous toll was paid again to the manufacturer for the goods coming to Canada by having its institutions located here. One cannot, of course, say in all cases that an amount equal to the total amount of the customs duty on the home-made article went into the manufacturer's pocket. Were this true the sum would amount to approximately \$17,000,000. Even if this were to be discounted by \$1,000,000, the saving to the public treasury through the greater ability to pay would be sufficient to very nearly make up the loss on the four articles of food-stuffs mentioned. What about a duty of an equal per cent. on the home production? This would make the cost of shoes no higher to the consumer and the public purse would get the benefit.

Section 5 refers to the placing upon the free list of all 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.

Time will permit detailed reference to only one of these articles. Take the class of agricultural implements as typical. In 1917 we purchased these to the amount of \$37,308,340. Of this \$4,944,000 worth was imported. The duty realised was less than \$1,000,000. Assuming that the same argument applies here \$32,364,340 worth of implements enjoyed protection. On the basis of the amount collected in duty on those imported it cost the users of these implements approximately \$7,000,000 in one year for the establishment and development of the Canadian implement industry. It is surely needless to refer again to the saving that legitimate competition would bring us. "But," say the advocates of the tariff protection principle, "the industry is worth it all. You must build up the home market for your products." The home market is good only in so far as it is able to buy. Let us look at this in the light of the labour the implement industry provides. The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the Dominion Government, May, 1917, provides the following statistics:

A survey of the agricultural implement industry of Canada covered 90 establishments.

Number on the pay roll—24,895.

10,051 wage rates showed:

- 1,118 earning \$12 to \$18 per week.
- 4,271 earning \$15 to \$20 per week.
- 2,033 earning \$20 to \$25 per week.
- 1,163 earning \$25 a week.
- 1,466 earning below \$12 a week.

Average including highly skilled labour and executive heads \$838 for the year.

Further comment is surely unnecessary. If the home market provided for our products is gauged by the ability to buy, these statistics add little to our confidence in it. Somebody surely profited by the protection the industry enjoyed. It was not the retail dealer in implements. Careful questioning has elicited the information that the profit allowed is small ranging all the way from 8 to 30 per cent.

May it be that payments on account of income tax will at least give some inkling as to whether there were profits and where the profits went. Mr. Meighen during the recent campaign is reported to have stated in Regina that "of the \$57,979,050 in direct taxation the farmers, who are two-thirds of the whole population, paid approximately two-thirds of one per cent. of the whole." Is there significance in this statement? Are the footmarks on the trail even vaguely visible? Let's follow them along to the statement of income taxes paid.

Classification of Income Tax.

Payers of 1920.

	Number	Total	Average
Agrarians.....	16,652	611,735	36.74
Professionals.....	19,366	2,642,585	136.45
Salaried employees.....	111,624	11,301,505	101.25
Merchants.....	24,483	7,689,521	314.08
Manufacturers.....	3,277	8,217,730	2,517.70
Others.....	18,858	11,823,563	627.00

Surely the advocates of the tariff protection system have not the temerity to suggest that the users of farm implements pay twice. They have already paid—not to the Dominion Treasury it is true—but they have paid toll once into the coffers of the manufacturers of agricultural implements and there are two very good reasons why the operation is not duplicated. First, it is unjust and, second, the unanswerable reason—like paying freight, the business cannot provide the profits wherewith to pay. It seems to me that the clue was reliable and the terminus of the trail rests securely in the bank account of the protected industry:

Sections 7 and 8 provide a temporary protection to the people of Canada pending the elimination step by step of the protective element. It deals with the right to protection where it may be found that the right exists. Why should this not be so? When you or I desire to purchase something, do we want to do so under a system that will prevent us from examining the article to be

purchased, that will compel us to purchase "sight, unseen"? Is it a fair proposition to say that the people of Canada should be compelled to do so? Under the tariff protection system the people of Canada are compelled to subsidise industry "sight unseen," but in addition they are compelled to obligate themselves to pay an indefinite unestimated sum, and, depend upon the good will of the protected industry for the amount it chooses to exact.

One of Canada's greatest statesmen in dealing with this matter, said:

"I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people, except every cent goes into the treasury of the people and not into the pockets of anybody else. I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. I submit to you therefore, that the system of protection which is maintained by the government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people not for the legitimate expenses of the government but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection, our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desist until we have achieved victory, until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for long years. Nothing is more difficult—that is one of the evils of protection—than to wipe away protection, because under it interests have been established which every man who has at heart the interest of all classes must take into consideration."

The struggle of the masses against special privilege is not new to Canada. It began away back with the Family Compact. In a technical sense the first stage of the struggle ended in the triumph of the masses, when about 70 years ago Lord Elgin signed the Rebellion Losses Bill. The merit or demerit of the measure does not alter the fact that this Act marked the triumph of responsible government. Special privilege in a legal sense saw defeat, but the struggle was not ended. Then began to develop a hidden oligarchy designed to influence Parliament that its own special interests might be served. The influence still exists. I would be the last to accuse all of the beneficiaries of special tariff protection of insincerity. We have lived under the system so long that men have come to believe that the possession of special privilege is "nine points of the law," that because Canada at times has enjoyed prosperity in spite of the system, the law must be right and in the interest of all. It is therefore the duty of those of us in Canada who believe that the system of tariff protection is wrong, that it is wrong because it is inequitable, that it fosters combines and mergers, that it transfers the right of taxation from the govern-

ment to a privileged class, that it tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, that it retards the development of our basic industry of agriculture, that it is unmoral in its influence by tempting men to commit underhanded acts, that tariff schedules may be manipulated to violate the principle of equal right to life and equality of opportunity for every citizen of the state. It is the duty of those of us who believe that these inequalities and evils attend the tariff protection system to give expression to our opinion and wield what influence may be possible to remedy the evils.

Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to carry the argument further. Neither do I desire to utter one word or one sentence that may have the effect of causing men to consider this great subject in any light other than that of all Canada. I do submit, however, that the practical effect of the tariff protective system is usurping the rights of this great province and denying the recognition to which it is entitled as a unit of this great Dominion.

We have in this province an immense country to develop, a country rich in minerals, rich in timber to the north, with plenty of resources in our fresh water lakes to supply the fish diet for three or four million people. Our soil is equal to the best in any other part of America. In this vast land according to the 1917 report of the Conservation Commission, less than 17 per cent. of this rich soil was under crop. By the same authority it is estimated that there were then over four million acres of unimproved land within five miles of a railway, slightly less than nine million acres within 10 miles, approximately 13 million acres within 15 miles, and over 17 million acres within 20 miles of railway service.

Here too there are over 30,000 miles of main roads to be completed out of a total road mileage of over 200,000 miles. Railway development is necessary.

Our population is small and scattered, less than two people to the square mile. Seventy-three per cent. is strictly rural and the 27 per cent. urban depends absolutely upon the rural for power to earn a livelihood. Since 1901 the percentage of rural has dropped from 80 per cent. to 73 per cent. Our people in the spirit of optimism, persistency and willingness to labour, are second to none in the world. The very polyglot nature of our population by wise and sympathetic policies may become our greatest asset, but to develop our vast resources and to build up a prosperous province, more people are necessary. The best immigration propaganda is the news abroad that we are a prosperous and happy people. Quite true there are difficulties to contend with over which we have no control, but on the whole, nature has been and is kind to us. There are other burdens over which the people of Canada have control. Our greatest burdens today are those consequent upon the selling of our products, the cost of transportation and that which has to do with the purchasing end of our business, tariff protection.

The passing of the resolution I have the honour to move will contribute something to the influencing of public opinion and assist in bringing our needs clearly before the Parliament of Canada. I

commend it to the careful consideration of the Assembly with the hope that it may meet with unanimous approval.

I move, seconded by *Mr. Sahlmark*, that

Whereas this Assembly has on various past occasions forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General resolutions advocating substantial reductions in the customs tariff of Canada and other fiscal reforms; and

Whereas agriculture is the basic industry of Canada and especially of Saskatchewan, the prices received for the products of which are regulated by world prices, whether sold within or without Canada, the result being that the agricultural industry carries all the burdens of the tariff without receiving any of its benefits; and

Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and greatly increased financial obligations which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands; and

Whereas the protective tariff has resulted in the creation of trusts, mergers and combines, under which the common people generally have been outrageously exploited to the elimination of competition, the ruination of many small industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, it is the duty of the Government of Canada at the approaching session of Parliament 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 to establishing a reciprocity agreement on lines similar to that of 1911.
- (4) The placing upon the free list of all food stuffs.
- (5) The placing upon the free list of all 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.
- (6) The immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries.

- (7) 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.
- (8) The public hearing before a special committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING
(*Provincial Treasurer and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of
Labour and Industries*)

on
THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Tuesday, January 24, 1922.

The Honourable Mr. Dunning, in speaking to a Resolution again urging upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of Saskatchewan of the public domain within its limits, said:

Mr. Speaker, no one else apparently desires to address the House on this subject and I think I should not allow the occasion to pass without dealing in some measure with the work which has been done by the Bureau of Labour and Industries in connection with industrial development of resources, nor should I allow the question asked by my honourable friend from Souris (*Mr. Gordon*) to remain unanswered.

The resolution before the House is identical with the one passed last Session. On that occasion it will be remembered the resolution was moved by myself and seconded by the then Attorney General (*Mr. Justice Turgeon*). The speech which I made on that occasion was published among the *Sessional Papers* and I was somewhat complimented when my honourable friends from Kindersley (*Mr. Harvey*) and Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) quoted from it extensively in connection with the remarks they made on the resolution.

There is a much wider understanding today than there has been for many years of the status of this question of natural resources and the nature of its importance to the province. A year ago, it will be remembered, I endeavoured to analyse first, why we wanted our natural resources and endeavoured to dispose of the idea which had been commonly held and which is still held by my honourable friend from South Qu'Appelle (*Mr. D. H. McDonald*) that we desire to obtain possession of the public domain because such possession would be profitable to the province. We do not want our resources for the reason that we expect great revenue will come from the ownership of them. The experience of the last forty years of administration of the resources of all the western provinces by the Dominion demonstrates that we cannot expect to receive any considerable revenue over cost of administration as the result of the transfer of the natural resources to this province. The Dominion has administered them at a loss. I demonstrated that a year ago by quoting from documents pre-

sented to the last Inter-Provincial Conference which showed that the revenue received from July 1, 1872, to September 30, 1918, a date just prior to the conference, was only forty-six millions as compared with an expenditure chargeable to the administration of these resources of over eighty-six millions. So that the Dominion in administering the resources since 1872 has lost at least forty million dollars. I stated one qualification a year ago which again I state to day that the statement does not take into account the amount still outstanding in connection with pre-emption payments. These amounts would not, however, appreciably affect the situation as I have set it forth. We do not want the ownership of our resources for the reason that we expect an increase in provincial revenue. I want to make that very plain.

Why do we want them? I said a year ago, and repeat, that the most important reason from the point of view of the government and the people is because our resources can only do our people good to the extent that they are industrially developed. I outlined a year ago that the Dominion administration of them under any government has tended towards speculative holding and away from industrial development. The whole period during which the Dominion has controlled the resources of these western provinces has seen very little development of an industrial character but it has seen the passing of large and valuable resources into the hands of private corporations or individuals who have held them for speculative purposes and are holding them for that purpose today.

While we cannot hope to obtain great provincial revenue from these resources we can hope to obtain benefit by encouraging the development of them. That is why we desire their transfer.

Two years ago when the Bill for the creation of the Bureau of Labour and Industries was before the House I gave some indication of what we desired to do with regard to the encouragement of industrial development of our resources although the control of them remained vested in the Dominion Government. That work has proceeded, slowly it is true. From one point of view it is discouraging for the reason that the work we do in uncovering unknown resources in the northern part of the province cannot inure to the benefit of the people of this province as a whole because when we discover anything of value Dominion regulations allow prospectors to immediately acquire that resource and we are as badly off in the last analysis as we were before we started. At the same time we believe we should continue that work. It has been valuable in so far as it uncovers the presence of basic resources which do not lend themselves to direct speculative handling.

We need a better rounded development in this province. It is one of our boasts that we are the greatest agricultural province in the Dominion. That is one of our greatest handicaps. The fact that over 70 per cent. of our people are engaged in agriculture is one of the greatest economic problems we have to face. Why is it necessary to bring in thirty thousand men to take off our

crop and yet be in an awful hurry to get them out again because they are apt to become applicants for relief? Because we have not a well rounded development. It is not necessary to bring harvesters into Ontario or the Maritime provinces. Even to a lesser degree is it necessary to bring men into Manitoba because the industrial development is greater than here. It would be much better for the farmers of our province if we had industrial development within our borders. At the present time we find difficulty in disposing of agricultural products other than the basic ones. If our people grow potatoes in any quantity there is a glut of the market immediately and we go searching around to find markets in the industrial portions of Canada for our surplus products. If we had industries other than agriculture in Saskatchewan there would be better markets for many classes of farm products which the farmer cannot afford to produce today in excess of his own needs because he cannot get a market for them. In saying this I am possibly dreaming of something which may be many years ahead and requiring many years of hard work to bring about; but at the same time most great things first took form in dream or vision and it is the dreaming of dreams by men that laid the foundation of this country in the past when they set to work to bring about the realisation of their vision. I would like to see this Legislature unitedly behind this principle as it has been before—the encouragement as far as possible, without the creation of special privilege in any way, of industries other than agriculture within the province.

I want to speak for a moment or two on the question of power. There has been more attention paid recently to the development of power than ever before in the history of the world. It has been said that old England has wakened up as a result of the war and one of the results has been an awakening as to power. The disadvantages which the old country manufacturer and industrial producer laboured under, in comparison with his competitors in the United States and Germany, because of inadequate power methods in England, became apparant. Shortly before the close of the war the Imperial Government appointed a Reconstruction Committee composed of eminent scientists to advise on the task of reconstituting for peace the disorganised industrial and commercial machinery of the United Kingdom. This committee exhaustively investigated the problem and in the course of its final report to Mr. Lloyd George it made the following statement: "It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the national importance of a technically sound system of electrical supply, because it is essentially one with the problem of the industrial development of the country, which largely depends upon increasing the net output per head of workers. In the United States the use of power, where it can be used, is nearly double what it is in Great Britain. On the other hand, not only are the standard rates of wages higher in the United States, but living conditions are better. There is little doubt that in the United States the average purchasing power of the individual is above what it is in Great Britain and that this is largely due to the more extensive use of power which

increases the individual's earning capacity. The best cure for low wages is more motive power. Or, from the manufacturers' point of view, the only offset against the increasing cost of labour is the more extensive use of motive power. The solution of the workman's problem, and also that of his employer, is the same, namely, greatest possible use of power."

This extract contains an absolute economic truth now recognised by practically every progressive country and Saskatchewan must sooner or later come to a realisation of the almost unlimited possibilities in the development of its lignite coal areas as a source of power. There has been some criticism of the Lignite Utilisation Board. I believe, and I am not an advocate of lavish expenditure, that the future of Saskatchewan, the southern part of it, is very largely bound up in those immense deposits of lignite. It is true that nowhere in the world has the utilisation of lignite for power purposes been fully developed. No one is satisfied. I believe our lignites are better than the brown coals of Germany. Immense brown coal fields existing in Germany until recently were regarded as of little value, but with the heavy decrease of her black coals due to her surrendering the Saar Basin and Upper Silesia, two of her greatest black coal sources of supply, as well as the necessity of her delivering two million tons a month to France, Belgium and Italy, caused Germany to attempt the large-scale development of her brown coal areas. Her experimenting with and development of these brown lignites during the past two years, has proved the possibility, by the proper treatment of these coals, of producing high grade fuel, which is being used today in millions of tons in firing locomotives, generating electricity, heating smelting furnaces, driving cotton mills, as well as producing valuable by-products such as tar, ammonia, benzine, paraffin and pitch.

Germany has had that brown coal there ever since there was a Germany but only dire necessity forced her to the use which she is now making of it. I sometimes think if we could be brought under the same dire necessity for a few years there would be millions of money spent in investigating the possibilities of our lignites and with, in all probability, equally successful results.

Welsh coal is the backbone of the British Navy. Yet there was organised at Swansea during 1920 a company capitalised at five hundred thousand pounds for the purpose of experimenting in the briquetting and distillation of low grade fuels and mine waste. The firm has a consulting engineer with a staff of probably the best English chemists and no money or energy is being spared to develop power from the low grade fuels of Britain.

Let me refer to other interesting experiments. The government of the State of Victoria in Australia recently appointed a commission, known as the Electricity Commission, which has been organised on a most extensive scale for the development of lignite or brown coal fields of that province. The scheme is a gigantic one involving the distillation and briquetting of coal, the erection of large central power generating plants for the distribution of electrical energy throughout the entire state. The scheme will

take years to develop and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds but the faith of the government in its ultimate success and the consequent industrial development seems unbounded. In the great lignite coal fields of the United States, notably in Texas, a very large private corporation was organised in 1920 which is carrying on extensive research work looking to the development and utilisation of the lignite fields of that state. These organisations have been in touch with our Lignite Utilisation Board with a view to utilising the value of the research conducted by that body.

For the benefit of those members of the House not familiar with the lignite fields I would like to give some particulars. The known coal fields of Saskatchewan extend for a great many miles along the southern border of the province. Between Bienfait and as far west as Eastend, practically all the coal is in clean, workable seams, varying in thickness up to 12 or 13 feet. The over-burden is in practically every case less than 100 feet. The thickness of the seam, the lightness of the over-burden and the fact that the mines are nongaseous, gives the province the most favourable situation in respect to the mining and handling of its coal resources. The one great drawback to our coal, however, is its high moisture content, in some cases running as high as thirty per cent. The Geological Survey at Ottawa estimates that there are fifty billion metric tons in the area under consideration.

Another resource to which I would direct consideration, one of the commoner resources to which perhaps we do not pay very much attention, but which is the basis of sound industrial development, is our clay. We have done a great deal of research work in connection with clay and in co-operation with the owners of local clay plants. The industry is of great importance to the province and the development of it will mean much in years to come. During the year 1920, brick and tile buildings to the value of \$8,000,000 were erected in the province. Estimating that 25 per cent. of the total cost of construction goes for the principal materials used in construction then \$2,000,000 worth of brick and tile were used by builders in Saskatchewan in that year. Saskatchewan brick and tile plants produced slightly over \$200,000 worth of this material or only one-tenth of the available local market demand.

I outlined to the House previously this session the arrangement we have with the University respecting the employment of a ceramic engineer. Mr. W. G. Worcester, employed by the University as ceramic engineer, is a man of wide technical experience and also with wide practical experience in the United States and eastern Canada. We have his services during the summer months for field work and I am assured by the president that he is a most valuable teacher in the winter by reason of the field experience he gets in the summer months. He has devoted considerable attention to solving problems of plants now in operation and the value of the work he has done and is doing, can best be proven by the fact that practically every clay plant in the province has at one time

or another asked for his services in working out some particular problem in connection with their own plant or the clays with which they are working. As a result of his activities so far one firm will in all probability begin shortly the manufacture of a high grade fire brick, in which field they have much greater possibilities with their particular raw material than they have in the manufacture of building brick. Another firm whose clay has been thoroughly tested and analysed by Mr. Worcester is making considerable changes in the kind of product they are manufacturing. A third firm will shortly adopt the forec-draft system of burning, which has been determined as being better suited and more economical for their type of kiln and grade of material. As a result of his testing and analysing of materials controlled by another concern the firm has begun the manufacture of bath brick, scouring powder, stove linings and other materials formerly not manufactured in this province. Imports of United States clay products into Saskatchewan during 1920 totalled \$42,419; hence there must have been approximately one and three-quarter million dollars worth of clay products brought into this province from Alberta and other parts of Canada. There is a tremendous field and we have the raw material for that industry to a greater degree than any other province in Canada. Is the work worth while?

Let us take fire clays for a moment. In 1920 over \$2,250,000 worth of fire brick was imported into Canada from the United States in addition to \$775,000 worth of raw fire clay. Tests of Saskatchewan clays give promise of the discovery of a material equally as good as the approximately \$3,000,000 worth imported from the States. As a result of Mr. Worcester's investigations one of our local clay firms is going to try manufacturing fire brick from our Saskatchewan clay.

I do not know whether the briquetting plant or our acquiring the services of a ceramic engineer had any bearing or not, but the fact remains that the University of the State of Washington has now under construction a building to cost \$125,000 as a research and testing laboratory for the coals and clays of that state. The United States Bureau of Mines is reported to be devoting \$50,000 toward the research and testing of clays in the new testing laboratory. The market for brick and tile in western Canada averages about \$1,500,000 a year and there is every indication that the western states are losing no opportunity to secure as much of this market as possible, hence the construction of the large coal and clay testing laboratory in the state of Washington.

Apart from the steel industry there is probably no other requiring such a quantity of fuel as the clay industry and the perfecting of the plant of the Lignite Utilisation Board will have a tremendous effect on the possibility of the development of the clay industry in the province. We are the happy possessors of both coal and clay. We have coal which at the present time we have not succeeded in utilising to its fullest extent, but we will. We have in addition clays capable of being manufactured into almost every kind of article which is made from clay. I have in

my office a teapot made from clay taken from a pit in Saskatchewan. The clay from this pit was shipped to Medicine Hat and there made into teapots. The object of the Bureau of Labour and Industries is to get a similar manufacturing industry located where the clay is. The reason why our clays go to Medicine Hat is because of cheap power; it is economical to pay freight on the the raw material from Eastend around by Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat so as to utilize the cheap power which is available there. This winter Mr. Worcester is carrying on investigations in our paper, pottery and stoneware clays which are very important industrially. All the work of analysing, burning and testing is carried on at the University and I am informed that the students are benefiting materially by studying these experiments and having to do actual analytical work on the clays of the province.

Regarding sodium sulphate. I said a year ago that we were suffering from an embarrassment of riches in this connection. It is like gold, only valuable because there is little of it. I gave particulars a year ago of Dominion regulations and the method of handling the resources as applied to Saskatchewan. We had a number of small companies holding these deposits or speculating in them. Some of these companies started work, got into competition with each other and the value of sodium sulphate went down to what it was worth to haul it from the deposit to the car. These concerns naturally went out of business but in the meantime development work has been going on. We have been endeavouring through the Bureau, only of course by way of advice, to get some sort of business-like organisation. Several companies have been formed during the year for the purpose of mining and marketing sodium sulphate. Five of these are now making shipments of glauber salts. Of these companies only two have deposits so located as to be free from team or motor haul to railways and in one case contracts have been let for the erection of the necessary buildings to contain drying pans, bagging machinery and other facilities for handling the material in large quantities.

Canadian industries require about 40,000 tons per year of this product and an equal amount is required by the paper pulp, glass and chemical industries of the United States. Canadian production for last year amounted to only 3,979 tons of salt cake valued at \$18.80 per ton, and only 1,781 tons of glauber salts valued at \$28.26 per ton.

While difficult to estimate the quantity available in the province the visible supply is conservatively estimated at close to 20,000,000 tons, larger deposits than exist anywhere in the world in a similar area so far as is known today. With the completion of the plants now under construction and with the steadying of the market, which was considerably agitated during the early days of the numerous discoveries of local deposits, there is reason to believe that sodium sulphate may become an important commercial resource. One large concern south of Moose Jaw has completed buildings, including manager's residence, cookhouse,

engine house and part of factory buildings which, when completed and machinery installed will represent an investment of about \$100,000.

There is one change in the regulations governing the holding of alkali deposits which I believe greatly assisted in the development of these deposits. Formerly a person could, by the payment of a nominal filing fee and a yearly rental of one dollar per acre and the performance of one hundred dollars' worth of development work yearly, hold a deposit almost indefinitely. The new regulations require that at least \$2,500 of development work should be done yearly for four years or that at least \$10,000 be spent in developing the property. I am of opinion that in the next few years the industry in connection with these deposits will be increasingly important to the province.

Another interesting feature of the year's development along this line is the discovery of a deposit of magnesium sulphate. This is commonly known as Epsom salts. The deposit was discovered in the Lucky Lake district and covers an area of nearly 340 acres. Analyses made by private chemical concerns declare the product from 96 per cent. to 98 per cent. pure. Epsom salts is used quite extensively in tanneries as a coating for cotton, in the textile, dyeing, paint and soap industries, as well as for medicines. During the year 1920, imports of Epsom salts to Canada amounted to \$67,000. The average price quoted this year for the salts is \$70 to \$76 per ton when pure enough for medicinal purposes and \$55 to \$60 a ton for technical and industrial purposes. The only other deposit believed to exist in Canada is at Basque in British Columbia. This deposit should prove to be valuable and we are watching its development closely. The regulations I referred to a moment ago also apply to this deposit and should result in its development. It cannot easily be held for speculation as in the past.

Everyone will, of course, expect some reference to oil and gas. When I mentioned this a year ago a sort of titter passed over the House and it was admitted to me afterwards that oil and gas were not popular subjects so far as some members were concerned because they had made some unfortunate investments in Calgary or elsewhere. I do not want to be too optimistic in connection with oil and gas because they are notoriously boom provoking. If I said in this Legislature that oil had been discovered at a certain point in Saskatchewan there would be an immediate rush to that place. I am not going to say anything of the kind but at the same time work is being carried on. At least two companies to the knowledge of the Bureau are carrying on drilling operations notably in the western portion of the province and in the north-eastern portion known as Pasquia Hills. As to whether they will have any result I do not know. I have reports on the matter but if I wanted to express an opinion it would go either one way or the other—optimism and in that case boom provoking, or pessimism which would give the company the right to regard it as a slap at their operations.

In the course of the year many inquiries for information and requests for assistance in oil finding have been received by the Bureau. In all cases due attention has been given these requests and in several instances locations have been visited by competent men, samples taken and analysed. In the vast majority of the places visited the formation or structure was not such as to indicate the possibility of an oil pool and such advice was freely given to interested parties. The assistance thus rendered while giving encouragement to one or two parties has prevented some unscrupulous promotion and stimulated an earnest investigation in those localities where there is any hope that oil or gas fields may be discovered.

During the year we sent out another exploration party into the north land. A year ago I outlined the work of the first exploration and a report was laid on the table of the House. That exploration was really a survey, a long trip covering a great deal of ground, observing the general features rather than going into detail of formations, endeavouring to find favourable fields for future investigation.

This summer the Government picked out what appeared to be the most logical place for intensive survey work and the party was asked to devote its attention to that particular area, the Wapawekka Lake and Bear Hills, immediately south of Lac la Ronge. I do not think the country covered had been explored previously. Travel in the north is largely restricted to water ways and in portions of the country covered by the party this summer they are satisfied that even the Indians did not know the country intimately.

The party did not find any great coal deposits or oil. The thing I would most like to find in our north land is coal, rather than gold or copper. The best guarantee of immediate development of the north, from the railway and agricultural point of view, would be the discovery of good coal beyond the present range of settlement. It would mean immediate railway development. The discovery of coal of good average quality, for smelting for instance, would mean a tremendous industrial development because of the copper deposits on the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan which are handicapped by reason of the fact that their ore must be shipped to Trail in British Columbia for smelting. The discovery of a coal suitable for smelting purposes in the north would mean industrial development similar to that which took place in Northern Ontario under similar or even more difficult conditions than in Saskatchewan. I had been hoping that the result of the trip of the party would result in the discovery of good coal. A year ago the party confirmed reports of coal, which had been made prior to settlement in this country, by Indians, prospectors and travellers. It is true that coal is there. The party spent some time at the location, dug a pit as far as they could to ascertain if the quality was in line or better than that which showed in the outcrop or similar to the lignites in the south. I have not yet a report from the University as to the analysis of the sample

of coal obtained this year. There is not much hope from the information which I have that the coal will turn out to be any better than the samples previously obtained.

The coal outcrops in that neighbourhood have been located by our party at numerous places. The locations have been taken, particulars of depth of the overburden have been studied with a view of finding a point where it would be advisable to make closer studies as to whether the coal which is "in place" is of a better quality than that which outcrops on the shores of the lake. As a result of their observations the recommendation of the party is that they do not believe that anything further can be discovered regarding this coal by surface exploration and that a drilling outfit should be sent into the country. The party marked the area, approximately, in which they believe, from observations, borings should take place. One of the things I would like the House to consider when the estimates are before us is whether the development of the north is important enough at this stage to justify the large expenditure which would be involved in undertaking to get a drilling outfit into that country. The drill would have to be taken in during the winter in order that test holes might be bored to find out what is under the surface. By boring in the location in which we might expect to find coal at a reasonable depth we will have the opportunity of finding out what is there and whether the coal is in a workable seam and of a better grade than that which outcrops on the edge of the lake. I have not made up my own mind as to whether we should proceed to do this immediately, or whether it should be delayed, but I do know this, that in connection with our work of finding what is underneath we will have to undertake it by means of a drilling rig sooner or later.

Evidences were observed by the party during last summer of glass sand deposits on Wapawekka Lake. It is pure white and 98 per cent. silica, the finest glass sand possible. It is very valuable but it requires two things, fuel for its development on the ground or transportation for its development elsewhere. So far as sodium sulphate is concerned we have abundance of it and it is a necessary ingredient in glass manufacture.

Over the wide range of territory covered this summer evidences of iron were found and there is no doubt that there are large areas of the bog ore type. The value of this again depends on the application of fuel to the ore. The metallic iron content of two samples taken, analysed 63.3 per cent. and 47.1 per cent., respectively. The richest hematite ore of the Lake Superior district run from 51.5 per cent. to 55 per cent. metallic iron. I should point out that the value of iron ore does not altogether depend upon its metallic content for there are valuable deposits of iron ore in the world which are not useful for industrial purposes because of the kinds of impurities they contain. The University is not yet prepared to say what impurities we can reckon with in connection with these ores in the north.

The presence of oil shale was noted in the Niobaara formation near the north-east corner of Bear Mountains. There are favour-

able conditions present for the accumulation of oil, such as a suitable medium under an impervious cover, and, typical oil bearing formations exist.

I do not think the report will be printed. I gave in the press, in the form of a summary, particulars of the outstanding features but it is very questionable if we should make a practice of publishing reports of this character until we have control of our natural resources.

I have made reference to the work of Prof. Worcester at the University. We are co-operating with the University in gradually instituting what might be termed an "Industrial Research Council." Prof. Worcester is attached to the academic staff of the University but under an arrangement between the University and the Bureau of Labour and Industries the services of the professor are available to the Bureau for field work as well as research and analysis at the University. Such an arrangement permits of the use of the excellent chemistry and physics laboratories at the University, makes available to the University the scientific knowledge gained through experiments and at the same time gives to the Bureau the services of a fully qualified engineer to survey, analyse and report upon the clay deposits of the province. A similar arrangement is being made with the University respecting the securing of a geologist. The president naturally is anxious to obtain the best man available for the work, hence some time is being occupied in the search for the particular kind of man required. We desire to do the same thing in this connection as in the matter of ceramics, actual field or practical experience in addition to academic training. The ceramic engineer and geologist, together with other qualified persons, might easily and without additional expense to the province, form a Research Council to undertake scientifically, industrial and economic surveys, analyses and experiments looking to the intelligent development of many apparently potential resources of the province. I might outline one or two of the problems that such a Council could profitably take into consideration. There is for instance the making of wood pulp profitably from small poplar timber mixed with a percentage of spruce. It is believed by some that such is possible and, if so, the vast tracts of small timber in the north may become valuable. Laboratory experiments in making paper from wheat and oats straw have apparently been successfully accomplished for private interests in United States laboratories. An investigation of such possibilities in Saskatchewan, especially in view of our extensive sodium sulphate deposits, would be interesting. Then again such a Council might undertake the investigation as to the possibilities of lignite fuel for clay burning, either as powdered fuel or in gas producer plants and also of the utilisation of our flax straw.

I have digressed from the subject matter of the resolution somewhat in order to give this information to the members of the House. I thought it would illustrate to some extent the reason we have for desiring the transfer of these resources, not that we would make money out of them but in order that we might induce

the industrial development of them, round off our development as a province and bring about conditions which will give us a better home market than we now have for our farm products and assist in solving our labour problem.

The honourable member for South Qu'Appelle (*Mr. D. H. McDonald*), made a statement today and took a position on this question which has not been taken by any other member of the Legislature during my period here. He stated that the Premier of Nova Scotia was quite right in stating that the other provinces of Canada should be consulted in connection with the transfer of our natural resources. That is the very attitude which the Legislatures and Governments of Western Canada have been fighting for the last ten years. The chief reason why we have not been able to get results is because the Dominion Government has insisted that we had to consult the other provinces of Canada. We do not believe there is anything in the history of the whole controversy that warrants that idea. In 1905, when this province was formed, what body was it that determined on the autonomy terms? It was the Parliament of Canada. In 1914, when the boundaries of Manitoba were extended, and there was consideration of their autonomy terms, were the other provinces consulted? Not at all. The Parliament of Canada settled the matter. When the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec were extended to take in that vast hinterland running up to the Hudson's Bay were the other provinces of Canada consulted? Not at all. If it is true that the other provinces of Canada have a financial interest in our resources it is also true that this province has a financial interest in that hinterland which was added to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in 1912. In connection with that transaction was this Legislature consulted? No. The Parliament of Canada agreed that the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be extended, that all the resources within the boundaries should be transferred to these two provinces and while that transaction was going on we were told that our resources belonged to the older provinces of Canada and that we could not get control of them unless we gave to the eastern provinces some compensation. The whole position is illogical, aside altogether from what has been the procedure in connection with this matter ever since Confederation. We cannot recognise that we have to deal with the other provinces regarding our resources. The relationship of each province to the Dominion in the matter of subsidy, is a matter between each province and the Dominion. It is not a matter between that province and the other eight provinces of Canada. Every province is represented in the Dominion Parliament; members are elected to the House of Commons from every province of Canada and they, to that extent, represent all the provinces. It is true, therefore, that to that extent the representatives of all the provinces must be consulted but only in their capacity as members of the House of Commons and not the provincial governments of the provinces from which they come. I will be sorry if it should be reported in Eastern Canada that even one member of this Legislature takes

the ground at this late date that Nova Scotia was right and that that province has to be paid something for the resources of Saskatchewan. That will never do.

On one occasion, at the suggestion of the Dominion Government, we did consent to confer with the other provinces about our resources. It was a mistake. We did not get anywhere. On that occasion we were told that if we could arrange the matter satisfactorily to the other provinces by conference with them, all of us being there, and provided also that the settlement did not involve the paying out of any sum of money by the Dominion the question would be settled. These were two important conditions. What happened? Sir Lomer Gouin, after we had put forth our case for the consideration of the other provinces and invited their co-operation, said: "The western provinces want their resources. I agree. The western provinces also want to retain their present subsidies in lieu of the resources alienated. Again I agree but on condition that every other province in Canada receives from the Dominion treasury a per capita grant in proportion to that which is being received by the western provinces." That would mean that Quebec would get approximately \$1,200,000 more from the Dominion treasury; Ontario the same amount and all the way down until, he said, Prince Edward Island would get \$250,000 more. Prince Edward Island has received \$45,000 a year more than the other provinces ever since Confederation because at the time she entered Confederation her natural resources had already been alienated.

A year ago I reviewed, after dealing with the reasons why we wanted our natural resources and the negotiations of the past, our prospects of getting them and it will be remembered that I did not express any great confidence that any one of the three political parties then before the people would do very much in the matter. I dealt with the plank contained in the platform of the National Liberal Conservative party, "the transfer under fair terms and conditions subject to such reservations that are considered necessary in the public interest." Treating us like children. According to that plank we in this Legislature are not capable of properly protecting the public interest—only the Dominion Parliament is capable. In the Liberal platform the plank read, "on terms that are fair and equitable with reference to all the provinces of the Dominion." I stated a year ago and I say it again that I put that kind of plank in the same class as that of the National Liberal Conservative platform. We have as much hope from the one as the other. I believe that today as much as I did a year ago. I am not looking for an early solution of this question.

I referred to the New National Progressive Political Party and I said that possibly they were more honest than the others because they had nothing in their platform about it, recognising that it was rather sectional in its nature and would likely get them into trouble. The attitude of Ontario, under Premier Drury, is exactly the same as the attitude of Ontario under Sir William Hearst. We have thought, from the declarations of the leader of the

Progressives, that he thinks we should get our resources. I said a year ago we might have some hope because of that but I also said this: "I have made these references to emphasise that this question is not a party political question. It is a question as between east and west and I predict that if, as possibly may happen, T. A. Crerar becomes the next Premier of Canada with followers behind him from every province of Canada he will find it just as difficult to transfer these natural resources to this province and to do the square thing as every Premier has found in the past." I want to change that a little today because Mr. Crerar's supporters came principally from Western Canada and on this subject may be expected very largely to be a unit. I doubt if the Ontario supporters of the party will go with their western colleagues on this matter but I do think we should be able to exert considerable influence in connection with the question if the Progressive party remains behind their leader's professions in regard to the subject. I know him to be sincere and I know that a great number of those who support him in the House of Commons are equally favourable to the disposition of this matter along the lines of our suggestion.

I was asked a question by the honourable member for Souris (*Mr. Gordon*), and he is entitled to an answer. He inquired what the policy of the Government was in this matter and what the resolution means. Here is what I said a year ago and the Government stands in exactly the same position today: "But we do know this, that in equity we have a sound claim to be placed on the same basis as the other provinces of Canada. Our stand, speaking for the Government, is this: That the resources should be ours and that the subsidy in lieu of them that we now receive, some \$560,000 per annum, and which was based on interest on the estimated capital value of those resources should be reviewed in relation to the estimated capital value of the resources which have been alienated and we are prepared to take any adjustment which may be made equitably on that basis." In other words we want an accounting. We are not prepared to give up our cash subsidy altogether. Why? Because we know that vast tracts of our lands and other resources have been alienated for the general benefit of the Dominion. We consider that an accounting should be made from the beginning and on the basis of a fair and equitable accounting we are prepared to take the result. I believe that if a fair accounting is made of the resources which have been alienated on the basis I have indicated we will receive from the Dominion Government a greater sum annually in lieu of our resources than today. I would not stand in my place and advocate a return to these resources to this province—I could not under the conditions which now prevail—if I believed that in making that demand it was necessary to give up entirely the cash subsidy which we receive in lieu of them. It would not be fair to the people of the province to place on their shoulders the task of administering these resources at an annual financial loss and surrender a portion of our revenue which in the course of time will reach \$1,200,000 a year. I am not going to discuss in detail the 1905 settlement. From a financial

point of view it is still a moot question as to whether the financial aspects of it were not more favourable to this province than the surrendering of the lands and resources at that time. We do know that the resources which have been alienated estimated on the same basis as the estimate was made at the time the province was formed, would yield as much annually as the amount we are now receiving and therefore we say, let us have an accounting. We are prepared to take the result of an accounting from the commencement.

Another question asked which I cannot answer positively, was regarding some negotiations which are supposed to have been undertaken between Alberta and the Dominion on some basis other than the one I have outlined. I can only say that the nature of these negotiations was never made public either by Mr. Meighen or Mr. Stewart. I do know this, however, that Alberta could well afford to take a different ground than we do. Alberta would be better off today with her resources and without one dollar of subsidy in lieu of them than she is today because what I said regarding the value of our own resources is not true as applied to Alberta. In that province nine or ten million tons of coal are mined annually. All the royalties would come to the Provincial Government and would amount to a larger sum than the amount paid in lieu of her resources. We do not intend to be bound by any arrangement made by Alberta with the Dominion Government. The people of the province would protest because the conditions are so dissimilar.

As to how this whole question will be finally settled it is well that the members of the House should bear in mind that the Dominion Government or Parliament cannot arbitrarily decide what shall be done and impose it on us. Why? I want to read from *The British North America Act*, the amendment of 1871: "Except as provided by the third section of this Act, it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last mentioned Act of the said Parliament in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba or of any other Act hereafter establishing new provinces in the said Dominion." That means that the Federal Parliament while having the power to give a constitution to a new province cannot change that constitution except as relates to section 3. That section gives to the Parliament of Canada from time to time with the consent of the legislatures of the provinces the power to increase or alter the boundaries of the province. That is the only thing the Parliament of Canada can change in our autonomy act. The only power that can change it in any other particular is the Imperial Parliament.

If the Dominion should at any time attempt to press on us terms in connection with our natural resources which do not meet with the approval of the people of this province, we have a right to lay our case before the Imperial Parliament. I doubt if any Government of Canada would undertake to recommend to the Parliament of Great Britain an alteration of *The Autonomy Act* without first securing the consent of the legislature of the province because of the existence of the section in *The British North America*

Act I have referred to. That is our protection against having terms imposed on us which are unjust. Remember we are different from Manitoba. Our land terms are included in *The Autonomy Act*. In Manitoba the terms respecting lands are contained in a number of statutes separate altogether from the Act creating the province. It is possible for Manitoba to make a deal with the Dominion without the necessity of any Imperial Act but it is not possible for either Saskatchewan or Alberta to do the same thing.